

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title

Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti

Region

Djibouti

GEF Project ID

11284

Country(ies)

Djibouti

Type of Project

FSP

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency Project ID

9692

Project Executing Entity(s)

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
United Nations Development Programme

Project Executing Type

Government
GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area (s)

Multi Focal Area

Submission Date

6/27/2024

Type of Trust Fund

MTF

Project Duration (Months)

72

GEF Project Grant: (a)

21,076,147.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

1,896,853.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

22,973,000.00

Total Co-financing

95,198,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

300,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

27,000.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

23,300,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Awareness Raising, Communications, Non-Governmental Organization, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Information Dissemination, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Learning, Women groups, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Beneficiaries, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Participation and leadership, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Focal Areas, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Livelihoods, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Pasture Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Drought Mitigation, Land Productivity, Land Degradation Neutrality, Least Developed Countries, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Disaster risk management, Climate resilience, Climate information, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Livelihoods

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The proposed project tackles increased climate change impacts on vulnerable rural communities in the Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock regions of Djibouti, where agropastoral communities experience food and economic insecurities associated with insufficient water access. In particular, the landscapes targeted by the project are likely to face increased water scarcity due to a combination of anthropogenic pressures and climate change; increased risk of flooding in low-lying areas; increased exposure to intense wind; changes in ecosystem species composition including through the encroachment of woody species in rangelands; and an increased exposure to extreme heat affecting livestock and human health, and thereby the main livelihood opportunities of targeted communities. The project's overall Theory of Change hinges on tackling underlying barriers to climate change adaptation and drought resilience. It supposes improved capacities to plan, coordinate, implement, and monitor adaptation measures can significantly contribute to climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti and the successful development of sustainable ecosystem-based economic activities at local level. The project's main objective is therefore "to enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness". Specifically, the project aims through Component 1 to enhance the enabling environment for climate action, including support for integrated landscape management into policies and plans; as well as structure and strengthen an early warning system, reinforcing the links between local, regional, and national levels. Under Component 2, the project supports various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors and local communities, to strengthen sustainable water supply and land resource management. By also taking action on natural resources management under Component 2 and by structuring livelihoods for strengthened communities under Component 3, the project intends to bring positive climate resilience outcomes at the landscape level. Finally, Component 4 focuses on strengthening knowledge management to enable evidence-based decision-making for adaptation.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness

Project Components

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,611,568.00	8,200,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased

Outcome 1.2: Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels

Output:

Output 1.1.1 Five (5) national and regional assessments of climate risks, vulnerability, and impacts are produced or updated. [LDCF financial USD 90,000 and co-financing USD 600,000]

Output 1.1.2 At least four (4) regulations, policies and plans are revised to support effective and sustainable public and private investments into EbA and integrated landscape management. [LDCF financing USD 373,568 and co-financing 1,800,000]

Output 1.2.1: Six (6) community focal points are trained and equipped for EWS flood preparedness, promoting inclusive community-based and gender-sensitive approaches. [LDCF financing 307,500 and co-financing 700,000]

Output 1.2.2: Four regional-level gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness are operationalize [LDCF financing USD 840,500 and co-financing 5,100,000]

Component 2: Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
14,665,530.00	32,398,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management

Outcome 2.2: Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock

Outcome 2.3: Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches

Output:

Output 2.1.1. Trainings and ongoing support for regional authorities and local stakeholders for developing and upscaling integrated water resource management techniques and governance frameworks [LDCF financing USD 298,136 and co-financing USD 1,250,000]

Output 2.2.1 At least four (4) sustainable groundwater access points are established or improved with associated infrastructure in selected villages. [LDCF financing USD 1,485,075 and co-financing 3,148,000]

Output 2.2.2 At least four (4) micro dams and underground storage tanks built to enhance surface and sub-surface storage and catchment points [LDCF financing USD 6,729,216 and co-financing USD 7,000,000]

Output 2.2.3 At least four (4) hybrid nature-based solutions and hard infrastructure (infiltration galleries and gabions) are installed to reduce flood damage and erosion for downstream areas [LDCF financing USD 4,975,347 and co-financing USD 14,000,000]

Output 2.3.1. 3,880ha of rangelands and pasture, and 120ha of cropland, are restored through nature-based solutions [LDCF financing USD 1,177,756 and co-financing USD 7,000,000]

component 2: Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,292,623.00	8,100,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.2: Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock

Outcome 2.3: Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches

Output:

Output 2.2.2 At least four (4) micro dams and underground storage tanks built to enhance surface and sub-surface storage and catchment points [GEF TF financing USD 895,723 and co-financing USD 4,000,000]

Output 2.3.2 Training and ongoing support provided in six communities for gender-responsive rangeland management [GEF TF financing USD 396,900 and co-financing USD 4,100,000]

Component 3. Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF

GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
595,642.00	9,250,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity.

Output:

Output 3.1.1 Market intelligence is co-produced with private sector and financing partners to support the identification of gender-responsive and climate-resilient alternative livelihood options for improved food security [LDCF financing USD 206,500 and co-financing USD 2,500,000]

Output 3.1.2 Four gender-responsive regional incubators and investment platforms are set up to foster innovation in the space of climate-resilient products and services [LDCF financing USD 389,142 and co-financing USD 6,750,000]

Component 3. Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
828,050.00	23,000,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity.

Output:

Output 3.1.3 Support provided for gender-responsive and climate-resilient livelihood development

Component 4. Knowledge management and Monitoring and Evaluation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
703,610.00	8,600,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti

Outcome 4.2: ESS is operationalized

Output:

Output 4.1.1 Nature-based solutions for EbA are integrated into existing climate change knowledge platform(s) [GEF TF financing USD 158,000 and co-financing USD 900,000]

Output 4.1.2 A project knowledge management and communication strategy is developed and implemented, including awareness raising strategy on EbA involving regional and national stakeholders [GEF TF financing USD 165,000 and co-financing USD 5,800,000]

Output 4.2.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized [GEF TF financing USD 380,610 and co-financing USD 1,900,000]

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
365,300.00	1,000,000.00

Outcome:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Output:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
12,000.00	150,000.00

Outcome:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Output:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti	1,611,568.00	8,200,000.00

Component 2: Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities	14,665,530.00	32,398,000.00
component 2: Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities	1,292,623.00	8,100,000.00
Component 3. Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti	595,642.00	9,250,000.00
Component 3. Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti	828,050.00	23,000,000.00
Component 4. Knowledge management and Monitoring and Evaluation	703,610.00	8,600,000.00
M&E	365,300.00	1,000,000.00
M&E	12,000.00	150,000.00
Subtotal	20,074,323.00	90,698,000.00
Project Management Cost	860,584.00	4,200,000.00
Project Management Cost	141,240.00	300,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	21,076,147.00	95,198,000.00

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The Republic of Djibouti (hereafter referred to as Djibouti) is a small African country, covering 23,200 km². Djibouti has an estimated population of around 1.1 million in 2024, with as many women as men (1,001 males per 1,000 females). The population growth rate has been steady at around 1.5% annually, driven by both natural growth and immigration, particularly from neighboring countries affected by conflict and economic instability^[1]. More than 653,264 people live in the capital (2021 estimate)^[2], Djibouti City, and approximately 80% of the country's population lives in urban areas highlighting a significant urbanization trend.^[3] In contrast to the urban and peri-urban contexts, Djibouti's rural hinterland is sparsely populated and

comprises primarily nomadic and semi-nomadic herders. Djibouti is one of the least developed countries in the world, with an estimated 40% of the population living in poverty and 23% in extreme poverty (<USD1.9/per person/day)[4]⁴. The **poverty rate in rural regions is 63%, with 45% of those experiencing extreme poverty**, highlighting a pronounced contrast between urban areas and the rest of the country. The average food insecurity for the last 18 years was 24.868% in Djibouti[5]⁵. Djibouti faces high unemployment rates, which are a significant challenge for its socio-economic development.

Problem Statement

Overall, Djibouti is considered to have high exposure to climate risks, as it ranks 37th out of 191 in terms of climate vulnerability according to the 2022 INFORM Index[6]⁶, and ranks as the 59th most vulnerable country to climate change in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) index[7]⁷. The country is mostly exposed to droughts and floods, which represented 36% and 32% of the natural disasters in the 1980-2020 period respectively, and which may become more frequent and more serious in the future[8]⁸. The last major drought claimed nearly 4% of the GDP annually between 2008-2011 and impacted more than 400,000 people Globally, although droughts represent only 4% of hazard events, their impacts affect 31% of people worldwide[9]⁹. Droughts are considered as the natural hazards having the highest adverse impacts on human populations, as they increase the risk of malnutrition, particularly among children. This is exacerbated by extremely low rainfall average (130 mm/year) and few arable lands (less than 1000 km² on 23 200 km²)[10]¹⁰.

In addition, Djibouti is also highly exposed to extreme temperatures, and it is projected that if global temperatures were to rise by 1.5°C, Djibouti would then be the 5th most exposed country in the world by land area. These changes are likely to adversely affect agro-ecological food systems and pastoral systems in Djiboutian drylands, where desertification is a key challenge for these livelihoods. Across global drylands, observed impacts in the livestock sector include i) reduced livestock and crop yields; ii) reduction of plant cover in rangelands; iii) loss of biodiversity; v) increased land degradation and soil nutrient loss; and iv) injury and livestock death due to sand and dust storms.[11]¹¹Water scarcity, extreme events such as floods and droughts, as well as strong climate change impacts directly threaten agropastoralism practices and sustainable livelihoods for rural communities of Djibouti. These trends can be seen at the village level, but they also feed socio-economic dynamics at landscape level. In fact, recent research has estimated that a 1% increase in mean temperature results in a 0.357% increase in food insecurity, while a 1% increase in carbon emissions results in a 0.026% increase in food insecurity[12]¹². At the **root of the problem** are the following factors: a) widespread poverty in rural communities further inhibits resilience to climate change impacts; b) global trade context, demographic pressures, and human activities intrinsically impact water availability; and c) climatic and physical environmental conditions are not suitable for intensive production systems (hot desert climate, limited water availability and poor water quality; limited availability of arable land).

Historical climate and observed climate change

Temperatures. Mean annual temperature in Djibouti between 1901-2019 was ~28°C. Between 1961–2010, maximum monthly temperature increases have been most rapid during Djibouti's dry season — increasing 0.33°C per decade[13]¹³. There has also been

an increase in extreme high-temperature spikes, a pronounced increase in the number of warm nights, and a reduction of cool nights[14]¹⁴.

Annual rainfall. Annual average of 150mm, except the mountainous regions (250mm). Comparisons between patterns of reanalysis datasets and published studies suggest that, in the post-1980 period: i) total annual rainfall declined in Djibouti, with a maximum annual rainfall in the 1960-2011 period[15]¹⁵; ii) March-April-May rainfall declined; and iii) July-August-September has shown limited change, with possible weak upward trend. Over this period, extreme daily rainfall has maintained similar patterns to the total rainfall, while there has been a significant increase in the average number of dry days between 1980–2018.

Extreme rainfall. Over the period of 1981-2014, the analysis of rainfall data conducted during the PPG phase (see Annex I) revealed that there was a statistically significant increase in extreme rainfall at time scales of 1 to 5 days during the JAS season, stronger in the East than in the West. That increase is in the order of 0.5 mm/year or 5 mm/decade. There was also a decrease in rainfall intensities in MAM, consistent across datasets in signal, but not in statistical significance. The analyses on the annual basis and for OND did not reveal consistent and statistically significant trends, and there appears to be no robust signal, i.e. there are no clear trends in mean rainfall intensity in the historical period.

Extreme rainfall/dry days. Uncertainty in the frequency and intensity of rainfall events and floods, however, according to recent studies that attempt to circumvent Djibouti's lack of observational data, drought frequency, intensity, and duration (as measured by SPEI) increased in Djibouti after 2003[16]¹⁶.

Wind. Changes in wind patterns for the region are unclear and highly variable.

Current state of ecosystems and natural resources

In addition to the extreme climatic conditions the country experiences, Djibouti faces severe water scarcity due to its arid climate and limited annual rainfall. The country has almost no permanent surface water sources, relying heavily on dry riverbeds known as wadis. Approximately 80-90% of rainfall is lost through evaporation, with less than 5% contributing to groundwater recharge[17]¹⁷. Surface water runoff following irregular and infrequent rainfall events through wadis occurs typically 2-4 times per year, with typically 10% of the flows infiltrating into the ground[18]¹⁸, and the rest flowing into the sea or ponding and then evaporating in the western plains; consequently, less than 5% of rainfall in the country contributes to groundwater recharge through infiltration[19]¹⁹. Groundwater is the primary water source, accounting for about 95% of the water supply, including for pastoralism and crop irrigation. However, groundwater abstraction is challenging due to the depth of aquifers, high pumping costs, and elevated temperatures of extracted water, which can reach up to 80°C[20]²⁰. These high temperatures suggest a geothermal component, indicating very deep and slow groundwater flow paths consistent with ancient groundwater recharge. As a result of these high temperatures, aquifer water is generally pumped directly into stone or cement reservoirs to allow it to cool before use. In rural areas, there is limited piped infrastructure, partially due to the sparse distribution of households, and communities rely on seasonal shallow wells excavated into the wadi sediments. In areas where groundwater is accessed through deep boreholes, it is then pumped into reservoirs[21]²¹. Additionally, salinity is a significant concern, as increased abstraction and high evaporation rates lead to higher concentrations of naturally occurring salts and increased saltwater intrusion from the coast. This makes the groundwater more saline and less suitable for use[22]²². Another contributing factor to the increased salinity is the increased saltwater intrusion from the coast as hydrostatic pressure within the aquifers decreases[23]²³. Djiboutian scientists

have, therefore, cautioned against increasing the rate of groundwater use in four of the six regions of Djibouti — namely Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, and Dikhil[24]²⁴. In response to the above-mentioned challenges of limited water resources, the GoD has invested in alternative sources for the country, including the installation of a desalination plant — inaugurated in 2021 — to supply Djibouti City[25]²⁵.

The water stress is invariably increasing agropastoral communities' vulnerability, forcing them to walk longer distance to fetch water and in severe cases forcing an internal displacement, sometimes temporary and often times permanent. In the plain of Gagadé for example, the two-cistern water lasts around 6-7 months after being filled when the two Haffir dams keep water only 1-2 months after the rain due to the intense evapotranspiration. The underutilization of surface water is therefore leading to increased dependence on the ground water during dry periods in the water deficient areas such as region of Gagadé where groundwater recharge is highly variable with an average between 0 to c. 341,000 m³.

Rangeland ecosystems: Djibouti's ecosystems include scattered patches of mangrove forests along the coast, coastal deserts in the northeast, and xeric shrublands covering the majority of the country's interior, including the proposed project intervention sites of this proposal. These rangeland ecosystems are critical for pastoralist livelihoods, providing essential fodder for livestock. Rangeland ecosystems also play a role in carbon sequestration, which is essential for mitigating climate change impacts. Research indicates that rangelands can act as significant carbon sinks, highlighting the need for sustainable management practices to enhance their carbon sequestration potential[26]²⁶. However, they face significant threats from overgrazing, poor land management, soil erosion, and desertification[27]²⁷.

Rural Livelihoods: A prevalent traditional way of life in Djibouti is nomadic pastoralism, where livestock, particularly cattle, represent a family's wealth and are often the sole source of subsistence in rural communities[28]²⁸. Approximately 150,000 individuals, about 15% of the country's population, are engaged in traditional, non-commercial subsistence and extensive breeding pastoralism. Djibouti's pastoral lands, suitable for herding, cover approximately 1,700,000 hectares, accounting for 94% of the country's territory[29]²⁹. In contrast, arable land is scarce, comprising about 10% of the total land area, with only 12% currently used. Pastoralists in Djibouti manage around 1 million head of sheep and goats and 300,000 cattle[30]³⁰. These shrublands also provide natural resources such as fuelwood, materials for crafts, and support honey production in regions like Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, and Tadjourah. Over generations, pastoralists have developed practical knowledge to cope with water and pasture variability, underpinning their livelihoods[31]³¹. Transhumance, the seasonal movement of livestock, occurs at least twice a year, following rains and pasture availability. In the south, districts like Dikhil and Arta move during the Karma rains (July to October), while in the north, districts like Tadjourah and Obock move during the Karma and Sougoum rains, often extending into Ethiopia[32]³². However, nomadic herders face numerous challenges, including recurrent droughts, heat stress, diminishing water resources, woody species encroachment, and shrinking grazing lands. These issues are exacerbated by climate change, intensifying environmental stresses and reducing the availability of essential resources. Pastoralism plays a significant role in Djibouti's economy, supporting livelihoods and contributing to the national economy through livestock production.

Projected Climate Change and Impacts

Climate change projections for Djibouti suggest a continued increase in temperatures and frequency of extreme events; as well as highly uncertain changes to extreme rainfall and wind patterns. Increasing global CO₂ concentrations are also anticipated to have significant negative impacts on rangeland ecosystems of the country.

For Djibouti, there is indeed a clear projected increasing signal in mean air temperature, with relatively low uncertainty. Under Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 (RCP85/SSP585), the increase reaches 2°C at the end 2025-2055, and 1.5°C under RCP45/SSP245 in terms of median of the ensembles, compared to the 1991-2020 period. In terms of implications for rural livelihoods in Djibouti, rising temperatures contribute to the increasing frequency of dangerous heat-stress conditions, which are already significant in number in East Africa. In fact, a recent study^[33] shows a significant increase in the percentage of days per year with moderate or severe heat stress for cattle, between the historical period and the 2021-2050 period, under RCP4.5 (i.e. from 60% of days to 68% of days), leading to potential reductions in beef production of about 8%, and of 8-15% in dairy.

[1] World Bank, 2021, Population, total – Djibouti. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=DJ>

[2] <https://www.presidence.dj/page/presentation-generale>

[3] World Bank Group. 2020. Poverty and equity brief. Available at: https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Global_POVEQ_DJI.pdf

[4] World Bank Group. 2020. Poverty and equity brief. Available at: https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Global_POVEQ_DJI.pdf

[5] Bedasa, Y., Bedemo, A. The effect of climate change on food insecurity in the Horn of Africa. *GeoJournal* **88**, 1829–1839 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-022-10733-1>

[6] EU Commission, INFORM Index : <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index>

[7] <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[8] World Bank, Climate Change Knowledge Portal for Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. Country: Djibouti. Consulted online on the 31/01/2023: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/djibouti/vulnerability>

[9] IPCC, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2208

[10] Ministère français de l'Economie et des Finances <https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Pays/DJ/securite-alimentaire-un-environnement-hostile-a-l-agriculture-qui-contraint-a-de-nombreuses-importations-alimentaires>

[11] Ministère français de l'Economie et des Finances <https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Pays/DJ/securite-alimentaire-un-environnement-hostile-a-l-agriculture-qui-contraint-a-de-nombreuses-importations-alimentaires>

[12] Bedasa, Y., Bedemo, A. The effect of climate change on food insecurity in the Horn of Africa. *GeoJournal* **88**, 1829–1839 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-022-10733-1>

[13] “Producing Climate Change Scenarios and Risk Assessments for Africa”. Mission d’appui au projet LDCF « Mise en œuvre de technologies d’adaptation dans les écosystèmes fragiles des plaines centrales de Djibouti », ARIA Technologies, ACTERRA, AGRER, 21/12/2022.

[14] World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti.

[15] Ozer, P., & Mahamoud, A. (2013). Recent Extreme Precipitation and Temperature Changes in Djibouti City (1966–2011). *Journal of Climatology*, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/928501>

[16] World Bank. 2023. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti. [16697-WB-Djibouti Country Profile-WEB.pdf \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/publications/crpp/16697-WB-Djibouti-Country-Profile-WEB.pdf)

[17] The World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti.

[18] C.f. Annex I

[19] National Investment Programme for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition — PNIASAN 2016-2020. MAEPE-RH.

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- [20] Mouhoumed, M., et al. (2023). An integrated fuzzy AHP-TOPSIS model for assessing Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) potential in water-stressed regions
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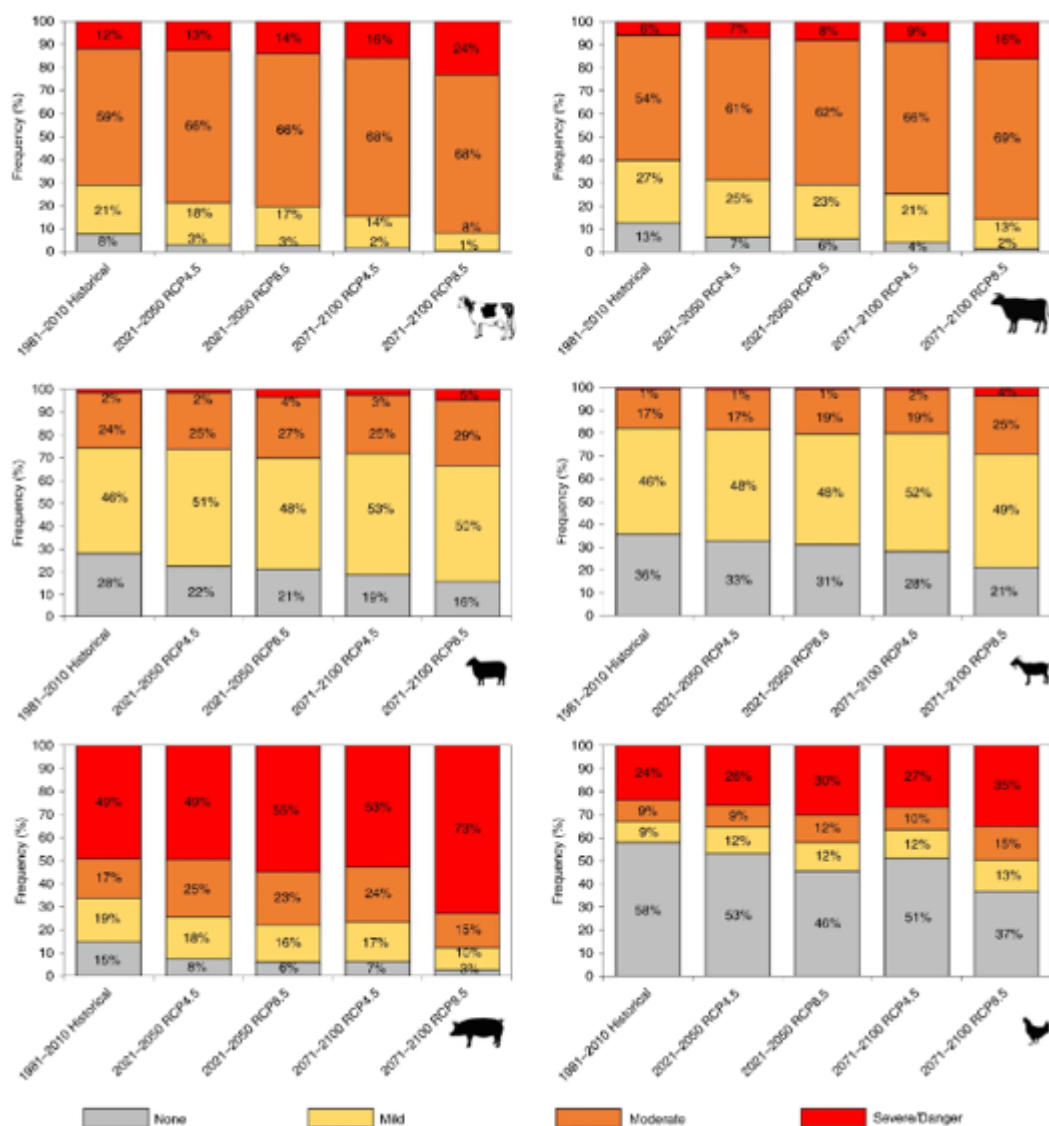


Figure 1 Scenarios of changes in the frequency of heat stress for future climate conditions (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5)[34]³⁴

Moreover, rising temperatures have implications for water resources availability (e.g. through increased evapotranspiration), as well as for water quality (e.g. increased salinity). While there is currently limited data available regarding the impacts of increasing air temperature on groundwater resources, a 2024 study[1] suggests that globally, groundwater at the depth of the water table is projected to warm on average by 2.1 °C between 2000 and 2100 under a medium emissions pathway, but that regional shallow groundwater warming patterns vary substantially. Increasing groundwater temperatures influences stream thermal regimes, groundwater-dependent ecosystems, groundwater quality and the geothermal potential.

As a consequence of increased heat-stress conditions, rising temperatures are expected to increase water demand from people, livestock and crops, requiring greater access to groundwater resources and surface water storage. Increased evaporation losses are also expected to occur from surface water storage facilities (e.g. haffirs).

In terms of rainfall projections, there are significant uncertainties. This being said, models overall suggest a wetter future, with differences in changes between seasons as follows: possible reduction of rainfall during March-April-May and little change/ increase in rainfall during July-August-September. Individual model projections for rainfall in the July-August-September period have a wide

range: from +100% to -25% by the end of the 2025-2055 period, independently of the RCP (4.5 or 8.5). For the March-April-May period, individual models range from +100% to -50%. Extreme rainfall events, which are already observed under current conditions and may increase in future, could increase the incidence and severity of floods, increase storm event surface water run-off and wadi flow's, and thus produce damages to surface water capture infrastructure. They might also increase in inter-flow days that would result in requirement for greater volumes of water storage. Inconsistency of annual rainfall is also likely to create uncertainty of surface water availability for humans and for livestock, as well as meteorological and agricultural drought, impacting crop production.

Future increases in maximum wind speeds is probable over the entire country by the 2050s, with the magnitude of around 2% but up to 3-4%, depending on the RCP. Extreme wind can bring about injury and livestock death due to sand or dust storms, as well as the destruction of crops. Severe wind has been shown to be one of the major factors complicating the implementation of agro-pastoral activities and the sustainability of infrastructure. The evaluation of the UNEP project on EbA in Djibouti showed this to be the case, first as it did not allow plantations to grow, and then because the wind and the sand it carries with it damages and reduces the durability of materials and clogs pipes, reducing the efficiency of water infrastructures.

Finally, under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, global CO₂ concentrations could reach approximately 450ppm and 550ppm respectively by 2050. Globally, arid shrublands are seeing a widespread vegetation greening (as projected in the IPCC AR4), as a result of increases in leaf area, widespread woody plant encroachment, and herbaceous production at desert-grassland interfaces[2]. These changes are attributed to interactions of land-use and land-cover change, climate change and CO₂ fertilization effects. Woody plant encroachment and greening may be masking underlying land degradation processes and losses of ecosystem services, livelihoods, and adaptation options in pastoral livelihood systems. Indeed, woody encroachment alters ecosystem services, particularly in rangelands, resulting in reduction of grass cover; hindering livestock production; reducing water availability; while increasing the availability of wood[3]. In climate projections, the southern Saharan regions, where Djibouti is located, are projected to have shrinking drylands[4]. In addition to these projections, key species will be at high and very high risk of extinction, with a rise in temperatures of at least 2°C. Mammals and grass species in particular are at high risk of extinction[5].

As climate change is increasing the movements of species into new areas, there is concern about how exotic species are becoming invasive and gaining advantage over native species[6]. In Djibouti, *Prosopis* has become a widely spread invasive plant due to its prolific planting and seed distribution by livestock, wildlife, and water. Originating from South America, *Prosopis* comprises around forty species, the majority of which (31 species) are endemic to arid and semi-arid regions, with great tolerance to drought and poor, highly saline soils with low rainfall[7]. It can grow into a tree or a shrub, even if the shrub form globally dominates, creating dense thickets that are impenetrable and have a negative ecological impact on the invaded areas by impeding the movement of people and cattle[8]. Given its adaptation to hard ecological conditions, *Prosopis* has been introduced in several countries around the world, including Djibouti, to halt the advance of desertification. However, in the absence of adequate management, *Prosopis* has spread and invaded many agricultural and grazing areas, posing a threat to agriculture and rangeland productivity, depleting water supplies, and displacing native plants and animals[9]. It has also been shown that *Prosopis*-invaded areas have lower species diversity indices, as *Prosopis* reduces the number of plant species, density, abundance, and richness[10]. Moreover, *Prosopis* has specifically negative impacts on the availability of important fodder species, which are the important sources of feed for animals in pastoral communities[11]. However, research has also shown that well-managed *Prosopis* can bring some benefits in certain circumstances, as it can reduce soil erosion, enhance soil fertility, help reclaim moderately salty soils and degraded fields, and it combats desertification in arid areas and stores carbon.

These different factors are particularly worrisome for traditional pastoralists who find themselves with fewer safety nets and more limited adaptive capacities than in the past, particularly where mobility, access and tenure rights are becoming restricted[12]. Indeed, herders' adaptation strategies fall into five major categories: movement to areas with better water and pasture, improving seasonal access to water, improving seasonal access to feed, shifts in herd composition, and livelihood diversification.[13] For instance, many have shifted from herding cattle to sheep and goats, while others are now promoting poultry production as being more resistant to heat stress.

Mobility, understood as seasonal movements of pastoralists and their herd, is thus one of the main traditional adaptation strategies to cope with climate variability and water scarcity. It goes beyond a drought-coping mechanism and should be approached as a whole livelihood strategy to adapt to uncertainty. The duration and trajectory of these movements are extremely variable, depending on water availability, pasture quality and herd condition.[14]

While pastoralists possess substantial adaptive capacity as a result of their traditional knowledge, there have been growing pressures during the last few decades through continued loss of pastoral corridors (essential to mobility) and pastures in general due to competing land uses, such as farming, mining, crop expansion and the establishment or extension of protected areas. Moreover, there has been increasing sedentarization of pastoralists in African drylands, a product of both planned state interventions and indigenous capital involved in the reterritorializing of pastoral spaces.^[15] However, these efforts to sedentarisation and settlement can lead to land degradation and higher overall emissions from the sector, even though it has a considerably lower carbon budget than other livestock-keeping systems. It is estimated that well-managed rangelands could remove 198 million tonnes of CO₂ a year from the atmosphere^[16]. Current pressures and processes of pastoral change tend to result in further economic and political marginalization of pastoralists, with adverse effects on livelihoods and landscapes^[17]. The loss of their livestock has forced many nomadic pastoralists into a rural exodus. Current pressures and processes of pastoral change tend to result in further economic and political marginalization^[18]landscapes.^[19]

Finally, it is important to note that the areas suitable for agriculture, which are currently very limited in Djibouti, will likely continue to shrink with climate change. While efforts to scale up agricultural production have been undergoing for decades in the country, in part as an effort to increase national food security, results to date have been mixed, spatially localized, and largely dependent on access to water resources and the training and infrastructure provided. Agricultural techniques are still rudimentary as agriculture is a relatively recent activity in Djibouti.

The proposed project tackles increasing climate change vulnerability of rural communities in the Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock regions of Djibouti, where agropastoral communities experience food and economic insecurities associated with insufficient water access and high exposure to climate-impact drivers (hazards). In particular, the landscapes targeted by the project are likely to face increased water scarcity due to a combination of anthropogenic pressures and climate change; increased risk of flooding in low-lying areas; increased exposure to intense wind; accelerated changes in ecosystem species composition including through the encroachment of woody species in rangelands associated with higher CO₂ concentrations; and an increased exposure to extreme heat affecting livestock and human health. These factors are likely to lead to a range of negative impacts: exacerbated food insecurity; damage to infrastructure; reduced financial security and economic opportunities; and exacerbation of conflicts associated with access to natural resources, unless barriers to adaptation are tackled and adequate adaptation measures are put in place. The project will leverage partnerships with a number of key stakeholders, including the private sector and other projects. As part of Component 3, the project will support MSMEs and incubators, build networks through a value chain approach, and enable partnerships with various financial institutions. Furthermore, the project will seek to work collaboratively with other ongoing initiatives, as well as build on lessons learnt from recent initiatives, so as to enable scaling up as well as avoid duplication of efforts. The projects will build on/leverage lessons learnt and coordinate initiatives identified in the Partnerships sub-section of the Project Document.

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[4] IPCC, Climate Change 2022:Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022, p.2212

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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The proposed project tackles increased climate change impacts on vulnerable rural communities in the Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock regions of Djibouti (see Annex E – *Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites*), where agropastoral communities experience food and economic insecurities because of insufficient water access. By taking action on natural resources management and by structuring livelihood value chains to strengthen the climate resilience of communities, the project intends to bring positive impacts at the landscape level, well beyond the target villages. The project also aims to enhance the enabling environment for climate action, including support for integrated landscape management into policies and plans; as well as seeks to contribute to the establishment of a coherent national early warning system, reinforcing the links between local, regional, and national levels. Finally, the project supports a number of key stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors and local communities, to strengthen sustainable water supply and land resource management through a whole of society approach and ensure transformational adaptation can take place. Per the 2022-2026 LDCF Strategy: "The whole-of-society approach entails engaging with diverse actors and multi-sectoral stakeholders and facilitating their participation in the decision-making process to take appropriate measures together and mainstream climate considerations across different governance levels." All of the project activities are directly linked to the GEF-8 and 2022-2026 LDCF priority areas. The **project's main objective** is therefore **"to enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness"**.

Barrier Analysis

Barrier 1: GoD's limited institutional and technical capacity to implement long-term climate change adaptation policies and interventions at different scales

A major barrier to the adoption of climate change adaptation options is the limited institutional and technical capacities within the GoD to implement long-term climate adaptation interventions and policies at different scales. While the GoD have made significant progress in defining national and long-term policies and plans, such as the Third National Communication, the NDC, the SNCC or the NAPA, they face implementation difficulties. Capacity limitations, combined with minimal cross-sectoral coordination between government departments, have resulted in fragmented efforts towards sustainable climate change adaptation. This limited coordination between sectors, coupled with competing mandates, is impeding policy and implementation of climate change adaptation in the country.^{[1]³⁵} In addition, the mismatch between the government's budget prioritization and the high climate risks is an important barrier in terms of understanding the government's approach to addressing climate risks. The gap between the ambitions for climate change expressed at national level and the understanding of the issues at stake and the concrete actions implemented on the ground is also a major limitation. Finally, there is a need to improve government officials' and policy-makers' technical skills for climate change adaptation to increase the country's adaptive capacity to the projected impacts of climate change.^{[2]³⁶}

Barrier 2: Limited access to early warning systems for flood and droughts at regional and local levels

Limited meteorological information on floods and droughts is collected in Djibouti, and there is a significant gap in translating existing information into coordinated and efficient EWS and response mechanisms to extreme climate events^{[3]³⁷}. Better coordination is required to strengthen the enabling environment at the regional and local levels, in line with ongoing efforts at the national level, to establish EWS in Djibouti. The limited technical capacity of the competent authorities to: i) receive the meteorological information; ii) convert it into appropriate EWS for regional level and rural communities for floods and prolonged droughts; and iii) communicate these warnings with the appropriate regional authorities and rural communities so they may protect themselves, their homes, livelihoods and water resources undermines the effectiveness of existing EWS.

Barrier 3: Limited capacity (financial, technical, governance) to effectively manage water resources in response to changing water needs and availability

At this time, the design and implementation of well managed climate-resilient water infrastructure is largely absent in Djibouti, due to a number of underlying factors described here. First, countrywide information on the underground water flows and fluctuations, watershed demarcations and the ground water recharge points and recharge rates versus abstraction and salination rates is not available. The data and analysis are limited to the specific project sites and project objectives, which are not available in the public domain. The unavailability of the data is partly attributed to the lack of funds and the expertise to conduct a broad-spectrum assessment as well as evidence-based design for climate-efficient infrastructure. It is partly because there is a lack of knowledge management platforms to host, disseminate and update the data and because technical capacities remain inadequate. Finally, these assessments do not provide for maintenance measures to ensure a reliable technological response over time, and maintenance capacities remain insufficient.

During the stakeholder consultations and field missions, duplication and / or overlap of interventions seemed to be a common phenomenon, alluding to the lack of coordination among the partners at the government and development partners' level. Water resource management and natural resource governance is a mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture; however the Ministry of Environment also tends to work in the same thematic area in an attempt to address climate change adaptation aspects. Each of these agencies are governed by their own legal mandate and adhere to their respective policy instruments, which have been found to have overlapping mandates. Though the national coordination mechanism is established for climate action through a decree, the effectiveness of the mechanism is considerably low. The coordination platforms are not aiding to support the synergy among the projects under the same thematic area, thus resulting in the concentration of similar project interventions in the areas, which are comparatively more accessible. The lack of coordination among the government agencies subsequently leads to an overlap or duplication of technical and financial support that the development partners provide.

Though there are knowledge portals in different ministries, they are a) not updated periodically and b) digital versions of the reports and data are not published, thus continuing to create a dearth of data and information. The culture of information sharing needs to be strengthened both at the government and development partners' level. Limited presence of line ministries at the sub-national level further widens the coordination and information gap among the stakeholders.

On the other hand, water governance at the regional and local levels is weak and fragmented. Regional actors currently do not have clear mandates and capacity to engage in water governance, and local actors are often left dependent on central actors for the maintenance of water infrastructure. While some local water point management committees exist in a limited number of locations across the country, they are not always formal or inclusive, and would benefit from additional support for increased effectiveness and to build capacity to eventually finance and implement regular and urgent maintenance of water infrastructure locally. The limited evidence-based decision making is one of the main barriers as well as fragmentation, that results in a dispersal of skills, capacities and funding, especially regarding climate solutions.

Barrier 4: Limited capacity of communities to manage landscapes in a sustainable and integrated manner the face of increasing climate risks

There is limited capacity in the sustainable management of natural resources at the local level, as many communities are not trained and informed of sustainable practices, including those related to livestock and rangelands management. Semi-sedentary herders have limited knowledge of techniques to restore land, and they lack the necessary expertise and models to adapt their use of degraded land. This makes it difficult to develop agropastoral farming and sustainably manage scarce water resources. Some assessments have been made to identify appropriate sites and technologies and to adopt best practices, but they usually do not provide sustained, long-term technical support for these communities (more than one training during a project). Moreover, there is limited knowledge about best practices for livestock management, and limited opportunities to transition from one mode of production to another as climate conditions become harsher, or to improve traditional modes of production. The dissemination of information related to landscape resources management, adaptation, and replication of landscape management and agropastoralism in order to address land degradation is inadequate^{[4]³⁸}. The GoD does not provide sufficient information to citizens about land degradation and sustainable agropastoral and land-management methods and does not use the regional authorities as a relay for information and ongoing projects regarding agro-pastoralism and land management.

Secondly, communities currently have limited governance structures (such as landscape management committees) to ensure the long-term management of natural resources. While traditional mechanisms for rangeland management exist, actors involved often have limited knowledge of emerging threats such as climate change, and limited capacity to formalize user agreements.

Barrier 5: Limited access to alternative livelihoods, including limited capacity for individuals and MSMEs to engage in the green economy

In Djibouti, project approaches have traditionally suffered from a lack of comprehensive planning incorporating market trends, sourcing of materials, technical training, savings structures, and risk management. This shortfall has led to beneficiaries facing the demoralizing reality of unprofitable ventures, as witnessed with handicraft and youth innovation initiatives across various regions. A critical gap has been the absence of private sector engagement, with an over-reliance on aid rather than fostering a conducive environment for business and investment. This oversight extends to community organizations, which remain unskilled in managing self-sustaining formal businesses or building credit histories, often depending on continuous donor support for maintenance. Agropastoral cooperatives operate without formal unity, leading to inefficiencies like excessive spoilage. Key environmental zones lack viable alternative livelihoods, and the disconnect between production and market access continues to impede economic growth. While agricultural financing is fraught with perceived risks, opportunities within shorter production cycle of the value chain remain overlooked, which remains a hindrance to achieving a resilient economic future.

In addition, many critical inputs for the local economy are imported, rendering them unaffordable due to high prices for many rural residents. This affordability challenge poses a significant barrier to accessing vital material inputs and hampers the growth prospects of agropastoralist and small businesses alike and is likely to be exacerbated by the Red Sea crisis impacting transit time, shipping costs and goods prices subsequently. Additionally, while financial products, including microfinance, are available for small business loans, their high interest rates – at least 30 per cent^{[5]³⁹} – and the lack of loan/credit facilities for crop and livestock production, underscore the need for more comprehensive financial solutions. These challenges adversely affect women in particular, since they

often have less access to capital and financial services than men, making it difficult to secure the funds needed for formalization, such as registration fees, taxes, or investment in infrastructure. In small localities and remote areas in particular, they also have less access to education and business training, which can impede their ability to navigate the complex regulatory and business environment and compete in formal markets.

Barrier 6: Limited awareness of climate change, its impacts, as well as access to curated, coordinated, and current knowledge/information on effective and relevant climate change adaptation actions in Djibouti

Access to climate knowledge and information is a critical enabler for adaptation planning at all levels. In part due to the urgent needs facing communities in terms of water access, the messaging around climate change is often lost, and opportunities for more transformational change are missed. Amongst those missed opportunities, there is widespread concern about the decline in traditional knowledge, which, when combined with current science, can effectively guide adaptation decision-making at household, locality, and national levels. There is a need to support passing on traditional know-how, in particular that of nomadic herder women's know-how, which is marginalized in the research literature.

On the other hand, significant advances made by individual efforts are not being effectively communicated, and knowledge is not being effectively shared. To tackle this problem, mapping platforms have been recently established at national or regional levels in order to list the past or ongoing projects in the country on themes linked to climate change and the management of climate resources. These online platforms gather a certain amount of information, but they need to be regularly updated and completed, as the information remains partial. In addition to these interactive maps, there is not yet a platform that can bring together a great deal of information on climate change and solutions for dealing with it, such as adaptation solutions. Many projects are trying to address this issue in Djibouti, but the lessons learned are often not widely shared and known by national stakeholders. Furthermore, the concepts of nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA are sometimes not well understood. A more comprehensive platform should then be set up, bringing together scientific papers, studies, lessons learned from the various projects and a forum for discussion with relevant stakeholders.

To help lower the **barriers** and achieve the main objective, the project will build on baseline interventions (c.f. **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**) and implement a mix of interventions that will target i) institutional capacity to plan and prepare for climate change, and implement adaptation measures; ii) improve local resilience to climate hazards through a combination of grey and green adaptation measures with adequate capital and human resources for the maintenance of existing grey infrastructures; iii) exploit opportunities for economic development in the context of climate change; and iv) provide strengthened knowledge management environment to enable more effective climate change adaptation at all levels. The project approach to address all the barriers mentioned above is aligned with the GEF-8 levers of transformation^{[7]⁴⁰}. The project objective (Sphere of Control of the Project) will be achieved through six (6) interlinked outcomes defined below:

- **Outcome 1.1:** Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased
- **Outcome 1.2:** Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels
- **Outcome 2.1:** Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management.
- **Outcome 2.2:** Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock
- **Outcome 2.3:** Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches
- **Outcome 3.1:** Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity.
- **Outcome 4.1:** Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti

- **Outcome 4.2:** Operationalization of social and environmental safeguards

Subsequently, through both the support of the project and other initiatives, Medium-Term Outcomes could be achieved (Sphere of Influence of the project). These Medium-Term Outcomes are defined as:

- **MT01:** Adaptation planning is streamlined and coordinated at national and sub-national, leading to coherent interventions and effective implementation of adaptation measures in Djibouti.
- **MT02:** Local communities respond rapidly and effectively to droughts and flood events thanks to a coherent and coordinated EWS across scales in Djibouti.
- **MT03:** Widespread behavioral change at local and regional levels in favor of the adoption of integrated landscape management, including sustainable water and rangeland management.
- **MT04:** Entrepreneurs, including women and youth, actively engage in diversified livelihoods, contributing to a green and climate-resilient economy.
- **MT05:** Knowledge is systematically shared with all relevant stakeholders, and effectively used in support of the country's adaptation objectives to climate change.

ToC Assumptions

A1. The various ministries, agencies and decentralised state services are willing to contribute to the implementation of adaptation measures, allocating staff and efforts in the activities of the project, in order to increase country ownership in the medium to long-term.

A2. Support from UNDP in terms of capacity building and project supervision contributes to the success of the project activities and to strengthen national capacities through Country Office support to NIM.

A3. Project beneficiaries (including women and other vulnerable groups) take an interest in, and are able to, engage in climate-resilient economic activities.

A4. Technical and financial sustainability of the project is assured by training activities, and by national, regional and community ownership regarding the maintenance of infrastructure and the continuity of the activities after the end of the project.

A5. Institutional actors, research centers, NGO and the international community are committed to participate in the knowledge-sharing and dissemination of good practices regarding adaptation measures in Djibouti.

A6. Project interventions are designed and sized (e.g. water/flood control infrastructure; siting of agricultural activities) in a manner that reduces inevitable adverse impacts of extreme climate events

ToC outcome enablers

E1. Adherence to obligations under international conventions, including UNCCD, UNFCCC, SDGs, and CBD, and additional international and regional agreement on climate adaptation and ecosystems.

E2. Adequate infrastructure, including transportation, water, and energy access are present to support livelihoods development.

E3. Market conditions are conducive to private sector engagement in the green economy (e.g. right regulatory frameworks in place; local and regional demand for climate-resilient products and services exists/grows)

[1] World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti.

[2] World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Djibouti.

[3] Maxwell D, Lentz E, Simmons C and Gottlieb G. 2021. Early Warning and Early Action for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in IGAD Region. Boston MA: Feinstein International Center.

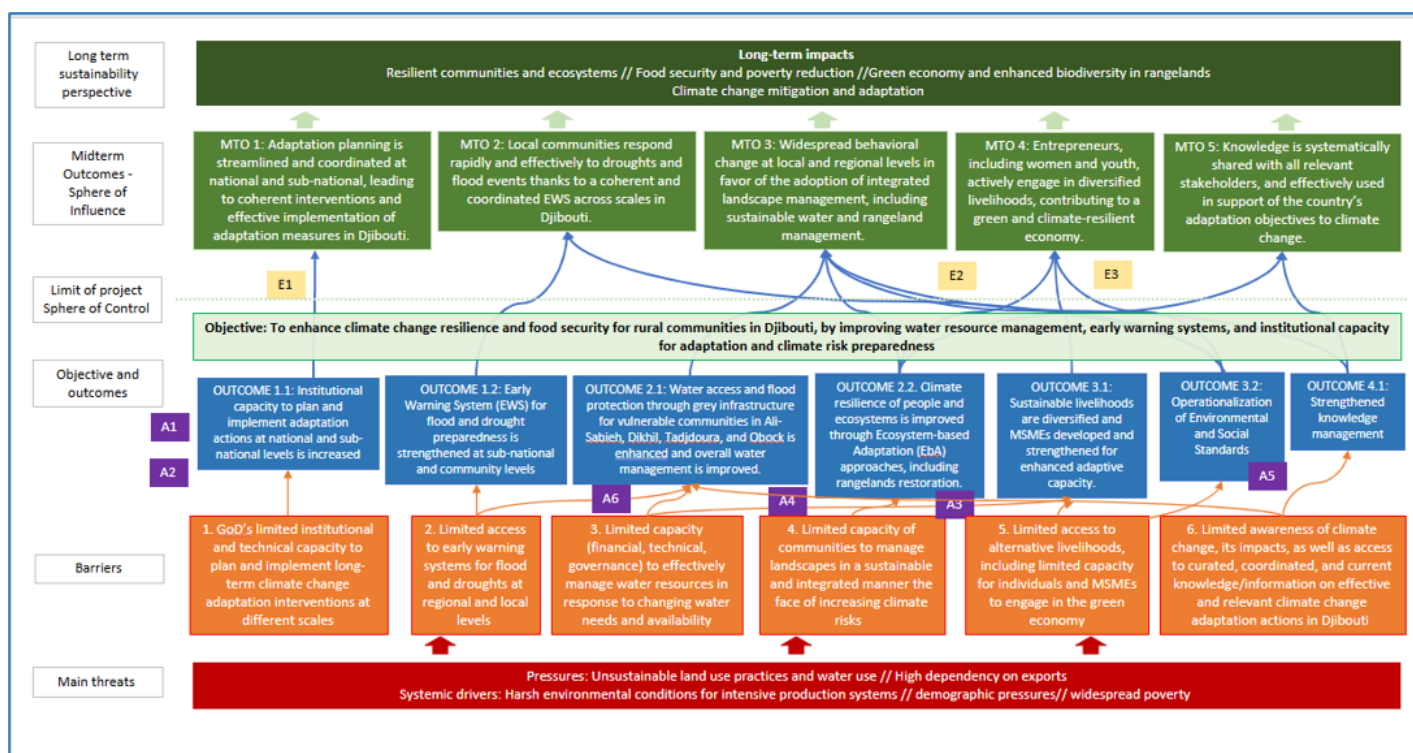
[4] Global Environment Facility. 2016. Sustainable management of water resources, rangelands and agro-pastoral perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed of Djibouti.

[5] Source: Director of Micro-Finance (interview).

[6] Tugjamba, N., Walkerden, G. & Miller, F. Adapting nomadic pastoralism to climate change. Climatic Change 176, 28 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-023-03509-0>

[7] GEF. 2022. Achieving Transformation Through GEF Investments. Information Brief.

Figure 3. Project Theory of change (ToC)



Expected Results

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti

The enabling environment for climate change adaptation hinges on a number of elements, including providing a strong evidence basis for decision-making; mainstreaming climate risks and opportunities in regulatory, policy, and planning frameworks; as well as establishing the right mechanisms to tackle the risks themselves through effective planning for flood and drought events, which represent some of the greatest threats for the population of the country. Activities under Component 1 will focus specifically on producing some of the required data for effective decision-making; strengthening regulations and policies; and supporting capacity-building for effective implementation of Early Warning Systems (EWS) at the local level.

Outcome 1.1: Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased

This outcome focuses on interventions that will address institutional and technical barriers at national and sub-national levels to plan, implement, and monitor nature-based adaptation solutions/ Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) - as a key strategy for adapting to climate change that harnesses nature-based solutions and ecosystem services – and integrated landscape management investments. First of all, the project will work on improving or updating, as necessary, the evidence base required to inform changes in legal, policy, and planning frameworks in support of climate change adaptation, nature-based adaptation

solutions/EbA and integrated landscape management. Secondly, it will use this information, and promote its integration into the revision of selected policies and plans. The following outputs and activities are proposed:

Output 1.1.1 Five (5) national and regional assessments of climate risks, vulnerability, and impacts are produced or updated

Activities under this output will help identify or update assessments of key climate risks and vulnerability, at national and regional levels, with a focus on water resources and productive activities in rangeland ecosystems. This work will build on the technical report “Producing Climate Change Scenarios and Risk Assessments for Africa”, which proposes climate scenarios for the country, and will deepen the analysis of water resources and the impacts on livelihoods. This will help better target the types of adaptation measures necessary to adapt to climate change in the different areas of intervention of the project, including providing the evidence base for updating regulatory requirements, policies, and plans under Output 1.1.2, as well as help inform required revisions to contingency plans under EWS interventions (Outcome 1.2). Moreover, a strong evidence base can be an enabling factor for catalyzing future investments in nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA projects. The project will build on the extensive work already undertaken by TNC and TNA, and coordinate closely with the planned NAP GCF project which will work on the CRVA (climate risk and vulnerability assessment) framework, and avoid any potential duplication of efforts. Indeed, this project will use already existing assessments as a key basis for further work. It will then aim to strengthen the nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA approach, focusing on water resources and productive activities in rangeland ecosystems, as they represent the scope of this project. This specific focus will add complementarity to the NAP project’s activities and results. The assessments will also integrate assessments of adaptive capacity and conduct needs assessments.

Indicative list of activities:

- Conduct a multistakeholder consultation to identify gaps in data necessary to conduct credible climate risk and vulnerability assessments in Djibouti, and develop an action plan with key partners to manage these data gaps in the short, medium and long term, including interested private sector actors such as financial institutions.
- Update national level climate risk and vulnerability assessment, with a focus on the agricultural and pastoral sectors. The assessment should take into account, amongst others, traditional mobility as an adaptive practice, its prevalence and trends; as well as the role of traditional knowledge (including that held by women) in adaptation planning. A capacity development plan will be provided as an annex to the CRVA.
- Develop landscape-level gender-sensitive climate risk and vulnerability assessments with a focus on the risks of floods and droughts on the agricultural and pastoral sectors, including through community mapping exercises to produce participatory risk maps and hazard assessments, and a costed action plan to implement the assessment recommendations.
- Develop clear processes and guidelines for the regular updating of the climate risk and vulnerability assessments, supported by the new monitoring capacity developed under Outcome 1.2. This may include, amongst others, designing a necessary framework for water resources investigation and a sustained monitoring network, linked to Outcome 1.2.

Output 1.1.2 At least four (4) regulations, policies and plans are revised to support effective and sustainable public and private investments into EbA and integrated landscape management

Based on the information generated through the project, and to enhance the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), the Ministry of Agriculture, and other relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance to develop and implement national policies incorporating concepts of nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and integrated landscape management, the project will develop a range of tailored policy notes. Subsequently, the project will support the setup of an ad hoc Technical Working Group, composed of key figures from different ministries and other relevant government institutions, to pilot the policy revision process. A scanning of regulations, policies, and planning processes will be conducted to identify potential incoherences, omissions, or measures conflicting with nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and ILM objectives and their financing, and ensure better watershed management. Proposals will be formulated to improve national and sub-national laws, policies, and procedures, including existing national nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA, ILA/IWRM policy instruments and the need for their decentralization to support the implementation of Regional Adaptation Plans envisioned under the NAP GCF project. In addition, the project will integrate the work done in the NAP project on drafting a National Climate Change Law.

Indicative list of activities:

- Establish an *ad hoc* Technical Working Group (TWG) with representatives of concerned ministries to oversee the policy revision process
- Conduct a thorough review of existing regulations, policies, and planning processes to detect any inconsistencies, gaps, or conflicts with EbA and ILM objectives and their financing.
- Develop an overarching policy framework of the existing and planned policy instruments with a clear action plan for each corresponding government entity
- Support the drafting process of laws, policies, and procedures that align with EbA and ILM principles to address the gaps and catalyze financing.
- Generate tailored policy advocacy notes based on project findings to guide the integration of EbA and ILM concepts into national policies.
- Disseminate the results of the reviews and socialize recommendations in addition to targeted trainings on EbA, designed for decision-makers.

Outcome 1.2: Early Warning System (EWS) for flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels

This outcome focuses on interventions that support the preparedness of communities and sub-national entities for floods and droughts. In coordination with other projects, this project will intervene at both community and sub-national levels to complement the existing national system. All this will strengthen the EWS value chain, which includes the collection, transmission and communication of data, essential for decision-making to prepare and respond to natural disasters. This project is aimed at collecting, disseminating and processing this data, linking communities, regions, and the national levels. The project will complement other planned or ongoing initiatives on EWS, notably the GCF EWS project^[1], the CREWS Initiative^[2], the SOFF project^[3], and the IGAD project on drought resilience (described in Table 4). It will first work at the community level to assess their understanding of climate hazards and associated disasters. Local champions will be identified to collect, share, and communicate data on floods and droughts to support the definition of best responses. At the sub-national level, the project will establish an EWS unit in each regional council, linked to the national EWS coordination system, to strengthen the collection, management and communication of data and the monitoring of climate linked disasters. The proposed outputs and activities are as follows:

Output 1.2.1: 6 community focal points are trained and equipped for EWS flood preparedness, promoting inclusive community-based and gender-sensitive approaches.

Activities under this output will build on assessments of vulnerabilities and local practices conducted under Output 1.1.1 in order to strengthen flood and drought preparedness capacity at community level. After analyzing the vulnerability of each community to both risks, the results will be presented to develop a specific framework of preparedness activities for each community, adopting a “Leave No One Behind” approach. These analyses will build on current practices and adopt a participatory approach to promote effective measures to improve preparedness. The assessment will include an evaluation of the needs in terms of management or upgrading of existing EWS infrastructures as well as in terms of data collection and dissemination mechanisms between national, sub-national and community levels. The project will also identify a local focal point in each community, who will be trained to interpret climate data and warnings and act as a focal point for sub-national and national authorities. This local focal point will help to collect, share and communicate relevant data to strengthen the sub-national and national early warning system database and understanding of local contexts to inform disaster preparedness. This collaboration at community and sub-national levels will support the improvement of the system through regular feedback and allow the use of local language. This output will promote a gender and disability sensitive approach to all activities.: the analysis will specifically examine women and disabled peoples’ vulnerability to disasters and their specific role in preparedness; gender and disabilities specificities will be presented in each community; infrastructures will be adapted to women and the special needs for each project site; and the identification of local focal point will involve women.

Indicative list of activities:

- Analyze the impact of climate hazards/climate-induced disasters on women and people with disabilities and their role in floods and droughts preparedness
- Present the results of the vulnerability analysis to the communities and share their understanding of natural disasters and their preparedness practices to date
- Provide community-level solar-powered weather stations and information dissemination mechanisms to ensure production of reliable and timely data to monitor flood and drought risks, as well as the effects of climate change.
- Identify, train, and support local and regional focal points and community members through biannual workshops and annual simulation exercises, based on a participatory approach, responsible for data collection, transmission, and communication, and for identifying a community shelter if it exists. The exchange of information in local languages is encouraged. Coordinate with CREWS project on use of training modules on EWS and gender.

Output 1.2.2: Four regional-level gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness are operationalized

In order to complete the EWS value chain, feed the national early warning system and improve preparedness for droughts and floods, this output will contribute to the establishment of dedicated EWS units based in the Regional Councils of the four project target regions. These sub-national units will be equipped and staffed with personnel trained by the national authorities. Following the national framework and based on the local assessment, these units will provide the link between the two levels and thereby support establishing an EWS network. They will establish a regularly updated database and work on the effective dissemination of flood and drought information. This output will contribute to the objective of developing and disseminating drought risk information and forecast products for agriculture and food security in collaboration with the GCF EWS project (in preparation at time of writing).

Indicative list of activities:

- Identify needs for strengthening, managing or modernizing existing EWS infrastructures for floods and droughts and related work at the Regional level
- Design regional council EWS units, including staffing needs, definition of their roles and responsibilities, and identification of the equipment required. These units will be integrated to the DRR platform and participate in the EWS value chain at national level, and they will be trained in gender issues
- Create a database linked to the national level as well as to the local community level in order to have updated and accurate data to assess drought and flood risks in real time, integrating women and disabled people specificities
- Develop a process for the generation and dissemination of regular flood and drought risk analyses based on this database, with a particular focus on the impact on food security
- Develop user-friendly communication tools to disseminate information on floods and droughts (local language can be used), based on an assessment of the most effective tools (local radio stations, text messages etc)
- Support the sub-national EWS units to guide the climate-resilient regional development plan for the flood and drought prone areas
- Organize disaster response simulation exercises at least twice a year at regional and local levels

Component 2: Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities

This component focuses on two main areas: a) enhancing water security of rural communities; and b) building climate resilience in rangelands through nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA. In the first area of intervention, the project will work both on improving water resources governance and management, as well as implementing critical grey and hybrid green-gray water

infrastructure to enhance access to water. In the second part, the project will work on improving rangelands governance and management, while also contributing to the restoration of rangelands and croplands.

Outcome 2.1: Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management.

Under this Outcome, the project will work towards improving water resources governance at local and regional levels, to enable communities and regional authorities to become more engaged in the operation and maintenance of critical water infrastructure. This is expected to build ownership of the interventions and support the long-term sustainability of project investments in water infrastructure.

Output 2.1.1. Trainings and ongoing support for regional authorities and local stakeholders for developing and upscaling climate resilient, integrated water resource management techniques and governance frameworks

This Output is two-fold: a) it focuses on the regional level to enhance capacity for decentralized management of water resources with climate risk information integrated; and b) builds capacity at the local level to operate and maintain existing and newly constructed water infrastructure. In the first part, regional authorities, known locally as *préfets*, will benefit from capacity development, including support for defining information communication mechanisms on climate resilient water resource management techniques, building on the Technical Assistance Network established by the 2018-2022 EU initiative «Strengthening the productivity of plant cultivation and livestock». The project will organize participatory working sessions with regional representatives and local actors/communities in order to i) produce regional strategies for water resource management; ii) identify the current and projected need in terms of water infrastructure (drinking water and water for cattle or agriculture) based on the recommendations of the hydrogeological assessments and the climate modelling undertaken during the PPG phase; iii) identify the need in terms of training/capacity building in terms of management of the water infrastructure, governance of the available natural resources, and of the implementation of the strategies.

Additionally, the project will work towards building local capacity for management of community-level water infrastructure. At a local level, the strategies for water resource management will be developed to suit each location's specific context and communities' needs, for example by replicating successful models of water point management committee existing in other locations in Djibouti and should encompass all existing and new water infrastructure developed by the project (c.f. Outcome 2.2).

Indicative list of activities:

- Participatory development of sub-national water management plans and associated capacity-development plans
- Trainings provided to regional authorities to capacitate them to manage water resources, based on priorities identified through the capacity-development plans
- Support for the development and implementation of gender-sensitive and inclusive local water management governance arrangements
- Development and implementation of operation and maintenance of existing and planned water infrastructure, and associated sustainable financing plans
- Design of a water resources monitoring system at community level

Outcome 2.2: Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock

Under this Outcome, the project will implement small-scale grey and hybrid (green-gray) infrastructure solutions^[4], responding to the existing water access needs identified during the PPG phase. Proposed infrastructure will be designed to ensure it is climate resilient and meets community needs, including those of vulnerable groups such as women. It is critical that new water infrastructure meets climate resilience standards - in the context where these will be built, there will have to be clear vulnerability assessments of the resource and where it will be extracted from and resilience analysis to support sound management given the drought risks (linked to Outcome 2.1). Studies carried out during the PPG phase showed that a differentiated approach should be adopted, taking into account existing infrastructure and available water resources. The infrastructure proposals are designed to best suit the local context. For some sites, where there is no proven deep groundwater (e.g. Oudoukiya and Ripta), drilling boreholes is quite risky, especially when there are better options that are much more likely to be successful (e.g. Haffirs at Oudoukiya). Thus, four project sites (Dasbiyo, Gagadé, Souwali and Sagallou) will benefit from boreholes. In addition, given the current context,

some sites will benefit more from improvements to the existing system, while others have much better opportunities for new infrastructure.

Output 2.2.1 At least four (4) sustainable groundwater access points are established or improved with associated infrastructure in selected villages.

Under this Output, a number of necessary improvements to existing infrastructure for groundwater access points will be implemented. Such improvements could include, for example, cases where fuel-powered borehole pumps are replaced with solar-powered pumps. Where necessary and deemed sustainable in terms of extraction potential, new infrastructure will be implemented, which will accommodate geothermal conditions in Djibouti and include the necessary cooling reservoirs in sites where groundwater is extremely hot.

Indicative list of activities:

- Assessment of critical repair and improvement needs for existing groundwater access points
- Implementation of critical repair and improvements to existing groundwater access points
- Updated local investigations and permanent monitoring networks of groundwater resources at proposed intervention sites (c.f. Output 2.1.1.), including sizing and siting assessment for proposed access points which includes up-to-date climate change scenarios and considers gender-specific requirements
- Construction of new groundwater access points

Output 2.2.2 At least four (4) micro dams and underground storage tanks built to enhance surface and sub-surface storage and catchment points

Groundwater access will be complemented through this Output by new surface and sub-surface water catchment infrastructure, such as micro dams and underground storage tanks, to be sized and sited according to community needs, availability of resources, and in consideration of climate change projections.

Indicative list of activities:

- Updated local investigations and permanent monitoring networks on surface and subsurface water resources at proposed intervention sites (c.f. Output 2.1.1.), including sizing and siting assessment for proposed micro dams and underground storage tanks which includes up-to-date climate change scenarios and considers gender-specific requirements
- Construction of micro dams and underground storage tanks, with due consideration of and protection from climate change aggravated wadi flows

Output 2.2.3 At least four (4) hybrid nature-based solutions and hard infrastructure (infiltration galleries and gabions) are installed to reduce flood damage and erosion for downstream areas

The PPG hydrological and hydrogeological study identified a number of project sites which are particularly vulnerable to flood damage and erosion, and which would benefit from flood management and erosion control infrastructure (hybrid nature-based solutions and hard infrastructure). Various solutions will be explored, and technical assessments combined with local consultations done to select most appropriate solutions. Potential solutions could include, for instance, gabions or infiltration galleries, combined with ecosystem restoration efforts where relevant and feasible.

Indicative list of activities:

- Updated local investigations and permanent monitoring networks on flood and erosion control at proposed intervention sites (c.f. Output 2.1.1.), including sizing and siting assessment for proposed hybrid flood and erosion control infrastructure which includes up-to-date climate change scenarios and considers gender-specific requirements

- Construction of flood and erosion control infrastructure, combined with targeted ecosystem restoration efforts

Outcome 2.3: Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches.

This Outcome aims to support the restoration of degraded rangeland ecosystems that provide critical services to pastoral communities, as well as provide support to the governance and management of these ecosystems through sustainable rangeland management approaches that will help ensure the long-term sustainability of project interventions. It is anticipated that improvements to water access will also be supported by the rehabilitation of degraded rangelands to restore groundwater and soil health, which will provide benefits to community livelihoods and promote healthy ecosystems.

Output 2.3.1 3,880ha of rangelands and pasture, and 120ha of cropland, are restored through nature-based solutions

To benefit both pastoralists and agropastoralists, landscape restoration activities will include, for instance: development of nurseries for restoration efforts; the planting of indigenous fodder species; the active removal of invasive woody species threatening palatable and native grasses. The availability of extra fodder will safeguard community livelihoods and food security by reducing livestock loss while reducing the pressure of grazing livestock on natural vegetation. In addition, measures to reduce crop water demand could be promoted (e.g. mulching) as well as approaches to minimize over-irrigation and irrigation system losses (e.g. roofed tanks, shaded tanks, pipework leakage reduction). At the time of PPG consultations, the Centre d'étude et de recherche de Djibouti (CERD) highlighted the need for rangelands restoration efforts to focus on the following four (4) project sites: Dasbiyo (Ali-Sabieh); Ripta & Sagallou (Tadjourah); and Souwali (Obock).

Indicative list of activities:

- Conduct baseline study to identify rangelands and croplands for restoration activities.
- Establish nurseries for restoration activities
- Implement grass seed production activities, with support to producers in quality control, etc.
- Implement rangeland restoration activities, such as active removal of invasive species; planting of indigenous fodder species
- Implement fenced agricultural perimeters
- Establish demonstration farms to test drought-resistant crops and tree species, and soil and water management to enhance biodiversity and soil health showing women's skills and enterprise potentials (links to Component 3).

Output 2.3.2 Training and ongoing support provided in six communities for gender-responsive rangeland management

To ensure effective rangeland management can take place, the project will work alongside communities on a number of issues, following international good practice and toolkits^[5]. First, the project will adopt a Participatory Rangeland Management and Planning approach, by which it will work to strengthen the governance arrangements for rangeland management, building on traditional systems in place, and building on a thorough assessment of the existing relationships between resource users and rights-holders. Given that the targeted communities are engaged in transhumance, traditional means of rangeland management already exist. In most cases, transhumance routes are the subject of reciprocal agreements between notables. For instance, herds from the host areas during the warm season (April-September), in turn graze in the mountain massif during the cool season (October-March)^{[6][41]}. Hence, training and support will be targeting traditional leaders, as well as other community members, to raise awareness of good practices for rangeland management particularly given observed and projected climate change impacts; identify entry points for potential improvements; and establish means by which women and other vulnerable groups can actively participate in enhanced, climate resilient rangeland management governance arrangements and user rights definitions.

Indicative list of activities:

- Conduct Participatory Rangeland Management assessments, focusing on existing governance and stakeholder mappings
- Produce participatory mapping exercises to inform rangeland management action plans, using Component 1 Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment spatially-explicit data as key inputs
- Organize trainings on technical topics necessary to support the implementation of local rangeland management action plans, and building on traditional knowledge and practices
- Develop and implement local monitoring systems for rangeland ecosystem restoration and health, including key metrics linked to drought and other climate change risks

Component 3. Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti

Through a value-chain approach to private sector development, this Component aims to develop a climate-resilient ecosystem of green businesses to support adaptation action and food security. Indeed, MSMEs can have a pivotal role in increasing climate change resilience. Thus, support to MSMEs should focus on equipping them with the necessary tools and knowledge to thrive amid environmental shocks, including by both managing risks associated with climate change and exploiting opportunities brought on by a transition towards a green economy. Access to finance through the creation of adapted supply-side de-risking solutions is crucial, as it has the potential to unlock new financial flows for MSMEs (in line with proposed regulatory improvements to be supported under Component 1). The actions proposed by the project are intended to create a robust framework that underpins economic activities resilient to climate variability, contributing to the overarching goal of sustainable development and climate change adaptation in Djibouti.

Outcome 3.1: Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity.

This outcome will be achieved through technical support; facilitating access to finance; enhancing market integration; and promoting entrepreneurial diversification suited to the market and local context. The project will support activities tailored to the needs and ambitions of women and youth entrepreneurs in particular, to help them create formal and sustainable economic opportunities.

Output 3.1.1 Market intelligence is co-produced with private sector and financing partners to support the identification of gender-responsive and climate-resilient alternative livelihood options for improved food security

Amidst the pressing challenges of climate change, thorough market surveys, value chain analyses, and stocktaking exercises are crucial for creating climate adaptation innovation, identifying new products in villages and at the regional centers, and where feasible connecting village production to regional markets, and beyond. These tools serve as conduits of critical information to entrepreneurs and help potential investors make informed decisions. Understanding of the business environment is crucial in ensuring that strategies capture the opportunities and risks of climate change. Recognizing emerging niches and potential opportunities for business growth is crucial, with such market intelligence generating activities having to be intricately linked to ongoing business and to stimulate investment in women-led MSMEs. This crucial task will be complemented by the policy assessments undertaken under Component 1. Finally, it is envisaged that this output will actively engage private sector and financing partners in these discussions and ensure studies are co-designed with them to ensure data that is useful to them (and can influence their potential investment) is being captured.

Indicative list of activities:

- Baseline study identifying gender-sensitive and climate-resilient value chains (potential value chains include: promotion of local poultry; honey)
- Carry out small-scale market/feasibility/cost-benefit studies and environmental impact statements taking into account key climate risks (e.g. flood, drought)

- In-depth diagnosis of the roles, missions, mandates, of key value chain actors, and their respective capacity-needs assessment
- Organize training sessions on how to better integrate women in sustainable livelihoods, with local authorities, women's cooperatives, financial institutions and private sector.

Output 3.1.2 Four gender-responsive regional incubators and investment platforms are set up to foster innovation in the space of climate-resilient products and services

Regional incubators and investment platforms are business and knowledge centers supporting MSMEs to overcome barriers to accessing opportunities offered by the green economy. Their objectives are therefore two-fold: a) ensuring the development of business ideas into a pipeline of bankable adaptation projects^[7]; and b) leveraging sustainable finance flows into adaptation action by connecting these bankable projects to potential investors. Under this output, it is expected that entrepreneurs at the community level and in regional hubs (with a focus on women-led enterprises) would be supported through a number of business incubation services, such as: support for complying with legal and regulatory requirements to formalize business operations, including registration and compliance for operation as cooperatives, or other relevant form of formal organization; education on financial literacy; building credit histories; developing business plans; etc. Entrepreneurs will be supported to access support for business start-ups through collaboration with key stakeholders like the CPEC, ADDS, MFIs, and banks, and “women-first” organizations such as UNFP, UN-Women, and supporting their membership with business organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and specialized business groups (e.g. import-export association) to broaden their reach in the market, within their region, in Djibouti, and overseas. Community organizations’ initiatives aim to mainstream their economic activities into the broader market through value chain and train to invest, hence helping to broaden the de-risking ecosystem. This strategic engagement will empower communities to better withstand and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, promoting sustainable development and resilience in Djibouti's vulnerable environment.

Indicative list of activities:

- Equip the incubation centers with the necessary technology and resources to support MSMEs to develop climate-resilient products and services, including service-based MSMEs linked to support to production in rural areas (e.g. operations and maintenance).
- Using the result of market and value chain analyses, develop tailored training packages in collaboration with business training institutions aimed at building entrepreneurial capacities and creditworthiness. A gender-sensitive assessment will be done for women's groups with specific guidance for women-centered trainings.
- Provide training and resources to MSMEs to develop MSME capacity for climate resilience, including how to integrate climate adaptation into their business strategies and operations. This could include for instance, training sessions to guide businesses in diversifying offerings to adapt to various market demands and mitigate the risks of climate fluctuation
- Develop and implement a mentorship program for women, to facilitate their integration into this network and exchanges between different sectors/value chains.
- Facilitate linkage between the incubation centers and MSMEs, financial institutions, government agencies, and other stakeholders to create synergies and support the scaling up of adaptation services.
- Facilitate the establishment of performance-based grant programs, soft loans, or other financial products that are gender-responsive specifically designed to support MSMEs in developing and implementing climate adaptation solutions, by working with private sector and financial partners to understand credit constraints and organizing trainings on nature-based climate-resilient businesses for financial institutions.
- Link businesses with climate-focused funding sources, such as investment funds, micro-finance institutions, and banks, offering tailored financing options like micro-loans.

Output 3.1.3 Support provided for gender-responsive and climate-resilient livelihood development

Under this Output, the project will support the development of alternative, gender-responsive and climate-resilient livelihoods at the local level, and facilitate access to climate-resilient technologies and ensure that women and other vulnerable groups have the technical support needed to implement the technologies and livelihood strategies effectively. To ensure that interventions are tailored to the needs and ambitions of the target groups, and have the potential to bring in real climate and nature-related benefits, the project will ensure that all proposed interventions are actively screened for eligibility for support, and where necessary, support provided to identify necessary adaptations to mitigate the risk of adverse environmental and social impacts. The project will subsequently provide trainings that will be tailored and adapted to each local context and ongoing support to the development of the alternative livelihood options; explore options for sustainable financing of activities and provide support to enhance access; and provide necessary inputs and materials support.

Indicative list of activities:

- Development of review criteria for eligibility of gender-responsive sustainable, climate resilient livelihood activities for material support and technology transfer, including alignment with net zero and nature-positive objectives
- Provide trainings and ongoing long-term support for women and other vulnerable groups in climate-resilient nature-based solutions (NbS) in rangeland ecosystems that enhance livelihoods.
- Provide financial literacy support to women and other vulnerable groups, and link individuals/women groups with financial services providers, such as micro-finance institutions and banks offering tailored financing options like micro-loans and performance-based grants in support of climate-resilient livelihood development (e.g. small-scale poultry production).
- Support the acquisition of required materials and technology, such as energy efficient equipment (storage, transformation, etc.), and provide a maintenance and upkeep system and train women or men on these two topics: assess equipment needs, acquire the equipment, and provide men and women with equipment.

Component 4. Knowledge management and Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti

Component 4 responds to the GEF-8 strategy on knowledge management and learning as it addresses two main GEF objectives for knowledge management and capitalization, namely : i) enhancing the role of knowledge management in projects and programmes; and ii) increasing knowledge flows through platforms through partnerships and communities of practice. In this project, this component aims to strengthen the management of knowledge on nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA and disseminate it widely to propose innovative and working solutions for up-scaling in the country.

Output 4.1.1 Nature-based solutions for adaptation /EbA are integrated into existing climate change knowledge platform(s)

Building on the existing knowledge platforms^{[9][42]} in Djibouti, the project will capitalize on it and strengthen it by making it the national platform on climate change, shared by the various stakeholders involved in implementing or deciding on climate change in the country. It responds to Action Area 1.3 “Launching a knowledge and collaboration platform” of the GEF-8 Knowledge Management Strategy. The first step will be to identify all relevant documents that can be collected and downloaded from this platform, as they relate to nature-based solutions for adaptation/EbA. These documents could be policies, technical reports, project documents from other past, current or future projects, capitalization or communication tools. They will all contribute to capacity building on climate change adaptation , water and land resource management, and sustainable livelihood practices at national, regional and local levels. A specific webpage will be accessible from this platform to get access to all these resources, beyond the mapping that already exists and that will be updated.

Indicative list of activities:

- Set up the team responsible for managing this platform (revision, updating, good management)
- Revise and operationalize the existing knowledge platform
- If needed, extend the access to all the relevant stakeholders
- Collect all the information to be integrated in the platform, respecting the gender-sensitive approach promoted through the project
- Produce a user guide to facilitate its use
- Organise a launch event of the platform
- Regularly update the information on the platform

Output 4.1.2 A project knowledge management and communication strategy is developed and implemented, including awareness raising strategy on EbA involving regional and national stakeholders

As highlighted in the GEF-8 strategy on knowledge management, it is critical to align knowledge management with communication and outreach (strategic direction n°4). Supported by the operational knowledge platform, the project will disseminate best practices and lessons learned to regional and national stakeholders on climate adaptation and resource management. Following a dissemination, communication and awareness-raising strategy, the project will target both institutional actors and communities to share and support best practices, particularly on nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA approaches. Depending on the target group, dissemination will take place through the use of the knowledge platform as well as through the creation of communication content and the organization of events. There will be a special focus on gender, with the development of gender-sensitive guidelines to address the specific challenges of adopting and scaling up sustainable livelihood practices for women.

Indicative list of activities:

- Develop a knowledge management, communication, dissemination and raising awareness strategies for the coming years, detailing the targets, the tools and the objectives
- Develop gender-sensitive guidelines to address specific challenges that women can face in adopting and scaling up sustainable practices
- Organisation of events to share the best practices and experiences, at national, regional and community level.

Outcome 4.2: Operationalization of social and environmental safeguards

Output 4.2.1 Environmental and social safeguards management is developed and operationalized

This output will serve to ensure the project's compliance with UNDP's social and environmental standards (SES) and policies, as well as with national regulatory requirements, and to streamline the integration of social and environmental safeguards across all the project's components.

Several plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures will be developed or updated, to ensure the activities of the project that might lead to impacts are properly assessed and managed. The safeguards compliance framework for the project will include relevant national regulations. Law n 51/AN/09 (related to the Environmental Code of 2009) and Decree n°2011-029/PR/MHUEAT (which revises the environmental impact procedure developed in 2011) will be integrated into the environmental and social impact assessments required for the project's activities. The project will collaborate with the inter-ministerial SES Task Force to monitor the SES compliance measures based on the SES plans and documents prepared during the design phase as per the SES regulations mentioned above

As a minimum, the social and environmental safeguards system developed for the project will ensure that:

- Compliance with UNDP's policies and SES and national regulatory requirements

- Project activities that could lead to impacts do not proceed until appropriate assessments and management plans are in place
- Ensure M&S of safeguards performance throughout the project's implementation

The project will develop and implement a Safeguards Capacity Training Plan, based on the results of the assessments and the additional stakeholder consultations. This plan will include training sessions and/or workshops to build the capacity of key project implementation actors and equip them with the necessary knowledge and tools needed to achieve the objectives of the Project effectively and efficiently. This capacity building is key to ensuring continued success over the project implementation and beyond. Such capacity building activities will start before the implementation of the activities and will include a combination of the following topics:

- UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) – with focus on the Standards triggered by the project activities (see SESP)
- Stakeholder Engagement Process – with focus on different way of engagement adapted to the different ethnic groups present in the project area.
- UNDP Accountability Mechanism (Grievance Redress Mechanism)
- Understanding UNDP Project Cycle
- Monitoring and Evaluation of UNDP Projects
- Gender Equality and women empowerment
- Human Rights – with a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals.

Overall, the project will have a focus on enhancing capacity of relevant national, regional and local actors, as well as targeted groups, to ensure that they have the required knowledge and skills to actively participate in project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices.

Indicative list of activities:

- A scoped Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) to assess the risks of policy and planning interventions as part of Component 1, including the exclusion of vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups from effective project participation.
- A scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to analyse the potential impacts of on-the-ground interventions as part of Component 2 (e.g., development of water infrastructure, restoration of rangelands, pastures and cropland). This ESIA, which will be conducted for all the target regions, will result in the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will articulate the mitigation and management measures proposed to address the risks and impacts identified in the ESIA. The ESMP will include the required management plans and frameworks, likely including a Livelihood Action Plan.
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan – developed during the project design phase - will be updated within the first 3 months of the project, based on stakeholder consultation and analysis.
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) developed during the PPG phase must be updated into fully operational plans with social baseline data and local context information. A gender-sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensuring the accessibility of stakeholders to channels to convey their complaints and a process for resolution of these grievances will also be developed at the beginning of the implementation phase.
- The Gender component is strongly integrated into the project activities and will be strengthened by the Gender Action Plan developed during the PPG phase.

[1] Concept note in formulation process

[2] Project document ongoing

[3] Readiness phase ongoing

[4] [Green-Gray Infrastructure \(conservancy.org\)](https://www.conservancy.org/)

[5] The 2022 GEF-supported toolkit for sustainable rangeland management for resilient pastoral systems will be used and adapted, as necessary, to the Djibouti context: [2_compressed.pdf \(iucn.org\)](#)

[6] GEUDDA M., GODET J. (1984)-Recherche sur l'intégration progressive du pastoralisme au phénomène de développement en République de Djibouti, Institut Supérieur d'Études et de Recherche Scientifique et Technique (I.S.E.R.S.T).-121p

[7] The project will define a set of criteria to identify bankable adaptation projects, based on best practice globally, including an approach based on the “do no significant harm” principle to ensure that the projects supported are not contributing to other adverse environmental and social outcomes. [Do-No-Significant-Harm-Handbook.pdf \(fs-unep-centre.org\)](#)

[8] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-06/EN_GEF_C.64_07_GEF%20Strategy%20for%20Knowledge%20Management%20and%20Learning.pdf

[9] Amongst existing platforms are the Ministère de la Décentralisation platform (<https://decentralisation.gouv.dj/wp-content/Cartographie/>); the IGAD platform (<https://3w.igad.int/map/index.html>); and the EIMS system by MEDD for all MEAs <https://environnement.gtech.dj/>. There are also a number of planned platforms, of which the SNCCC also indicates that the establishment of a platform for the exchange of techniques and knowledge on adaptation and mitigation, as well as mechanisms for environmental measurement, monitoring and evaluation is planned.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism Implementing partner

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development, Directorate for Environment (DE). The IP has already been subjected to the partner capacity assessment and the HACT assessment.

The HACT micro-assessment of the Implementing Partner (MEDD) dated 26 February 2021 identified several weaknesses related to procurement and financial management. The overall risk rating is considered Moderate. However, with respect specifically to financial management, the risk is deemed significant. The HACT report provides recommendations to strengthen financial management within the DE and more generally within MEDD. Based on findings and recommendations of the HACT assessment, previous and ongoing GEF funded projects, though nationally implemented, receive execution support from UNDP (Annex 2). The Implementer Partner does not manage the funds and UNDP has been providing financial management support including payroll management support to facilitate the execution of the project activities.

During the PPG phase, UNDP used Partner Capacity Assessment Tool to assess the MEDD's capacity. Though the assessment was undertaken to assess the procurement, administration, financial management, and monitoring capacities of the IP, the main focus was on the IP's procedures and risk management during the procurement process. The Overall Risk Rating (including Qualitative and Quantitative) was Very High Risk. For both the HACT and PCAT, they highlighted that the partner does not have a digitalized and clear procurement system. The Partner does not keep an up-to-date register of suppliers and does not perform nor monitor their performance. Based on the findings of the PCAT assessment, a costed Capacity Development Plan was developed recommending that an integrated Project Management Unit (PMU) be established to provide better operational support to the existing and upcoming projects. The integrated PMU will support the Implementing Partner and build its capacity, especially in the procurement, financial management, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation. The PCAT assessment resulted in a Capacity Development Plan, which started with the training for the existing MEDD and MEDD implemented GEF project staff in which the staff were trained on the six different modules – Basic introduction to Procurement (principles and methods), Terms of

Reference drafting, Contract Management, UNDP risk management in procurement, UNDP Procurement Planning and UNDP Ethics. Following this week-long training, the project staff will sit for CIPS 2 examination. In addition, a firm will be recruited to implement the capacity-building plan of the DESD/MEDD, The Capacity Build Plan, which will be implemented through the contribution of each project.

The integrated PMU will be equipped with a full-fledged team including a technical team comprising of civil engineers, technical advisors, livelihood expert, and agropastoral expert, cross-cutting thematic area experts such as Gender and Safeguards Expert, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Communications and Knowledge Management Expert and operations team including Procurement officer, Procurement Assistant, Administration and Finance Officer, Administration and Finance Assistant and Regional coordinators and to implement the Capacity Development Plan. Each project under the Integrated Programme will have its dedicated Project Manager to provide technical inputs to the project, strategic guidance to the project consultants, coordinate the stakeholders, coordinate and collaborate with the co-financing institutions to synchronize the activities indicted under the co-financing approach, and ensure that the project is compliant with the project objectives and principles.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan and combined year-end delivery report; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Project will follow the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with UNDP support as per the request from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, where DE will be the Implementing Partner, responsible for the UNDP-GEF project execution and accountable for the disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project goals, according to the approved results framework and work plan presented in this Project Document. The execution support will be mainly in recruitment of international staff, procurement of international services, processing the payments and providing technical support to prepare terms of reference, the scope of work and bid documents for high-value procurement of services and goods, including civil works. Based on the Capacity Development Plan, the PCAT will be undertaken simultaneously with the MTR to assess the level of UNDP support that needs to be continued to support the IP to fulfill its execution functions.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

DE will also be responsible for the creation of an Integrated PMU (based at DE), where Project Coordinator will be the full-time staff in addition to a number of other technical and operational staff recruited on a cost-sharing basis with other project implemented by DE/MEDD. As per the recommendations of the Capacity Development Plan developed for the IP in consultation with the MEDD, the project will contribute to and benefit from a joint PMU for an integrated programme. The Project will contribute partial salary of the a **technical team** comprising of civil engineers (1 national and 1 international) technical advisor(international advisor) , livelihood expert, and agropastoral expert, **cross-cutting thematic area experts** such as Gender and Safeguards Expert, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Communications and Knowledge Management Expert and **operations team** including Procurement officer, Procurement Assistant, Administration and Finance Officer, Administration and Finance Assistant and Regional coordinators. For quality assurance, M&E missions will be conducted at MTR and TE by independent (third-party) consultants, however, the PMU will be responsible for the issuance of regular progress reports to the UNDP CO. Furthermore, the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) will provide an additional layer of project oversight and will participate in regular project team calls to monitor progress and advise on project implementation.

The PMU will be responsible for overseeing all implementation of the project, including hiring and managing international and national consultants, procuring all supplies, arranging for and co-managing work delivered by MEDD/DE and also coordinating, to

the degree possible, work done by other co-financing partners. UNDP will have oversight of the PMU, provide technical guidance, provide quality assurance to the key technical interventions, support the execution support for the high-value procurements, particularly for preparation of the technical specification and scope of work for the procurement documents, facilitate the mid-term and terminal evaluation processes, engage in the project implementation reporting procedures and support the PMU in preparing the quarterly and annual workplans to be approved by the project steering committees.

The PMU will also be responsible for liaising with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women and Family, Regional and local governments, CLE, CPEC, ADDS and other national NGOs that are expected to be involved in project implementation. It will also be responsible for staying up to date with progress on ongoing projects that are related to IWRM, nature-based solutions, and land rehabilitation in Djibouti and liaising with focal points to ensure proper collaboration and complementarity. This includes close follow up of the progress on other GEF-7 projects, bilateral and multi-lateral projects, and other GEF-funded projects in Djibouti. The PMU will also strive to make information on their progress available for others to build upon when embarking on the design of new projects. The PMU is directly accountable to the MEDD/DE in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the MEDD/DE.

Project stakeholders and target groups

To ensure sound management of project implementation and continuous engagement of stakeholders in all project activities, MEDD/DE will establish the following committees at project start:

- **Project Steering Committee/Project Board:** Consisting of representatives from MEDD/DE, MAEPE-RH, UNDP CO, as well as representatives from ADDS and/or CLE, local CSO- Association Siriddo, the Ministry of Women and the Family, and regional authorities. The role of the Board is to oversee project implementation, support sound governance, ensure M&E procedure is followed and support continuous collaboration with the Project. Board meetings will be held every six months. Additional meetings may be scheduled if required by the PMU during implementation.
- **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. Each region will have beneficiary representatives who will work closely with the PMU, regional authorities, communities and the DE. The role of beneficiary representatives will be composed of local civil society organizations working in the areas of natural resource management, ecosystem restoration, and community empowerment. The names of these civil society organizations will be finalized during the Inception Phase. A scoping assessment and mapping will be undertaken during the Inception Phase to select the most appropriate civil society organizations.
- **Technical Committee:** This will be a sub-committee of the project's Steering Committee in which technical institutions related to the water infrastructure, climate-smart agriculture practices, land rehabilitation, IWRM, livestock, private sector development and EWS will be represented with the necessary expertise, i.e. representatives of ministries, civil society, private sector, academia, and NGOs. This committee is expected to meet more frequently than the Project Board, e.g. quarterly, and will be responsible for reviewing the studies and assessments that the project will generate and advising the PMU on strategic issues and technical aspects affecting project implementation.
- **Consultancy Task Force:** Consisting of international & national experts taking the lead on specific technical assignments and collaborating to ensure the homogeneity of the overall output. The Project Coordinator along with Chief Technical Advisor, supported by the Joint PMU staff, will be responsible for bringing the consultants together and ensuring that their work is complementary.

It should be noted that members of the Steering and Technical committees representing public entities will not be paid from the project funds. The cost of their engagement will represent Government's contribution to support project implementation. Further details on the project's strategy for engaging stakeholders and target groups in decision making processes are provided in the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), presented in Annex F.

UNDP's role as a GEF Agency

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA,**

suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance: Supported NIM with Government as Implementing Partner

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attend Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP project support

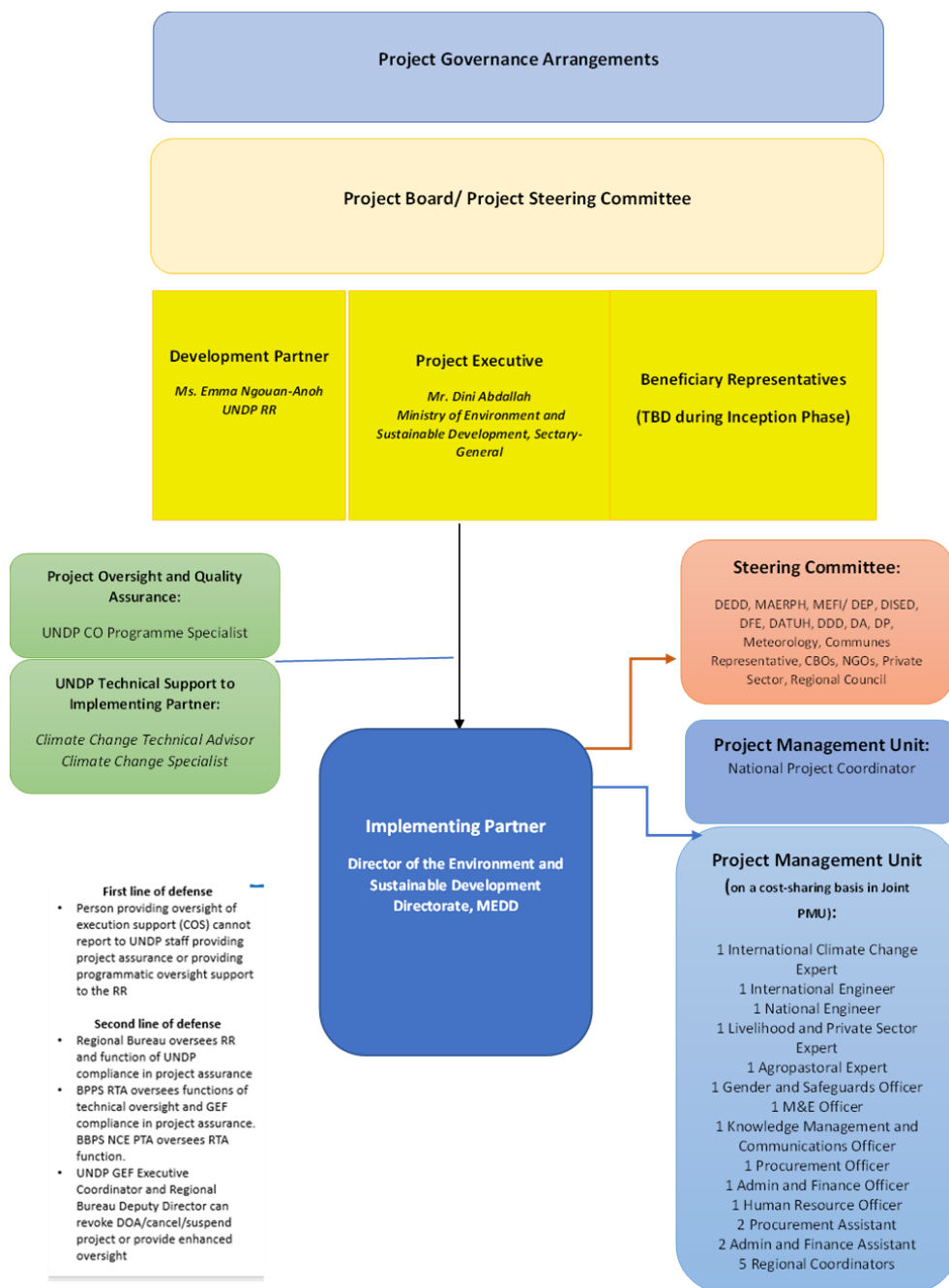
The Implementing Partner and GEF Operational Focal Point initially requested UNDP to provide execution support services, totaling USD 632,054. However, in response to the GEF Secretariat's guidance to internalize such costs, the charges for execution support services have been reallocated to strengthen the Project Management Unit (PMU) under the support to NIM modality.

The reallocated resources will enhance PMU capacities in procurement, financial management, and human resource management. These areas are critical to mitigating fiduciary risks identified by HACT and PCAT assessments. The HACT and PCAT have highlighted the high fiduciary risks of the IP and suggested robust capacity building interventions to strengthen IP's capacity across procurement, financial management, administration and human resource management functions throughout the implementation. To support capacity building, UNDP will provide technical advisory services and on-the-job training for PMU staff in alignment with the Capacity Development Plan, ensuring that the Implementing Partner's capacity is strengthened for effective project execution.

The approach ensures that UNDP support aligns with the UNDP Support Services to National Implementation guidelines (<https://popp.undp.org/document/undp-support-services-national-implementation-nim>). While the UNDP Country Office will continue to provide limited advisory support, the majority of project execution responsibilities will be undertaken by the Implementing Partner, reflecting a shift toward greater national ownership.

The UNDP support will remain consistent with the principles of independence required by the GEF and will operate in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework.

FIGURE 4: Project Management Arrangement Scheme



Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board

As noted in the [Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies](#), in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by Mr. Artan Said, Program Specialist. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by Operations Manager with support from the Procurement Team, Finance Team and Human Resource and Administration Support Team of UNDP Country Office's Operations Unit, who reports to, Deputy Resident Representative.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure

- a) **Project Board:** All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

- 1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the [“Provide Oversight”](#) section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- 2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the [“Manage Change”](#) section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board: Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.

- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
 - The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
 - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
 - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
 - In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
 - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
 - Agree on Project Coordinator’s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the Project Coordinator’s tolerances are exceeded.
 - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.

- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the Project Coordinator and project assurance;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

- **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: Mr. Dini Abdallah Omar Secretary General Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development.
- **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. Each region will have beneficiary representatives who will work closely with the PMU, regional authorities, communities and the DE. The role of beneficiary representatives will be composed of local civil society organizations working in the areas of natural resource management, ecosystem restoration, and community empowerment. The names of these civil society organizations will be finalized during the Inception Phase. A scoping assessment and mapping will be undertaken during the Inception Phase to select the most appropriate civil society organizations.
- **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: Mme. Emma Ngouan-Anoh , UNDP RR.

- b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Coordinator. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: Mr. Artan Said, UNDP Programme Specialist.

- c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Coordinator (PC) is the senior most representatives of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and are responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The Project Coordinator typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The PMU will consist of a National Project Director (Director of Environment Directorate), who will be the key decision-making authority of the project and International Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Expert and International Engineer, along with a Project Coordinator (PC hired by the project), who will be under the direct supervision of the National Project Director to coordinate the day-to-day activities of the project. The NPD will be ultimately responsible for ensuring all deliverables are met and all reporting is turned into the donor and all other necessary parties. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for writing the terms of reference (ToR) for the consultants with technical support from the International CCA Expert and the respective thematic experts of the PMU. The NPD will be responsible for reviewing and approving all the ToRs, scope of work and specifications for the consultants and service providers, and also supervise the management of the contracts with support from the Procurement Officer and two Procurement Assistants. In addition, the NPD will provide final approval and oversight on all budget changes and supervise the Administration and Finance Officer.

Based on the Capacity Development Plan developed during the PIF stage and agreed with the IP, the project will have a Joint PMU staffed with a number of technical and operations staff on a cost-sharing basis with other GEF and GCF-funded projects implemented by the IP. The joint PMU staff will include:

- a) **International Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Expert:** The International CCA Expert will be based in the MEDD and will provide technical guidance to ensure smooth implementation of the project activities. The International CCA Expert will have expertise in nature-based solutions, ecosystem based adaptation and climate-proofing of the water infrastructure. The International CCA Expert will be hired for initial three years and then the position will be gradually nationalized with a systematic handover process to ensure smooth transition, and capacity building elements to prepare the Project Coordinator. The International CCA Expert will lead the Component 1, Outcome 2.1 and Outcome 2.3 under Component 2 and Outcome 3.1 under Component 3.
- b) **International and National Civil Engineers:** An **international civil engineer** with a proven track record of designing, constructing and supervising climate-resilient water infrastructure aligned with national and international civil works standards for arid and semi-arid areas. An International Civil Engineer will be recruited to initiate and build a strong foundation for this new line of work for Djibouti under the overall guidance of NPD and UNDP Senior Management. The position will be gradually replaced by the **national civil engineer** after the MTR. The national engineer will receive training from the international engineer on the specific aspects of climate proofing and constructing climate-resilient water infrastructure and combining bio-engineering with nature-based solutions to reinforce the effectiveness of the infrastructure.
- c) **Livelihood Experts and agropastoral experts** will guide and lead the thematic areas, mainly component 3, leading to the development of value-chain-based livelihood options for local communities and urban hubs. These value chains will be mainly

comprised of climate-resilient green economy sector interventions that will involve optimizing private sector engagement. These positions will be based in the PMU and will report to the Project Manager and NPD.

- d) Gender and Safeguards Officer: The project is a GEN 2 project, which contributes significantly to the gender-responsive climate change adaptation measures at all levels of governance. The Gender and Safeguards Officer will work across the thematic areas and across the components to ensure that gender is well integrated into the activities and the safeguards components are addressed adequately throughout the project. It is especially important considering the nature and scale of interventions under Component 2.
- e) Monitoring and Evaluation Officer: an Admin and Finance Assistant, a Procurement Assistant, Gender and Safeguards Officer and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer who will be responsible for ensuring all project staff and consultants are paid on time, ensuring that procured goods and services fall within the budget, and preparing semi-annual budget reports for the donor.
- f) Regional Coordinators: Each region will have one Regional Coordinator stationed in that region. The main functions of the Regional Coordinator will be to facilitate stakeholder engagement, liaise with the beneficiaries, support the PMU missions, facilitate the monitoring and evaluation processes, and support the implementation of the activities in that region.

The primary PMU representatives attending board meetings are: the Director of the Environment and Directorate and the International CCA Expert and Project Coordinator hired by the project. Depending upon the agenda of the board meeting, the key technical staff of the PMU, mainly the Engineers, may join the meetings.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD\$ 632,054 (GEFTF \$111,786 and LDCF \$520,268) through international procurement (individual consultant or companies), processing payments, issuance of cheques, recruitment of the staff under the support to NIM modality. However, the Execution Support Services budget is reallocated to strengthen the Joint Project Management Unit (PMU) through addition of profiles aligned with the gaps identified in the HACT and PCAT. HACT and PCAT assessments conducted for the implementing partner identified high fiduciary risks and capacity gaps and recommended developing IP's capacities in the financial management, procurement, human resource management and administration as outlined in the Capacity Development Plan. The additional execution support profiles added in the Joint PMU are aligned with the recommendations in the Capacity Development Plan. UNDP will provide support aligned with the UNDP Support Services to National Implementation guidelines(<https://popp.undp.org/document/undp-support-services-national-implementation-nim>) through on-the-job training approach. The execution support will be provided based on the Execution Support Request received from the IP during the submission of the PIF in 2023 (Annex B). The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed upon between the UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA).

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independently from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project has been designed to achieve maximum results with the available resources, given the national and local context. It is part of the integrated programme “**Greening Djibouti – Climate Resilience and Livelihoods Programme**”, which aims to build the country's resilience to the impacts of climate change, targeting key areas such as energy or water access for rural populations vulnerable to climate change. Adaptation to climate change will be supported through the availability, provision and strengthening of relevant environmental information for early warning and adaptation mechanisms. The integrated and coordinated development framework aims to enable a strengthened foundation for climate resilience by improving the last-mile delivery for access to finance and credit; access to clean, accessible and affordable energy; knowledge management and access to gender and youth-inclusive sustainable livelihoods. This

programme will therefore bring programmatic coherence and high effectiveness in the activities implemented, as complementarity is required and sought.

Within this programme, the proposed project aims to **enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness**. The project will contribute to creating an enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti through institutional capacity building and EWS for disaster preparedness; improving water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities, promoting EbA solutions; developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti; and strengthening knowledge management for evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of EbA best practices in Djibouti. This project will therefore work closely with the GCF project on water resources management, as well as with the NAP project, and the SOFF project on early warning systems. Regarding this thematic, the proposed project will also coordinate with the GCF SAP project and the CREWS project, so that all contribute to a complete value-chain of EWS at the country level. Finally, the complementarity between all the Greening Djibouti projects as well as with past or ongoing projects, will be achieved by focusing on vulnerable communities and sub-national institutions and by using participatory trainings and strengthening social organizations of production. This localized and tailored approach, combined with national activities, will ensure the effectiveness of the project.

In order to foster this complementarity between the projects of this comprehensive programme, a joint PMU will be set up to rationalise and pool the various human resources contributing to the different projects, while avoiding duplication or even incoherence. This joint PMU is a key element for the cost-effectiveness of the projects.

The cost-effectiveness of the project is also underpinned by the project's core concept: ecosystem-based adaptation. By promoting EbA, the project will provide simple and cost-effective solutions based on adaptive management of natural resources. Recent research shows that EbA is most effective as part of an overall adaptation strategy[1]. Such a strategy would include 'hard' and 'soft' adaptation measures. The proposed project will therefore implement 'hard' adaptation measures such as the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure. These interventions will be complemented by 'soft' EbA interventions, such as the promotion of nature-based solutions for flood damage reduction or rangeland restoration. Other 'soft' interventions such as technical and institutional capacity building of national, sub-national and local stakeholders will enhance the sustainability of the project. In addition, the project is geared towards establishing effective feedback mechanisms and knowledge management structures to reduce people exposure to risk and threats, and to further disseminate the adaptation and value chain development strategies that the project is supporting within targeted locations. In particular, Component 4 on knowledge management based on existing platforms and local knowledge on climate change adaptation will contribute to the project's effectiveness. Finally, the project will benefit from UNDP CO's experience in working with MEDD and the other stakeholders, as well as the programmatic strategy that UNDP intends to promote.

The cross-cutting approach promoted by the project will be an adaptive management one, as resources will be cost-effectively and cost-efficiently managed, to the extent that project activities can continually be re-adapted to serve the greatest number of people through the most effective messaging and delivery possible.

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
4000	4000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	1,000.00	120.00		
Rangeland and pasture	3,000.00	3,880.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
150000	150000	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
150,000.00	150,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	50,000	50,000		
Male	50,000	50,000		
Total	100,000	100,000	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

CORE INDICATOR 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices > Indicator 4.3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Target: 150,000ha

Justification: This indicator represents the areas of landscapes under project intervention where Participatory Rangeland Management Action plans will have been developed, and where local water and land managers are actively integrating climate vulnerability assessments results and EWS data in management decisions. Using an average surface area of 25,000 ha per project site, the total estimated area of landscape is 150,000ha (six target sites).

CORE INDICATOR 3. Area of land and ecosystems under restoration > Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Target: croplands: 120ha; rangelands: 3880ha

Justification:

- Croplands: Based on land cover datasets, at this time it is estimated that only 10,000-12,000 ha of Djibouti's land is suitable for agriculture, of which 12% is currently in use, so that the project will cover 10% of it, i.e. 120ha - around 30ha/region.

- Rangelands: There is about 400,000ha used for transhumance systems in Djibouti, so that the project will around 1% of it, i.e. 3880ha - slightly less than 1000ha/region.

CORE INDICATOR 11. People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

Target: 100,000 people (50% women)

Justification: The target is derived through estimating the number of potential direct beneficiaries receiving targeted support from the project, plus direct beneficiaries of improved capacities for adaptation planning, water resources management, and rangelands management at regional and local levels. Demographic data for Djibouti, as well as information from the field, were used to derive the numbers.

There a total population of 1.1 million inhabitants in Djibouti. Among them, 600,000 people live in the capital so there is 500,000 people in the 5 other regions of the country. The project covers 4 regions so a total population of 400,000 people. Out of the 400,000 people, the project will cover one fourth of the population given the fact that activities will target rural areas, with low population density. For instance for the target sites for water points cover a little less than 2,000 households, so more or less 15,000 people.

There is more or less the same number of men and women, this is why the project will target 50% of women.

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF true	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false
Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? false		
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). false		
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. true		
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. true		
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). true		
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below		
Green Climate Fund true	Adaptation Fund false	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) false
This Project has an urban focus. false		
This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation true		
This project will support South-South knowledge exchange false		
This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *		
Agriculture	20.00%	
Nature-based management	35.00%	
Climate information services	10.00%	
Coastal zone management	0.00%	
Water resources management	30.00%	
Disaster risk management	5.00%	
Other infrastructure	0.00%	
Tourism	0.00%	
Health	0.00%	
Other (Please specify comments)		

	0.00%
Total	100.00%
This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*	
Sea level rise false	Change in mean temperature false
	Increased climatic variability true
	Natural hazards true
Land degradation true	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation false
	Groundwater quality/quantity true

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	100,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	154,000.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	10.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	100,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	5.00			

SUB INDICATOR 1

	Total	Male	Female
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets	100000	50,000	50,000
1.2 Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	0	0	0
1.3 Number of direct beneficiaries from the new or improved climate information services including early warning systems	0	0	0
1.4 Number of youth (15 to 24 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.5 Number of elderly (over 60 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.6 Increased income, or avoided decrease in income (per capita in \$ across all relevant beneficiaries)	0		

SUB-INDICATOR 2

2.1 Hectares of agricultural land

0

2.2 Hectares of urban landscape

0

2.3 Hectares of rural landscape

15,000

2.4 Hectares of forests

0

2.5 Hectares of marine area

0

2.6 Hectares of freshwater area

0

2.7 Number of residential houses

0

2.8 Number of public buildings

0

2.9 Number of irrigation or water structures

0

2.10 Number of fishery or aquaculture ponds or cages

0

2.11 Number of ports or landing sites

0

2.12 Km of road

0

2.13 Km of riverbank

0

2.14 Km of coast

0

2.15 Km of stormwater drainage

0

2.16 Number of new adaptation technologies supported

0

SUB INDICATOR 3

3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience

10

3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of climate adaptation impacts

0

3.3 Number of national climate policies and plans enabled, including national adaptation planning processes

0

3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened

0

3.5 Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation

0

3.6 Number of institutions with increased capacity to attract, and manage climate adaptation finance

0

3.7 Number of local community organizations benefitting from and/or engaged in institution strengthening, partnerships, or financing

0

3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted

0

SUB INDICATOR 4

4.1 Number of people trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses	Total	Male	Female
a) National government	100	50	50
b) Local government	40	20	20
c) Local community organizations	9840	4,920	4,920
d) Extension services	0	0	0
e) Hydromet and disaster risk management agencies	20	10	10
f) School children, university students, and teachers	0	0	0
g) Youth	0	0	0

SUB INDICATOR 5

	Total	Male	Female
5.1 Amount of investment mobilized (US\$) from private sector sources	0		
5.2 Number of entrepreneurs supported for climate adaptation or resilience	0	0	0
5.3 Total financial value of lines of credit and/or investment funds			

	0		
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing	60		

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	All the project components are designed to mitigate impacts of climate change and to strengthen climate change resilience of local communities and other stakeholders. Additional screenings and assessments are planned at project inception phase to ensure that impacts are identified at project sites, for both target communities and downstream communities, including nomadic peoples. The water management activities could be subject to hazards. For this reason, the Project will integrate disaster risk reduction measures into the detailed design and implementation of all interventions.
Environmental and Social	Substantial	At the PPG stage, the following safeguards instruments were developed: (1) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); (2) Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); and a (3) Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (GAAP). To ensure compliance with UNDP's social and environmental standards (SES) during the implementation phase, the following safeguards instruments will need to be developed: · A scoped Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) to ensure the impacts of upstream activities (i.e., development of regulations, policies and plans under Output 1.1.2) are identified and these planning tools are developed according to UNDP's SES and the principles of the SESA process, including a stakeholders analysis stakeholder analysis maps the actors most affected by the proposed policies/plans, with attention to obstacles to stakeholder engagement and representation. · A scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be conducted for on-the-ground activities under Component 2 and to be implemented in the four regions targeted by the project, paying particular attention to impacts on poor and marginalized individuals, youth, women, and local communities. · The main output of the ESIA will be an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for each intervention region. This ESMPs will include all the required management plans, such as the Livelihood Action Plan and the Local Communities/Social Inclusion Plan. · Activities supported under Output 3.1.3 will be subject to a screening process that will ensure compliance with UNDP's SES. An effective, transparent, free-to-access

		project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to ensure that all issues and concerns will be reported, discussed and addressed.
Political and Governance	Substantial	Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan includes emphasis on understanding relevant institutional mandates and roles. Where needed, coordination mechanisms will be established to defuse potential institutional conflicts before they become problematic. The activities plan will include safeguards designed to minimize political influence related to selection of livelihood types, locations and beneficiaries.

INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Substantial	The project is focused also on upstream activities, strengthening policies and institutional framework, therefore those aspects will be assessed following the SESA process, that will be developed by the first year of project implementation. The SESA will focus on the outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.2 and 2.1.1. An Action Matrix will be developed as management measures, based on the SESA findings. The risk will be also mitigated and managed through: •The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan, that have been developed during PPG. •The ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework), that has been developed during PPG •The ESMPs (Environmental and Social Management Plan), one per location, that will be developed by the first year of project implementation •The Grievance Redress Mechanism, that will be updated by the first 3 months of the project.
Technological	Moderate	The project implementation will be supported by technical expertise developed for similar projects, integrating the lessons learned.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	By working on an increased resilience of ecosystems and local communities, and mostly focusing on internal markets, as well as reinforcing regional cooperation, the project will limit macroeconomic impacts on the expected outcomes.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Substantial	The project will work hand in hand (also through the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholders Engagement Plan) with institutions for enhancing institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness. Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan includes emphasis on understanding relevant institutional mandates and roles. Where needed, coordination mechanisms will be established to defuse potential institutional conflicts before they become problematic. To facilitate the implementation process, joint Project Board meetings will be planned, so that involved stakeholders and institutions in charge will build on synergies and coordinate efforts.
Fiduciary	Moderate	The partner's capacities in accounting procedures will be strengthened, particularly in the separation of tasks, and carry out controls (Spot checks) to ensure the proper application of the knowledge acquired during this training. Capacity building and coaching on financial management and procurement

		will be implemented during project implementation, to mitigate as much as possible the identified risk.
Stakeholder	Substantial	The risk will be mitigated by the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Gender Action Plan developed during PPG, the Local Communities/Ethnic groups Plan and a Grievance Redress Mechanism adapted to the local context, that will be developed and updated during project implementation.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	Based on the analysis of individual risks (a total of 11 risks have been identified: 6 risks are rated as Substantial, and 5 risks are rated as Moderate) identified during the project design, the overall risk for the project is rated as “Substantial”. As described in the Social and Environmental Safeguards Assessment document, following actions will be undertaken to ensure that the risks are addressed properly and the impact of the risks will be mitigated for successful implementation of the proposed project activities: • A scoped Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) will be developed to ensure potential environmental and social safeguards risks associated with upstream activities (i.e., development of regulations, policies and plans under Output 1.1.2) are identified and assessed, and recommendations are provided to incorporate into these regulatory, policy and planning outputs. • A scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be conducted for on-the-ground activities under Component 2 (e.g., grey and hybrid infrastructure for enhanced water access, Ecosystem-based-Adaptation activities) and to be implemented in the four regions targeted by the project. This scoped ESIA will address the risks identified in the SESP and it will also conform to the national regulatory requirements in terms of environmental and social impact assessment. • The main output of the ESIA will be an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for each intervention region. This ESMPs will include all the required management plans, such as the Livelihood Action Plan and the Local Communities/Social Inclusion Plan. Activities supported under Output 3.1.3 will be subject to a screening process will ensure compliance with UNDP’s SES. An effective, transparent, free-to-access project-level grievance redress mechanism will be put in place to ensure that all issues and concerns will be reported, discussed and addressed. • The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) will need to be updated at the beginning of the project’s implementation with additional baseline data and further stakeholder analysis/consultations from the four target regions.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project directly addresses the objective of the GEF-8 Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy (LDFA) as its main goal is to “avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation, desertification and mitigate the effects of drought”, and to promote sustainable land management. In full line with the UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018 – 2030, LDFA investments focus on addressing the drivers of land degradation in landscapes where agricultural, forestry and rangeland management practices are at the heart of livelihoods of rural communities and pastoralists. It is exactly the area where this project aims to intervene, supporting more sustainable practices in agro-pastoralist systems in Djibouti, to decrease the degradation and misuse of natural resources. The project also supports the comprehensive landscape approach promoted by the LDFA strategy, to respond to multi-faceted nature of land degradation, by promoting i) integrated land use planning; ii) the connectivity and integrity of socio-ecological systems.

The project also contributes to the LDCF programming strategy for adaptation to climate change, responding to its three priority areas. First, the project supports the creation of enabling conditions, such as the policy-making and the planning in adaptation measures, as well as the knowledge sharing and dissemination, to foster more investments thanks to institutional capacity building (Priority Area 1). The project aims to enable the conditions for private sector support to climate change adaptation solutions, in particular MSMEs and incubators, as it is recommended in the LDCF strategy (Priority Area 2) . Finally, the project contributes to create enabling institutional conditions at every level (local, sub-national, and national) through capacity building, training and creating an open and collaborative knowledge platform on adaptation (Priority Area 3). In addition, the project is aligned with the four priority thematic areas of the LDCF programming strategy, addressing theme 1: agriculture, food security and health; theme 2: water; theme 3: nature-based solutions; and theme 4: early warning and climate information systems.

Consistency with national strategies and plans

The Government of Djibouti has drawn up an ambitious long-term vision, '**Vision Djibouti 2035**', which is the reference framework for defining the Government's policies, strategies, and action programs in terms of economic and social development, poverty reduction, and cooperation with technical and financial partners. It is based on five pillars: peace and national unity; good governance; a diversified and competitive economy; the consolidation of human capital; and regional integration. It aims to make Djibouti a commercial and economic hub in the region, integrating three cross-cutting issues (gender, youth and the environment). Looking ahead to 2035, the sustainable development strategy is based on the following areas: renewable energy; making Djibouti a 100% green country; sustainable water management; adaptation to climate change and risk management^{[1]⁴³}. Water management and the fight against desertification both receive special attention in the document. On the one hand, the government is promoting sound management of water resources; increasing the availability and quality of water throughout the country and ensuring access for poor populations; mobilizing surface water to support agro-pastoral production; and building institutional capacity. On the other hand, Djibouti is part of the Great Green Wall project to combat desertification^{[2]⁴⁴}. These two areas (sound water management and desertification) will play a key role in the project, which will contribute

to achieving the objectives set by the government by promoting activities that help people adapt to drought and desertification. In addition, outcome 2 will focus on developing and upscaling integrated water resource management techniques and governance frameworks.

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2020-2024, 'Djibouti ICI'^{[3]⁴⁵}, which takes into account the international commitments to which Djibouti has subscribed, notably the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the UN's Agenda 2030. The overall objective is to make Djibouti 'a stable, peaceful, clean and secure country that provides a calm environment for private initiatives'. The sixth objective of the "Djibouti ICI" NDP focuses on adapting to climate change and building resilience, with an emphasis on rural communities and integrating adaptation into sectoral policies. The proposed project will thus contribute to the sixth objective by mainstreaming nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA at both national and local levels, strengthening resilience of the local communities highly depending on natural resources.

In terms of specific adaptation measures, Djibouti submitted the **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)** to the UNFCCC in 2006, identifying the sectors most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as water resources, agriculture and livestock, forestry, and coastal and marine ecosystems. An assessment of the vulnerability of these sectors to climate change was carried out, and several adaptation measures were identified and prioritized at the national level. In 2015, the country submitted its projected **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** for greenhouse gas mitigation under the Paris Agreement. This document reaffirms Djibouti's commitment to adaptation as a national priority, which justifies the proposed project. It identifies the following priorities: (i) reducing vulnerability to drought; (ii) protecting against sea-level rise; (iii) improving access to water; (iv) protecting biodiversity; and (v) strengthening the resilience of rural populations, which are aligned with the objectives of the proposed project. A **participatory revision of the NDC** was carried out in 2023. It has raised the mitigation target to three main areas of reduction: energy, AFOLU and waste management. Regarding adaptation, the revised NDC emphasized that current climatic conditions, the state and sensitivity of systems, as well as low adaptive capacity, jointly mean that the country faces high levels of vulnerability to climate change for water resources, livestock, and agriculture alike. In addition to droughts, floods, earthquakes, cyclones or fires – considered as the main threats for the population – heatwaves are described as one of the major risks to people, land and livestock. Given this context, the adaptation measures will focus on making vulnerable people less dependent from climate change impacted resources and diminishing their vulnerability, by acting primarily on i) agriculture; ii) water resources essential for agriculture; and iii) coastal zones.

The proposed project is completely aligned with the revised NDC as it will target vulnerable and remote communities who directly suffer from degraded climatic conditions (water scarcity, droughts, extreme climate events) and unpredictable climate changes. In 2017, a **National Climate Change Strategy (SNCC)** was prepared to strengthen the coherence between climate change actions and existing national frameworks, and to address climate change impacts in the different socio-economic sectors of the country. One of the six priority areas defined in this document is to 'reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change and increase the resilience of the most exposed socio-economic or geographical sectors', as it is targeted by the proposed project. Finally, in 2021, the Government of Djibouti published the **Third National Communication of the Republic of Djibouti to the UNFCCC**^{[4]⁴⁶}. It establishes three priority sectors for adaptation: water resource management, agriculture and coastal zone management. Regarding water resource management, the document identifies the following adaptation actions: improving access to drinking water, creating hydraulic structures, maintaining water points, multiplying water supply sources. The proposed project will contribute to this area by building or rehabilitating water infrastructure for local communities, based on hydrological

assessments. It also recommends strengthening the institutional framework (updating the water master plan and creating a project management unit dedicated to the water sector) for which the first outcome of the project will provide support. For agriculture, the report recommends improving knowledge of climate change, strengthening irrigation water management and runoff water mobilization capacities, reinforcing the executive secretariat for risk and disaster management, structuring production integration between fodder, vegetable, and livestock production, and carrying out more agricultural extension and training activities as well as disseminating quality seeds to increase resilience. All of these elements have been taken into account in the design of the activities of the proposed project and will be thus covered. Finally, regarding adaptation in coastal areas, the report recommends strengthening domestic financial resources to combat the effects of climate change, improving knowledge and expertise on climate, developing responses to natural disasters and implementing measures to mitigate the effects of flooding. The proposed project will contribute to knowledge production and management on climate adaptation as well as institutional capacity building, promoting in particular expertise on nature-based adaptation solutions/EbA . All these policies are coordinated by the Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and contribute to place the challenges of adapting to the effects of climate change at the heart of the country's development strategy.

In 2006, Law No. 140/AN/06/5e L[5]⁴⁷ on the National Risk and Disaster Management Policy Disasters established the issue of natural disasters as a priority for the country but does not provide specific information on droughts or floods. For a long time, the issue was not dealt with by a specific institution and is now mainly covered by the *Centre d'études et de recherche de Djibouti* (CERD) alongside the Executive Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management, the Ministry of the Environment, the National Meteorological Agency, and the University of Djibouti[6]⁴⁸. A **National Strategy for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction is being updated to include flood and drought risks**, in addition to what is mentioned in the Climate Change Strategy. The proposed project will contribute to operationalizing the national strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction in full coordination with other programs that will contribute to the reinforcement of the national system for early warning system. Djibouti last reported to the UNCCD in 2014[7]⁴⁹.

The proposed project will also contribute to the UN's Agenda 2030 by contributing to the following SDGs: SDG5 on gender equality, promoting gender-sensitive solutions for water management and livelihood development; SDG13 on climate action, fostering climate adaptation and effective early warning systems; SDG15 on life on land, through the promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and green livelihoods for local communities, and SDG17 on partnerships thanks to institutional capacity building, knowledge production and sharing and the contribution to national strategies.

The proposed project is also consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Program[8]⁵⁰ from 2017 that identifies preventive measures that are integrated in the project, such as increasing water resources by capitalizing on the mobilization of surface water, promoting sustainable livestock farming and supervising pastoralism to manage rangelands sustainably, as well as greening the formal and informal economy by developing green value chains. Finally, Djibouti embarked on a process of decentralization in 2006[9]⁵¹, resulting in an administrative division into six regions, which are managed by regional authorities

according to **Regional Development Plans** that define the main characteristics of each region, its priority needs and the financial requirements for implementing these priorities, as following:

[1] Djibouti Vision 2035, p.101: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Dji169060.pdf>

[2] Djibouti Vision 2035, p.102: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Dji169060.pdf>

[3] <https://economie.gouv.dj/wp-content/uploads/Plan-National-de-Developpement-Version-Fran%C3%A7aise.pdf>

[4] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/DJIBOUTI-Troisieme-Communication-Nationale-sur-les-Changeements-Climatiques.pdf>

[5] <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/dji66477.pdf>

[6] <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/382721468189528510/pdf/99875-2011Mar23-P119878-FRENCH-Djibouti-Disaster-Risk-Management-Box391462B.pdf>

[7] <https://www.unccd.int/our-work-impact/country-profiles/djibouti>

[8] MHUE, DEDD, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Program, March 2017, available: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/dj/dj-nbsap-v2-fr.pdf>

[9] Law no. 139/AN/06/5e L of February 4, 2006, amending law no. 174/AN/02/4e L of July 7, 2002.

Table 1 - Regional priorities on natural resources and sustainable development in the Regional Development Plans (2021-2025)

REGIONS	SECTORS	PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE RDP (2021-2025)	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT
ALI-SABIEH	Environment and natural resources	<p>'Preserve the environment, including biodiversity, and improve people's fair and responsible access to natural resources'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combat logging, deforestation and biodiversity preservation - Protect people and their property from pollution linked to traffic along the corridor - Address the challenge of solid and liquid waste in the chief town and sub-prefectures - Implement a participatory approach for water mobilization and management - Secure livestock grazing and promote agropastoralism to make the population resilient to recurrent droughts due to climate change - Develop renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to a more sustainable and participatory water management - Contribute to securing livestock grazing and to more sustainable agropastoral practices - Reinforce climate change adaptation in general and to drought in particular
	Inclusive economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Support and promote inclusive economic development based on industry, tourism and cross-border trade' - Develop the primary sector, notably the marketing of agricultural products, livestock and livestock by-products (milk and meat, etc.) and minerals (gravel, sand, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the development of sustainable livelihood and green value chains - Enhance stronger linkages and collaborations between the MSMEs, financial institutions and private sector

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialize and sell local products: setting up factories, stone-cutting companies, etc. - - Develop tourism and cross-border trade to benefit the population from its geostrategic position and its natural, cultural and historical resources 	
DIKHIL	Sustainable economic development	<p>"Promote economic development strategies based on local potential and resources, while safeguarding the local environment"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase agricultural yields thanks to improved cultivation techniques and access to irrigation water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of access to water for agropastoral activities
OBOCK	Socio-economic and cultural development	<p>"Boosting the local economy and supporting sustainable socio-economic development at regional level"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boost the local economy by promoting the region's Blue Economy products - Boost the local economy through the development of tourism - Promote and support the participation of young Obockois (ses) in entrepreneurship. - Develop the region's green economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote green livelihood and value chains to boost the local economy - Support youth participation in entrepreneurship through the development of incubators
	Environment and natural resources	<p>"Preserve and rationalize the use of natural resources"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserve the natural environment - Rationalize the use of natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote EbA and sustainable development, supporting the development of green livelihoods
TADJOURAH	Inclusive and sustainable economic development	<p>"Support the development of the Region as an economic hub that exploits and enhances local resources and potential"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the modernization and revitalization of the primary sector thanks to increased agropastoral production through innovative and resilient techniques - Support employability and the local economy through the support of local commerce as a lever for the region's socio-economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the development of sustainable agropastoral activities to improve resilience of local communities - Develop the local economy through the support of green MSMEs, with a specific focus on gender

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Djibouti	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	18,098,624.00	1,628,876.00	19,727,500.00
UNDP	GET	Djibouti	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	2,977,523.00	267,977.00	3,245,500.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						21,076,147.00	1,896,853.00	22,973,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

300000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

27000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Djibouti	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	250,000.00	22,500.00	272,500.00
UNDP	GET	Djibouti	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-3	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Djibouti	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,245,500.00
Total GEF Resources					3,245,500.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	18,098,624.00	55048000
LD-1	GET	2,977,523.00	40150000
Total Project Cost		21,076,147.00	95,198,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MEDD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3600000
Donor Agency	World Bank	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	43500000
Donor Agency	IFAD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	14650000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	33448000
Total Co-financing				95,198,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Not applicable.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/26/2024	Nancy Bennet (Ad Interim)		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	6/24/2024	Ahmad Afaneh		ahmad.afaneh@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
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Dini Abdallah Omar	Secretary General	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	5/22/2023
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ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

The project results framework is in Section VI of the project document, and the M&E frameworks are in Section VII of the project document. The Project Results Framework as found in Section VI of the project document is presented below:

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): *SDG 1,2,5,8, 9, 10, 13, and 15*

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

UNDAF Outcomes 6 – Good governance: National and local institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development.

UNDAF Outcome 7 – Community resilience: Livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are improved to enhance their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity.

UNDAF Outcome 8 – Equitable development of the regions: The living conditions of the poorest populations are improved for better management and protection of natural resources and ecosystems strengthening resilience and promoting equitable regional development

SNCC – National Strategy for Climate Change: Issued in 2018 to focus on climate change in Djibouti.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: *4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihood.*

Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective	<i>To enhance climate change resilience and food security for rural communities in Djibouti, by improving water resource management, early warning systems, and institutional capacity for adaptation and climate risk preparedness</i>					
Mandatory Indicator 1: GEF Core indicator 11 and LDCF Core Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Project progress and activity reports Demographic data at regional level in Djibouti	0	50,000, of which 25,000 women	100,000, of which 50,000 women	GEF: This indicator captures the total no. direct beneficiaries incl. % women. Count of direct beneficiaries receiving targeted support from the project, plus direct beneficiaries of improved capacities for adaptation planning, water resources management, and rangelands management at regional and local levels.	Assumption: Direct project beneficiary data will be collated and regularly maintained by the PMU Risk: The joint PMU model adopted by the project can lead to the risk associated with delays in staffing. The low capacity of the Executing Agency (EA) in procurement may lead to delays in the

							implementation of project activities. Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters.
	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 2:</u></p> <p>GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (Hectares)</p> <p>3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>GIS Maps of project areas and land degradation monitoring data</p>	0	1,500, of which 1450ha of rangelands and pasture + 50ha of cropland	4,000 of which 3880ha of rangelands and pasture + 120ha of cropland	<p>GIS mapping of landscapes under project intervention; review of land use practices from field reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Local communities support the project interventions, and project interventions respond to local needs and ambitions</p> <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters. High dependence on imports for materials and inputs can delay activities and adversely affect costs. The low capacity of the EA in procurement may lead to delays in the implementation of project activities. The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP financial procedures in project management.
	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 3:</u></p> <p>GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)</p> <p>4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</p> <p>LDCF Core Indicator 2: (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>GIS Maps of project areas</p> <p>Participatory Rangeland Management Action Plans</p> <p>Assessments of local water and land managers level of integration of climate vulnerability assessments and EWS in decision-making processes</p>	0	50,000	150,000	<p>GIS mapping of landscapes under project intervention; assessment of Participatory Rangeland Management Action Plans status; review of rangeland management practices from field reports</p> <p>Surveys of water and land managers in areas of intervention to capture whether they are integrating climate risks and EWS information in management decisions</p>	<p>Assumption: Local communities support the project intervention</p> <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters. The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear local governance, or difficult engagement with local governance structures during project implementation
	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 4:</u></p>	Project progress and activity reports	0	3	10	Count of revised policy/plan/frameworks documents, through support by the project,	Assumptions: Local communities and other stakeholders support the project intervention

	LDCF Core Indicator 3: Total number of policies, plans, and frameworks that will mainstream climate resilience	Revised policy/plan/frameworks documents				mainstreaming climate resilience	Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear local governance, or difficult engagement with local governance structures during project implementation
	<u>Mandatory Indicator 5:</u> LDCF Core Indicator 4: Number of people trained or with awareness raised	Project progress and activity reports	0	3,000, of which 1,500 women	10,000; of which 5,000 women	This indicator will be informed by a count of participants in various project trainings; targets of awareness raising campaigns, as well as count of individual accesses to enhanced knowledge platform over the course of the project duration.	Assumptions: Local communities and other stakeholders support the project intervention Risks: The low level of security in the project area can lead to delays or suspension of project activities.
	<u>Mandatory Indicator 6:</u> LDCF Core Indicator 5: Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	Project progress and activity reports Bankable business plans focusing on climate change adaptation and resilience action	0	20, of which 10 women-owned or women-led enterprises	60, of which 30 women-owned or women-led enterprises	Count of MSMEs supported by the project who have bankable business plans focused on climate change adaptation and are actively engaged in climate action	Assumptions: Local communities and other stakeholders support the project intervention Risks: The low level of security in the project area can lead to delays or suspension of project activities.
Project component 1	Enabling environment for climate change adaptation in Djibouti						
Project Outcome 1.1: Institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments at national and sub-national levels is increased	<u>Indicator 7:</u> Degree to which capacity of institutional actors at national and regional levels to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation investments is enhanced through better data and required policy and regulatory changes (out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4) – gender disaggregated and disaggregated by level (i.e. regional or local)	Project reports; Surveys	At this time capacity is considered low (Baseline score of 1).	Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group	Increase of at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.	Institutional capacity scoring method Survey of project beneficiaries	Assumption: National and regional stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1 Five (5) national and regional assessments of climate risks, vulnerability, and impacts are produced or updated (LDCF) Output 1.1.2 At least four (4) regulations, policies and plans are revised to support effective and sustainable public and private investments into EbA and integrated landscape management (LDCF)						
Outcome 1.2: Early Warning System (EWS) for	<u>Indicator 8:</u> Degree to which preparedness for flood and drought at local	Project reports; Surveys	At this time capacity is considered low (Baseline score of 1).	Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group	Increase of at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.	Institutional capacity scoring method	Assumption: Regional and local stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities

flood and drought preparedness is strengthened at sub-national and community levels	and regional levels is enhanced through EWS development (out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4) – gender disaggregated and disaggregated by level (i.e. regional or local)					Survey of project beneficiaries	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Lack of connectivity may hinder the proper dissemination of EWS messages</p> <p>The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation</p> <p>Delays in implementation of other EWS-related interventions at national level undermine the ability of the project to effectively deliver EWS development at regional and local levels.</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	<p>Output 1.2.1: 6 community focal points are trained and equipped for EWS flood preparedness, promoting inclusive community-based and gender-responsive approaches. (LDCF)</p> <p>Output 1.2.2: Four regional-level gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness are operationalized (LDCF)</p>						
Project component 2	Enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities						
Outcome 2.1: Enhanced capacity at local and regional level for water management	<p>Indicator 9: Degree to which capacity to sustainably manage water of regional and local stakeholders is enhanced (out of a maximum of 4: Low capacity = 1; Basic Capacity = 2; Moderate Capacity = 3; Strong Capacity = 4) – gender disaggregated and disaggregated by institutional level (i.e. regional or local)</p>	<p>Project reports;</p> <p>Surveys</p>	At this time capacity is considered low (Baseline score of 1).	Increase of 1 in the capacity score of each key stakeholder group	Increase of at least 2 points on a scale of 1 to 4.	<p>Institutional capacity scoring method</p> <p>Survey of project beneficiaries</p>	<p>Assumption: Regional and local stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1. Trainings and ongoing support for regional authorities and local stakeholders for developing and upscaling climate resilient, integrated water resource management techniques and governance frameworks (LDCF)						
Outcome 2.2: Enhanced water access and flood protection through grey and hybrid infrastructure for vulnerable communities in Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, and Obock	<p>Indicator 10: Number of direct beneficiaries that report feeling more secure about their protection from flooding; as well as access to and use of water resource because of improved access (measured with a sentiment scoring methodology) –</p>	<p>Project reports;</p> <p>Surveys</p>	0	1000, of which 500 are women	5000, of which 2,500 women	<p>Sentiment scoring methodology</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local conflicts are exacerbated at the local level due to factors out of the control of the project Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters. <p>The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted</p>

	gender disaggregated						by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	<p><i>Output 2.2.1 At least four (4) sustainable groundwater access points are established or improved with associated infrastructure in selected villages. (LDCF)</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.2.2 At least four (4) micro dams and underground storage tanks built to enhance surface and sub-surface storage and catchment points (LDCF + GEFTF)</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.2.3 At least four (4) hybrid nature-based solutions and hard infrastructure (infiltration galleries and gabions) are installed to reduce flood damage and erosion for downstream areas (LDCF)</i></p>						
Outcome 2.3: Climate resilience of people and ecosystems is improved through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches	Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries that report feeling more secure about their access to pastures and/or crops because of successful restoration, improved access, and sustainable management (measured with a sentiment scoring methodology) – gender disaggregated	Project reports; Surveys	0	1000, of which 500 are women	3000, of which 1,500 are women	Sentiment scoring methodology	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local conflicts are exacerbated at the local level due to factors out of the control of the project Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters. <p>The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.3	<p><i>Output 2.3.1 3,880ha of rangelands and pasture, and 120ha of cropland, are restored through nature-based solutions (LDCF)</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.3.2 Training and ongoing support provided in six communities for gender-responsive rangeland management (GEFTF)</i></p>						
Project component 3	Developing sustainable livelihoods to improve food security and adaptive capacity of rural communities in Djibouti						
Outcome 3.1: Sustainable livelihoods are diversified and MSMEs developed and strengthened through a value-chain approach for enhanced adaptive capacity	Indicator 12: Number of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) with at least 15% income gains as a result of targeted local livelihoods and MSME development activities	Project reports; Survey data	0	50 men 125 women	150 men 600 women	Survey of income sources and amounts	<p>Assumptions: Local women are interested in and willing to engage with livelihoods development activities</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>The identification of income generating activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	<p><i>Output 3.1.1 Market intelligence is co-produced with private sector and financing partners to support the identification of gender-responsive and climate-resilient alternative livelihood options for improved food security (LDCF)</i></p> <p><i>Output 3.1.2 Four gender-responsive regional incubators and investment platforms are set up to foster innovation in the space of climate-resilient products and services (LDCF)</i></p> <p><i>Output 3.1.3 Support provided for gender-responsive and climate-resilient livelihood development (GEFTF)</i></p>						
Project component 4	Knowledge management and Monitoring and Evaluation						
Outcome 4.1: Strengthened knowledge management for enhanced	Indicator 13: Degree to which project beneficiaries report confidence in understanding of	Project reports; Survey data	In the baseline, knowledge of climate risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptation options is very limited at	An increase of at least 1 on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = very unconfident, 2 = fairly unconfident, 3	An increase of at least 2 on a 5-point	Survey of a representative sample of project beneficiaries	Assumption: Project beneficiaries have sufficient level of literacy to benefit from project awareness raising activities

evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best EbA practices in Djibouti	climate risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptation options available to them (data to be disaggregated at institutional level and community level, as well as gender disaggregated, in a representative sample of direct project beneficiaries)		community level, and somewhat limited at institutional level	= neutral, 4 = fairly confident, and 5 = very confident)	Likert scale		Risk: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	<p>Output 4.1.1 Nature-based solutions for adaptation/EbA are integrated into existing climate change knowledge platform(s) (GEFTF)</p> <p>Output 4.1.2 A project knowledge management and communication strategy is developed and implemented, including awareness raising strategy on EbA involving regional and national stakeholders (GEFTF)</p>						
Outcome 4.2: Operationalization of social and environmental safeguards	Indicator 14: Number of plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures developed or updated, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), gender action plan, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Project documents Plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures documentation	In the baseline, a PPG-stage ESMP, SESP, SEP, GRM, GAP, and FPIC are drafted (6)	By midterm at least 8 assessments (1 ESIA and 1 SESA) and plans (3 ESMPs, 1 IPP, 1 CSEP, 1 GAP) are drafted, revised, and under implementation	At least 8, including delivery of the targets of the gender action plan	Count of key documents	<p>Assumptions: Regional and local stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities</p> <p>Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.2	Output 4.2.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized						
	Monitoring & Evaluation						
M&E Outcome	Indicator 15: Number of instances where new or ongoing projects reused or adapted previously captured lessons learnt to design or start a project, program, and/or initiative	Project document/investment documentation of other initiative	0	0	1	Count of project/investments referring to lessons learnt/project results	<p>Assumption: The project will yield results that warrant replication and scaling up</p> <p>Risks: Overly positive and poorly nuanced reporting on project outcomes could lead to scaling of approaches that are in effect unsustainable (e.g. successful agricultural development associated with good water access during project timeframe,</p>

							leading to medium-term overexploitation of water resources and migration of agricultural activities to the next water point, etc.)
Outputs to achieve M&E Outcome	M&E Output: A tailored M&E framework is developed and implemented, including MTR and TE						

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
LDCF - Contractual Services- Company	133,000.00	0.00	0.00
LDCF - International consultants	63,750.00	209,400.00	6,849.00
LDCF - Local Consultants	35,000.00	15,787.50	0.00
LDCF - Travels	8,625.00	5,003.64	3,335.37
LDCF - Supplies	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
LDCF - Misc expenses	315.00	0.00	315.00
LDCF - Training/workshops	8,310.00	3,829.79	4,480.21
GEFTF - International Consultants	0.00	211.86	0.00
GEFTF - Local consultants	50,000.00	40,340.00	0.00
GEFTF - Trainings, workshops	0.00	1,987.86	7,459.77
Total	300,000.00	277,560.65	22,439.35

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ali Sabieh	11.2000	42.9400	225,284

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Da'asbiyo	11.239823	42.806406	12,041,437

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dikhil	11.5000	42.1667	223,890

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gagadé	11.489076	42.282207	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Oudoukiya	11.160292	41.981144	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Obock	11.96693	43.28835	221,525

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Souwali	12.156564	43.206906	220,800

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tadjourah	11.78778	42.88222	220,781

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sagallou	11.669638	42.732531	221,032

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ripta	11.863616	42.917279	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
225284	Ali Sabieh region	11°09'21"N	42°42'45"E		
12041437	Dasbiyo	11°15'09"N	42°47'58"E		
223890	Dikhil region	11°06'16"N	42°22'11"E		
	Gagadé	11° 29' 21"N	42° 16' 51"E		
	Oudoukiya	11°4'36' N	42°4'58' E		
221525	Obock region	12°15'00" N	43°05'01"E		
220800	Souwali	12°9'22"N	43°12'27"E		

220781	Tadjourah region	12°00'00" N	42°30'00"E		
221032	Sagallou	11°40'22"N	42°44'01"E		
	Ripta	11°52'02"N	42°55'00"E		

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Annex 9_ESMF_PIMS_9692_Final_clean

Annex 5_SESP_PIMS_9692_Final_clean

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Equipment	Materials and equipment for rangelands and cropland health monitoring digitization @\$ 100,000		100,000			100,000.00			100,000.00	MEDD
Equipment	Procure the services of a service provider for the materials and equipment for rangelands and cropland restoration activities (e.g. fencing; shovels; nurseries)		900,000			900,000.00			900,000.00	MEDD
Equipment	6 local solar-powered weather and hydrological monitoring stations @\$	222,000				222,000.00			222,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	35,000 per site (6 sites) = \$ 210,000 Fuel cost for the field missions Fuel cost for the field missions for the PMU staff, including the Regional Coordinators to visit the project sites in the localities = \$ 12,000									
Equipment	IT equipment PMU @\$ 1,500/unit for 15 units for PMU staff- \$ 22,500 Common use IT equipment @\$ 10,000 (GEF TF) = \$ 10,000			32,500		32,500.00			32,500.00	MEDD
Grants	Performance-based low-value grants for local NGOs to develop and implement training and local climate-resilient livelihoods development (e.g., poultry production, apiculture).			648,050		648,050.00			648,050.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	4 Regional Field Officer @\$1200/month for 18 months for Y1-2 = \$ 86,400 Agropastoral Expert @\$2000/month for 36 months Y1-4= \$ 72,000		158,400			158,400.00			158,400.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	4 Regional Field Officer @\$1200/month for 18 months – Y3-4= \$ 86,400 Agropastoral Expert @\$2000/month for 18 months (12 months in Y3		122,400			122,400.00			122,400.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	and 6 months in Y4)= \$ 36,000									
Contractual services-Individual	Gender and Safeguards Expert (PMU) - cost sharing ; @\$2,000/month for 27 months spread between Y1-Y3 (LDCF) = \$54,000.4 Regional Field Officer @\$1200/month for 18 months Y4-Y5= \$ 86,400			140,400		140,400.00			140,400.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Gender and Safeguards Officer (PMU) - cost sharing ; @\$2,000/month for 6 months funded by GEFTF in Y6 = \$ 12,000 (shared with LDCF BN 48)					0.00	12,000.00		12,000.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions for 12 months Y2 – LDCF @\$11m428/month		137,136			137,136.00			137,136.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions @11,428 \$ month for 6 months in Y1 (LDCF)	68,568				68,568.00			68,568.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual services-Individual	International Engineer IPSEA-10 @ \$10,605/month for 36 months spread over 6 years = \$ 381,780 National Engineer @ \$2500/month for 54 months (LDCF) for Y1-Y5= \$ 135,000 International Climate Change Adaptation Expert to lead the Component 1 (Outcome 1) and support international engineer in Component 2 on the nature-based solutions for 12 months in Y3- LDCF=\$ 137,136		653,916			653,916.00			653,916.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Livelihood Expert @\$2000/month for 40 months on cost sharing basis in the Joint PMU=\$ 80,000			80,000		80,000.00			80,000.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	M&E Officer (PMU) - cost sharing ; @\$2,000/month for 56 months LDCF Y2-Y6= \$ 112,000 Gender and Safeguards Officer (PMU) - cost sharing ; @\$2,000/month for 12 months in Y4 (LDCF)= \$ 24,000 (shared with GEFTF BN 53)					0.00	136,000.00		136,000.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Project Coordinator @\$2500/month for 12 months (GEFTF) in Y6= \$ 2500*12=\$				128,000	128,000.00			128,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	30,000 KM and Communications Officer (PMU - Component 4) - cost sharing; @\$2,000/month for 49 months GEFTF spread across Y1-Y6 = \$98,000									
Contractual services-Individual	Project Coordinator @\$2500/month for 17 months (GEFTF) in Y1-2= \$ 42,500 Gender and Safeguards Expert (PMU) - cost sharing ; @\$2,000/month for 13 months Y5-6 = \$26,000				68,500	68,500.00			68,500.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Administrative and financial officer-cost sharing - @\$2500/month for 60 months (LDCF) \$150,000 Project Coordinator - @\$ 2,500/month for 43 months (LDCF), \$ 2,500 = \$ 107,500 Procurement officer - cost sharing @\$2500/month for 60 months (LDCF) \$ 150,000 Junior Procurement Assistant - cost sharing @\$1500/month for 48 months (LDCF) = \$72,000 Human Resource Officer – cost sharing @\$ 2,352/month for 62 months (LDCF) = \$ 145,824 Senior Administrative and financial					0.00		945,184.00	945,184.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	assistant @ \$ 1,860/month for 66 month (LDCF) = \$ 122,760 Junior Administrative and financial assistant (PMU) - cost sharing multiple projects; @\$1,500/month for 55 months, LDCF = \$ 82,500 Senior Procurement Assistant @\$1860/month for 60 months (GEFTF) = \$ 111,600 Junior Procurement Assistant @\$ 1,500/month for 2 months (GEFTF) = \$ 3,000									
Contractual services-Company	Company to implement sustainable groundwater access points construction and repairs @\$1,080,000 Consulting firm to undertake preliminary studies and develop technical specifications for sustainable groundwater access points construction and repairs @\$150,000 Construction company for micro dams and underground storage tanks construction and repairs @\$6,071,511 Consulting firm through a RfP to a) undertake preliminary studies and		12,439,722			12,439,722.00			12,439,722.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	develop technical specifications for micro dams and underground storage tanks construction and repairs and b) preliminary studies and develop technical specifications for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs @\$300,000 Construction Company for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs @\$4,638,211 Engineering Company for quality assurance on the civil works and certify completion of all climate-resilient infrastructure \$200,000									
Contractual services-Company	Construction company for flood and erosion control infrastructure construction and repairs (GEFTF) = \$895,723		895,723			895,723.00			895,723.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual services-Company	8 Consulting firms for: a) Market development studies for multiple MSMEs and value chains @\$28,000 b) Development of Access to market and branding strategy for multiple MSMEs and value chains @\$28,000 c) Development of an awareness campaign and community engagement plan to launch a value-chain-based enterprise development programme for multiple MSMEs and value chains @\$20,000 d) Development and delivery of enterprise development training for multiple MSMEs and value chains based on the needs assessment report @\$28,000 e) Development of financing models for multiple MSMEs and value chains @\$28,000 f) Development of criteria and facilitate implementation of a performance-based grant mechanism @\$25,000 g) Design incubation services and develop SOPs for MSMEs @\$28,000			335,000		335,000.00			335,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	h) Development and operationalization of incubation services for MSMEs in each region in collaboration with the Centre for Leadership and Entrepreneurship @\$150,000									
Contractual services-Company	Consulting firm to upgrade knowledge management platform @\$30,000				30,000	30,000.00			30,000.00	MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract for recruiting a firm to undertake implementation of EWS infrastructure at local and regional levels	500,000				500,000.00			500,000.00	MEDD
International Consultants	International consultant on climate adaptation and risk assessment for 80 days @\$700/day = \$ 56,000 International expert on policy revisions and capacity development for 50 days per year @700/day = \$ 35,000	91,000				91,000.00			91,000.00	MEDD
International Consultants	International consultant to develop community-based EWS mechanism for 50 days @\$700/day = \$ 35,000 International consultant to	105,000				105,000.00			105,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	support institutionalization of gender-responsive EWS units for flood and drought preparedness in four regions for 100 days @ \$700/day = \$70,000									
International Consultants	International consultant on local water governance for 50 days @ \$700/day		35,000			35,000.00			35,000.00	MEDD
International Consultants	International consultant on Participatory Rangeland management for 100 days @ \$700/day		70,000			70,000.00			70,000.00	MEDD
International Consultants	International Consultant to undertake Mid-Term Review @ \$35,000 (inclusive of all costs) – LDCF International consultant to undertake Terminal evaluation @ \$45,000 (inclusive of all costs – lump sum contract)- LDCF					0.00	80,000.00		80,000.00	MEDD
International Consultants	International Safeguards expert (develop ESIA and SESA, develop ESMPs and other plans) for 50 days @ \$700/day				35,000	35,000.00			35,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Local Consultants	7 National consultants for: 1) Climate risk assessment for 80 days @\$300/day = \$24,000; 2) Policy review for 80 days @\$300/day = \$24,000; 3) Drafting revised integrated landscape management policy for 80 days @\$300/day = \$24,000; 4) Development of training manuals and delivery of capacity development training for the policymakers and local authorities on integrated landscape management policy implementation for 80 days @\$300/day = \$24,000; 5) Development and delivery of capacity development training manuals for the policymakers and local authorities on nature-based solutions policy implementation for 80 days @\$300/day = \$24,000; 6) Public finance and investments for 70 days @\$300/day = \$21,000; 7) Private sector investment for nature-based solutions for 70	162,000				162,000.00			162,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	days @\$300/day = \$21,000									
Local Consultants	2 National consultants specialized on EWS to: 1) Develop capacity needs and gap assessment and build the capacity of community-based EWS focal points at the human resource and institutional level for 95 days @\$300/day = \$28,500; 2) Support international EWS consultant in setting up and operationalization of regional-level EWS units in four regions for 95 days @\$300/day = \$28,500	57,000				57,000.00			57,000.00	MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant on local water governance for 90 days @\$300/day = \$27,000 National consultant for climate change adaptation for 100 days @\$300/day = \$30,000		57,000			57,000.00			57,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Local Consultants	National Consultant to undertake Mid-Term Review @\$ 20,000 (inclusive of all costs) – LDCF National consultant to undertake Terminal evaluation @\$ 25,000 (inclusive of all costs – lump sum contract)- LDCF					0.00	45,000.00		45,000.00	MEDD
Local Consultants	National Consultant to work alongside international consultant on Rangeland Management for 95 days @\$300/day = \$ 28,500 National EbA Consultant for 100 days in Y4-Y6 @\$400/day= 40,000		68,500			68,500.00			68,500.00	MEDD
Local Consultants	National Expert on Enterprise Development for 90 days @\$ 300/day= \$ 27,000 National Expert on Access to Finance for 90 days @ \$ 300/day = \$ 27,000 National Livelihood Expert on value chain and enterprise development for 90 days @ \$ 300/day split equally to LDCF (BN 30) and GEFTF (BN36)= \$ 13,500			67,500		67,500.00			67,500.00	MEDD
Local Consultants	National Livelihood Expert on value chain and enterprise development for			43,500		43,500.00			43,500.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	90 days @ \$ 300/day shared equally between LDCF and GEFTF = \$ 13,500 National Green Economy Consultant to support green MSMEs and green enterprise development @\$ 300/day for 100 days =\$ 30,000									
Local Consultants	National Safeguards Consultants to support the ESIA, SESA, develop ESMPs, in Y1 and Y2 for 90 days @ \$ 300/day				27,000	27,000.00			27,000.00	MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	3 national, 12 regional, and 18 community level knowledge sharing events @\$ 5,000 per event = \$ 165,000				165,000	165,000.00			165,000.00	MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	4 training workshops per year for 4 years of TWG for policy review and capacity-building @\$ 3,500/meeting	56,000				56,000.00			56,000.00	MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	5 ESMPs trainings, workshops during project implementation @\$4,000/training & workshops = \$ 20,000 ESIA public consultation @\$5,000 ESIA consultation @\$ 3,000 in Y3 PSC Meetings (one per year @\$1,685/meeting) - GEF TF = \$ 10,110				38,110	38,110.00			38,110.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Bi-annual disaster response simulation exercises at regional and local levels (10 trainings per year for 5 years) @\$ 4000 per training including the logistical costs (travel, space rental, DSA, fuel costs) = \$ 200,000 4 Regional level training to the EWS managers and operators based on the Capacity Development Plan @\$ 5000/training = \$ 20,000	220,000				220,000.00			220,000.00	MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop @\$ 8,500– LDCF Medium-term Review workshop with all stakeholders @ \$ 5,000 Project closure workshop with all stakeholders @\$ 8,000					0.00	21,500.00		21,500.00	MEDD
Travel	PMU monitoring missions to project sites @\$2,000/trip for 36 trips – LDCF = \$ 72,000 Travel to project sites for ESMP and ESIA monitoring @\$ 1800/year for 6 years = \$ 10,800					0.00	82,800.00		82,800.00	MEDD
Travel	Travel for an International consultant on Participatory Rangeland management @\$5,000/trip (inclusive of DSA and flight tickets) for 3		36,000			36,000.00			36,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	trips= \$ 15,000 Travel for a national consultant on Participatory Rangeland management @\$ 1,000/trip (inclusive of DSA and flight tickets) for 3 missions= \$ 3,000 Travel for PMU Staff, particularly the Agropastoral Expert and Gender and Safeguards Expert @ 1,500/trip/semester for six years = \$ 18,000									
Travel	Travel for International consultant on climate risk assessment @\$5,000/trip for two trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets Travel for international policy expert @\$5000/trip for two trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets @\$ 5,000 = \$ 10,000 Travel for national consultants @ \$ 1,000/consultant for six national consultants = \$ 6,000 Travel for the PMU staff to the project sites @\$ 2,000/trip for a team of three staff/quarter in	74,000				74,000.00			74,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	one year = \$ 48,000									
Travel	<p>Travel for International consultant on local water governance @\$ 5,000/trip for 2 trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets = \$ 10,000</p> <p>Travel for National consultant on local water governance @\$1,000/trip for 4 trips = \$ 4,000</p> <p>Travel for the PMU staff to the project sites @\$ 2,000/trip for a team of three staff/quarter in one year for 5 years = \$ 40,000</p>		54,000			54,000.00			54,000.00	MEDD
Travel	<p>Travel for International Safeguards expert for ESIA and SESA and other plans @\$10,000/trip for one trip = \$ 10,000</p> <p>Travel for national Safeguards consultant for ESIA, SESA, and other plans preparation @2,000/trip for one trip = \$ 2,000</p>				212,000	212,000.00			212,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	<p>Travel for PMU staff, particularly Gender and Safeguards Officer, Project Coordinator @ \$ 1,500/trip/year for 6 years = \$ 9,000</p> <p>Travel budget for the inter-ministerial ESIA reporting and compliance monitoring control team to the sites to undertake inspection, stakeholder engagement and address grievances if any as per the national ESIA regulations @ \$ 38,200/year for 5 years = \$ 191,000</p>									
Travel	<p>Travel for National consultant on EWS @\$1000/trip for 2 trips per year over 6 years = \$ 24,000</p> <p>Travel for International consultant on EWS @\$5000/trip for 4 trips, inclusive of DSA and air flight tickets = \$ 20,000</p>	44,000				44,000.00			44,000.00	MEDD
Travel	<p>Travel for National livelihoods expert @\$1,000/trip for 2 trips to 6 sites per year for Y1, Y2, and Y3 = \$ 6,000</p> <p>Travel for PMU Staff, particularly</p>			24,000		24,000.00			24,000.00	MEDD

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (\$eq.)				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (\$eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4					
	Livelihood and Private Sector Expert @\$1,500/trip for 2 trips to six sites per year for 6 years = \$ 18,000									
Travel	Travel for the PMU staff, particularly the International and National engineers to conduct the assessments and validate the engineering design for the infrastructures for each site @\$ 3,000/trip in one year spread over 6 years		96,000			96,000.00			96,000.00	MEDD
Office Supplies	Office supplies PMU for 6 years LDCF = 52,742			52,742		52,742.00			52,742.00	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Fuel cost for the field missions for the PMU staff including the Regional Coordinators to visit the project sites in the localities	12,000	15,000			27,000.00			27,000.00	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Inputs (e.g. seeds) for rangelands and cropland restoration activities		119,356			119,356.00			119,356.00	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Office rental PMU @\$ 4,440/year for 6 years- GEF TF = \$ 26,640.00					0.00		26,640.00	26,640.00	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Annual HACT Audit @\$5,000/year for 5 years Y1-Y6 LDCF = \$ 30,000					0.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	MEDD
		1,611,568.00	15,958,153.00	1,423,692.00	703,610.00	19,697,023.00	377,300.00	1,001,824.00	21,076,147.00	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

STAP comment at PIF Stage (Section 3. Specific points to be addressed and suggestions)	UNDP Actions Undertaken/Responses at PPG Phase
<p>1. Moving forward, the project should develop integrated narratives of the future that capture different ways in which system dynamics and climate change play out. For example, one narrative might assume a lower rate of climate change, high urbanization, a growing service economy, and regional stability. Another might assume a higher rate of climate change, current rates of urbanization and a continuation of current economic structures, but a less stable region that results in in-migration from one or more surrounding countries. Neither of these is a required narrative, just examples of narratives that would create integrated understandings of the future that targeted communities will have to adapt to – and therefore become useful references against which to assess the potential efficacy of different interventions and activities. The STAP Brief “Using simple narratives to ensure durability of GEF investments” has helpful advice to guide this thinking in the PPG Stage.</p>	<p>The STAP guidelines were consulted during PPG phase, and different potential futures were identified and discussed during consultations and project design. Examples of considerations given to different futures include, for instance, consideration for shifts in demographics associated with a sedentarization of nomadic herders around existing/new/improved water points and potential environmental pressures caused by these shifts; potential increased encroachment of invasive woody species in rangelands (associated with climate change and poor management) and management options available to mitigate this risk; types of economic activities that may be developed with improved access to water (e.g. agriculture), while considering large uncertainties associated with long-term water availability; continued trends in rural exodus for youth and available urban economic opportunities. These considerations were then taken into account in the selection of project activities; the identification of potential social and environmental risks; and mitigation measures proposed by the project.</p>
<p>2. In the PPG Stage, the project should consider shifting its emphasis from early warning to climate services more broadly, with early warning for floods one of the services to be developed.</p>	<p>This proposal was discussed during project design. However, given the general context of the country’s work on EWS and the need to coordinate and enhance complementarity with other ongoing and planned initiatives, the focus of the project remains on enabling local and regional-level EWS, which is where the project can make the most valuable contributions. This narrative has been included in the Project Document.</p>
<p>3. In the PPG Stage, the project should undertake significant consultations with target communities regarding their livelihoods and their current adaptations to a changing climate and the larger socio-economic system in which they find themselves. Project designers can use the STAP Advisory Document “A Decision Tree for</p>	<p>Extensive consultations were conducted with communities during the PPG phase, and are detailed in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. These specific issues were explored in depth and are presented in a technical report on private sector engagement and value chains development.</p>

Adaptation Rationale” to identify the questions they need to answer to ensure effective project design. In such consultation, the project should consider the sources of other important drivers such as overgrazing and over exploitation. If these other drivers and their causes are not understood, it is unlikely the proposed benefits of this project be sufficient to counteract the harmful impacts on these practices. This also speaks to a question in Component 3 regarding incentives for people to change their existing practices (and turn to apiculture and handicrafts, for example. Consultations should explore why target communities haven’t done so already.

4. In the PPG Stage, the project should clarify its relationship to those described in the PIF. Specifically, the project should be clear about how it builds on or otherwise extends those projects and their impacts. For example, how is this project different from 10180 “Planning and implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) in Djibouti’s Dikhil and Tadjourah regions” (UNEP) ? Where there are significant overlaps with other projects, those overlaps should be clearly justified in terms of benefits that would be not delivered without that overlap. For example, one of the lessons from baseline projects mentioned in the PIF is that “the lack of sustainable funding can limit the long-term impact of interventions and make it difficult to continue activities once the initial project funding has been exhausted, and the lack of an exit strategy if not properly put in place can jeopardize the sustainability and continuity of results achieved”. How will this project address this very important lesson learned as there does not appear to be a component related to sustainable financing? Further, what have been the outcomes of GEF ID 10051 (UNDP) to promote energy access in Djibouti and how will this inform the proposed project – specifically Output 3.1 Establishment of sustainable groundwater access points using solar-powered pumps and associated infrastructure in 6 villages?

Climate and non-climate drivers of rangeland degradation were also investigated, and where feasible are being tackled through the project interventions.

There were extensive consultations undertaken during PPG phase with other ongoing and planned project, including this other LDCF project mentioned. There were no significant overlaps found, or duplication of efforts envisaged between the two projects.

The dimension of sustainable financing is indeed quite key to GEF projects, and some options were explored in the technical report on private sector engagement, amongst others. Furthermore, in the context of the coordinated development of this project and several GCF projects as part of the UNDP-led Greening Djibouti Programme, entry points for the different projects were discussed and aligned. As such, it is now proposed that the GEF project work further on supporting the enabling environment to eventually help unlock private financial flows into adaptation and nature-positive interventions in Djibouti. While the project cannot tackle the entirety of the problem, it will help raise awareness and set the stage for important policy and regulatory changes which were highlighted by different financial sector actors during PPG consultations.

Amongst designed interventions, the project proposes to build the capacities of partners to access financing and develop their internal capacities for savings and credit. Access to bank financing is crucial, and contributions are necessary from this project and others, to ensure that this project’s beneficiaries are:

trained from informal to formal business--project beneficiaries need to be able to run business in the formal space

	<p>leverage our small funds to mainstream beneficiaries into the world of credit and lending, working closely with financial institutions to mainstream our beneficiaries into the credit and loan facilities</p> <p>build internal capacities of partner groups (e.g. coops) and individuals for internal savings</p> <p>help groups and individuals develop bankability (most if not all of them are unbanked)</p> <p>support beneficiaries to build food banks and seed banks,</p> <p>work with relevant government agencies to develop insurance and self-recovery mechanisms in case of force majeure (e.g. crop insurance to secure the return of capital in the event of crop failure</p> <p>advocate for an improvement of the business environment to be supportive of business pursuits which encourages banks and MFIs to lend. This means improving policies and regulations for lending and business, and</p> <p>encourage the government to pursue Fintech and allow internet access to far-flung areas such as Oudukiya, Gagadé, and Souwali.</p>
5. In Component 1: which specific institutional and technical barriers within the GoD will be addressed and how? Is the aim to improve policy coherence across Agencies? Remove harmful subsidies? Or are there other specific actions planned?	Details of proposed interventions are presented in Component 1 description.
6. Some of the project assumptions should be tested in the PPG Stade, before implementation. This includes assumption 3: grey infrastructure will be sufficient for meeting community water needs, and assumption 4: land management practices will improve the provision of ecosystem services, including increased water quality. Both should be tested prior to committing to a project.	An in-depth hydrogeological study was conducted during PPG phase to try to build as much evidence as possible to inform the project design. However, with data access and poor quality, there remain some limitations to the analysis conducted.
7. Component 4 on knowledge management will disseminate best practices and lessons learned among communities. Given the overlap with GEF ID 10180, it would be good to coordinate activities related to policy briefs, planning, information on EbA approaches etc.	Agreed, a communication and knowledge management plan will be developed during project inception that will ensure coordination between projects. This was also discussed during consultations with UNEP and the government. Given the MEDD executes both projects, there should be further opportunities to ensure good coordination, and that knowledge products can be actively shared on revamped the project-supported knowledge platform on climate change adaptation.

Council Comment at PIF Stage	UNDP Actions Undertaken/Responses at PPG Phase
<p><u>Comment for all UNDP projects</u></p> <p>Following previous Council decisions related to UNDP GEF Management, all projects included in the Work Program implemented by UNDP shall be circulated by email for Council review at least four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval. Project reviews will take into consideration the relevant findings of the external audit and management responses and note them in the endorsement review sheet that will be made available to the Council during the 4-week review period</p>	<p>Noted and agreed.</p>
<p><u>Germany Comments</u></p> <p>Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account:</p> <p>Germany welcomes the proposal to enhance the climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti by improving water access through sustainable water resource management and infrastructure, improving climate adaptation institutional capacities, and enhancing climate risk preparedness against droughts and floods. Improved water management is essential to support Djibouti's rural poor (45% of whom currently live in extreme poverty), as climate change will further exacerbate water scarcity and poverty across the country. Similarly, improved flood preparedness is crucial to protect rural communities with limited financial resources to adapt and rebuild as the frequency and intensity of floods increases. Germany also lauds the project's commitment to improving Djibouti's climate adaptation institutional and technical capacities at all governance levels to implement adaptation interventions related to water and land management.</p> <p><u>Germany provides the following suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:</u></p> <p>Germany appreciates the project's commitment to gender sensitivity, together with the detailed</p>	<p>(i) Community buy-in for closing off historical grazing areas for restoration will be facilitated by the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, developed during PPG, and by the Local Communities/Ethnic groups Plan, that will be developed during the first year of project implementation. This plan will enhance the role of each group, considering also the relations between the groups present in the project areas</p> <p>(ii) Potential actions to balance the long-term objectives of Outputs 4.1 and 4.2 (PIF numbering) with immediate survival needs, for both pastoralists and agriculturalists: both pastoralists and agriculturalists will be engaged in consultations during project implementation and potential actions will be identified to ensure that the actions will not hinder the achievement of the long-term objectives. Especially vulnerable and marginalized groups will be consulted, and the actions will be identified and agreed through multi-stakeholders consultations process. Also, the PMU will assess the possibility for communities to benefit from other projects implemented in the areas, and possible synergies will be developed to ensure that any short-term approach will be integrated in the long-term approach proposed by the Project.</p>

examples of gender-responsive activities under Components 3 and 4. However, despite several mentions of gender in Components 1 and 2, it is unclear how the activities will specifically be gender-responsive. Germany recommends elaborating examples of such activities.

Germany appreciates the project's objective of enhancing water and land resource management for improving water security and climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti. However, Germany inquires how the establishment of sustainable groundwater access points using solar-powered pumps (Output 3.1) could enhance the sustainability of vulnerable communities considering that the maintenance of such pumps requires the adoption of new skills, access to spare parts, and funds to pay technicians and materials. Considerations concerning this matter could be added to the description.

We appreciate the project's goal to restore degraded rangelands using ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches, acknowledging that installing fences around areas that grow indigenous fodder species will benefit pastoralist communities over the long-term. However, given high poverty rates, we wonder how immediate survival needs (i.e., in the event of a major drought or flood) will be balanced against longer-term rehabilitation objectives. It would be useful to describe (i) how to ensure community buy-in for closing off historical grazing areas for restoration, and (ii) potential actions to balance the long-term objectives of Outputs 4.1 and 4.2 with immediate survival needs, for both pastoralists and agriculturalists.