

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**  
**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**  
**PROJECT DOCUMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI**

**Number and title:** DJI/95/G31/A/1G/99  
Capacity Building, Development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and National Report to the Convention on Biodiversity

**Duration:** Two years

**Project site:** Djibouti

**ACC/UNDP sector and subsector:** 043 Biological Resources

**Government sector and subsector:** Biodiversity

**Executing agency:** Government of Djibouti

**Government implementing agency:** Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et de la Coopération (MPATEC)

**Subcontracting agency:** The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

**Estimated starting date:** June 1997

**UNDP/GEF inputs:** US\$ 558,200

**Government/ISERST inputs:** 27,890,000 DF (in kind)

**Brief description:** This one-year project will establish a National Biodiversity Unit under the responsibility of the *Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et de la Coopération, and a Planning Team* whose members are representatives of national or international institutions. A main task of the National Biodiversity Unit will be to elaborate a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to be integrated in the National Plan. This will be done on the basis of original inventories carried out. The project will further facilitate the preparation of a National Report to the CBD. In addition, the project will create capacity at the national level to address biodiversity concerns in the actual implementation of its national planning.

Approved on behalf of	Signature	Date	Name/Title
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The Government:

GEF and UNDP:

United Nations Official Exchange Rate at date of signature of project document: \$1.00 = DF177

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## SECTION A. CONTEXT

### A.1 Description of country and subsector

The Republic of Djibouti is situated in the Horn of Africa along the Gulf of Aden between the latitudes 10° 50' E and 12° 45' N and longitudes 41° 45' E and 43° 25' N. The country has an area of 23 000 square kilometers and is bordered by Somalia in the south-east, by Ethiopia in the south and west and by Eritrea in the north.

Djibouti has 300 km of a coastline commanding the entrance of the Red Sea. The soils are of volcanic or tectonic origins, except on the coastal line (coral terraces). The country is on the African rift on the junction of 3 continental plates. Because of this geographical location, its topography is very contorted and the altitude varies from -150 m at Lake Assal (a saltwater lake with constant, strong evaporation) to + 2021 m at the Moussa Ali, the culminating point of the country. High salinity, low fertility and little or no permeability are usual characteristics of soils.

The climate is arid for the whole country of Djibouti with a hot winter (mean temperatures varying from 20° C to 30° C) and a very hot summer (mean temperatures exceeding 30° C). There are two rainy seasons: one during summer, one during winter. Droughts are well marked during spring and autumn. The most important rainy season is during winter along the coastal line and during the summer in the inner country.

The country is subdesertic (i.e. desert with attenuated characteristics) with high temperatures and evaporation and low, erratic rainfall. According to available data, mean annual rainfall in the country varies from less than 100 mm up to 350 mm in the Forest of Day where altitudes vary from 1250 m to nearly 1800 m. In the city of Djibouti, the mean annual rainfall was 130.5 mm from 1901 to 1961 with an absolute minimum of 10.4 mm and an absolute maximum of 300.4 mm. It is clear from the above data that rainfall is very erratic as is usual in an arid climate. The year 1994 was a good example of difficulties due to the climate: after one year of severe drought with almost no rain, sudden rains provoked disastrous flooding all over the country in November 1994.

Winds are also an important climatic characteristic, especially along the coastal zone. From June to August, western air masses give rise to hot and dry winds called "Khamsin" which inhibit the growth of plants. In the cooler winter months, moist monsoons blow from the East and North-East.

Despite, or because of this arid and difficult environment, Djibouti has an astonishing biological diversity with a mosaic of habitats grouped in 13 geomorphologic units. Nevertheless, travelers have considered it as an inhospitable and sterile land for many centuries.

The *per capita* income of 500 US\$ (1989 - latest available data) is paradoxically high compared to some African countries. An explanation is the importance of service activity and external funding. For example, the French civilian and military presence is producing 80 % of the gross domestic product through direct or indirect assistance.

The last wars in neighbouring countries and the internal armed conflict which lasted from November 1991 up to the Peace and National Reconciliation Accord of 26 December 1994 have increased economic difficulties to a dramatic level. Among the problems are: massive migration of refugees, lack of funds for long term investment, and rural depopulation.

It would be an oversimplification to blame regional and internal wars and the ensuing economic difficulties for all Djibouti's environmental problems. However, as a result of the economic difficulties, the vast majority of the people are too preoccupied with overcoming the struggles of day to day living to pay much attention to the environment. Examples of actions which are harmful for the local environment are numerous:

- Most of the liquid waste of the city of Djibouti (320 000 inhabitants) is not treated and flows into the sea where marine resources are damaged; especially corals which around Djibouti have nearly disappeared in a few years;
- The few existing factories pump the untreated liquid wastes into the sea and cause, for example, very fast and important alkalization of water. This results in the death of fish or increase in an enormous proportion of the concentrations of organic matters;
- The demand for fresh water has increased to such a point that salinization of water supplies has led to the abandonment of many wells. It should be noted that there are no perennial stream and that water used for the consumption of the city of Djibouti is "fossil" water with its capacity of recharge often exceeded during droughts;
- Garbage often accumulates and is even sometimes burnt along the roads. It was estimated that a daily amount of 120 tons of garbage is not collected and accumulates in the city of Djibouti;
- Trees are logged for firewood and charcoal and livestock grazing prevents regeneration of natural vegetation and leads to the destruction of these subdesertic and fragile ecosystems.

For example, the degradation of the Forest of Day is mainly explained by the uncontrolled increase of wood harvesting for firewood and charcoal production and by the high pressure of the relatively important livestock population resulting in overgrazing.

The importance of preserving biodiversity and elaborating a strategy to preserve the environment is vital for the future of the Republic of Djibouti. Using the renewable biological resources without diminishing their diversity and allowing local populations to benefit from these without destroying them is the goal of sustainable development.

The benefits of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) include replenishing the water supply, harvesting the medicinal plants (which are often used by the nomads and well-known to them), preserving the wild relatives of domestic agricultural crops, purifying the air of dust, improving *in situ* conservation of species ecosystems and habitats, maintaining the recovery of viable populations in their natural surroundings, providing sanctuaries to species of migrating birds and preserving all marine and fresh water species and ecosystems.

## **A.2 Host country strategy**

Djibouti, despite its arid climate and limited revenues, has made the protection of the environment in general and the preservation of biodiversity in particular one of its national priorities in order to halt desertification and to stop the erosion of its genetic resources.

Djibouti has demonstrated its commitment to protecting biodiversity by implementing significant decisions and actions in the last few years:

- A National Commission for the Environment was created to facilitate coordination of multidisciplinary and intersectoral aspects of environmental policy. In 1991, this Commission published a National Report on the Environment and was responsible for the Environmental Action Plan presented by the Government of the Republic of Djibouti to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In this document, Djibouti emphasizes the need to conserve biodiversity for its own and global use .
- The explicit assignment of environmental issues to a Government Ministry in February 1993 as a result of the governmental reorganization represents a further national commitment to environmental protection. The development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is considered as the highest priority by the Government. It will also have a significant regional impact given the ecological and sociological nature of Djibouti's neighbouring countries. Other donors are awaiting the opportunity to fund projects in Djibouti which could be implemented, in a coordinated and cohesive way, only once this strategy is defined.
- The Government of the Republic of Djibouti ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity on 27 August 1995.
- Within the framework of the Environmental Action Plan and with funding from UNDP (TSS-1), FAO identified a number of environmental priorities, among which biodiversity conservation and plant genetic resources conservation were emphasized.
- UNDP's Capacity 21 is funding the implementation of a project (cost \$400,000) which will help strengthen the Ministry in charge of the Environment and the National Commission for the Environment. The present GEF proposal will be greatly supported by the Capacity 21 project as the latter will provide overall technical assistance in the general environment field, while the GEF project will focus on biodiversity matters.

In particular, Djibouti's 1991 National Report on Environment made the following recommendations:

*"From the ecological point of view, several evidences show that all natural resources of the country have to be managed carefully in order to ensure their sustainable use. This recommendation is even more imperative taking into account the problems linked to the explosion of demography, the tenuity of valuable resources, the tremendous modifications brought to the urban and rural way of life.*

*From the accounting point of view, evaluation of the environmental productivity (ecological cost/development incomes) must integrate the short term and the long term. The analysis of the facts and consequences needs not only an organization for collection and management of environmental data, but also an operational autonomy with separation from the traditional means of intervention.*

*From the organizational point of view, public and parastatal agencies and the private sector have numerous and divergent actions whose effects have never been taken into account and result in a regressive, unbalanced and erratic process. Better coordination, a better level of sensitization and training are currently lacking.*

*From the institutional and legal point of view, current frameworks have sometimes solved emerging problems due to social inertia, absence of coordination, different handicaps. (...) Legal tools are numerous but have too many different levels for analyzing problems and taking measures. Their application/applicability is usually inadequate and insufficient.*

*Finally, from the socio-economic point of view, the specific constraints of Djibouti which impose very low levels of yield and productivity, do not prevent an environmental investment programme which would have long-term pay-off."*

In spite of the above listed efforts, however, the following activities are not receiving enough attention:

1. Unsustainable logging: The charcoal producers and loggers cut trees without any management and cause the death of many trees and consequently increase desertification. Charcoal and fuelwood are used in the outskirts of Djibouti where the population increased tremendously during 1994, due to influx from Somalia and where there is little or no infrastructure to provide energy.
2. Overgrazing: The devastating effects of indiscriminate grazing of large herds of goats in a subdesertic country like Djibouti are easy to see. There are no seedlings or young trees to be seen in forests grazed by goats.
3. Pollution of marine and fresh water resources: Corals are disappearing along the coastline of Djibouti because of the lack of any action aimed at limiting sea water pollution.

### **A.3 Prior or ongoing assistance**

Following from the National Report on the Environment for the Republic of Djibouti prepared for UNCED is the Djibouti National Action Plan. It contains 7 thematic programmes, one of which is conservation of biological heritage (programme 7). More specifically, it specifies that to stop the disappearance of terrestrial and marine species making up the national patrimony, it will focus on the evaluation of natural sites and threatened communities with a high coefficient of biodiversity with the possibility of reintroduction of species on the brink of extinction.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics (MAH), the National Office of Tourism and Handicrafts (ONTA), and the Higher Institute for Scientific and Technical Studies and Research (ISERST) have implemented projects funded by a number of multilateral donors, including the European Union (EU), and bilateral donors (Denmark, France, Italy, Japan).

In addition, the Plan benefited from a number of technical assistance and capacity building projects undertaken by UNDP related to desertification control, sustainable resource use, and sustainable development issues.

GTZ's support to the Government of Djibouti in conservation of marine fish fauna is a significant project and will provide important baseline information on which the present project can build.

Over the past several years, UNDP funded a number of projects in Djibouti focusing on the fight against desertification, sustainable use of resources, etc. Several national institutions participating in this project were associated with these previous endeavours, including the Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment (MPATEC), MAH and ISERST, as well as several local NGOs.

These previous projects include:

- \* UNDP/United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), "Natural resource use and fight against desertification in the coastal plain of Djibouti: Integrated management of Oued Atar" with total external funding of US\$ 830,000. Phase II of this project, which promoted better utilization of natural resources, the reforestation of the coastal zones and the promotion of agro-pastoral activities, was completed in 1992.
- \* UNDP/IPF, "Integrated Rural Development of the Day Region", which supported better resource management and diversification in this extremely sensitive and biologically important region of Djibouti, given the context of recurring drought. The project is now completed.
- \* UNDP/IPF. In accordance with priorities communicated by the Government of Djibouti, UNDP supported a number of projects for the survey and utilization of underground waters, feasibility studies of water catchments and pastoral hydraulics. These include "Pastoral Hydraulics" (\$205,000), "Evaluation and exploration of alluvial water-tables" (\$ 378,000), "Assistance towards drought control" (\$70,000), and "Assistance towards protection of the environment" (\$100,000).

These programmes have all been funded from external sources and have been integrated within the organizational framework and national priorities of Djibouti. However, they were initiated without the benefit of the Convention and now need to be taken into account when devising a Biodiversity Strategy for the country.

The present project will therefore build on information gathered and experience accumulated by these ongoing and previous initiatives, to ensure that lessons learnt are taken into account so as to facilitate the elaboration of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan that promotes inter-sectoral collaboration and proposes a multidimensional approach to the resolution of common environmental and economic problems. The idea is to implement a multipronged approach in the educational and scientific research areas, aimed at promoting sustainable use of natural and biological resources.

Other interventions will therefore interact synergistically with this programme, such as the analysis of marine ecology, agro-pastoral activities involving management and rehabilitation, as well as integrated developmental operations in the areas of education and training, etc.

#### **A.4 Institutional Framework**

The project will be implemented in collaboration with the following stake-holders:

The Ministry of Environment, created in 1993, was part of a broader ministry: Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et de la Coopération (MPATEC). Since the June 1995 reorganization, this Ministry is now directly under the authority of the Prime Minister, which results in a flatter organizational structure (rather than a vertical, sectoral one) more closely reflecting that of national land-use planning.

MPATEC is entrusted as its main mission with the task of coordinating all actions to be undertaken and all measures to be adopted with a view to preserving and improving the environment, and conserving its biodiversity. It is responsible, *inter alia*, for proposing legislation and overseeing the various initiatives relating to the environment. The implementation of the present project will go a long way towards the much needed awareness both among the decision-makers and the general public.

Therefore, the Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment (MPATEC) will be the lead agency for all operational aspects of the project, facilitate coordination and implementation of the project and ensure that the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be effectively integrated in the National Plan. A National Biodiversity Unit (NBU) will be established for the management of biodiversity issues as well as for the management of the present project.

#### Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics (MAH)

MAH has previously been the lead agency for several development projects on: combating desertification (French funds), direct sowing (Japanese funds), creation of water reservoirs (EEC funds) and other project and programme initiatives. It is appropriately staffed to conduct projects throughout Djibouti.

#### Office National pour le Tourisme et l'Artisanat (ONTA)

ONTA is actively involved in all matters pertaining to the environment. It contributed to the production of Djibouti's National Report on the Environment (presented by the Government of Djibouti to UNCED) and the Environmental Action Plan. It has also conducted interesting studies on the possible incomes from eco-tourism in Djibouti.

#### Institut Supérieur d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques et Techniques (ISERST)

ISERST, which reports directly to the Office of the President of the Republic, has played a very important role in terms of developing and backstopping Djibouti's environment programmes. ISERST will play a major role in developing methodologies, providing scientific advice, and overseeing the implementation of tasks requiring specific technical inputs.

#### Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The NGO sector in Djibouti is still in its early stages of formation. The National Union of Djibouti Women (UNFD) is the oldest one and best organized, with large membership including in the villages. It will need to be involved in some project activities, in particular as regards public awareness-raising where the family is the main link, in view of the determining role played by women in child education. Other NGOs are being formed and the project will make special effort to involve and cooperate with all NGOs interested in environmental protection and particularly biodiversity conservation.

#### Elected Officials

Members of Parliament were elected in December 1992 in the country's first multiparty elections. In addition to elaborating laws, representatives are also prominent people in their regions of origin where they are often members of the traditional power structure.

### Local non-elected Officials

The Commissioners of the Republic at the district level and the chief administrators at the village level are not elected. They do, however, play a very important role and their opinions, as those of the traditional leadership, will be taken into consideration in order to ensure the long-term viability of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

### Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD)

Linkages will be established between this project and the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) whose members are Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda to ensure that the lessons learned from this project will be made available to other countries in the subregion.

IGAD recently formulated its Five-Year Programme and one of its ten programmes is a "Biodiversity and Quarantine Programme". Its main objective is to ensure the preservation of genetic diversity in the subregion, and find ways of using this for economic development by organizing training, research, capacity building, networking, and job and income generation activities. Its project proposals include developing a union of IGAD Member States to become joint signatories to international conservation conventions, planning of joint efforts on seed banks and genetic reserves, planning of strategies for farmer maintenance of variability in crops and domestic animals, and initiation of joint efforts on a sub-regional natural resource conservation strategy.

### Donor delegations

Several countries and organizations have been major donors over the past few years and liaison and information sharing with these donors will also be ensured in order to prevent duplication of efforts and to further encourage their participation in the funding of future programmes and projects in the area of biodiversity as an integral component of mankind's heritage.

It is proposed that close liaison be established with the main donor delegations present in Djibouti, i.e. the EC, France, Saudi Arabia, and the US.

## **SECTION B. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **B.1 Present situation and problems to be addressed**

#### B.1.1 Overview of Biodiversity in Djibouti

Djibouti has dryland and aquatic (freshwater and marine) ecosystems. Extreme hot (classification in arid zone by UNESCO) and dry conditions (150 mm annual rainfall) have produced genetic diversity on land which is believed to be potentially valuable in fighting desertification.

Djibouti has 783 known plant species, four of which are endemic. A census of birds revealed 327 species of which 115 are resident and two of which are endemic to the region. Djibouti is also on an important flyway for migratory birds. Thirty mammal species are believed to live in Djibouti, of which four may be in danger of extinction.

Drought, salinization and human impacts are rapidly leading to the erosion of plant genetic resources and whole ecosystems are now at risk. The only freshwater ecosystem of the country, Lake Abbé, which plays an important role for migrating birds has had its surface reduced by half over the last decades. Biodiversity degradation is also seen with the reduction of forest area down to only 1 % of Djibouti's total land area.

The Day Forest is of primary interest for the global environment, being the southernmost Mediterranean ecosystem type currently known. *Juniperus procera*, *Olea africana* and *Terminalia brownii* contribute to the three different dry forest ecosystems covering 6000 ha; of this, 1500 ha are covered with *J. procera* (Juniper). This forest contains 365 identified species, considerably diverse in taxa, provenance, and phytogeographical origins: Sahelian, Sudanian, Ethiopian, Guinean and Mediterranean. This biological oasis is a veritable floristic cross-roads, containing original African and Arabian plant species.

These valuable biological resources are threatened with extinction because of poor management practices, including overgrazing coupled with recent episodes of prolonged drought. Species important for sustainable agricultural development, which should be preserved urgently, include the following:

- The yeheb (*Cordeauxia edulis*), still found in eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. It produces a chestnut very rich in proteins which is a staple food of nomads. It is equally valuable as livestock forage.
- The incense tree (*Boswellia sacra*, *B. frereana*): The species found in Djibouti, *B. papyrifera*, is well adapted but has a low economic value. The project would be mainly concerned with *B. sacra* which is sought after for the quality of its incense (used in perfume manufacture in addition to religious ceremonies) and *B. frereana* which has high quality sap which fetches the highest prices. Prices range from \$0.50 to \$3.00 per kg of sap. This tree can also be used as livestock feed.
- The myrrh tree (*Commiphora africana*) is used for the production of perfume and pharmaceuticals and as fodder.
- The jujube tree (*Ziziphus mauritania*) is represented only by a few decaying old specimens.
- The "doug" palm tree (*Hyphaene thebaica*) is rapidly disappearing because of overexploitation in the south of the country for production of wine and other uses.
- *Acacia nilotica* is present in the south of the country as a few individuals and in the north as three natural populations currently regressing because of overexploitation and drought.
- *Balanites aegyptiaca* is overgrazed and now no longer regenerates naturally.

#### B.1.2 Problems to be addressed

The present project was designed to address the challenges of compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Having ratified the Convention, Djibouti now needs to undertake measures for the implementation of its provisions.

The formulation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is all the more necessary as Djibouti needs to monitor and inventory its biological heritage and to exchange information in this area. These

requirements stem from several Articles of the Convention (Article 6 calls upon countries to prepare national plans and strategies; Article 7a calls for identification of components of biological diversity, Articles 7b, c and d call for identification of activities likely to have adverse impacts, for the monitoring of the status and threats to biodiversity and for the organization and maintenance of biodiversity data).

## **B.2 Expected situation at end of project**

### Within the environmental sector

At the end of the present project a national consensus will have been reached with respect to biodiversity conservation. A full priority setting exercise will have been carried out and Djibouti will have prepared a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, in compliance with the recommendations of the Convention on Biological Diversity under Articles 6 and 7. An institutional structure will have been created within the established Government structures which will facilitate planning and action on biodiversity issues.

A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with an accompanying workplan will be formulated as part of this project and this will lay the foundation for follow-on projects aimed at conserving endemic and endangered species and their habitats.

An accurate body of information and maps based on species surveys and monitoring programmes will be in place thereby helping to focus the strategy on selected areas which will have been identified as priorities.

Plant and animal wildlife conservation will be incorporated as integral parts of sustainable human development by using accurate data and maps on the distribution of species prepared from the field studies, surveys, research and monitoring programmes of in-country scientific institutions. Apart from biodiversity applications, maps produced will also be useful for other environmental investigations.

At the sub-regional level, the information gathered will be shared with IGAD thereby furthering IGAD's goal of establishing active cooperation between its Member States.

The regional information sharing which this project will undertake will contribute towards a broader understanding of biodiversity conservation in a desertification setting.

### Community level

Preserving biological diversity will, in the longer term, lead to a more sustainable livelihood and enhance sustainable food security, as a broader understanding of sustainable uses will be reflected not only in policy-making, planning and agricultural policies, but also in grassroots management of productive natural resources to ensure their sustainable use for present and future generations.

A broad spectrum of the Djiboutian population will be made aware of biodiversity issues, in particular its costs and benefits, through a national biodiversity sensitization campaign. For this purpose, information campaigns will be undertaken, as well as direct meetings with the rural populations.

The youth, particularly school children, will be sensitized to the need for biodiversity conservation, thus helping to build biodiversity awareness in a population attuned to environmental concerns.

### Institutional level

The major institutional benefit which the present project will provide is the integration of the numerous institutions working in the field of environment in a common structure consolidated so as to best serve Djibouti in preserving its biodiversity: a National Biodiversity Unit (NBU) with the ability to coordinate and implement decisions and knowledgeable about the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity. With this infrastructure in place, the NBU will continue to promote the preservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use beyond the completion of this project. Future expenditures for the conservation of biodiversity will be assessed within the context of the strategy and both national and international initiatives will then have a context with known parameters, outcomes and impacts which can be monitored.

Since biodiversity is one of the components of environmental management and protection, it is entirely appropriate that the NBU's activities be supervised by the National Commission for the Environment, the highest governmental entity in this sector, immediately below the Cabinet. Therefore, all major decisions involving the country and its environment will need to be submitted to the National Commission for the Environment.

### **B.3. Target beneficiaries**

The prime beneficiaries of the present project are the people of Djibouti who will gain from instituting a Djiboutian mechanism which provides for the sustainable use and management of the country's biological diversity and national heritage.

Local environmental awareness-raising and educational programmes will be designed to enhance knowledge and promote popular participation within the local components of biodiversity conservation plans.

Institutional target beneficiaries include:

- The Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications (Maritime Affairs Directorate) and the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism (ONTA) will benefit by gaining valuable experience as a result of their participation in the various stages and activities involved in the establishment of the NBU and elaboration of the NBSAP with specific emphasis on genetic resources.
- ISERST will benefit by involving its staff in compiling and analyzing data gathered from the surveys, studies and monitoring activities that they will be subcontracted to do.
- Researchers will benefit by having baseline information (inventory, genetic resources) on which to add new findings from their own research thereby benefiting the national and international community by providing a sound basis for management decisions as regards the environment.
- IGAD countries, especially neighbouring countries with natural resources and social structures similar to Djibouti's, will benefit by adapting the organization methods and the innovations of the project, thus fostering regional cooperation.
- The world community will benefit through the preservation of globally important biodiversity.

## **B.4 Project strategy and implementation arrangements**

### **B.4.1 Project strategy**

The Convention on Biological Diversity is a framework agreement focusing on implementation of most of its provisions at the national level. This focus on national implementation is particularly addressed in Article 1 which sets out the objectives agreed by the contracting parties, and Article 6 which requires each State to develop a national strategy, plan or programme for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources.

Given such a framework approach, comprehensive planning will be fundamentally important for Government action and national implementation measures. Traditionally, natural resources conservation and use has been addressed on a sectoral basis. However, biodiversity and biological resources are fundamental to all areas of human welfare. In order to make a real difference in national action, it will be necessary to integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes and into national development planning and investments.

It will be necessary to involve a broad spectrum of governmental institutions and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation process in order to ensure that planning is soundly based and that the recommended actions can be implemented. Public consultation and involvement of appropriate representatives from the private sector, NGOs, and community groups will also be of fundamental importance to gain the necessary inputs, especially in regards to customary uses and traditional knowledge.

At the national level, therefore, the strategy of the project is thus to create a platform of national agreement and consensus, which will serve as a basis for the combination of all existing resources, i.e. skills, equipment, experiences, data bases and bibliographies.

To ensure that this national project has regional linkage and impact, IGAD will be invited to participate in the deliberations of the Steering Committee meetings and will be provided with all progress reports on an on-going basis.

Established institutional structures will be drawn upon to avoid overlap and duplication of efforts. A multidisciplinary approach is essential in Djibouti considering the size of the country, the limited means available and the need to share expertise. This multidisciplinary effort is relatively easy to establish, as Djibouti already has experience with such efforts. For instance, the National Water Supply Board, (Comité National de l'Eau) is organized on the same multidisciplinary and interdepartmental principles.

MPATEC will be the Ministry responsible and taking the lead in the development of the National Strategy and Action Plan and will further be responsible for ensuring that all relevant parties are brought into the biodiversity planning process.

### **B.4.2 Project Institutional Framework and implementation**

#### **B.4.2.1 Project Institutional Framework:**

The Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment will serve as the executing agency and will thus be responsible for the overall coordination of project activities for the establishment of the NBU and the elaboration of the NBSAP.

A number of project activities will be undertaken by an international sub-contracting agency which will be subcontracted for the purpose. The sub-contracting agency will grant priority to the use of national capacities, both at the individual and institutional levels. This aspect, which will be an important indicator of success for the national part of the project, will need to be clearly specified in the contract awarded to the selected implementing agency. Within this framework, the subcontracting agency will be responsible to the executing agency for the following components:

- Hiring and fielding a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and international consultants in close cooperation with the Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment; the CTA will not necessarily be present on a permanent basis;
- Establishment of subcontract with ISERST in order to undertake GIS/GPS Monitoring activities;
- Recruitment of sociological expertise and establishment of subcontracts with suitable NGOs to undertake consultations with communities on biodiversity protection strategies and their ecological knowledge/practices;
- Field studies and scientific assessments for the elaboration of the NBSAP with the collaboration of ISERST, ONTA, MAH, MTT (DAM) and others;
- In-country, in-service training courses for national counterpart, scientific institutions and NGO staff.

The Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment will assign a National Project Coordinator who will serve as counterpart to the project Chief Technical Advisor.

The National Project Coordinator and the Chief Technical Advisor, in their capacity as principal members of the NBU, will play important roles in the creation and operations of the NBU, in coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment and UNDP. After the establishment of the NBU structure, the National Project Coordinator and the Chief Technical Advisor will coordinate all project activities and will play a key-role in the preparation of a Code of Procedures for the NBU. This document will be of a determining factor and of great importance to ensure the sustainability of the activities beyond the completion of the project.

#### B.4.2.2 Project Implementation

##### B.4.2.2.1 Project Executing Agency

This project will be executed by the Government of Djibouti and the government implementing agency is the Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment (MPATEC). As such, therefore, the MPATEC holds the overall responsibility for overseeing the implementation of this project. In line with UNDP circular UNDP/ADM/93/46, UNDP Country Office in Djibouti will establish direct contractual link with IUCN for the establishment of the IUCN sub-contract.

##### B.4.2.2.2 Sub-contracting Agency

IUCN - the World Conservation Union will be the sub-contracted agency for the project and will provide scientific and technical support and backstopping for the implementation of the project (see also IUCN TOR in Annex).

The IUCN will be sub-contracted by UNDP on behalf of the Government of Djibouti to facilitate and be responsible for the implementation of the personnel, sub-contracts, and training components of the project. IUCN support to the project will be essential in ensuring – through ongoing support, backstopping, monitoring and training – that the scientific and global biodiversity objectives of the project are being met in accordance with GEF criteria.

Through the project, IUCN will reinforce and strengthen the capacities of MPATEC and ISERST and will further facilitate effective linkages with grassroots communities and governmental agencies.

#### B.4.2.3 National Biodiversity Unit (NBU)

The National Biodiversity Unit will be established consisting of the National Project Coordinator, the Chief Technical Advisor as well as support staff. The NBU will be housed within MPATEC.

#### B.4.2.4 National Steering Committee

In a spirit of complementarity between the various institutions intervening in the environment field in general and more specifically in biodiversity, and for efficiency's sake, membership of the Steering Committee will be limited to 8 members, in addition to the National Coordinator and the Chief Technical Advisor, representing the following entities and institutions:

- (a) Department of Planning, Land-Use and Environment / MPATEC (1 member);
- (b) Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics / MAH (1 member);
- (c) Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, Maritime Affairs Directorate / MTT-DAM (1 member);
- (d) Institut Supérieur d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques / ISERST (1 member);
- (e) National Office for Tourism and Handicrafts / ONTA (1 member);
- (f) Ministry of National Education / MEN (1 member);
- (g) Ministry of Interior and Decentralization / MID (1 member);
- (h) UNDP (also representing the GEF)
- (h) In addition: NGO members to be specified

IGAD, and the main donors present in Djibouti (European Union, France, Saudi Arabia and the US) will be invited to attend the Steering Committee meetings to be convened periodically (e.g. twice yearly) as observers.

#### B.4.2.5 Field studies and Scientific Assessments

In view of the absence of biodiversity data in Djibouti, the preparation for actual project start-up will require field studies. These studies will cover the following:

- (a) Compilation and updating of the limited flora and fauna data by means of surveys of animal wildlife and its habitats as well as plant data throughout Djibouti;

- (b) Compilation and updating of socio-economic data on human populations and communities' use of the flora and fauna of Djibouti;
- (c) Analyze and correlate the findings to provide guidelines for formulating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
- (d) Present data that can be readily incorporated in the GIS monitoring programme.

The Government Implementing Agency (MPATEC) will have overall responsibility for this component. The field studies will require participation of ISERST, MAH, MCT (tourism) and MTT (Maritime Affairs) with support and inputs from the Subcontracting Agency, and when necessary other international scientific institutions. A combination of these institutions and organizations may be chosen to implement each of the field studies.

It is expected that scientific assessments will be undertaken by ISERST with the support of the Subcontracting Agency and, as needed, other scientific institutions. Wherever possible these will be based on already completed and available studies. The purpose of these assessments is to define an overall conservation strategy based on experience accumulated in the past and data gathered by the project.

This strategy will include identifying species and areas of immediate concern, setting conservation priorities, assessing present and past activities and suggesting future activities for *in situ/ex situ* conservation, species recovery and habitat restoration.

#### B.4.2.6. Monitoring programme

This component will be implemented by the Subcontracting Agency through establishment of subcontracts with ISERST. GIS/GPS monitoring programmes will be important for gathering and analyzing data and creating maps which are easy to read and interpret.

#### B.4.2.7. Public awareness

In this area, the project will work in close association with the local, administrative and traditional authorities and in cooperation with Radiotélévision djiboutienne to provide as much information as possible on the importance of biodiversity. Resources will be set aside for a media information campaign. The CTA and the National Project Coordinator will jointly determine how the maximum impact can be achieved (i.e. reaching the broadest population spectrum) and how the resources set aside should be apportioned to the electronic and printed media. Since a large percentage of Djibouti's population is nomadic, radio is considered a better option than television. This information campaign will introduce the general public to biodiversity preservation issues in Djibouti.

#### B.4.2.8. Educational component

This component will include policy recommendations to the Ministry of Education for the incorporation of environmental education within national curriculum, along with materials designed for raising awareness in local schools and training of school teachers.

Subcontracts will be established with the most experienced institutions in this field, who will be responsible for the preparation of teaching materials, and for conducting teacher training seminars. These institutions will be required to work in close coordination with the Ministry of National Education.

#### B.4.2.9 Training programme

The Subcontracting Agency will have overall responsibility for the Training programme and will be accountable to the Executing Agency. Training activities will be undertaken in coordination with ISERST and other relevant institutions. In-country, in-service training courses will be organized. This is essential for upgrading the technical skills of the project participants. The training programme to be designed by the Subcontracting Agency will include organised as well as on-the-job training for Government staff, especially in MPATEC and ISERST in topics such as biodiversity information management and monitoring; GIP/GPS operations; rural awareness and participatory methodologies; project management, biodiversity assessment; environmental economics; and management of protected areas.

Indication of the government entities, non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions that will participate in the project, and the field studies/tasks/contracts that they will perform is preliminary. Further consultations with all the institutions listed will be carried out in the first months of the project.

Special attention will be paid to encourage participation of the national private sector and institutions for editing/publication/realization of books, radio spots, and other subcontracted activities of the project.

#### **B.5 Reasons for external assistance**

It is the start-up costs associated with the implementation of the Convention that are sought from the GEF. Once the new infrastructure and technologies are in place, Djibouti will assume the costs associated with their operation. Without the incentive provided by GEF, Djibouti would likely be unable to make the required changes or acquire the necessary technologies to inventory and monitor its biological resources in a timely manner to meet its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The process of developing the strategy will create a capacity within the country which will remain as a permanent feature of Djibouti's infrastructure.

#### **B.6 Special considerations**

It should be stressed that dryland biodiversity is under intense threat from environmental degradation in Djibouti. The most dramatic result of degraded ecosystems in Djibouti is desertification. Biodiversity conservation therefore, if effective, halts the desertification process. In the context of Djibouti, the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its diverse biological resources will be especially useful if it:

- protects groups of threatened dryland species
- protects centres of high biodiversity (Forest of Day)
- protects areas such as wetlands within drylands, that may be important to migratory species or other ecosystems, coastal or marines
- develops, records, systematizes, encourages or tests indigenous knowledge of biodiversity and the uses of biological resources.

This proposal will develop a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan which will address all of the above points and will contribute to the maintenance of the ecosystems upon which Djibouti depends. This is especially relevant when considering the nomadic lifestyle of the vast majority of the rural population.

## **SECTION C. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES**

Present land-use practices in Djibouti are not sustainable necessitating a search for adequate conservation means. Pressures on biological resources stem from traditional livestock grazing and harvesting of firewood leading to losses of biodiversity and an accelerating desertification.

Carrying capacity is severely limited by harsh, dry conditions (150 mm of average annual rainfall). The strategy will therefore seek to improve the productivity of ecosystems while preserving them. It was calculated that the current annual stocking rate is 1.5-2 ha per head and 5-9 per head in extreme conditions for maintenance of goat herds. This explains how every hectare is continuously used and resources are often overexploited. The situation has induced desertification which is worsening.

The purpose of developing this National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is to initiate a planning process for improving management of biodiversity that will stimulate the action necessary at the national level to implement the Convention. Central to it, is the quantification of the costs and benefits of biodiversity conservation and of biological resource sustainable use. In Djibouti, these scarce biological resources are especially valuable as they may prevent further encroachment of the desert. Success in Djibouti in arresting the degradation of its biodiversity would have regional consequences as the country shares important ecosystems with its neighbours.

In view of the above, therefore, the overall development objective of this project is:

**To assist the Government of Djibouti to prepare the Biodiversity Assessment and develop its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, in compliance with Article 6 and 7 of the CBD and as a means of defining priority action for biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilisation within the context of sustainable development. The project will also assist Djibouti prepare the first national report to the Conference of the Parties in compliance with Article 26 of the CBD.**

## **SECTION D. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES**

Three immediate objectives have been identified:

1. To strengthen the institutional capacity of governmental agencies dealing with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
2. Complete the biodiversity assessment and develop a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and prepare the first National Report to the Conference of the Parties
3. Motivate key stakeholders to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will cover terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, endemic species and migratory species within a context distinguished by arid climate conditions and high human pressure.

### **D.1 Immediate Objective 1.**

**To strengthen the institutional capacity of governmental agencies dealing with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**

### **Achievement Indicator**

- An efficient, fully operational National Biodiversity Unit (NBU), with multidisciplinary and interdepartmental participation through the Steering Committee representing all entities concerned and the national scientific community.
- Policy recommendations made by the scientific community through the Steering Committee reflected in overall Governmental policy making.

### **General considerations regarding Immediate Objective 1**

It is envisaged that the NBU will establish a Planning Team implement the formulation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan . Responsibility for the actual data collection within the identified sectors will be delegated to ISERST.

The NBU and the Steering Committee will initiate, coordinate and track the work necessary for the fulfillment of the Djibouti's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity. It will also clarify the relative responsibilities of the respective actors (ministries, institutions and NGOs) concerned with the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, create a management framework and a structure that could, in principle, be replicated in other countries of the subregion.

### **Output 1.1 Establishment of a National Biodiversity Unit**

#### Activity 1.1.1 Identification of National Project Coordinator and Chief Technical Advisor

Responsible parties:       \*       **National Project Coordinator:** Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment  
                                          \*       **CTA:** Subcontracting Agency  
                                          \*       **NBU, including office space, secretary and accountant:** Office of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment

#### Activity 1.1.2 Formulation of a draft NBU Code of Procedures for review and approval by Steering Committee members

The Code of Procedure will emphasize the following points:

- (i) Interdepartmental coordination of work;
- (ii) Multidisciplinary nature of the activities;
- (iii) Effective participation of all involved national partners.

Responsible parties:       \*       National Project Coordinator and Chief Technical Advisor

### **Output 1.2 Training provided in biodiversity analysis, planning and monitoring**

#### Activity 1.2.1 Extension Workshop on biodiversity-related issues

One of the first activities would be to plan and conduct a workshop to inform the members of the NBU

with regard to the obligations and requirements of the CBD, the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and Conference of the Parties, and familiarize them with the UNEP Guidelines for Country Studies on Biological Diversity and the WRI, UNEP, IUCN, Guidelines for National Biodiversity Planning and their application in Djibouti. This workshop would produce the "buy-in" to the work plan for subsequently conducting the country study and developing the national strategy.

Responsible parties:                   \*           Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
                                                  \*           Subcontracting Agency

Activity 1.2.2 Training of national staff

In-country, on-the-job training courses will be organized. This is essential for upgrading the technical skills of the project participants. On-the-job training will also be part of all national and international consultants' terms of reference.

Notwithstanding additional needs which may be identified during the course of the project, the following specific in-country courses will be conducted by the Sub-contracting Agency. Specific attention will be to identify linkages with desertification priorities, thereby ensuring that a programmatic approach to biodiversity in a dryland setting is maintained.

1. Biodiversity Information Management and Monitoring: This course would be designed to train researchers and relevant government staff in biodiversity information management, and in the basic principles of the permanent pilot methodology for long term monitoring of biodiversity (ref. Article 7 of the CBD).
2. Biodiversity assessment: This course will be conducted in an applied fashion as national teams will be trained in biodiversity inventory methodology and assessment during the field studies and scientific assessments.
3. GIS/GPS operation: This course is designed in two stages. Stage 1 will be aimed at presenting these techniques and tools to all executives and technicians undertaking activities in this area, within the framework of a workshop, for example. Stage 2 will provide training to a select group of two or three executives in the effective use of these computer technologies as they relate to biodiversity conservation, habitat conservation and restoration, monitoring, research and technical support, publications and maps, and environmental education.
4. Rural awareness-raising campaign and participatory methods: This component is designed to train the participants who will be called upon to implement the rural awareness campaign in communication techniques, including through public conferences with or without video presentations.
5. Environmental economics: In service training on the economics of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
6. Project management: This will be an integral part of the international assistance, with attention being placed on management by objective, budget planning, project implementation, and logic methodology.
7. Management of protected areas: Training will be conducted in MPA techniques, focusing on the Foret du Day and coastal zone management.

Responsible parties:                   \*           Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
                                                  \*           Subcontracting Agency

### **Output 1.3 A work plan for the implementation of the project prepared.**

#### **Activity 1.2.1 Elaboration of the work plan**

The work plan will define the ways and means and set up a precise calendar for the preparation of the Biodiversity Assessment, development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the preparation of the first National Report to the Conference of the Parties according to this project document and in conformity with the UNEP Guidelines for Country Studies, WRI, UNEP, IUCN Guidelines for National Biodiversity Planning, and Guidelines for national reporting on the implementation of Article 6 given by COPII to the CBD (Annex to decision 11/17) (described in Phase I of the Technical Appendix of UNEP Guidelines for country studies).

Responsible parties:     \*     Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
                                  \*     Subcontracting Agency

### **D.2 Immediate Objective 2.**

**Complete the biodiversity assessment , develop a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and prepare the first National Report to the Conference of the Parties**

#### **Achievement Indicators**

- Completion of a biodiversity inventory, which will provide an indispensable tool for an enhance understanding of the desertification phenomena;
- Completion of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan approved by the Government;
- Resources mobilized for the implementation of the recommendations of Strategy;
- Integration of biodiversity conservation in the Government's overall strategy for sustainable development;
- Submission by Djibouti of the first required reports to the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

#### **General considerations regarding Immediate Objective 2**

Based on the previously mentioned technical guidelines, the NBU will compile existing information on biodiversity (flora, fauna, ecosystems and hydro-biological resources) and address the most immediate threats. It will determine the requirements for biodiversity inventorying and the most urgently needed studies. Different means of management for sustainable use of biodiversity will be identified taking into account the fragility of ecosystems under severe heat, drought and human population pressures.

An in-country capacity to assess the status and value of Djibouti's biodiversity and biological resources (number of endangered species, quantification of the degradation of the Day forest and Lake Abbé) will be created through this project.

Concurrently, the NBU will organize training courses for the national staff from various institutions involved and launch a sensitization and education campaign. This multidimensional campaign will target a number of population groups at the national level, in order to ensure large-scale sustainability of biodiversity conservation efforts.

After this multidisciplinary initiative and inventory, an overall National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be defined which will be integrated into the national planning process with the help of the leading agency, the department in charge of planning, land-use and environment. This Biodiversity Strategy will identify the conservation priorities and proposals for actions to be undertaken in the future.

### **Output 2.1 Knowledge base on biological diversity improved**

#### **Activity 2.1.1 Field studies and Scientific Assessments**

In view of the absence of biodiversity data in Djibouti, the preparation of the biodiversity assessment will require field studies to improve the existing knowledge base.

Responsible parties:     \*       Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
                                  \*       Subcontracting Agency

### **Output 2.2 Biodiversity Assessment completed**

Recommendations on collection and management of information for the biodiversity assessment are contained in the UNEP Guidelines on Country Studies on Biological Diversity.

#### **Activity 2.2.1 Social, political and economic issues**

As biodiversity planning will have to be carried out in the national socioeconomic context, data gathering will initially focus on human systems, particularly emphasizing systems of use in the context of demography, infrastructure, government policy, and rights of access to biological resources (Country Studies Guidelines, Phase II Section A: Social, Political and Economic Issues).

Responsible parties:     \*       Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
                                  \*       Subcontracting Agency

#### **Activity 2.2.2 Biological data gathering**

Data gathering on land-use and aquatic resources. The biodiversity data will be divided into information on habitats, including the functional benefits and service values of the biodiversity component, and on species, separating *in situ* data from *ex-situ* conservation measures, and protected areas.

Threats to biological diversity will be an important component of this process but the collection of data recognizes that threats may also be linked to short-term benefits and threat alleviation that may involve an economic trade-off. This activity will conclude with monitoring, control and making recommendations based on the biodiversity factors that should be monitored to assess the effectiveness of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Country Studies, Phase II, Section B: Biological data gathering).

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
\* Subcontracting Agency

Activity 2.2.3 Assessment of benefits, costs and net monetary values.

This will focus on the gathering and interpretation of information on existing and potential benefits from the use of biodiversity. It will include consideration of background issues and examples of particular methods of estimating the values of benefits.

Such socioeconomic results may have a powerful influence on decision-makers by demonstrating how the loss of biodiversity imposes a cost on society, by helping to develop economic instruments to fund biodiversity conservation, and by incorporating environmental and natural resource values in the system of National Accounts. (Country Studies, Phase II, Section C: Benefits, Costs and Net Monetary Values).

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
\* Subcontracting Agency

Activity 2.2.4 Assessment of current capacity.

This assessment will provide an overview of the capacity currently available within Djibouti for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its biological resources. Particular attention will be given to the available institutional and financial capacities, human resources, legislative base and information systems (Country Studies, Phase II, Section D: Current Capacity).

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
\* Subcontracting Agency

Activity 2.2.5 Completion of directory of data sources

This section will provide a listing with addresses of selected sources and references that may be able to provide practical advice.

Data will be presented as a series of integrated tables and maps wherever possible as urged by the Biodiversity Planning guidelines. Maps are essential for planning, and whenever biogeographical data are presented, maps should be produced, such as the distribution of a species or habitat, vegetation types, protected areas, land-use, etc. (Country Studies, Phase II, Section E: Directory of Data Sources).

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
\* Consultants as necessary

**Output 2.3 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan prepared**

Activity 2.3.1 Development of a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan through an interdisciplinary and intersectoral consultative processes.

The completion of the biodiversity assessment is the end of the information collection phase and the start of

the strategy development process.

The development of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan requires focused efforts and coordination through a highly consultative process. Previously mentioned guidelines for biodiversity planning will be used to guide the planning process.

Throughout this process and prior to establishing short, medium and long term priorities, the following points must be kept in mind:

- Necessary interaction between development policy, national plans, and the promotion of biodiversity;
- Exhaustive search for adequate means to maximize the benefits of sustainable use of biodiversity (agro-forestry, fisheries, eco-tourism, use of frankincense tree, etc.);
- How to properly minimize the threats to biodiversity, notably desertification: the Day forest is in regression and could totally disappear with no chance of natural regeneration;
- Establishment of tools necessary to follow the activities defined in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, such as information system (GIS, GPS), early warning systems, impact studies, etc.;
- Determination of activities compatible with protected areas (trade, eco-tourism, etc.);
- Programming actions related to information and training: TV and radio campaigns, training of national staff, biodiversity sensitization with the broad participation of the Ministry of National Education.

As for any strategic plan, success will depend in large part on the full integration of the population concerned. A total of two national workshops will be held during the implementation of this project. Initially, a workshop will be held to introduce the participants to national biodiversity planning and to prepare an analysis of options; towards the end of the project period, a workshop will be held to review the final draft of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. In addition to these two "full" workshops, a large number of consultations with communities will be held. In view of the fact that a large proportion of the population is nomadic, the precise number of such consultations are difficult to define. However, it is anticipated that a total of not less than 10 - 15 major consultations will be held.

Responsible parties:     \*       Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
                              \*       Sub-contracted Agency

#### **2.4 A monitoring and evaluation system established**

The project will assist develop and establish a system for monitoring and assessing. The monitoring will include the tracking of the status and trends of biodiversity (genes, species, habitats, ecosystems and landscapes), impact and achievements made in implementing policies, plans and specific investments, an achievements in developing capacity.

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
\* Sub-contracted Agency

Activity 2.4.1 Workshop to discuss methods and systems for monitoring biodiversity

The workshop will particularly discuss methods and systems for monitoring biodiversity including issues related to indicators.

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
\* Sub-contracted Agency

Activity 2.4.2 Develop a monitoring and evaluation systems.

This will include the establishment of indicators of success; status and trends of biodiversity; changes in implementation of policies and laws; plans and investments; changes in human and institution capacity; changes in the conservation and use of biological resources; and impacts of implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in relation to the objectives of the CBD.

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
\* Sub-contracted Agency

**Output 2.5 The First National Report to the Conference of the Parties prepared and submitted**

Activity 2.3.1 Prepare the first national report to the COP of the CBD

The first national report to the Conference of the Parties of the CBD will be developed according to the Guidelines for National Reporting on the implementation of Article 6, given by COPII in the Annex to decision 11/17.

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
\* Sub-contracted Agency

**D.3. Immediate Objective 3**  
**Key stakeholders motivated to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity**

**Achievement Indicators**

**"Consultation"**

- An iterative process of consultation and sensitizing as an integral part of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan formulation process.
- The priorities of pastoral, fishing and urban communities reflected fully in the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

**"Sensitizing"**

- Awareness of the general rural and urban public of the importance of biodiversity conservation with respect to sustainable development.



- Effective media campaigns implemented.
- Effective school outreach campaigns conducted.

### **General considerations regarding Immediate Objective 3**

While listed as a separate objective, it should be emphasized that the iterative consultation component should be viewed as an integral part of all project activities listed above.

All literature and experience indicate conclusively that strategy elaboration and national planning will only be as effective as the extent of the grassroots' commitment to the priorities outlined in these strategies and plans. This is especially true as regards planning in the area of natural resource utilization and exploitation, where the stakeholders are generally the pastoral, farming and fishing communities who are often far removed from the arena of policy making.

If the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is to have any impact in terms of ensuring a future sustainable use of natural resources, therefore, it must be the result of an extensive concertation process with broad consultation and sensitization activities.

Not only will it be necessary to ensure that all government departments are involved in the process and thus have a sense of ownership of the Strategy and Action Plan, but it will also be necessary to ensure that the local communities are equally consulted and involved in the priority setting exercise.

The tools for consultations with the general public will mainly consist of meetings organized at the community level, where priorities can be discussed. These consultations should be accompanied by an intensive information campaign using relevant channels and media to reach the target groups.

### **Output 3.1 Wide sense of ownership of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and country-wide commitment to its implementation.**

#### Activity 3.1.1 Consultation with communities and stakeholders

As mentioned above, a number of consultative sessions will be held during the course of the implementation of the project to consult with local communities on their priorities regarding natural resource and to ensure that such priorities be fully reflected in the emerging strategy.

The exact location and number of these workshops will be determined during the implementation of the project. However, a number of these consultations will be held in rural areas with the participation of relevant stakeholders. As mentioned above, it is estimated that a total of some 10 - 15 consultations will be held.

In addition to these consultative sessions, two formal national workshops will be held. One at the outset of the project and one to review and endorse the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Responsible parties: \* Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator

- \* National consultant: sociologist, as required
- \* National NGO(s) if possible
- \* Experienced community outreach consultant(s) as required
- \* Subcontracting Agency

#### Activity 3.1.2 Information dissemination and media campaign

An assessment will be made by the Chief Technical Adviser and the National Project Coordinator regarding how the broadest strata of the population can most effectively be reached.

The project will cooperate with national newspapers, with Radio Télévision Djiboutienne and others to provide as much information as possible on the importance of biodiversity and linkages between sustainable development, desertification and biodiversity conservation.

- Responsible parties:
- \* Chief Technical Adviser and National Project Coordinator
  - \* National media
  - \* National NGO(s) if possible

#### Activity 3.1.3 Educational component

Policy recommendations will be made to the Ministry of National Education for the incorporation of biodiversity issues and environmental education within national curriculum, as well as concerning materials designed for raising awareness in local schools and training school teachers. It is important to emphasize the absolute necessity to take into account the knowledge and know-how of the local population groups on their environment as well as the local traditions connected with the environment.

Materials which have already been developed in Tunisia by the Ministry of Environment and Land-Use Planning will be made available so that these can serve as a model that can be adapted to Djibouti's needs.

A subcontract will be established with the most experienced national institution in this field, who will be responsible for the preparation of pedagogical materials, and for holding teacher training seminars. These institutions will work in full coordination with the Ministry of National Education.

- Responsible parties:
- \* Chief Technical Adviser and National Project Coordinator
  - \* Ministry of Education

#### Activity 3.1.4 Final workshop endorsing National Strategy and Action Plan

A final workshop will be held before the end of the project, with participation of all main actors to present the findings of the various project components and finalize the Djibouti National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

- Responsible parties:
- \* Chief Technical Adviser and National Project Coordinator
  - \* Consultants as required
  - \* Subcontracting Agency

**Activity 3.1.5 Endorsement of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and its incorporation into the National Plan**

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be presented to the Government and approved by the cabinet for its integration into the National Development Plan.

Responsible parties:   \*       Chief Technical Advisor and National Project Coordinator  
                              \*       Sub-contracted Agency

## SECTION E. INPUTS

### E.1 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

#### E.1.1 Personnel (MPATEC)

National Project Coordinator (18 wm, 350,000 DF/m)	DF4,200,000
One secretary (18 wm, 200,000 DF/m)	DF3,600,000
One accountant (18 wm, 200,000 DF/m)	3,600,000
<b>Subtotal Personnel inputs</b>	<b>DF13,500,000</b>

#### E.1.2. Training (MPATEC/MAH)

In-service training of two technicians (4 wm for each technician, 337,500 DF/wm)	DF2,700,000
<b>Subtotal Training inputs</b>	<b>DF2,700,000</b>

#### E.1.3. Miscellaneous (MPATEC)

Water, electricity: (30,000 DF/m over 18 m.)	DF540,000
Office Supplies and sundries	DF2,000,000

<b>Subtotal Miscellaneous</b>	<b>DF2,540,000</b>
<b>Total Government Contribution</b>	<b>DF13,200,000</b>

**(US\$105,550 approximately)**

## **E.2 NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION CONTRIBUTION**

### E.2.1 Personnel

One researcher (18 wm, 263,000 DF/m)	DF4,750,000
One technician (18 wm, 95,000 DF/m)	DF1,700,000

<b>Subtotal Personnel inputs</b>	<b>DF6,450,000</b>
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### E.2.2. Training

In-service training of 2 technicians (4 wm for each technician, 337,500 DF/wm)	DF2,700,000
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<b>Subtotal Training inputs</b>	<b>DF2,700,000</b>
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<b>Total Scientific Institution Contribution</b>	<b>DF9,150,000</b>
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(US\$ 51,500 approximately)

## **E.3 GEF CONTRIBUTION THROUGH UNDP**

### **Country Level Support to National Execution**

UNDP will establish a direct contract with IUCN in order to provide the following goods and services and the request and in full consultation with the Government. The UNDP Resident Representative is given the authority to expend against the listed budget lines within the limits and following the procedure of the instruction circular UNDP/ADM/93/46. The Resident Representative will ensure that technical and substantive expertise is available to the project for the procurement of goods and services.

If such technical expertise is not available, it will be sought through the RBAS GEF Coordinator and the GEF Technical Advisors.

The budget-lines which UNDP Country Office will procure and contract directly are as follows:  
Budget-line 21.00 and budget-line 47.01 and 47.02.

### E.3.1 Personnel

NPPP for elaboration of the NBSAP	US\$ 40,000
<b>Subtotal Personnel inputs</b>	<b>US\$ 40,000</b>

### E.3.2. Subcontracts

Subcontracting Agency Subcontract	
Chief Technical Advisor	US\$ 110,000
International Consultants	US\$ 30,000
Monitoring (subcontract w/ ISERST)	US\$ 40,000
Consultation w/ communities	US\$ 32,000
Field Studies, Scientific Assessments	US\$ 85,273

Training	US\$ 50,000
Agency Support Cost (10 %)	US\$ 34,727
Sub-budget Total	US\$ 382,000
Radio spots/Awareness campaign	US\$ 10,000
Educational campaign	US\$ 10,000
<b>Subtotal Subcontract inputs</b>	<b>US\$ 402,000</b>

#### E.3.3 Equipment

Expendable Equipment	US\$ 10,000
Non-expendable Equipment	US\$ 24,500
Computer hardware	US\$ 7,000
Transportation means	US\$ 30,000
<b>Subtotal Equipment inputs</b>	<b>US\$ 71,500</b>

#### E.3.4 Miscellaneous

Operations and maintenance	US\$ 8,000
Reporting costs	US\$ 10,000
Sundries	US\$ 10,000
Country office support cost (3 %)	US\$ 16,700
<b>Subtotal Miscellaneous inputs</b>	<b>US\$ 44,760</b>

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**TOTAL UNDP/GEF Contribution** **US\$ 558,200**

#### **Justification for Project Support Services**

Experience indicates that UNDP Country Offices are incurring significant workloads in relation to the management, supervision and monitoring of GEF projects. In line with UNDP financial regulations, such support will be reimbursed and should be charged to the project budget.

UNDP Djibouti is therefore requesting support as follows:

National Environment Programme Officer, 12 months:	\$16,700
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## **SECTION F. RISKS**

The risks listed below do not require a complete redesign of the project.

1. Description of risk The organization of the NBU, especially the nomination of the members takes too much time.

Possible corrective measure: In order to facilitate organization of the NBU, the Government ministries and institutions to be represented within this unit will prepare lists of qualified individuals within each institution respectively, prior to start of project. This internal selection process will contribute to early nomination of NBU members and will allow for the NBU to be organized relatively promptly after commencement of project.

2. Description of risk: Sustainability of project activities beyond the project period.

Possible corrective measure: Assurances from the Government of Djibouti that it will cover the staff and expendable equipment costs of the NBU after the project period.

3. Description of risk: Trained and experienced staff leave the project for more lucrative posts.

Possible corrective measure: All national staff hired for the project or receiving major training within the project must sign and confirm commitment to work throughout the duration of the project and two years beyond its conclusion.

## **SECTION G. PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PREREQUISITES**

### **G.1 Prior obligations**

The Government assigns office space for the NBU Secretariat and agrees to cover counterpart budget as per present project document (salaries for National Project Coordinator, Secretary and Accountant) for the duration of the project period and beyond.

### **G.2 Prerequisite**

None.

## **SECTION H. PROJECT REPORTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **Project reports**

1. Brief (3 - 4 pages) quarterly technical reports will be published by the NBU outlining major achievements of the past quarter.
2. A detailed final report will be published and communicated to the UNDP at least one month before the UNDP final review.
3. The main outputs of the project are as follows:

- (a) A Biodiversity Inventory as per Output 2 in the present project document
  - (b) A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan as per output 2 in the present project document
  - (c) A report to the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat in accordance with set guidelines.
4. A full listing of all reports will be published prior to the end of the project. This listing will include the bibliography, sub-studies completed, relevant past projects, mission reports, other experiences, maps, etc.

#### **Project Monitoring/Evaluation**

- 1. A systematic program of monitoring and evaluation from the outset of the project, and during its entire implementation process will be coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister in Charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment.
- 2. The project will submit a PPER in the 11th and 22<sup>nd</sup> project months. This PPER will be prepared jointly by the National Project Coordinator and the Chief Technical Advisor.
- 3. A final external review will be conducted by UNDP. The auditing will concern finance, organization and scientific outputs. For problems underlined by the review, corrective measures will have to be proposed and applied.

#### **SECTION I. LEGAL CONTEXT**

This project shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBA) between the Government of Djibouti and United Nations Development Programme,

<b>Country:</b>		<b>Djibouti</b>					
<b>Project Number:</b>		<b>DJI/95/G31/A/1G/99</b>					
				<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>	
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Project personnel</b>						
17.01	NPPP			40,000	20,000	20,000	
<b>19</b>	<b>Personnel component total</b>			<b>40,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	
<b>20</b>	<b>Subcontracts</b>						
21	Sub-contract w. IUCN			382,000	200,000	182,000	
22	Radio spots			10,000	5,000	5,000	
23	Education materials			10,000	7,000	3,000	
<b>29</b>	<b>sub-contracts component total</b>			<b>402,000</b>	<b>212,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	
<b>40</b>	<b>Equipment</b>						
41	Expendable equipment			10,000	7,000	3,000	
42	Non-expendable equipment			24,500	24,500		
47.01	Computer hardware			7,000	7,000		
47.02	Means of transportation			30,000	30,000		
<b>49</b>	<b>Equipment component total</b>			<b>71,500</b>	<b>68,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	
<b>50</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
51	Operation and maintenance			8,000	4,000	4,000	
52	Reporting costs			10,000	3,000	7,000	
53	Sundries			10,000	5,000	5,000	
54	Country Office support costs			16,700	9,700	7,000	
<b>59</b>	<b>Miscellaneous component total</b>			<b>44,700</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>23,000</b>	
<b>999</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>558,200</b>	<b>322,200</b>	<b>236,000</b>	

### Sub-contractor Detailed Budget

Chief Technical Advisor	110,000
International Consultants	30,000
Monitoring (contract w. ISERST)	40,000
Consultation w. communities	32,000
Field training & scientific assessments	85,273
Training	50,000
<b>Sub-contract total</b>	<b>347,273</b>
IUCN Support Cost (10%)	34,727
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,000</b>

**Project Budget covering Government Contribution**

<b>COMPONENTS</b>	<b>wm</b>	<b>DF</b>
<b>Personnel salaries: Dept of Environment</b>		
National Project Coordinator	18	6,300,000
Secretary	18	3,600,000
Accountant	18	3,600,000
<b>Subtotal Personnel</b>		<b>13,500,000</b>
<b>Training (MPATEC/MAH)</b>		
In-service training of technicians (2)	8	2,700,000
<b>Subtotal Training</b>		<b>2,700,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Water/Electricity		540,000
Office Equipment		2,000,000
<b>Subtotal Miscellaneous</b>		<b>2,540,000</b>
<b>TOTAL Government Contribution</b>		<b>18,740,000</b>

= US\$ 105,500

**Scientific Institution Contribution to Project - ISERST**

<b>PROJECT COMPONENTS</b>	<b>wm</b>	<b>DF</b>
<b>Personnel Inputs</b>		
Researchers	18	4,750,000
Technician(s)	18	1,700,000
<b>Subtotal Personnel</b>		<b>6,450,000</b>
<b>Training</b>		
In-service training of technicians (2)	8	2,700,000
<b>Subtotal Training</b>		<b>2,700,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,150,000</b>

= US\$ 51,550

**Total In-country Contribution to Project: DF 27,900,000 = US\$ 157,000 or nearly 21 per cent of total project cost**

## ANNEX 2. ABBREVIATIONS

COP	Conference of Parties [of the Convention on Biodiversity]
DAM	Directorate of Maritime Affairs
DJF	Djibouti Franc
MPATEC	Department of Planning, Land-Use and Environment
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global positioning system
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
ISERST	Institut supérieur d'études et de recherches scientifiques
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MAH	Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics
MEN	Ministry of National Education
MID	Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization
MTT	Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBU	National Biodiversity Unit
NPPP	National Professional Project Personnel
ONTA	National Office for Tourism and Handicrafts
RTD	Radio-Télévision de Djibouti
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNSO	UN Office to Combat Desertification and Drought
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre

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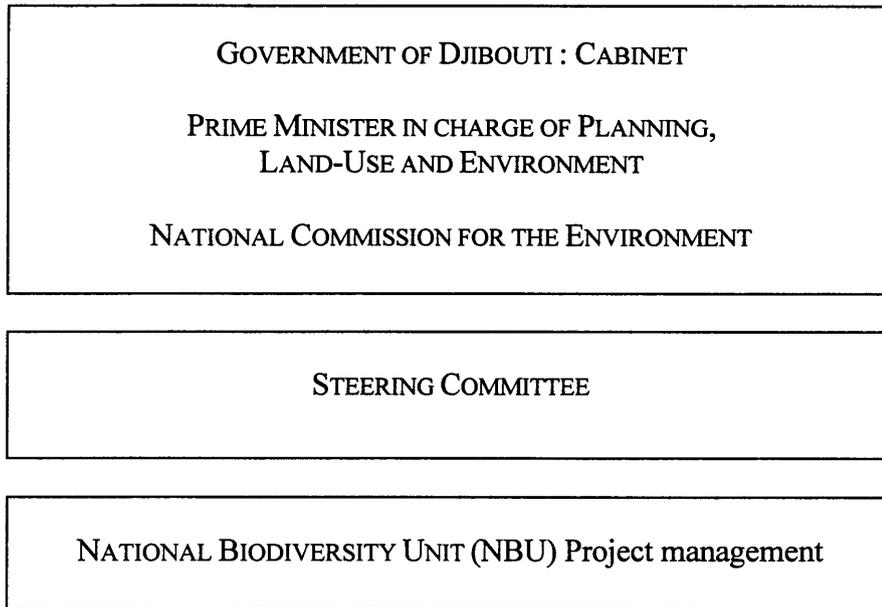
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**ANNEX 4.ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



**Steering Committee members:**

<p><b><u>Institutional Members:</u></b> MPATEC, MAH, MEN, MID, MTT-DAM, ONTA, ISERST, UNDP</p> <p><b><u>Observers:</u></b> EU; France; Saudi Arabia; United States; IGAD</p>
<p><b><u>Functions:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in and monitoring of the project;</li> <li>- Allocation of funds to subcontracted implementation agencies;</li> <li>- Financial and administrative reports</li> </ul>

<p><b><u>Associate Members:</u></b> National and international scientific consultants for the various sectors; subcontractors; NGOs</p>
<p><b><u>Functions:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of technical and scientific strategies</li> <li>- Technical and scientific recommendations</li> </ul>

### **NBU Outputs**

- 1. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: short, medium and long-term priorities**
- 2. Personnel training**
- 3. Public education and awareness**

### **NBU Organizational Chart:**

The above chart shows the organizational structure and outputs of the National Biodiversity Unit (NBU) and its Steering Committee . The NBU is placed under the authority of the Prime Minister in charge of Planning, Land-Use and Environment.

The NBU and the Steering Committee will:

- (i) create national consensus as regards environmental policy by integrating the numerous institutions working on environment into a national unit;
- (ii) provide a well-adapted structure with a financial autonomy and appropriate flexibility;
- (iii) help develop constituencies across sectors in the strategy and action plan
- (iv) give sound advice on the vision and direction of the project activities;
- (v) seek to ensure that long term implementation becomes a reality;
- (vi) obtain the desirable regional level participation through the active involvement of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

**ANNEX 5**

Enabling Activity  Commitment	Output	Capacity Building		Public Particip ation	Co mm ents
		Inst. Strength	Training		
<b>Stocktaking &amp; Assessment based on existing information</b>  - biodiversity & biolog. Resources - cross-sectoral framework - policy and regulatory framework - institutional & human capacity - analysis of root causes of BD loss - technologies for conserv. & sustainable use - activities with adverse impacts - existing measures and programmes - preliminary statement of objectives - identification of gaps - assessment of existing needs	x x x x x x x x x x x				
<b>Identification &amp; analyses of Options to meet the objectives of the CBD</b>  -strategies for conservation -strategies for sustainable use -strategies for benefit sharing	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x	
<b>Planning and Preparation of a Strategy and Plan</b>  -national strategy -national action plan	x x	x x	x x	x x	
<b>Preparation of the first National report</b> -first national report	x			x	

X: Activity undertaken by the project

## **ANNEX 6**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR IUCN**

#### **1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT**

The Government of Djibouti ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1<sup>st</sup> September 1994. Article 6 of the Convention calls for Contracting Parties to the Convention to develop National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) aimed at conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adopt existing strategies plans or programmes to reflect the requirements of the convention. The convention also requires the integration of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Djibouti has made the conservation of environment in general and the protection of biodiversity in particular one of its national priorities in order to halt desertification, and to stop further destruction of important ecosystems and erosion of species and genetic resources. A top priority action is the preparation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to maintain, use and preserve Djibouti's Biodiversity.

The NBSAP process will, among other things, outline how the Government intends to incorporate the conservation objectives into national plans across all sectors. It will also identify priority areas important for its conservation and sustainable use. The NBSAP process will build on information gathered and experience accumulated by ongoing and previous projects and programmes to ensure that lessons learned are taken into account in the process of developing the NBSAP.

#### **2. OBJECTIVES**

The principal objective of this project is to assist the Govt. of Djibouti to prepare the NBSAP in compliance with Articles 6 and 7 of CBD, and as a means of defining priority actions for biodiversity conservation and utilisation within the context of sustainable development. Preparation of the First National Report to CBD will enable Djibouti meet the obligations under Article 26 of the Convention as stipulated in Decision 11/17 adopted by the second meeting of the Conference of Parties to CBD (COP2).

IUCN - The World Conservation Union will support the efforts of the Government in the preparation of Djibouti's NBSAP and the First National Report to COP of the CBD. The process shall be as participatory as possible involving all stakeholder groups in order to build a national consensus, and commitments for follow up action.

#### **3. SPECIFIC TASKS**

Based on world wide experience, IUCN through the Eastern Africa Regional Office (IUCN-EARO) will provide technical guidance to the Government of Djibouti in the implementation of this project. With reference to the project document "Development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in Djibouti" under UNDP supervision and GEF funding, the following tasks are allocated to IUCN for implementation:

- i) Support the Government Of Djibouti establish a National Biodiversity Unit (NBU), and its Steering Committee.

- ii) Assist the Government of Djibouti with guidance from UNDP identify and hire a National Project Co-ordinator (NPC) and a Chief Technical Advisor .
- iii) Provide guidance to the development of the work plan.
- iv) Assist the Government of Djibouti identify and hire national and international consultants when necessary.
- v) Provide technical guidance and supervision to the implementation and completion of the Biodiversity Assessment.
- vi) Assist the NPC and CTA plan and conduct a training workshop for the National Biodiversity Unit and national members , familiarising the national team about the CBD and its provisions and the biodiversity planning process (using the WRI\IUCN\UNEP Guidelines for National Biodiversity Planning and UNEP Guidelines for Country Studies on Biodiversity).
- vii) Assist the NBU develop and implement an in service training programme for the project participants in areas of key importance to the implementation of the project.
- viii) Provide guidance and support to the completion of the biodiversity assessment.
- ix) Provide guidance to the biodiversity planning process and to the drafting and finalisation of the NBSAP.
- x) Provide guidance to the drafting and finalisation of the First National Report to COP.
- xi) Co-ordinate and manage IUCN technical input.

#### **4. OUTPUTS**

The following major outputs, among others, are required:

- i) Reports on training sessions.
- ii) Write-ups on consultations with communities.
- iii) National workshops proceedings.
- iv) Biodiversity assessment document.
- v) NBSAP document.
- vi) First national report to CBD.

#### **5. DURATION:**

IUCN will be involved as a technical partner in the 1 year duration of the project.

## **Annex 7**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISOR**

#### **1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT**

The Government of Djibouti ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) , on 1st September 1994. Article 6 of the Convention calls for Contracting Parties to the Convention to develop National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) aimed at conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adopt existing strategies plans or programmes to reflect the requirements of the convention. The convention also request the integration of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans programmes.

Djibouti has made the conservation of environment in general and the protection of biodiversity in particular one of its national priorities in order to halt desertification, and to stop further destruction of important ecosystems and erosion of species and genetic resources. A top priority action is the preparation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to maintain, use and preserve Djibouti's Biodiversity.

The NBSAP process will, among other things, outline how the Government intends to incorporate the conservation objectives into national plans across all sectors. It will also identify priority areas important for its conservation and sustainable use. The NBSAP process will build on information gathered and experience accumulated by ongoing and previous projects and programmes to ensure that lessons learned are taken into account in the process of developing the NBSAP

#### **2. OBJECTIVES**

The principal objective of this project is to assist the Government Of Djibouti to prepare the NBSAP in compliance with Articles 6 and 7 of CBD, and as a means of defining priority actions for biodiversity conservation and utilisation within the context of sustainable development. Preparation of the First National Report to the CBD will enable Djibouti meet the obligations under Article 26 of the Convention as stipulated in Decision II/17 adopted by the second meeting of the Conference of Parties to CBD.

This consultancy will assist in the preparation of Djibouti's NBSAP and the First National Report to CBD. The process shall be as participatory as possible, involving all stakeholder groups in order to build national consensus and commitment to follow up action.

#### **3. SPECIFIC TASKS**

The Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), together with the National Project Co-ordinator (NPC), will form the technical core of the National Biodiversity Unit. The principal tasks of the CTA will be to facilitate, guide and assist the NPC and the national project team including the National Biodiversity Unit and its Steering Committee in the execution of the following tasks:

- i. Review the project scope, objectives, outputs and activities and prepare with guidance from IUCN-EARO, a work plan for implementation of the project.

- ii. Identify areas where support and technical input from national and international experts will be needed.
- iii. Identify, develop terms of reference and hire national and international consultants when necessary.
- iv. Implement and complete with technical input from the ISERST and other national and international consultants, and with guidance from IUCN-EARO, the national biodiversity assessment.
- v. Plan and conduct a workshop for members of the NBU and national project staff, particularly in the area of biodiversity analysis, planning and monitoring using the WRI/IUCN/UNEP Guidelines for National Biodiversity Planning and the UNEP Guidelines for Country Studies on Biological Diversity as the basic training documents. At the same time introduce the participants to the provisions/requirements of the CBD and brief them about the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Conference of the Parties (COP).
- vi. Develop and implement a Training Programme for the project participants in areas of key importance for the implementation of the project.
- vii. Organise a consultative process through national and sub-national seminars, workshops, discussions, and written inputs, including a final workshop endorsing the NBSAP.
- viii. Assess the most efficient communication channels and organise a media campaign together with national newspapers, Radio Television Djiboutienne and other relevant partners, to disseminate information.
- ix. Co-ordinate and facilitate with guidance from IUCN-EARO, the biodiversity planning processes (including technical input from relevant stakeholder groups)
- x. Draft and finalise a NBSAP with support from technical consultants, key stakeholder groups, and guidance from IUCN-EARO.
- xi. Draft and finalise with assistance from relevant partners, the First National Report to COP
- xii. In addition the CTA will be the focal point for the IUCN technical assistance, including facilitating expert comments to the process and products from the IUCN technical networks.

#### 4. OUTPUTS

The following major outputs, among others, are required:

- i. Report on training sessions
- ii. Write-ups on consultations with communities
- iii. National workshops proceedings
- iv. NBSAP document
- v. First national report to CBD

**5. DURATION:**

The Chief Technical Advisor will work for a total of 12 months from project start and start of IUCN contract.

**6. QUALIFICATIONS:**

The Chief Technical Advisor is expected to have the following qualifications:

- i) A higher degree in a relevant field (such as national resource management and planning, botany , biological sciences, ecology, range management, environmental sciences or related subjects.
- ii) Experience in preparing natural resource conservation strategies and action plans
- iii) Knowledge of biodiversity issues and institutional arrangements in Djibouti
- iv) Understanding of the objectives of CBD and the work of SBSTTA and the COP, knowledge of the country studies on biological diversity, and good understanding of the NBSAP process.

## **ANNEX 8**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR**

#### **1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT**

The Government of Djibouti ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) , on 1st September 1994. Article 6 of the Convention calls for Contracting Parties to the Convention to develop National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) aimed at conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adopt existing strategies plans or programmes to reflect the requirements of the convention. The convention also request the integration of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Djibouti has made the conservation of environment in general and the protection of biodiversity in particular one of its national priorities in order to halt desertification, and to stop further destruction of important ecosystems and erosion of species and genetic resources. A top priority action is the preparation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to maintain, use and preserve Djibouti's Biodiversity.

The NBSAP process will, among other things, outline how the Government intends to incorporate the conservation objectives into national plans across all sectors. It will also identify priority areas important for its conservation and sustainable use. The NBSAP process will build on information gathered and experience accumulated by ongoing and previous projects and programmes to ensure that lessons learned are taken into account in the process of developing the NBSAP.

#### **2. OBJECTIVES**

The principal objective of this project is to assist the Government Of Djibouti to prepare the NBSAP in compliance with Articles 6 and 7 of CBD, and as a means of defining priority actions for biodiversity conservation and utilisation within the context of sustainable development. Preparation of the First National Report to the CBD will enable Djibouti meet the obligations under Article 26 of the Convention as stipulated in Decision II/17 adopted by the second meeting of the Conference of Parties to CBD (COP2).

This consultancy will assist in the preparation of Djibouti's NBSAP and the First National Report to CBD. The process shall be as participatory as possible involving all stakeholder groups in order to build a national consensus and commitments to follow up action.

#### **3. SPECIFIC TASKS**

The National Project Co-ordinator (NPC), together with the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), will form the core group of the National Biodiversity Unit. With guidance from the NBU, the Steering Committee where relevant, and IUCN-EARO, the NPC with support and advise from the CTA will be responsible for the following tasks:

- i. Review the project scope, objectives, outputs and activities, and prepare together with the CTA a work plan for implementation of the project with guidance from NBU and IUCN-EARO.
- ii. Identify areas where support and technical input from national and international experts will be needed

- iii. Identify, develop terms of reference and hire national and international consultants when necessary.
- iv. Implement and complete with technical support from the ISERST and other national and international consultants, and with guidance from NBU and IUCN-EARO, the national biodiversity assessment.
- v. Plan and conduct a workshop for members of the NBU and national staff particularly in the area of biodiversity analysis, planning and monitoring using the WRI/IUCN/UNEP guidelines for National Biodiversity Planning and the UNEP guidelines for country studies on biological diversity as the basic training documents. At the same time introduce the participants to the provisions/requirements of the CBD and brief them about the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Conference of the Parties (COP).
- vi. Develop and implement a Training Programme for the project participants in areas of key importance for the implementation of the project.
- vii. Organise a consultative process through national and sub-national seminars, workshops, discussions, and written inputs, including a final workshop endorsing the NBSAP.
- viii. Assess the most efficient communication channels, and assist dissemination of information and assist organise a media campaign.
- ix. Co-ordinate and facilitate with guidance from the NBU and IUCN-EARO, the biodiversity planning processes (including technical input from relevant stakeholder groups)
- x. Draft and finalise a NBSAP with support from technical consultants, key stakeholder groups, and guidance from NBU and IUCN-EARO.
- xi. Draft and finalise with the assistance of other relevant partners, the First National Report to COP

#### **4. OUTPUTS**

The following major outputs, among others, are required:

- i. report on training sessions
- ii. Write-ups on consultations with communities
- iii. national workshops proceedings
- iv. NBSAP document
- v. first national report to CBD

5. **DURATION:** The National Project Co-ordinator work for a total of 24 months from project start and start of contract.

#### **6. QUALIFICATIONS:**

The National Project Co-ordinator is expected to have the following qualifications:

- i) A degree in a relevant field (such as national resource management and planning, range management or other relevant natural sciences).
- ii) Experience in natural resource assessments, management and planning
- iii) Knowledge of biodiversity issues and institutional arrangements in Djibouti
- iv) Some knowledge of the CBD.

## **ANNEX 9**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE INSTITUTE SUPERIEUR D'ETUDES ET DE RECHERCHES ET TECHNIQUES (ISERST)**

#### **1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT**

The Government of Djibouti ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) , on 1st September 1994. Article 6 of the Convention calls for Contracting Parties to the Convention to develop National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) aimed at conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adopt existing strategies plans or programmes to reflect the requirements of the convention. The convention also request the integration of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Djibouti has made the conservation of environment in general and the protection of biodiversity in particular one of its national priorities in order to halt desertification, and to stop further destruction of important ecosystems and erosion of species and genetic resources. A top priority action is the preparation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to maintain, use and preserve Djibouti's Biodiversity.

The NBSAP process will, among other things, outline how the Government intends to incorporate the conservation objectives into national plans across all sectors. It will also identify priority areas important for its conservation and sustainable use. The NBSAP process will build on information gathered and experience accumulated by ongoing and previous projects and programmes to ensure that lessons learned are taken into account in the process of developing the NBSAP

#### **2. OBJECTIVES**

The principal objective of this project is to assist the Government Of Djibouti to prepare the NBSAP in compliance with Articles 6 and 7 of CBD, and as a means of defining priority actions for biodiversity conservation and utilisation within the context of sustainable development. Preparation of the First National Report to the CBD will enable Djibouti meet the obligations under Article 26 of the Convention as stipulated in Decision II/17 adopted by the second meeting of the Conference of Parties to CBD (COP2).

This consultancy will particularly assist in the preparation of the biodiversity studies and assessments, and on specific technical aspects of the development of the NBSAP and the First National Report to CBD.

#### **3. SPECIFIC TASKS**

Working closely with the National Biodiversity Unit and its Steering Committee and with technical guidance from IUCN and international experts, ISERST will be responsible for implementation of the following tasks;

- i) Assist develop methodologies for surveying, monitoring and assessing biodiversity ;
- ii) Provide scientific advise on issues identified by NBU.;
- iii) Overseeing implementation of tasks requiring technical inputs identified by the NBU or the Steering Committee.

- iv) Assist in compiling and analysing data gathered from the surveys, studies, and monitoring activities;
- v) Provide the secretariat for the

#### **4. OUTPUTS**

The following major outputs, among others, are required:

- i) Biodiversity Data
- ii) Methodologies for surveying, assessment and monitoring of biodiversity
- iii) Technical analysis
- iv) Technical report on different aspects of biodiversity

#### **5. DURATION :**

Duration of the ISERST`s participation has to be finalised when the project is started and the needs and involvement of ISERST is more clearly defined.

**ANNEX 10**

**GOVERNMENT REQUEST**

RÉPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI  
**MINISTÈRE DU PLAN,  
 DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE,  
 DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA COOPÉRATION**

B. P. 2091 Djibouti  
 Tél. : 35 10 20 - 35 09 93 - 35 10 97  
 Fax : (253) 35 48 37

N° 29/95 / MPATEC

Unité - Egalité - Paix  
 الوحدة - المساواة - السلام

جمهورية جيبوتي  
**وزارة التخطيط  
 وتنمية التراث الوطني  
 بيئة والتعاون**

ص. ب. ٢٠٩١ جيبوتي  
 تلفون : ٣٥ ١٠ ٩٧ - ٣٥ ٠٩ ٩٣ - ٣٥ ١٠ ٩٧  
 فاكس : ٣٥ ٤٨ ٣٧ (٢٥٣)

Djibouti, le 07 JAN. 1995 جيبوتي لى

Monsieur le Représentant Résident  
 du PNUD.

**Objet :** Développement d'une stratégie nationale  
 sur la biodiversité mettant l'accent sur  
 la conservation et l'utilisation des plantes  
 génétiques.

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer par la présente l'intérêt que le  
 Gouvernement de Djibouti porte au projet sur la biodiversité.

Après examen du document de projet cité en objet, je vous informe  
 que notre Gouvernement donne son accord pour que ledit projet soit soumis à  
 la commission des projets du Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Résident, l'expression de  
 ma haute considération.

Reçu le <u>08 JAN. 1995</u>	
N° Dossier <u>TRR30016F</u>	
SR	
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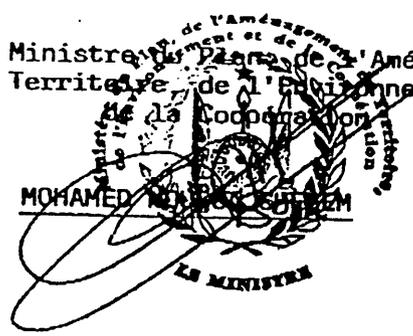
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*Jac*

Le Ministre de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Environnement et de la Coopération



**ANNEX 11**

**Bar Chart indicating preliminary time scheduling**

Objective	Output	Activity/Month	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24
Preparation		Finalise agreement with Subcontracting Agency	X											
		Equipment Procurement & Shipment	X											
		Preparatory mission by subcontracting Agency and UNDP	X											
Objective 1	Output 1.1	1.1.1 Identify and hire NPC and CTA and establish the NBU	X											
	Output 1.2	1.2.1 Hold an Extension Workshop	X											
		1.2.2 Training of national staff		X	X	X								
	Output 1.3	1.3.1 Preparation of a work plan	X											
Objective 2	Output 2.1	2.1.1 Field studies and Scientific Assessments		X	X	X	X							
	Output 2.2	2.2.1 Assessment of Social, Political and Economic issues			X	X	X							
		2.2.2 Biological data gathering			X	X	X							
2.2.3 Assessment of benefits, costs, and net monetary values						X	X							
		2.2.4 Assessment of current capacity		X										
		2.2.5 Completion directory of data sources					X							
	Output 2.3	2.3.1 Development of a NBSAP					X							
	Output 2.4	2.4.1 Monitoring workshop			X			X	X	X		X	X	
		2.4.2 Develop a monitoring and evaluation system			X		X							
	Output 2.5	2.5.1 Prepare the interim report to the COP												

