

**Country:** Republic of Djibouti

**Project Title:** *Djibouti: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication Related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*

**GEF Focal Area:** Climate Change

**Country Eligibility:** Ratified UNFCCC on 27 August 1995

**GEF Financing:** US\$350,000 310,000

**Government Counterpart Funding:** US\$60,000 (in-kind)

**GEF Implementation Agency:** UNEP

**Executing Agency:** Department of the Environment (DoE), Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Arts

**Collaborating Agency:** National Meteorological Services (NMS), Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications

**Estimated Starting Date:** October 1998

**Project Duration:** 3 years

## Background

1. The Republic of Djibouti is a small country of 23,000 km<sup>2</sup>, strategically located at the Horn of Africa, and has borders with Somalia in the East, Ethiopia in the south, Eritrea in the north-west and the Red sea and the Gulf of Aden in the north. It has a population of about 0.42 million, with a growth rate of 1.48% (1995). About two-thirds of the population live in the capital, Djibouti City, while nomadic herders who sparsely inhabit the hinterland, an extension of the desert of Ethiopia and Somalia, account for 20% of the total population.
2. Most of the country is hot and arid, and the temperature can reach well above 46°C in shadow during the summer. However, from October to March, the climate is quite pleasant, with temperatures averaging 25°C.
3. The literacy rate is about 48% (1990) and according to the UN classification, Djibouti is one of the Least Developed Countries in the World. Arabic and French are the official languages but Somali and Afar are widely spoken.
4. Recent exploration has confirmed the existence of important geothermal resources in Djibouti. Apart from geothermal energy, Djibouti has very limited natural resources, consisting mainly of salt, limestone, gypsum, perlite and other construction materials. Arable land is scarce and perennial rivers non-existent. Underground water can be found in some selected areas at more than 100 m depth, with a high degree of salinity and high temperature.
5. Djibouti has come a long way from a nomadic tradition to a more modern but small and dualistic economy. Income distribution is very skewed with a small portion of the city dwellers living at quasi-French standards and the majority of the population living at a subsistence level given the very limited job opportunities. Moreover, the economy is distorted by high wage and price levels.
6. Directly productive activities remain little developed, owing to the harsh climate, high production cost, and limited natural resources and domestic skills. The tertiary sector dominates the economy, contributing nearly 70% to GDP, and concentrates on services provided to the French military personnel and on trade with neighbouring countries. Other services are related to the role of Djibouti as a regional trade and service centre due to its port facilities, private banking and telecommunication services and, to a lesser extent, international airport and railroad to Addis Ababa. Because of the above, the economy is very fragile and highly dependent on external demand and its vagaries.
7. Djibouti depends heavily on external aid, which corresponds to 24% of GDP. Merchandise exports of local origin are insignificant, and the country relies almost entirely on imported food and consumer goods. Foreign exchange earnings are largely generated by selling services and re-exporting goods to the French military personnel and neighbouring countries. Djibouti has one of the most liberal economic regimes in Africa, banking and commerce being practically unrestricted. Its currency is freely convertible and has been pegged to the US Dollar since 1949.

## Agriculture

8. As can be expected in a country with such a desert climate, crop agriculture is almost non-existent. In addition, scarce water resources and the harsh climate limit traditional agriculture. At present, the cultivated areas are insignificant (about 600 ha with vegetable production of 1800 tons a year). However, Djibouti appears to have some potential for desert agriculture. A pilot

project to experiment with the cultivation of jojoba has shown signs of promise. The oil from jojoba, a desert plant that produces nuts after 4-5 years, is used in the production of some cosmetics, medicine, liquid wax and high quality lubricants. Jojoba plants have a long life-span, normally over 100 years, and their extremely long roots help prevent soil erosion; the plants need light irrigation during the first two years. The next stage would be to make a careful examination of the financial and economic characteristics of the pilot project in order to determine whether the model could be replicated in other areas of Djibouti. Another desert agriculture project to plant date palm is being implemented with financing from the African Development Bank.

### **Livestock**

9. Livestock is raised by the nomads in the interior of the country, and the construction of water wells in the rural areas has helped development in this sub-sector. It consists mostly of raising goats, sheep, camels and, to a lesser degree, cattle and donkeys. Stock-raising faces one major constraint, that of drought, which is a constant problem. Government policy has been to upgrade stock-raising and improve the infrastructure of the sector. Construction of a new slaughterhouse and an animal feed factory have assisted in developing the sector. Future efforts should focus on building more water wells wherever economically possible. A project to build drying facilities for hides and skins is underway and will enhance the value of a by-product that has not been fully exploited. Poultry farming is also being developed further and will assist in supplementing the protein needs of the local population.

### **Fisheries**

10. Djibouti has good fishing potential that could reach production of about 3,000 to 4,000 tons per year. Due to governments efforts to develop the sector by the creation of fishing co-operatives and cold storage facilities, fish production has reached more than 700 tons per year. Government policy in this sector to develop small scale fishermen to satisfy the domestic market. It is encouraging that more and more Djiboutians have accepted fish as part of their daily diet. Given the fact that the fisheries sector could contribute significantly to the economy of Djibouti, the Government needs to develop this sector more by modernizing facilities so that gradually the sector could be converted to commercial fishing for export as well.

### **Industry**

11. Industry has developed little despite the Government's efforts to promote it. It consists mostly of a few bottling plants, a dairy products factory, a flour mill, a few units supplying building materials, and some repair shops. Handicraft activities are limited due to the nomadic nature of the majority of the population. Local construction industries, though well developed, operate only on a small scale. Industrial development has been hampered by a small local market, the high cost of unskilled labor and utilities, and lack of entrepreneurial capacity and skilled labour. Unemployment affects 40% of the workforce and is a major problem in the country.

### **Environment**

12. Some of the environmental problems in Djibouti include:

13. **Deforestation:** The only forest in Djibouti is the forest in the Day region which is unique and very rare in that region. Unfortunately it is undergoing deforestation and is disappearing. In the region of Cheikheyti Hanle, there is encroachment of sand dunes threatening to engulf the developed terraces. This is as a result of massive deforestation of the Cheikheyti Hanle Wadi

generators and a 1 MW well-head generator unit, and the construction of a single circuit 132 KV transmission line of 100 km, from the well-field substation to the main power station in the capital. It will supply geothermal electricity of approximately 35% of the country's base load so as to reduce the importation of petroleum products by about 10%. However, so far this project has not been realized due to financial constraint.

22. As apart of its national energy plan, the Government has also started to adopt conservation measures, including the improvement of building insulation and the installation of low-power street lighting. These programs should have a significant effect on future demand for electricity, in particular during the summer season when the demand is dominated by the air-conditioning load.

23. Due to the desert nature of the country, with lots of sunshine and wind, there is great potential for electricity production from solar radiation and wind power. This will also assist in greatly reducing GHG emissions in the country.

24. GHG (in particular, CO<sub>2</sub> and methane) emissions are mainly from the numerous ships which come to the port, the trains which ply between Djibouti and Addis-Ababa, the airplanes which use the international airport, the automobiles in the country and from the few industries. Methane emission from the livestock herded by the nomadic herdsmen (goats, sheep, camels, cattle and donkeys) is probably negligible.

25. The nomadic pastoralists mostly use fuelwood for cooking which is obtained from the very sparse bushes found in the hinterland which is mostly desert. Fuelwood is important because it is a critical form of energy as a fuel for the most disadvantaged social groups.

26. The country being almost desert, the only GHG sink in the country at present is the small forest in the Day area which is also being cut down rapidly.

#### **Environmental legislation**

27. Environmental legislation is administered by various government departments in various ministries. The most important environmental institutions are the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water. The Ministry of Environment, however, administers most of those acts that deal with the environment directly.

28. The following environmental legislation is in place in the country:

- a) Parks & Wildlife Conservation - Loi No. 43/AN/83 of 20 March 1983 Prohibits Hunting;
- b) Decree No 85-103/PRE of 28 October 1985 on the Protection of underwater wildlife;
- c) Mineral and Petroleum Resources - Ordinance No. 82/122/PR of 12 October 1980 re: Mineral resources;
- d) Coastal Zone Management and Marine Pollution - Decree no. 85-048 of 5 May 1985 re: Maritime Limits. Loi No. 9/AN/1982 of 15 September 1982 Prohibits Ocean Pollution. Decree No. 80/062/PR/MCTT of 25 May 1980 protects underwater flora and fauna;
- e) Air Quality - Decree No. 80/151/M1 of 31 dec. 1980 re: Noise, Fumes and Gas Emitted by vehicles.

29. Djibouti has signed and ratified the following international conventions:

- \* Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- \* Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora (CITES)
- \* United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- \* United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- \* Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991)
- \* United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

#### Past and ongoing activities on climate change

30. So far the donor countries have not assisted Djibouti in undertaking any climate change enabling activities, and hence the capacity for the country to undertake these activities is very limited.

31. Due to its harsh climate, Djibouti is highly prone to drought and other effects of climate change. However, it has not been able to adequately put in place the necessary actions to mitigate the negative effects of climate change. This is mainly due to the lack of resources in the country and its heavy dependence on external assistance for the running of its economy.

32. Djibouti is the Headquarters for the "Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development" (IGADD). (Participating countries are Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda). Thus it is very much involved in drought mitigation activities through several projects funded by UNSO (formerly known as the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and supported mainly by UNEP).

33. Djibouti is a member of the "Climatology Network" (CLIMNET).

#### Project Objectives

34. According to Article 12.5 of UNFCCC, Djibouti, being a **Least Developed Country**, may make its initial national communication at its discretion. However, the Government is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence, it intends to prepare and submit its initial national communication within three years after the approval of the funding of this proposal.

35. Thus, the main objective of this proposal is to enable the country to fulfil its commitments and obligations as required by Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the UNFCCC, especially the preparation and the reporting of its initial national communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention based on the recommended COP2 guidelines and format for non-Annex 1 Parties. Through the process, it is expected that the country would be able to build up its scientific and technical capacity so that it can sustain all activities related to the national communication and the implementation of the UNFCCC. This will be achieved by training of

project team and strengthening the capacity of appropriate national institutions. This national communication will highlight priority areas for sustainable development.

36. At present Djibouti has not participated in any enabling activities initiated by any donor country or UN agencies conducive to its implementation of the UNFCCC. Thus this proposal is the first of its kind in the country.

### **Project Description**

37. This proposal follows the "*GEF Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communication from Non-Annex 1 Parties (February 1997)*". It consists of nine clearly defined activities, each of which is briefly described as follows:

#### ***Activity 1: Establishment of the Project Management and National Study Teams***

38. Based on the existing scientific and technical expertise, a Project Management Team (PMT) and a National Study Team (NST) will be established under the auspices of the Department of the Environment (DoE) of the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Arts in close consultation with the National Meteorological Services (NMS) of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications. A National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to be chaired by the DoE and participated by NMS, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and private sector, including NGOs, will be formed to provide guidance to the PMT.

39. The NST will comprise four working groups: GHG Inventory, Mitigation Options, Vulnerability/Impacts Assessment and Adaptation, and National Communication. Each working group is composed of a number of experts drawing from public and private sectors. The NST will be coordinated by a Project Coordinator, who will be designated by the Ministry of Environment to coordinate the day-to-day project activities. The Project Coordinator and the leader of each working group, will form the PMT, which will be supported by a secretary. The PMT will have adequate and appropriate computer and telecommunication facilities, including Internet.

40. The capacity of the PMT and NST will be enhanced through appropriate training.

#### ***Major outputs:***

41. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

(a) Establishment of the PMT and NST which are fully committed to the successful implementation of the project.

(b) Capacity building for the PMT and NST.

#### ***Activity 2: GHG inventory***

42. So far no inventory on the sources and sinks of GHG has been undertaken in Djibouti, and there is an urgent need to build up the national capacity to undertake this activity.

43. Following the new COP2 guidelines, the GHG inventory will mainly focus on CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and

N<sub>2</sub>O in (a) all energy sources; (b) industrial processes; (c) agricultural processes; (d) land use change and forestry; and (e) other sources, while data for other GHG may be collected where available.

44. The GHG inventory will be based on the latest version of *IPCC Guidelines* and using the 1994 data, taking into consideration of Decision 10/CP.2 of COP2 with regard to the appropriate use of emission factors. Lessons will be learned from existing literature on the appropriate use of emission factors. If feasible, local emission factors will be developed and used where appropriate so as to improve the reliability of the emission data.

45. This activity will be undertaken by the GHG Inventory Group, which will draw from the available expertise especially from the previous and ongoing studies. The capacity for this group to undertake this task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary.

46. This activity will be coordinated with the regional efforts whenever and wherever, such as CC:TRAIN (Phase II), especially UNDP/UNEP's "National Communications Support Programme".

47. A data collection and management system will be set up so that both the data and the GHG inventories can be updated regularly and efficiently.

48. At the end of the GHG inventory, a workshop will be held to review and present their results to national policy and decision makers.

**Major outputs:**

49. The major outputs of this proposed activity will be:

- (a) A critically reviewed and comprehensive GHG inventory based on the 1994 data, so that it can be used as a basis for the selection of mitigation options.
- (b) Identification of shortcomings and gaps of the IPCC Guidelines in relation to the local conditions.
- (c) A description of any original research needed to develop and/or apply new emission factors for specific activities.
- (d) Recommendations on areas of targeted research to improve future inventories and to suggest revisions to the existing IPCC GHG inventory methodology.
- (e) A database system for regular and efficient updating and management of the inventory.
- (f) Capacity building and strengthening of the inventory study team.
- (g) Workshop report, which will include major papers presented at the workshop.

**Activity 3: Programmes to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement**

50. Based on the results of the GHG inventories, this project will identify, analyze and assess

a range of potential mitigation options so that a national strategy and plan for the viable measures to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of removals by sinks can be developed and formulated.

51. Appropriate computer models to be acquired through this project will be used to assess various mitigation options. Outputs from at least two or three models may be compared.

52. The proposed activity will be undertaken by the Mitigation Options Group, drawing from available expertise from both the public and private sectors. The capacity for this group to undertake the task will be strengthened and enhanced where necessary. Useful lessons will be learned from UNEP/UCCEE's "Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment".

53. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy and decision makers to review the options and strategies at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

54. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Identification and assessment of mitigation options.
- (b) Recommendations on reducing the number and intensity of emissions from various sources and the enhancement of sinks.
- (c) Preparation of the comprehensive national mitigation strategy for the national communication.
- (d) Workshop report, which will include major papers presented at the workshop.

**Activity 4: Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts**

55. This project will identify and develop policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts assessment. However, these policy options will be based on the quantitative analysis of vulnerability and impacts assessment, using the *IPCC Technical Guidelines*. Thus, a comprehensive vulnerability and impacts assessment will be undertaken on terrestrial and marine ecosystems (these include (these include agriculture, coastal zone, water resources, land-use change and forestry, human health, infrastructure, and other aspects such as socio-economics) using the 1994 data. The linkage between climate change and desertification in Djibouti will be explored.

56. As Djibouti has not undertaken any climate change vulnerability and impacts assessment before, the cost for undertaking this activity is likely to be substantial in view of the large amount of climatic data (for appropriate climate models) and sectoral data, including socio-economic data (for impact models) to be collected. Thus, an amount of US\$62,000 is requested to undertake this activity.

57. The climatic data to be collected will include monthly, seasonal and annual mean, maximum and minimum air temperature, precipitation, wind, solar radiation, cloud cover, vapour pressure, which will be used for time series analysis and generation of climate change scenarios by using

appropriate climate models. The sectoral data to be collected will include coastal zone (sea level variability); agriculture (major crops and plant species); soils structure and soil climate; land-use and forestry (forest species, nutrient fluxes, trend analysis in the Day region); water resources (time-series of water balances in Gobud Wadi water catchment area, groundwater, human health (climate-related vector-borne and water-borne diseases), infrastructure, etc.

58. A Vulnerability Assessment Group, drawing from the available expertise of both public and private sectors, will be formed within the NST to undertake this task. This group will include expertise from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning, Lands and Cooperation and Ministry of Trade and Tourism. Following the CC TRAIN training package, hands-on training will be provided for the members of this group so that their capacity to undertake the task will be greatly strengthened and enhanced.

59. Lessons will be learned from the methodology as developed by UNEP's "Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)".

60. Based on this study, policy options will be identified and developed for the response strategies.

61. A workshop will be held for various stakeholders as well as policy and decision makers to review and publicize the results at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

62. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Important baseline data required for the assessment of climate change vulnerability/impacts and adaptation options.
- (b) A comprehensive vulnerability/impact assessment for various sectors based on established procedures.
- (c) Policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- (d) Workshop report, which will include major papers presented at the workshop.

**Activity 5: Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies**

63. Based on the results of the vulnerability and impacts assessment for various sectors, this project will identify, analyze and assess a range of potential adaptation (stage 1) options so that a national strategy for the viable measures can be developed and formulated so as to minimize the impacts of climate change on the economy.

64. Based on this study, policy frameworks will be developed for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a view to integrating climate change impact information, as appropriate, into planning and decision-making processes.

65. The capacity for the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Group to undertake this task will be strengthened and enhanced through hands-on training.

66. A workshop will be conducted for key stakeholders and policy-makers to review the adaptation options and strategies and the policy frameworks for their implementation at the end of the study.

**Major outputs:**

67. The major outputs of the proposed activity will be:

- (a) Identification and assessment of adaptation (stage 1) options.
- (b) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies.
- (c) Workshop report, which will include major papers presented at the workshop.

**Activity 6. Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning**

68. In the context of undertaking national communication, there is a need to build or strengthen the national capacity to integrate climate change concerns into medium and long-term planning. This may include education and training on climate change for national development planners, as well as for policy and decision-makers from all relevant ministries and government agencies. For example, integrated assessment modelling (IAM) may be introduced to these people so that it can be learned and used as a useful tool for proper policy and decision making in the planning process.

**Major output:**

69. Enhanced capacity of the national development planners and policy and decision-makers to integrate climate change concerns into planning.

**Activity 7: Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc**

70. This project will identify and develop programmes in climate change which are related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.

71. For example, Activities 2 to 6 will contain elements in research and systematic observation, education and training. In addition, the successful implementation of the UNFCCC in Djibouti relies also on wide public participation. Thus, it is proposed to develop a cost-effective public awareness programme so that campaigns can be undertaken throughout the project cycle when and where possible and that these campaigns can reach all levels in all villages/districts of the country. To this end, both public and private media (television radio and newspapers) will be used to assist in creating public awareness. CC:INFO/Web will also be used as a tool to enhance national and international information flow. Materials produced by the IUC/UNEP and UNITAR CC:TRAIN will be used where appropriate. However, there is a need to translate these materials into Arabic in order to reach a wider audience.

72. Indeed, the Government of Djibouti regards the implementation of Article 6 of the UNFCCC

(*EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS*) to be one of the top priority areas in fulfilling the objectives of the UNFCCC, and hence more funds should be made available from the GEF to undertake these activities.

### **Major outputs**

73. The major outputs of this proposed activity will include:

- (a) Information packages, video aids, relevant publications and demonstrable community driven project.
- (b) Enhanced public awareness at all levels and in all villages/districts of the country.

### **Activity 8: Provision of other information**

74. In accordance with the COP2 Guidelines, this project will also provide any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the UNFCCC.

75. As a least developed country, Djibouti will provide information on its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures. For example, it will provide information on national technological needs related to measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, and the information on relevant financial and technological needs relating to the assessment of national, regional and/or sub-regional vulnerability to climate change. This may include, where appropriate, information related to data-gathering systems to measure climate change effects in the country or to strengthen such systems, and identification of a near-term research and development agenda to understand sensitivity to climate change.

76. It will identify and describe the special technical and financial needs associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, for the projects.

77. If feasible, it will also provide material or data, relevant for calculation of global GHG emission trend. In addition, it may describe the financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the communication of information. In particular, and following the evolving recommendations of the Conference of the Parties through its subsidiary bodies, the description may cover needs and constraints associated with the further improvement of national communications, including reduction of the margin of uncertainty in emission and removal variables through appropriate institutional and capacity-building.

### **Activity 9: Preparation of national communication**

78. Based on the outputs of Activities 2 to 8 as described above, the initial national communication will be prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

79. This task will be coordinated by the National Communication Group. It will involve all members of the PMT and NST, each of which will prepare the relevant sections/chapters for the initial national communication.

80. The draft national communication will be reviewed by NCCC. Based on this review, a revised version will be produced. A meeting will then be organized for key stakeholders and policy and decision makers to review this revised draft national communication before it is finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**Major output:**

81. The major output of this proposed activity will be the Initial National Communication to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

**Institutional framework, project implementation and coordination**

82. As shown in the project management and coordination structure (Figure 1), this project will be executed by the Department of the Environment (DoE) of the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Arts in close collaboration with the National Meteorological Services (NMS) of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, and supported by other relevant ministries/departments and institutions.

83. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), which will be formed to guide the implementation of this project, will provide overall policy guidance and advice (see para. 38). It will ensure that the recommendations of the project are integrated into overall national development plans.

84. A full-time local Project Coordinator will be assigned to coordinate the day-to-day activities of the project (see para. 39). This project will seek to strengthen the existing institutional framework for project management where necessary.

85. As the GEF implementing agency for this project, UNEP, through its Atmosphere Unit and the Regional Office for Africa based in Nairobi, with the support of the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) based in Denmark, will play a technical support and advisory role so as to ensure that the project is successfully implemented.

**Proposed work schedule**

86. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. The detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Coordinator in full consultation with the MOE and NCCC soon after the approval of the project, with the guidance and assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

**Appropriate sequencing**

87. The above project activities will be undertaken in appropriate sequence based on good practice. Established guidelines will be followed, while established tools and methodologies will be used. Lessons learned from the past and on-going projects, including UNEP's "Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases", UNEP/UCCEE's "Economics of GHG Limitations - Phase I: Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment", and UNEP's "Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)", will be useful for the implementation of the project.

## Activity matrix

88. As no enabling activities for the implementation of the UNFCCC have been undertaken in Djibouti before, information is needed in all areas, as shown in the standard activity matrix in Table 2.

## Training

89. Training of PMT and NST members are an important element of the project. In addition, training for planners, policy and decision-makers in Activity 6 (see para. ??) will also be required.

90. All training activities, including national workshops and participation of regional and international workshops organized or to be organized by UNEP, UNDP or other international agencies for their ongoing enabling activities programmes, will be coordinated by the PMT.

91. Training materials from the past and ongoing activities may be obtained from various regional and international sources, such as IPCC, UNITAR (CC:TRAIN), etc. Lessons can also be learned from other ongoing enabling activities programmes in the region implemented by UNEP and UNDP.

92. UNEP, with its extensive experience in training in enabling activities, will be consulted on all aspects of training, such as the workshop agenda, the trainers, etc. Technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

## National level support

93. This project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national support. It has been critically reviewed and endorsed by the GEF Operational Focal Point (letter attached). The project will be implemented under the guidance of NCCC, which will be led by the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Arts, with broad representation from the relevant ministries/departments and private sector, including NGOs (see paras. 38 and 79).

## Project financing and budget

94. As the proposed activities are standard enabling activities as defined by the Operational Criteria, so the incremental cost for undertaking these activities are also full cost. The proposed budget, US\$350,000 (Table 3), which is the recommended ceiling of the cost norm, reflects the fact that Djibouti has not undertaken any climate change enabling activities before (see Table 2), and there are special circumstances that lead to higher costs for provision of the usual coverage, especially the complexity of the vulnerability/impacts and adaptation assessment, as well as the response options that need to be analyzed, as described in Activity 4 (paras. 55 to 61).

95. Due to the vast desert area and the nomadic nature of the rural people, data collection from the rural areas would be more difficult and this would imply higher cost. As Djibouti has very little natural resources and relies heavily on external assistance for running its economy, without this input from GEF, Djibouti will not be in a position to carry out the proposed activities or to fulfill the requirements of the UNFCCC. This proposed budget can be fully justified.

96. As a country "with vast areas which are arid and semi-arid, ... and areas liable to forest decay" (Article 4.8 (c)), "with areas liable to drought and desertification" (Article 4.8 (e)), "with

*areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems" (Article 4.8 (g), "whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy products." (Article 4.8 h) and with almost no natural resources, Djibouti deserves special consideration under Article 4, paragraph 8 of the convention, including necessary actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet its specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures.*

97. The contribution of the Government of Djibouti, which will amount to US\$60,000 over the period of the project, will include salaries for technicians and other supporting staff, vehicles for field trips and their maintenance, office rentals, library and information facilities, insurance, and others.

#### **Rationale for GEF support**

98. This is a standard enabling activities proposal which will assist Djibouti to fulfil its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on an interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

#### **Sustainability and participation**

99. The Government of Djibouti is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project. The project will also ensure that Djibouti will have the scientific, technical and institutional capacities in the implementation of the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis. Indeed, the whole project management structure is designed in such a way that full participation by local experts in all aspects of activities are ensured, so that further activities in the future are sustainable.

#### **Issues and risks**

100. **Issues:** In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination and consultation between the DoE, NMS, the NCCC, the PMT and NST is essential. The DoE, NMS and NCCC will consult all relevant stakeholders, including NGOs and research organizations through appropriate venues (e.g. meetings and workshops).

101. **Risks:** The potential risks which may mask the objectives and goals of the project are:

- (a) Longer time period than expected for the collection and analysis of the data and the preparation of the national communication.
- (b) Inadequate and irregular consultations among various stakeholders.
- (c) Lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy.

102. Necessary action will be undertaken to avoid all the risks mentioned above.

#### **Monitoring and evaluation**

103. The Project Coordinator will provide a monthly progress report to the DoE, which will

share it with the NMS, NCCC and UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletters that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the Department of the Environment and its supporting institutions to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the NCCC for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

104. The NCCC will meet on a quarterly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The NCCC will guide the Department METH on reports and make recommendation to the Department of the Environment which, in turn, will provide quarterly progress reports and quarterly financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP's standard format.

105. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

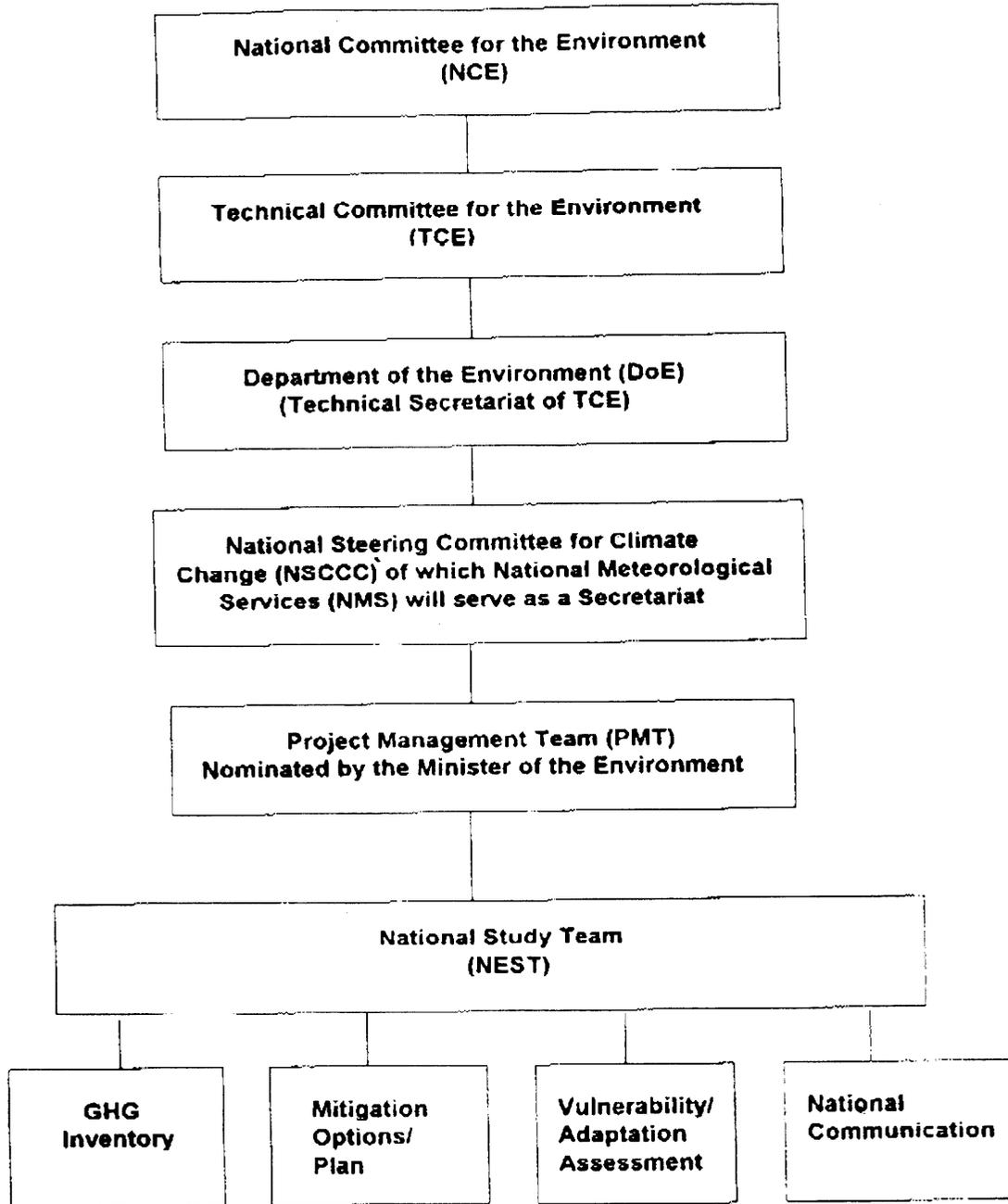


Figure 1: Project management structure

TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY	TIME IN MONTHS									PM	M&E
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	■						■			■	
2	■						■			■	
3	■	■					■			■	■
4		■				■	■	■		■	
5		■		■	■	■	■	■		■	
6		■		■	■	■	■	■		■	■
7		■		■	■	■	■	■		■	
8		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
9		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
10		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
11		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
12		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
13		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
14		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
15		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
16		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
17		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
18		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
19		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
20		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
21			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
22			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
23			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
24			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
25			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
26				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
27				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
28				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
29						■	■	■	■	■	
30						■	■	■	■	■	■
31						■	■	■	■	■	
32						■	■	■	■	■	
33						■	■	■	■	■	■
34						■	■	■	■	■	
35						■	■	■	■	■	
36						■	■	■	■	■	■

NB: Some activities are expected to run concurrently as indicated.

PM is Project Management.

M&E is Evaluation and Monitoring.

**Table 2: Enabling activities required for the preparation of initial national communication in Djibouti**

Enabling Activity	Planning and execution	Capacity Building		
		Data Gathering and Research*	Institutional Strengthening	Training & Education
<b>1. National Circumstances</b>	x	x	N/A	N/A
<b>2. Greenhouse Gas Inventory</b>	x	x	x	x
1. -All Energy Sources	x	x	x	x
2. -Industrial Processes	x	x	x	x
3. -Agricultural Processes	x	x	x	x
4. -Land use Change & Forestry	x	x	x	x
5. -Other Sources	x	x	x	x
<b>3. General Description of Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention</b>				
(a) Program related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	x	x	x	x
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts.	x	x	x	x
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	x	x	x	x
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning	x	x	x	x
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement.	x	x	x	x
<b>4. Other Information</b>				
(a) Calculation of Emission Trends	x	x	x	x
(b) Financial and Technological Needs and Constraints for				
- Projects for Financing	x	x	x	x
- National Communications	x	x	x	x
- Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation	x	x	x	x
<b>5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication</b>	x	x	x	x

\* In the context of communication-related enabling activities.

Tabu Budget for Djibouti Enabling Activities Project

Enabling Activity Component	Planning and execution (US\$)	Capacity Building				Total Cost (US\$)
		Data Gathering and Research (US\$)	Institutional Strengthening (US\$)	Training and Education (US\$)	Technical & Admin Support (US\$)	
2. Greenhouse Gas Inventories	25,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	45,000	
3. General Development of Steps	67,000	32,200	32,000	3,800	139,000	
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.	4,500	2,100	2,500	900	10,000	
(b) Policy Options for Monitoring Systems and Response Strategies for Impacts	27,000	13,000	9,500	2,000	51,500	
(c) Policy Frameworks for Implementing Adaptation Measures and Response Strategies	18,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	37,000	
(d) Building Capacity to integrate climate concerns into Planning	4,500	2,100	1,500	900	10,000	
(e) Programs to address climate change adverse impacts, including abatement and adaptation	17,000	9,900	9,500	1,600	38,500	
4. Other Information	2,000	1,000	1,500	500	5,000	
(a) Material relevant for Global Emission Trends	1,000	500	750	250	2,500	
(b) Financial, Technological Needs and Constraints	1,000	500	750	250	2,500	
5. Compilation and Production of Initial National Communication					20,000	
Project Management					60,000	
Monitoring/Evaluation					8,000	
Participation in National Communications Support Programme			10,000		10,000	
<b>Total</b>					<b>287,000</b>	
% of Total	45%	20%	23%	7%		
UNEP Coordination (6%)					23,000	
<b>Total</b>					<b>310,000</b>	

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PLANIFICATION

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REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI  
UNITE - EGALITE - PAIX

جمهورية جيبوتي  
الوحدة - المساواة - السلام

Ministère de l'Environnement du  
Tourisme et de l'Artisanat

وزارة البيئة والسياحة والاعمال اليدوية

DIRECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

<b>U N E P</b>		<b>U N E P</b>	
GEF COORD. OFFICE		ATM UNIT	
<b>RECEIVED</b>			
ACTION NO <input type="checkbox"/>	REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/>	198	
11 NOV 1998			
WHAT	WHO	A le Président du FEM	
	AD/PSL	Mohamed El-Ashry	
WHEN COMPLETED	CIRCULATE	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	
	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	
FILE IN	EACC		

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Fax : (253) 35 48 37 / 35 61 22  
D.D. : 23 44 DJIBOUTI

Djibouti, le  
N°

*Revisé*

Monsieur le Président,

Je viens par la présente vous confirmer l'approbation de la République de Djibouti de la dernière version révisée du budget, réduit de 350.000 \$US à 310.000 \$US, du projet sur le renforcement des capacités nationales dans le domaine des Changements Climatiques.

Nous souhaiterions recevoir la version finale du document du projet en question, en langue française dans les plus brefs délais.

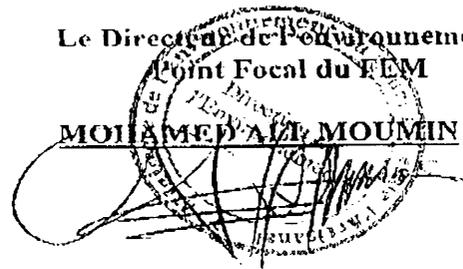
Nous sommes reconnaissants de l'appui financier que nous apporte le Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (FEM), dans plusieurs de nos activités. Nous tenons à remercier le FEM ainsi que le PNUD de leur collaboration et de la confiance dont ils nous témoignent.

Par ailleurs, nous restons convaincus que votre aide ne se limitera pas au projet actuel et se poursuivra au-delà de la mise en place de cette première Communication Nationale.

En vous remerciant encore une fois de votre soutien, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Président, à l'expression de ma très haute considération.

Le Directeur de l'Environnement  
Point Focal du FEM

MOHAMMED A. EL MOUMIN



Copies : Dr Amed Djoghlat  
Coordinateur Exécutif du FEM  
Dr Paek Sam Low  
Senior Programme Officer