PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

Project/Programme Category:	**Regular**
Country/ies:	**Djibouti**
Title of Project/Programme:	**Integrated Water and Soil Resources Management Project (*Projet de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau et des sols* PROGIRES)**
Type of Implementing Entity:	**Multilateral Implementing Entity**
Implementing Entity:	**International Fund for Agricultural Development**
Executing Entity/ies:	**Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock**
Amount of Financing Requested:	**5,339,285** (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

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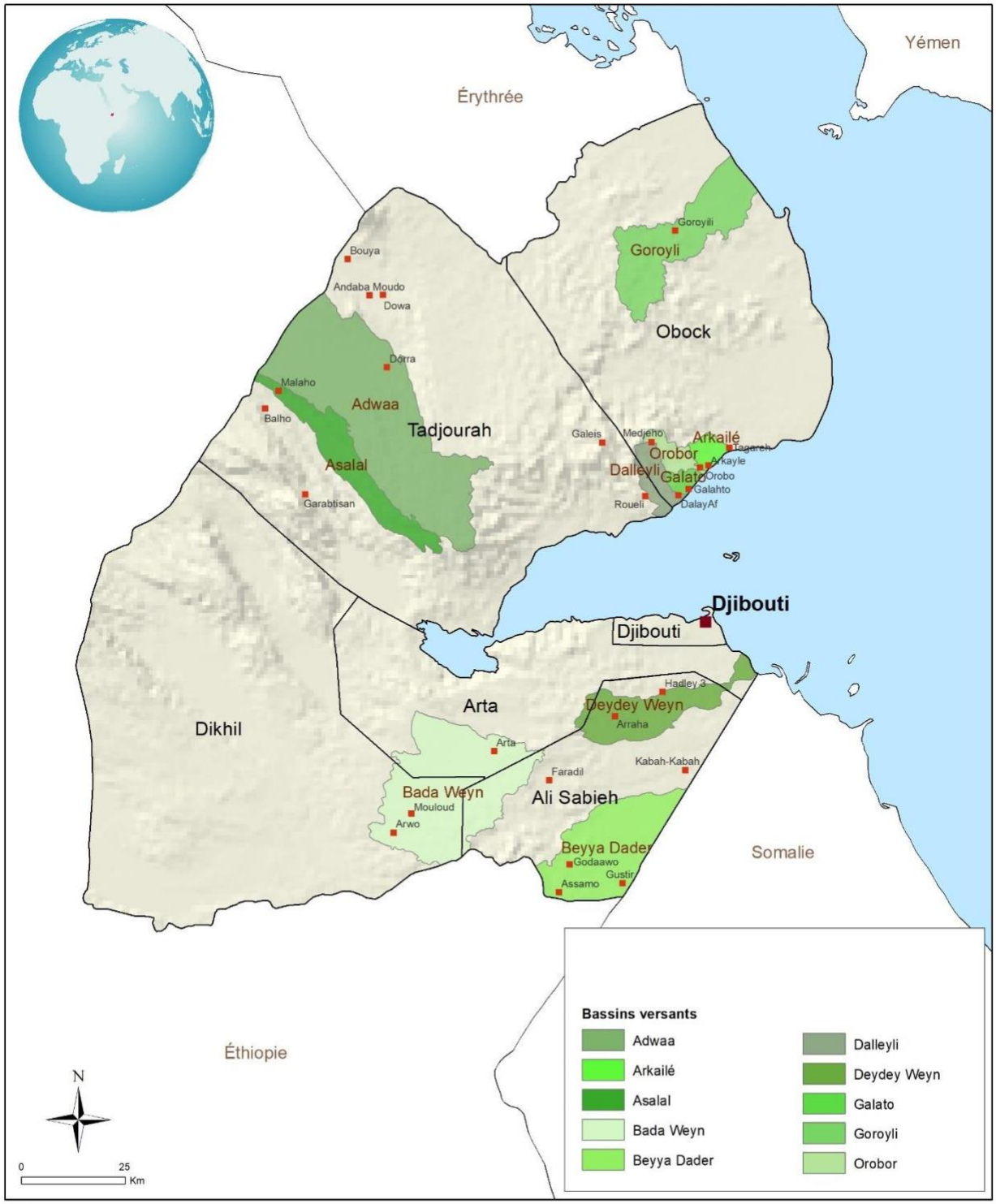
Abbreviations and Acronyms

A*f*DB	African Development Bank
ADDS	Djibouti Social Development Agency
ANR	Assisted natural regeneration
CC	Climate Change
CCDR	Regional Development Coordination Committee
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunities Programme
DAF	Agriculture and Forests Directorate
DESV	Livestock and Veterinary Services Directorate
DGT	Public Works Directorate
DHR	Rural Hydraulics Directorate
DISED	Statistics and Demographic Research Directorate
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Developme
IGAs	Income-generating activitie
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
INDS	National Social Development Initiative
LDC	Least Developed Country
MAECI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MAEPE-RH	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock, in charge of Halieutic Resources
MEFI	Ministry of Economy and Finance, responsible for Industry
MFF	Ministry of Women and the Family
PBAS	Performance-Based Allocation System

PGIRE	Integrated Water Resources Management Project (Projet de Gestion intégrée des ressources en eau)
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNIASAN	National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security Programme
PRAREV	Programme to Reduce Vulnerability in Coastal Fishing Areas Programme
PRODERMO	Rural Community Development and Water Mobilization Project
PROGIRES	Integrated Soil and Water Resources Management Project (Projet de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau et des sols)
PROGRES	Soil and Water Management Programme
PROMES-GDT	Programme for the Mobilization of Surface Water and Sustainable Land Management
SAHP	Water and Rangeland Management Plans
SCAPE	Accelerated Growth Strategy to Promote Employment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNIFD	National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development
TFPs	Technical and Financial Partners
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFD	National Union of Djiboutian Women
USPs	Unidentified Sub-Projects
WFP	World Food Programme
WUA	Water Users Association

Figure 1 Project area



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PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project Background and Context

Geography

1. Located in the Horn of Africa, Djibouti is a small country with an area of 23,200 km2, with a population of 1,024,094 (2018), of whom 76 per cent live in urban areas. Djibouti shares borders with Ethiopia to the northwest, Somalia and Eritrea to the southeast and the Gulf of Aden to the east, occupying a strategic location along the maritime route between the Suez Canal and the Far East.

2. **Relief.** Mainly of volcanic origin, the relief of the Djiboutian territory shelters an exceptional geological phenomenon in the form of a rift (the Assal Rift) at the junction of the Ethiopian, Arabian and Somali plates. The activity of this rift, which was formed some thirty million years ago with the tectonic activity associated with the separation of the plates, leads to frequent but moderate seismic events. The relief is characterized by a succession of massifs, plateaus and plains. The territory is mainly arid land covered with scattered shrubby steppes and containing few valuable natural or mineral resources. The altitude varies from 155 m below sea level (with Lake Assal) to 2,021 m at Mount Moussa Ali, the highest point in the country (PANE, 2000). The clay-silt depressions of tectonic origin are more or less impermeable. The lacustrine depressions have accentuated permeabilities. To the east of the Mont Moussa Ali-Lac Assal line dominates a tormented relief at an altitude of over 1,000 m, formed by crests and sharp waves running along deep ravines. The west of this line is composed of plains and depressions where the landscape is marked by a significant NW-SE fracture. A third set includes the coastal plains of Obock in the north and Djibouti in the south.

3. **Vegetation.** The total area of wooded land (woody biomass) is 70,000 ha, of which 22,000 ha are occupied by forest formations and 48,000 ha by steppe, tree and shrub formations. The sparse vegetation consists of xerophytic shrubs or thorny bushes (Acacia flava, Acacia Nilotica, Prosopis, Euphorbia godana, etc.) and also Balanites aegyptiaca and Capparidaceae (Cadaba spp., Capparis spp., Maerua spp., etc.). The most favoured areas are the banks of wadis lined with thornbushes, acacias, tamarisk and jujube trees. The Moucha and Maskali islands, and certain points of the coast, are populated by mangroves. Dum palms are found in the western part of the Hanlé plain, at the foot of the Gamarré mountains, on the edge of the Gagadé plain. These palms are used to make containers and mats.

4. The coral reefs of Djibouti are well preserved due to the scarcity of divers (coral gardens on La Moucha Island and the Seven Brothers Islands). On the other hand, the populations use the wooded areas for grazing, firewood and charcoal, as well as for construction. These two factors expose the soil and promote water erosion, which becomes more and more pronounced during floods. The loss of vegetation cover aggravates water and wind erosion. The phenomenon is particularly intense in the only mountain forest in the country (Day). Overgrazing, the result of the sedentarization of livestock breeders, leads to the degradation of pastures and natural resources. **Soil.** Soils are generally low organic matter soils, poorly developed, thin and stony, except for alluvial soils in accumulation areas. Basaltic formations dominate the west in fissured

form. Rhyolites (Miocene) occupy the east of the country. Sandstone and limestone formations (Jurassic/Cretaceous) occur south-east of Ali Sabieh. In the interior plains and endorheic depressions, the materials transported by the wadis have a finer texture, silty-clayey. Arable land represents only 0,25% of the country's surface area (PANE, 2000).

5. **Hydrography.** Renewable water resources are estimated at 300 million m³/year. The hydrographic network is formed solely by temporary watercourses called "wadis". Flows are low, and only about 5% of rainfall is likely to infiltrate and recharge shallow (wadi sediments) or deep (basaltic aquifers) water tables. Two continuous aquifers exist in Djibouti, one with Lake Assal as its base level, the other between Djibouti City and Loyada. Elsewhere, there are discontinuous and alluvial aquifers. Recharging of the aquifers relies mainly on the infiltration of flood water into the wadis. About 95 per cent of water needs are met by groundwater resources. The use of groundwater for irrigation poses problems of excessive salinity, even in alluvial aquifers, except for water in the north-west of the country. On the other hand, it is possible to use water from underflows in the wadis with large catchment areas and regular floods.

6. **Fauna.** Wildlife resources include mammals (Pelzeln's gazelle, giraffe gazelle (Waller's gazelle), Soemmerring's gazelle, hamadrya monkeys, hyenas, common jackal, genets (Genetta genetta) Dik-dik, Abyssinian hare, rock daman, warthog, porcupine); avifauna (ostrich in the depressions of the basaltic plateaus and in the Hanle and Bard plains, Arabian bustard, secretary (Sagittarius serpentarius), kingfisher, umbrella, flamingo, ibis and numerous waders in swampy areas); reptiles (lizards, snakes and turtles adapted to the conditions of dry countries). This fauna remains under serious threat from grazing pressure, the multiplication of sedentary areas, the strong regression of vegetation (grazing, woodcutting, erosion, etc.) and poaching[1].

Climate

7. Due to the closure of most weather stations in 1978, climate monitoring could not be carried out in Djibouti from 1978 to 2012, date of new stations being installed[2]. Rainfall data are meanwhile collected on an ad hoc basis. Djibouti has a semi-arid tropical climate, with the exception of the mountainous regions north of the Gulf of Tadjourah, characterized by temperatures oscillating between 23°c in January and 39°c in August and high evaporation throughout the year, as well as low and irregular rainfall barely reaching an annual average of 130 mm. The country is also subject to recurrent natural disasters and long periods of drought. Arable land and natural resources are under great pressure due to very low water resources and climate change.

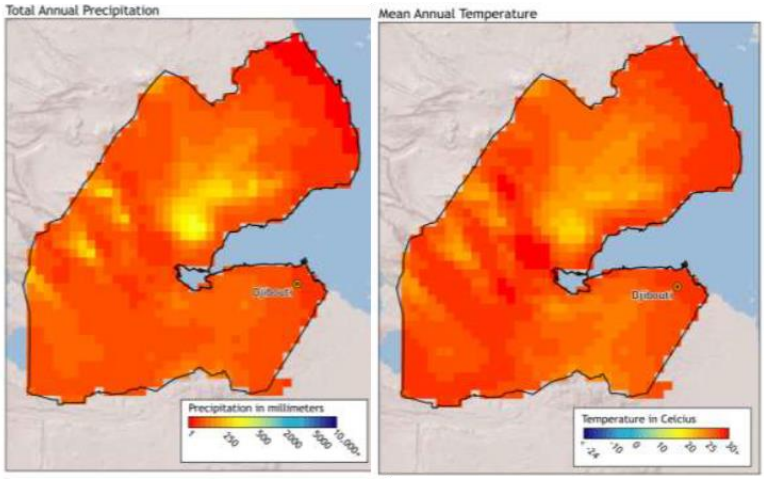
8. Climate is characterized by two distinct seasons. The fresh season (October-April) is characterized by mild temperatures between 22°C and 30°C, relatively high humidity (with peaks of 90%) and marine winds. Nights are hot, with average temperatures around 17°C. At the height of the warm season, temperatures can exceed 45°C. However, Djibouti's climate varies across the country. The hinterland is warm, with average temperatures above 30°C during the summer months (May - September). With

1 Strategy and Action Plan for the implementation of the Great Green Wall in Djibouti, March 2011

2 Second National Communication to the UNFCCC

high temperatures fluctuating between 30°C and 40°C, rainfall during the hot period and a violent, hot and dry sand wind (khamsin), the warm and dry season is between June and September. The periods from May to June and September to October are the driest and mark a transition season with variable winds. Precipitation is normally between 50 mm and 215 mm and hardly exceeds an annual average of 150 mm[3].

Figure 2 Annual climate in Djibouti: Precipitation (Left), temperature (Right)



Socio-Economic Context

9. **Economy[4].** Djibouti's economy is largely based on the tertiary sector (83 per cent of GDP). The economy is highly dependent upon port services, as most of Ethiopia's exports and imports pass through Djibouti. During the past 15 years, Djibouti has seen strong and rapid growth in GDP per capita (3.1 per cent per annum over the period 2001-2017 with peaks of 6.5 per cent in 2014 and 2016). Total public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt increased from 50 percent of GDP at end-2014 to 85 percent of GDP at end-2016. The pace of debt accumulation accelerated sharply during 2014–16 due to the loan disbursements to finance three large projects, but is now expected to moderate. China Exim Bank financed the cost of the three projects estimated at USD 1.2 billion: Addis Ababa–Djibouti railway, water pipeline from Ethiopia and construction of a multipurpose port. Despite these investments, the economy remains poorly diversified, increasing the country's vulnerability to external shocks.

10. Djibouti's assets are important and include the following[5]: (i) the country's geostrategic location in the Gulf of Aden, at the crossroads of important maritime corridors for trade in goods and petroleum products; (ii) the presence of military contingents and bases, a potential market not yet exploited by local companies; (iii) advanced port infrastructure; (iv) geothermal resources for electricity generation; (v) mining and fishing resources that are still little exploited (such as the salt from Lake Assal).

3 2nd National Communication to UNFCCC
4 World Bank (April 2018)
5 AfDB

11. However, the country faces major challenges, including : (i) persistent poverty and unemployment; (ii) poor diversification of the economy; (iii) weak institutional capacity; (iv) an energy deficit that hinders, in particular, the development of the private sector; (v) a water resource deficit that limits access to drinking water and the development of agricultural activities; (vi) natural shocks due to climate change (in particular, droughts, and floods) that have deteriorated the country's competitiveness; (vii) gender inequalities that limit women's participation in the economy; and (viii) chronic food insecurity that affects more than 31% of the population.**Poverty and inequality.** Djibouti is one of the least developed countries (LDCs), with gross domestic product (GDP) of US$ 2,180 per capita in 2018 according to World Bank estimates. Djibouti ranked in 166th place among 189 countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.524[6].

12. Human Development Report for 2020 Extreme poverty affected an estimated 21.1 per cent of the population in 2017. The results of the fourth household survey conducted by the National Statistics Institute (EDAM4-IS, 2017) show a major disparity in poverty between Djibouti City and other regions (13.6 per cent in Djibouti versus 62.6 per cent in rural areas). The most recent household survey, carried out in 2017, showed that the official unemployment rate was 47 per cent. Unemployment is more widespread among women (63 per cent), young people (71.9 per cent) and rural people (59 per cent)[7].

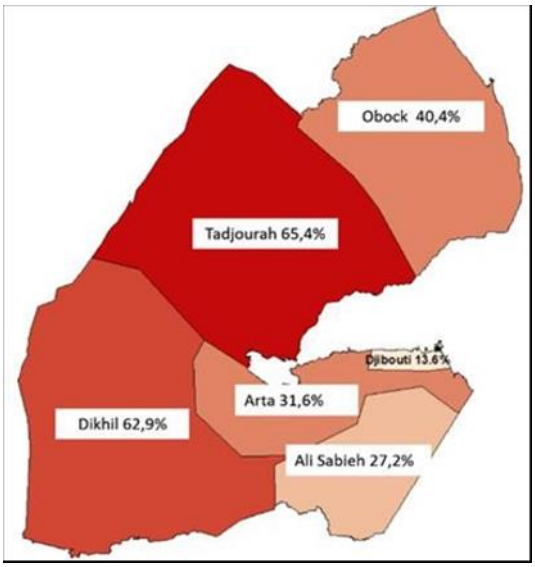
13. **Food insecurity.** Despite a 26% decrease in the number of food insecure households, the country remains in a situation of permanent food deficit and high dependency on imports for almost all commodities. Thus, nine out of ten households in rural areas get their food from markets (cereals, oil and sugar, etc.), with only 38% of households consuming protein-rich food groups. IPC analyses confirm this situation and the October 2015[8] analysis indicates, for example, that 227,463 people were in a food crisis situation (phase 3 or more). Thus, for the period 2008-2017 an average of 280,000 persons/year (one third of the population) were chronically food insecure (a phenomenon particularly marked in the regions of Obock in the north and Ali Sabieh and Dikhil in the south). Poverty and food insecurity are exacerbated by the presence of migrants from neighbouring countries, putting further pressure on an already limited labour market and natural resources. The four dimensions of food insecurity are therefore present: (i) insufficient overall availability, which is also marked by a strong dependence on imports; (ii) irregularity of supply (instability of international markets and cyclical shocks); (iii) precarious physical accessibility for certain sections of the population (landlocked areas, nomadism, etc.) and economic accessibility at the household level; and (iv) a significantly deteriorating nutritional situation, particularly among children (stunted growth) and women (emaciation). This food insecurity leads to (i) an increase in migratory movements towards the capital; (ii) a worsening of the degradation of natural resources; (iii) an increase in vulnerability to shocks; and (iv) a reduction in the capacity of households to cope with cyclical crises.

[6] UNDP, 2020. Human Development Report

[7] World Bank, 2018. Djiboutian Household Survey for Social Indicators 2017

8 Programme National d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable et d'Assainissement en Milieu Rural à l'Horizon 2035 (PNAEPA 2035

Figure 3 Poverty rate by region



14. **Nutrition.** The main causes of malnutrition are inadequate infant and young child feeding practices and disease (malaria, diarrhoea, measles), inadequate childcare practices, particularly in rural areas, poor environmental hygiene and difficulties in accessing medical care. The root causes of food insecurity and undernutrition are: structural poverty; increased poverty in low- and middle-income households and loss of purchasing power due to rising food prices; lack of economic opportunities (lack or insecurity of employment); high unemployment leading to lack of income opportunities; poor access to basic social services; insufficient provision of safety nets; recurrent droughts, preventing the restoration of grazing resources.

15. The fact that agricultural and animal production is structurally in deficit due to climatic conditions and hazards shows that the issues of malnutrition are inseparable from those of food insecurity. That is why the Government is working to bring the agricultural and social sectors together in the fight against malnutrition and food insecurity. To contribute to the State's efforts, the Ministry of Agriculture has prepared an institutional framework (the implementing decree is in preparation) to create a directorate dedicated to food security and nutrition. A draft text on a "National Nutrition Policy for 2020-2030" and a "Multisectoral Nutrition Operational Plan for Djibouti 2021-2025" are in the process of being adopted.

Agriculture

16. Rural areas of Djibouti are characterized by a subsistence economy based on nomadic livestock farming with little access to infrastructure, services or markets. Strongly limited by climatic conditions, the agricultural sector contributes only about 4% of GDP. This modest contribution is nevertheless an important economic activity as it provides employment for about 80% of the rural population (161,600 people). For a potential cultivable area of 120,000 ha, the country has only about 10,000 hectares of arable land, of which only 1,000 are cultivated along the wadis. Djibouti has nearly 1,600 farms

and the average size of the farms is half a hectare. Agricultural production (cereals, market gardening and arboriculture) is primarily family and subsistence farming, and is of the oasis type. It covers about 10% of national needs in fruit and vegetables. Low yields are mainly due to poor soils, water scarcity and salinity, and unsuitable cultivation techniques. However, by properly integrating livestock and building the capacities of the pastoral communities most affected by desertification, the oasis model could be a response to the crisis of pastoralism. With a public investment in the sector of less than 0.9%, CAADP commitments are far from being met[9].

17. **The rural water sub-sector.** Characterised by its arid to semi-desert climate, with high temperatures and low annual rainfall (150 mm), the country is extremely sensitive to drought. Rain falls mainly between August - October (Karan) and March - June (Dira) inland, and between October - March (Heys) on the coast. Renewable water resources are estimated at 300 million m³/year and only 5% contributes to groundwater recharge. Surface water is only observed during high floods (before disappearing into the sea). Often exposed to climatic hazards (periods of severe drought every 4 years on average) which can be followed by torrential rains and floods (every 10 years on average), drinking water supply conditions are very difficult throughout the country, particularly in rural areas, with a low productivity of hydraulic infrastructure. The country is thus heavily dependent on groundwater sources that are often overexploited and have high salinity (covering about 95% of these needs). Perennial surface waters are almost non-existent. The recent construction of a water supply system with Ethiopia (one of the three major investments) has helped to alleviate the situation in Djibouti City.

18. **Livestock.** The livestock sector remains dominated by pastoralism. In fact, more than 80% of the rural population (about 161,600 people) comprise nomads who practice extensive transhumant livestock rearing on 1.7 million ha of collective grazing land in the north and south of the country. Nomadic breeding, which represents 90% of the activities of the rural sector, is essentially characterized by a random mobility according to the rains and pastures. Sedentary livestock farming is practiced around urban centres and water points. Pastoralists contribute up to 75% of the agricultural GDP with an estimated livestock population of about 550,000 goats, 410,000 sheep, 50,000 camelids and 40,000 cattle. As a result of successive droughts since 1992, this livestock is in sharp decline in quantity and quality. The current pastoral load is the lowest in 30 years and is strongly correlated with rainfall on the rangelands. As the main means of capitalization and income for rural households, the sale of livestock is based on cash needs, targeting religious holiday periods. On the other hand, livestock is also a bulwark against hunger and self-consumption remains high, in the order of 40 to 60% of production. As a subsistence economy, its development is confronted with structural, cyclical, socio-economic, technological and political problems.

19. Pastoral communities have developed pastoral systems based on transhumance, allowing them to exploit different ecosystems according to the seasons. However, this system is now threatened by rangeland degradation, natural resource degradation and drought. The lack of water is a limiting factor for the rational exploitation of rangelands. Livestock development has been handicapped in recent years by epizootics, particularly

9 Djibouti's average agricultural share of total public spending is the sub-region's lowest, and it has changed little over time. The share averaged 0.7 percent per year during 1995–2003, 0.8 percent during 2003–2008, and 0.9 percent during 2008–2014.

Rift Valley Fever, which have decimated part of the livestock population in the Horn of Africa. The embargo on animals imported from the sub-region has contributed to the drop in livestock exports to the Arabian Peninsula countries. The Republic of Djibouti recently built a regional centre for livestock exports to these countries. This regional centre is intended for the large-scale certification of the origin and health of livestock for export and includes marking equipment, quarantine facilities and veterinary services.

20. **Rangelands** are of very heterogeneous quality, ranging from poor shrubby pastures on rocky massifs, producing only 10 kg of Dry Matter (DM)/ha/year, to richer pastures in sandy-clayey depressions, producing up to 4 tons of DM/ha/year. Of the 1.7 million ha of rangelands, the areas of greatest pastoral interest and essential for transhumance systems represent only about 400,000 ha. The project will thus work on eight rangelands located in the Awdaac/Grabatsian, Deydey Weyn, Medeho, Petit Bara/Ambouli and Grand Bara watersheds.

21. The **fisheries sector** is dominated by small-scale fishing. The country's fishery resources are estimated at 47,000 tonnes, but only about 4.2% are exploited because of insufficient means of production, the low level of training and the limited number of boats. Fishing is practised in an artisanal way, on a 372 km long maritime coast, employing about 1 000 people. The surface area of the continental shelf exploitable for fishing is 2,280 km2. Fish farming and aquaculture are not practised despite the favourable conditions for the rearing of certain species. Fisheries production is around 1,000 tons per year.

Gender

22. Women make up nearly 51% of the country's population. Households are made up of an average of 6 persons and the sex ratio is relatively balanced between men and women. In 2002, the Republic of Djibouti adopted the National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development (NSIWD), followed by the Master Plan for the period 2009-2013. A National Gender Policy subsequently adopted now constitutes the framework for action by all actors in the area of gender. While gender is not a major factor in poverty (the rate of extreme poverty is 21% in all households, whether headed by a woman or a man), gender inequality remains pronounced. Access to education is far from being achieved and parity between girls and boys has not been achieved, a situation that particularly affects girls in rural areas. The literacy rate is 62.7 per cent for men and 43.3 per cent for women. Only 29% of women aged 15 to 64 participate in the labour market compared to 54% of men. This inequality is confirmed by the latest statistics[10]. Thus, out of a sample of 9,806 new jobs created in 2013, women represent 19% and men 81%. The Strategy of Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment 2015-2019 (SCAPE) ought to reduce these gender inequalities by taking into account women and girls as development actors at all levels. This is also the direction defined by the National Gender Policy (2011-2021) implemented by the Ministry of Women and Family (MFF). The main vector of this transformation lies in the organization of rural women's associations into cooperatives and the integration of out-of-school rural or peri-urban girls into professional life.

[10] World Bank, 2018. Djiboutian Household Survey for Social Indicators 2017

23. Furthermore, gender equality and women's empowerment are essential for rural transformation. However, without addressing violence against women, these development goals are not achievable. Djibouti Freedom from all forms of gender-based violence is a fundamental human right and an important requirement for food and nutrition security. To this end, the "IFAD Policy on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse" applies to all IFAD staff and also, in the spirit and the letter, to all recipients of IFAD funding and to third parties recruited with IFAD funding, such as consultants, subcontractors and suppliers. It also provides a frame of reference for the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMSP). To combat such violence, the EMSP will promote the economic and social empowerment of rural women, thereby reducing their vulnerability to abuse and helping to strengthen their independence. In this spirit the ESMP and the overall project activities will be framed by the National Gender Policy (2011-2021) which bases its intervention on two overall objectives: 1) the establishment of a socio-cultural, legal, economic, political and institutional environment conducive to the achievement of gender equity and equality in Djiboutian society; 2) the effective integration of gender in development interventions in all sectors of activity[11]. The "Mother Advisors'" (MAs) to be set up by PROGIRES will provide services and advice on reproductive health and raise awareness of hygiene and communicable diseases. In particular, they will have to cover several themes related to improving maternal and child health, gender, hygiene and waterborne diseases, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, female genital mutilation (FGM) and climate change. The PROGIRES will also contribute to the prevention of violence against women by strengthening their representation in producer organizations and community decision-making bodies**,** and by promoting awareness among men in view of influence behavior change

24. The youth are an important target group where social inclusion will need to be further strengthened. The various studies report that the young participate little in the country's economy due to a very high unemployment rate. The available data highlight the youthfulness of the population. The age structure shows that 38.5% of the population is under 15 years of age and almost 73.5% are under 35 years of age, while only 6.5% are aged 55 and over (DISED/2017). Youth unemployment is much higher (71.9%) than the overall unemployment rate. The main constraints on the integration of young people into working life are inadequate vocational qualifications and lack of financial resources. Some young people depend on work on family farms (livestock and agriculture), seasonal work, the sale of firewood and charcoal and, as a last resort, the exodus to the cities. To address this challenge, the SCAPE has planned, within the human capital development axis, a set of actions specifically aimed at improving the employability and professional integration of young people and women, developing income-generating activities for vulnerable populations and promoting sustainable social protection mechanisms[12].

[11] A detailed gender assessment is developed in Annex 5

[12] Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE) 2015-2019

Climate trends and impacts[13]

25. **Climatic trends.** Climate variability and change are already strongly influencing activities in Djibouti. Climate trends since 1960 are as follows:

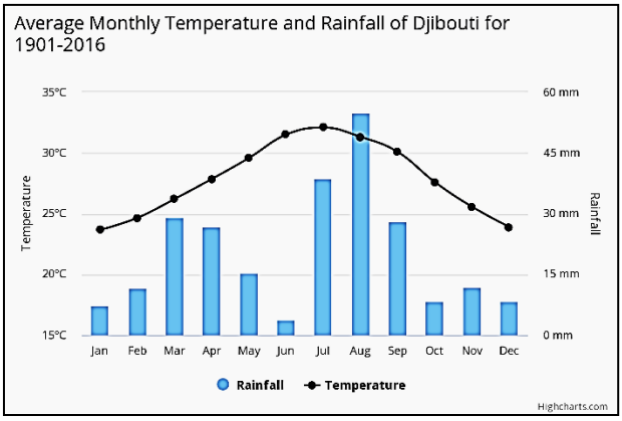
Temperatures

- All average temperatures in the past decades (since 1960) have been higher than normal, and the period between 1991 and 2000 was one of the warmest decades on record.
- An increase of between 0.5°C and 1.5°C has been observed in the absolute maximum monthly temperatures in the past three decades.
- The average increase in minimum temperature is 1.5°C and the increase is most significant in June and July.

Precipitation

- The annual average of precipitations for the period 1901-2016 is 244.6mm
- Significant decrease in rainfall has been observed for the months of April-July (since 1960).
- Significant increase in rainfall has been observed for the months of January and October (since 1960)[14].

Table 1 Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall of Djibouti for 1901-2016



26. However, climatic conditions vary greatly within the country. A comparison of monthly averages of temperature and rainfall for Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil and Ali Sabih for the period 1987-2016 (see Annex 2), reveals a wide variation between regions. The annual average temperature is 29°C in Obock and 27°C in Ali Sabih. The differences in average rainfall are very strong between the southern and northern regions: Obock has an annual average of 192 mm for an annual average of 316 mm in Ali Sabih. A detailed analysis of regional climate data is presented in Annex 2.

[13] Temp and precipitation data are derived from the WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal
[14] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal

27. Climate projections. Climate projections can be presented using individual models or multi-model ensembles. The WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) supports the analysis of climate impacts using multi-model ensembles because they represent the range and distribution of the most plausible projected results to forecast expected changes.

28. These projections are based on the CMIP5 model included in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). The projection of the mean sea level rise by 2050 is 8 cm to 39 cm, with a mean rise of 20 cm from its 1990 level.

29. Temperatures. According to the scenarios considered, variations in average annual temperatures in the Republic of Djibouti would be positive and would range from 0.6°C to 2.4°C by 2050.

30. The precipitation trend is not clear, due to the degree of uncertainty in the models. Some multi-model analyses for the Sahel suggest a trend towards aridity, while other individual models predict a wetter period. However, there is nevertheless a consensus that high climate variability and an increase in extreme climate events are occurring.

Table 2 Changes in mean annual temperature and rainfall in 2050 in the Republic of Djibouti

Model	ΔT (°C)	ΔP (%)
CSIRO-TR	1.7	-10.9
BMRC-EQ	0.6	3.9
HADCM2	2.4	17.1

Climate change impacts

31. **Droughts** are a serious challenge to already limited water resources. The 2005 drought triggered the provision of food and water assistance to nearly 28,650 people, particularly in the Obock region. Rising temperatures and reduced rainfall throughout the already dry season could lead to longer and more severe droughts.

32. **Rainfall variability**. The periods of precipitation that feed the grazing areas of the central lowlands during the critical months of April-August are expected to decrease. Winter rains, which occur during the months of September to February, are expected to decrease, with changes in rainfall distribution during the growing season from September to October.

33. **Hydraulic infrastructure.** In highly seasonal areas, year-round water distribution is essential for resource management and disaster safety. Extreme events that may occur over time as a result of climate change may limit the resilience of infrastructure if the initial conditions that prevailed when the infrastructure was built are no longer met in the face of these extreme events. A new analysis of the infrastructure and management system may then be justified.

34. **Livestock.** The impact of these changes on livestock production will be significant. Many groups that depend on winter grazing are already extremely vulnerable and forced to migrate to Sudan due to the degradation of pastures, worsened by increasing population pressure. During the extreme droughts of the 1990s, the average reduction

in rainfall was close to 100 percent[15]. The severe drought of 2008 affected 340,000 people and caused the loss of 50-70% of livestock[16].

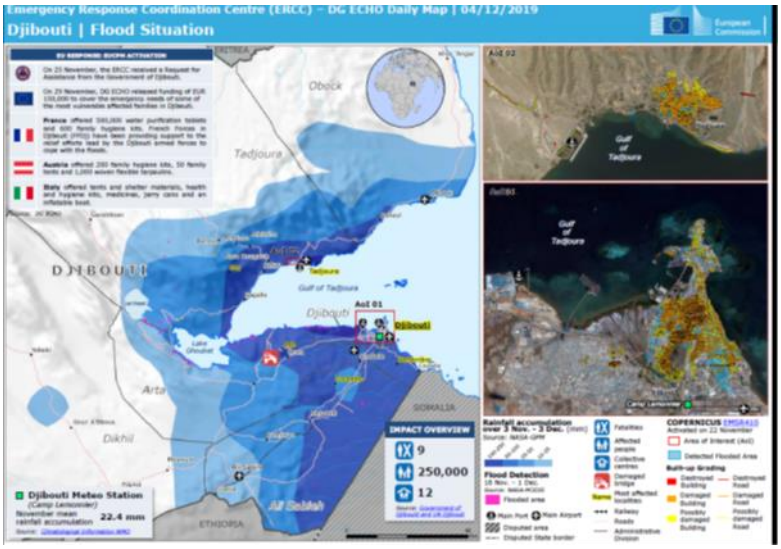
35. **Impacts on Forest ecosystems.** Chronic poverty in rural areas puts a strong pressure on natural resources and threatens biodiversity. Humans overexploit the environment through overgrazing, logging and the extension of poor agricultural practices. The gradual sedentarization of nomads has only aggravated this pressure[17].

36. **Floods**. High variability and intensity of rainfall pose a significant threat to the pastoral areas of south-western Djibouti, whose sandy soils are already vulnerable to episodic flooding caused by extreme rainfall. Damage to infrastructure caused by floods can render water collection and distribution infrastructure unusable.

37. Intense climatic events are becoming increasingly frequent in Djibouti. Recently, between 21 and 28 November 2019, Djibouti experienced heavy rains that triggered flash floods throughout the country. The equivalent of two years of rainfall fell in a single day. Some 250,000 people were affected throughout the country with 150,000 (including migrants and refugees) in need of immediate humanitarian assistance[18].

38. **Sea level rise**. Sea-level rise and flooding could intensify coastal erosion, which would affect marine populations and ecosystems and is expected to lead to saline intrusion into rivers and groundwater[19].

Figure 4 November 2019 floods. Affected areas in the country and in Djibouti City



15 Security Implications of Climate Change in the Sahel Region © West Africa Club Secretariat (SWAC) 2010.
16 Disaster Assistance (USAID), 2010
17 2nd National Communication to UNFCCC
18 United Nations. December 2019. Djibouti Flash Update #3: Humanitarian Impact of the Floods | 17 December 2019
19 Climate Risk and Adaptation Country Profile. April 2011

39. **Impacts of Natural hazards.** Djibouti has a low capacity to adapt to climate change due to its low socio-economic development. Between 1980 and 2010, 24 natural disasters were recorded, affecting nearly 1.5 million people. The vast majority of Djibouti's rural population is highly sensitive to climate change as they live in marginal and infertile areas, often with highly erodible soils, low vegetation cover, limited water supply, and where food security is a serious concern.

40. The main natural disasters in Djibouti, illustrated in the diagrams below, are: drought, floods, epidemics and earthquakes.

Table 3 Natural disaster statistics in Djibouti: Number of people affected by the 3 main hazards (left) and average distribution of disaster types (right)

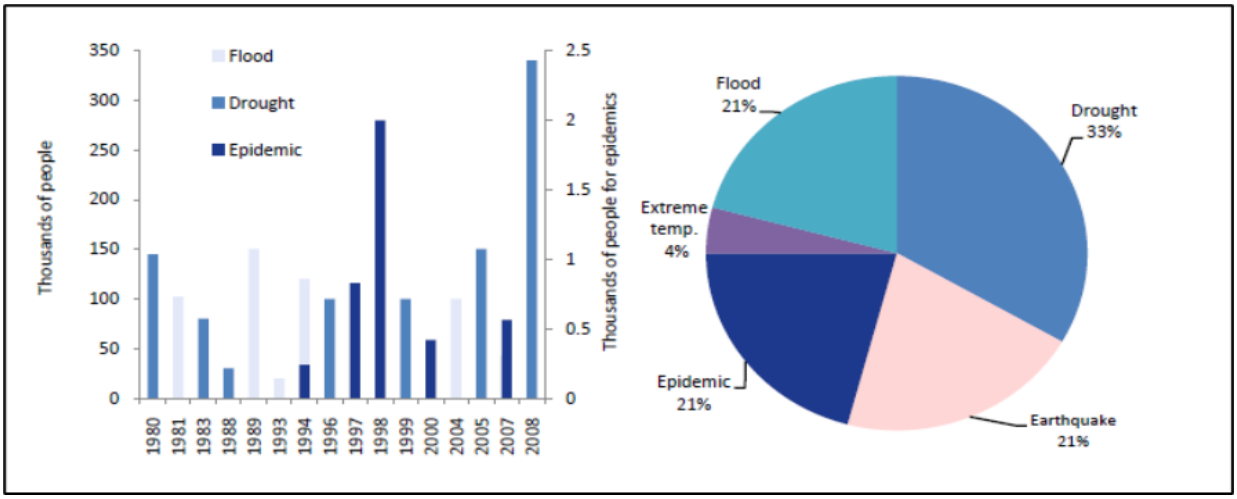
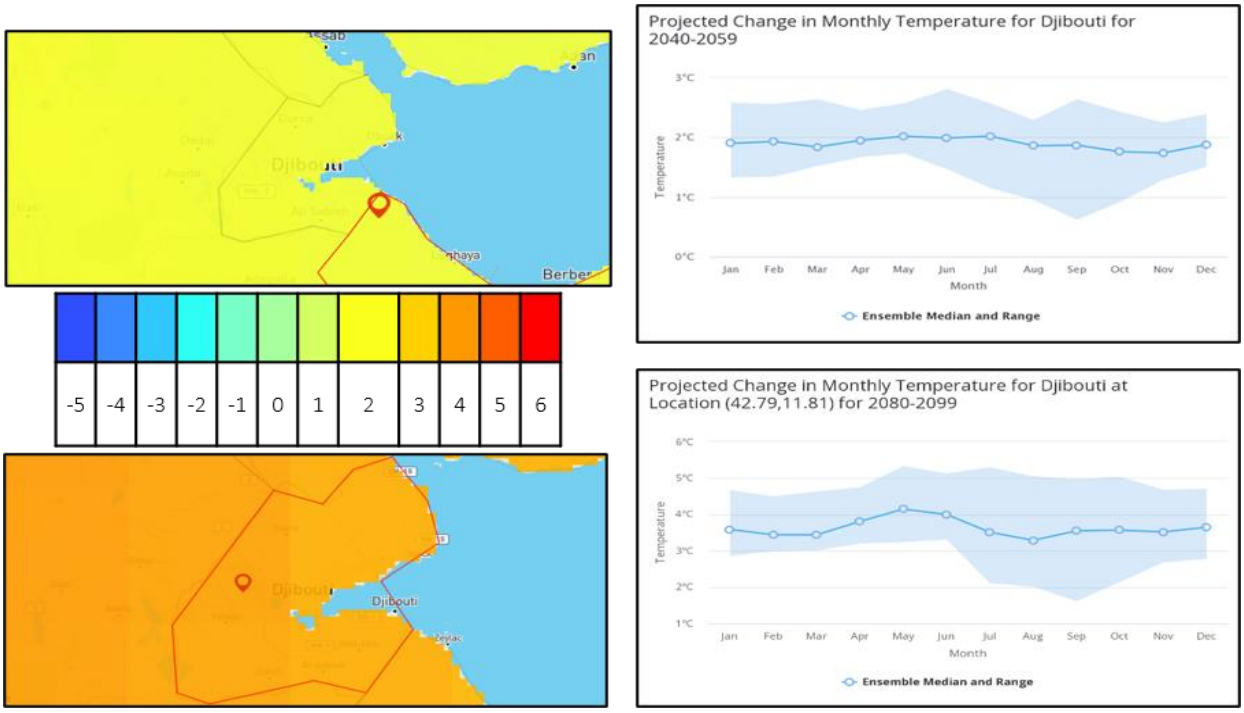


Figure 5 Projected change in temperature for the periods 2040-2059 and 2080-2099



41. The information on future climate is derived from 35 available global circulation models (GCMs) used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fifth Assessment Report. The graphs above show the variation in monthly temperature with respect to the baseline period (1986-2005). For the 2040-2059 projection (top figure), the R.C.P 8.5 (high emission) scenario gives, for all models, a temperature increase of around 2.2°C. For the 2080-2099 projection (bottom figure), the temperature increase would be around 4°C.

42. The projected evolution of the climate will have definite impacts on the different socio-economic sectors of the country. The table below shows the vulnerability of the main sectors to climate change. Apart from marine ecosystems, the PROGIRES takes into consideration the different vulnerabilities identified elsewhere.

43. **Vulnerability of sectors and communities to climate change.** The table below shows the vulnerability to climate change of key sectors. In addition to marine ecosystems, the PROGIRES will consider the various vulnerabilities identified in the following area.

Table 4 Vulnerability assessment of resources and sectors

Sectors	High Vulnerability
Water Resources	**Surface waters** ➢ Increase in flood frequency (up to 4-5 major floods per year) Increase in the magnitude of major flooding events ➢ Shift in run-off water regime **Groundwater** ➢ Reduction in aquifer natural recharge ➢ Reduction in groundwater resources (from 11 ➢ 650 000 m3 to 9 880 000 m3/year in 2050) leading to an increase in salinity.
Agriculture and Forests	**Drought** *Agriculture* ➢ Depletion of groundwater used for irrigation ➢ Increase in salt content of soil and irrigation water ➢ Reduced yields ➢ Loss of agricultural land due to erosion or salinity *Forest landscapes* ➢ Regression in forest cover ➢ Gradual extinction of flagship endemic species ➢ Overgrazing of shrinking rangelands ➢ Intensified human pressures on forests for firewood and construction ➢ Invasion of Prosopis sp. which is growing very rapidly under increasing aridity, encroaching on cultivated land and competing with other trees and local shrubs (esp. in coastal plain of Djibouti, Tadjourah, and Hanlé Gobaad) **Floods** ➢ Destruction of farms located near the wadis ➢ Silting of wells ➢ Destruction of crops and infrastructure ➢ Multiplication of pests and insects (caterpillars, mushrooms, crickets ...)

	➢ Anthropogenic pressures on forests for firewood and construction timber
Livestock	➢ Degradation of rangelands ➢ Livestock concentration around water points ➢ Decreased livestock productivity ➢ Low disease resistance in livestock
Coastal zones	➢ Destruction of economic infrastructure ($11.3 million in 2004) ➢ Destruction of habitats and biotopes ➢ Loss of lives - 80 dead or missing (2004 floods)
Marine ecosystems	➢ Coral Reef Degradation ➢ Regression of mangrove areas ➢ Changes in fishery resources stocks

Table 5 Communities Vulnerability/Exposure to Vulnerability

(source : regional workshops PANA)

Vulnerability Impacts	Climate Risks and Vulnerability Causes					
	SLR	RS	DROU	INON	CC	DEF
Land loss due to coastal erosion	+++	+		+++		
Land Flooding	+	+++		++		
Lack of drinking water	+	+	+++	+	++	
Increased disease risk	+	+++	++	++	++	
Crop Destruction	+	++	+++	+	+	+++
Biodiversity loss	+	+	++	+	+	
Losses of property and domestic infrastructure	+++	+		+++	+	
Loss of human lives	+	+++	++	+++	++	
Loss of livelihood sources	++	++	+++	+++		+++
Fisheries			+	+	+	+++
Livestock and breeding	++		+++	++	++	++
Saline water intrusion	+++		++	+++	+	

Légende : SLR : sea level rise; RS: rainstorm; DROU : drought ; FLOO : flooding ; CC : climate change or extreme temperatures; DEF : deforestation.

Climate change adaptation measures

44. To address the negative impacts of climate change, Djibouti identified in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) the main adaptation measures which, since 2006, have been implemented through priority projects. The two National Communications to the UNFCCC (2002 and 2014) developed the adaptation measures provided for in the NAPA. It should be noted that the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion 2015-2019 (SCAPE) included the reduction of vulnerability

to climate change in its strategic orientations, with a focus on the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAPA).

45. However, the reality is still characterized by a lack of information and understanding of the effects of climate change in the long term. Gender aspects have been poorly addressed in vulnerability assessments and are not sufficiently reflected in the NAPA and the NDC. The National Gender Policy 2011-2021 does not include climate change considerations.

46. In a comprehensive and synthetic manner, the following adaptation measures were recommended by the NAPA and included in the various subsequent official reports and communications.

Table 6 Key Adaptation Measures Recommended for the Agriculture and Water Sectors

Sector	Recommendations
Agriculture	– Improve soil conservation initiatives, – Make changes in crop patterns, – Introduce temperature-resistant and low-water requirement varieties – Develop and implement innovative techniques for water saving and improved water resource management – Improve farmers' knowledge on the appropriate use of meteorological information in agriculture and activities to avoid risks related to climate change; – Improve information on climate variability and seasonal climate forecasts with a view to reducing production risks.
Water	– Promote surface water development and management, – Managing and protecting hydrological and hydrogeological systems – Improve water resource management and investment in water monitoring and assessment systems, – Promote participatory management of water points; – Ensure equitable use of water resources in all sectors; and – Inform and raise awareness among the population for water saving – Promoting integrated water resources management

47. With respect to the PROGIRES, it is important to underline the complete convergence of its objective with the recommended adaptation measures. Indeed, for the water sector, the Second National Communication recommends promoting integrated water resource management, which is defined as "a process that encourages the coordinated development and management of water, land and associated resources in order to maximize the resulting economic and social well-being in an equitable manner, without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems".

48. With regard to INDC's adaptation measures the PROGIRES will directly address 4 out of its 5 objectives: 1) Reducing vulnerability to drought;2) Improving access to water; 3) Protecting biodiversity; and 4) Reinforcing the resilience of rural populations.

The institutional and legal environment - Development policies and strategies.

49. Vision Djibouti 2035 is the key reference framework for economic growth and poverty reduction. The Accelerated Growth Strategy to Promote Employment (SCAPE) 2015-2019 is the primary instrument to operationalize Vision Djibouti 2035. The strategy is

based on the following four strategic pillars: (i) economic growth, competitiveness and the private sector as the engine of economic growth; (ii) human capital development; (iii) public governance and institutional capacity-building; and (iv) regional development hubs and sustainable development. Moreover, the Vision Djibouti 2035 embraces the national priorities defined in the National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security Programme (PNIASAN) in terms of support for vulnerable groups, hydro-agricultural development, and food security.

Institutional environment

50. At the institutional level, the **Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Fishery Resources (MAEPE-RH)** is responsible for the implementation of water, rural development and fisheries policy. The MAEPE-RH is also in charge of the implementation of sectoral water and development policies in the rural area (Law No. 200/year/07/5ème). It is charged with: animal production; veterinary and food control; fishery production; plant production and improvement of vegetation cover; studies and exploitation of water resources; design and construction of surface hydraulic infrastructures as well as the access roads to these structures; preparation and control of the sanitation policy.

51. The MAEPE-RH is composed of Central Services attached to the Minister's Office and six Directorates General under the authority of the Secretary General: (i) Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry; (ii) Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services; (iii) Directorate of Fisheries; (iv) Directorate of Water Resources; (v) Directorate of Major Works; and (vi) Directorate of Administration and Finance. The resources of the Technical Directorates are often reduced to the strict minimum (both human and material) and consequently have great difficulty in fulfilling their missions.

52. The MAEPE-RH has decentralized services at the regional level, but the staff and means of intervention of the regional subdirectorates are limited, which does not allow them to provide support to producers/pastoralists.

53. **The National Water Office of Djibouti (ONED),** under the supervision of the MAEPE-RH, manages the hydraulic works supplying the main urban areas.

54. **The Ministry of Habitat, Urban Planning and Environment** is responsible for the implementation of the national environmental and climate policy. In 2012, it established a National Meteorological Agency that operates 40 automatic rainfall stations. However, historical meteorological data are incomplete for the entire country, except for the Djibouti airport meteorological station, which has a long series of data.

55. In the framework of decentralization, the Republic of Djibouti established Regional Councils. Each Council comprises a Coordinating Committee for Regional Development (CCDR) responsible for coordinating all development initiatives carried out in the region. The CCDR brings together representatives of local institutional actors (Prefecture, Regional Council, decentralized technical services, associations, and the private sector). Agriculture, livestock, water (except for drillings) and environmental management fall within the administrative and financial management competence of the Regional Council. However, the Regional Council suffers from limited human and financial resources and from a yet uncompleted transfer of competencies.

56. The private sector includes consultancy firms and local enterprises which suffer from a lack of technical and organizational skills. The same applies to the associations, which play a limited role because of the lack of qualified human resources.

Legislative and regulatory environment

57. The Government of Djibouti's new policy for the coming years is set out in "Djibouti Vision 2035" and its operationalization strategy is developed in "Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment (SCAPE)":

58. **Djibouti Vision 2035** is based on five pillars**:**

Peace and national unity,

Good governance,

Diversified and competitive economy, driven by the private sector,

Consolidation of Human Capital,

Regional integration.

59. **SCAPE.** In order to improve the standard of living, lower the unemployment rate and reduce vulnerabilities, the Republic of Djibouti has adopted a medium-term economic and social strategy, the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and the Promotion of Employment (SCAPE), whose overall objective is to ensure development based on sustained, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The SCAPE sets 10 major objectives for 2019, including: accelerating growth, reducing unemployment, limiting extreme poverty, reducing gender inequality, addressing the critical issue of water and adapting to climate change.

60. **Other strategies, plans and programmes** adopted in relation to the rural sector, the management of natural resources, the environment and climate change are mainly as follows:

- The **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC),** drawn up in 2015 and relating to Djibouti's commitment to the Paris Agreement: it sets out the Republic of Djibouti's voluntary commitments in terms of greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to climate change by 2030, as well as the conditions necessary to achieve the objectives set.
- The **National Strategy for Risk and Disaster Management (**2004), directly related to climate change issues such as preparedness and response to floods, sea level rise and other natural disasters,
- The **National Programme for Food Security (PNSA 2009-2015),** which aims to achieve two objectives: (i) to strengthen capacities for forecasting, prevention, and management of cyclical crises, in relation to the national policy for risk and disaster management. This component is under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior; (ii) to create the conditions for structural food security, in line with national development policies.
- The **National Programme for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security (PNIASAN 2016-2020)**, which covers 4 major programmes: (i) sustainable food security at the regional level: (ii) mobilization of water resources for

hydro-agricultural development; (iii) support to vulnerable groups; and (iv) promotion of new opportunities for growth and support for exports.

- The **Water Master Plan,** which regulates the exploitation of water resources and ensures the protection of this resource,
- The **National Strategy for the Participatory Management of Hydraulic Works,**
- The **National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development (SNIFD)**
- The **National Decentralization Strategy,**
- The **National Marine Aquaculture Development Strategy and Fisheries Policy,**
- The **IGAD Regional Strategy on Climate Change,**
- The **Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Great Green Wall (2011).** The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative is a pan-African initiative for the restoration and sustainable management of land with the objective of combating land degradation and poverty. Djibouti, The objectives of the GGW implementation in Djibouti are: 1) In the short and medium term: (i) to conserve, restore and develop biodiversity and soils; (ii) to diversify farming systems; (iii) to meet domestic needs and increase income through the promotion of income-generating activities; (iv) to improve/install basic social infrastructure; 2) In the long term : (i) to improve carbon sequestration capacities in plant cover and soils; (ii) to reverse migration flows towards restored areas; (iii) to improve the living conditions of the local communities.
- The **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** 2017,
- The **National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP),**
- The **National Communications on Climate Change**: 2 national communications were prepared to date, the last one in 2014;

61. The Republic of Djibouti also adopted a set of laws and regulations for the protection and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. These include the following:

    - **Act No. 45/AN/04/5L3.3.4 on Protected Land and Marine Areas**. These include Day Forest, the Mabla Forest, the Abbot Lake, the Assal Lake.

    It is worth noting that the project area is outside the legally defined terrestrial protected areas.

    - **Law No. 51/AN/09/6 L, establishing the Environmental Code,** which, in its Chapter VII - "Environmental Integration Mechanisms", defines the content of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which must essentially include:
        - An analysis of the basic environmental conditions of the project site
        - A description of the project
        - The environmental impacts of the project and measures to eliminate, reduce or mitigate negative impacts on the environment and public health
        - An estimate of the cost of implementing measures
        - An environmental management plan
        - The findings of a public hearing.
    - **Decree n°2000-0031/PR/MAEM r**elating to the Fight against Water Pollution;
    - **Decree n° 2000-0032/PR/MAEM** relating to the procedures of declarations, authorizations and concessions;

- **Decree n°2000-0033/PR/MAEM** relating to the perimeters of protection of the catchments of water intended for human consumption;
- **Decree No. 2001-029/PR/MHUEAT,** on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures. These procedures require environmental impact assessment, including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), for all activities likely to cause negative effects on the environment. The Environmental Impact Assessment, including the Environmental and Social Management Plan, is mandatory for the allocation of an environmental permit by the Ministry of the Environment;
- **Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT** on the protection of biodiversity defines the animal and plant species that are endemic or endangered in Djibouti. According to this text, the removal or uprooting of endangered or endemic plant species is prohibited. Similarly, the removal of trees without prior authorization from the MHUEAT is prohibited;
- **Decree No. 2007-0099/PR/MID** on the devolution and division of competences between the State and the Territorial Collectivities;

Project Upscaling and Lessons Learned

62. PROGIRES will build on the relevant projects carried out in Djibouti for several decades by IFAD and other partners.

63. The main interventions related to the objectives of PROGIRES are: The Surface Water Mobilization and Sustainable Land Management Programme (PROMES-GDT), which ended in 2014, and the Water and Soil Management Programme (PROGRES). This program, initiated in 2017 for a six-years period, has capitalized on the experience of PROMES-GDT and aims at scaling up the strategy, approaches and instruments successfully implemented by the PROMES-GTD. This later Programme has also been replicated by the World Bank (PRODERMO) and the AfDB, and has had a very significant resource multiplier effect for the sector.

64. The main lessons learned from the experience of IFAD and other partners in Djibouti are the following:

a) **Water will remain the key entry point** and a prerequisite for further development of other components to enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change. It is therefore recommended that IFAD projects adopt an integrated approach and that the mobilization of natural resources, particularly water resources, be guided primarily by the criterion of "sustainability". Indeed, in view of the significant needs in terms of water resources, the risks associated with overexploitation of groundwater are real, while surface water still offers great potential for mobilization and development. By developing, as a priority, techniques such as check dams, cisterns, etc., this potential can be fully mobilized. On the other hand, as groundwater resources and deep-water tables are often vulnerable to salinization and over-exploitation, their use can only be justified for human. They also necessarily require in-depth hydrogeological studies to determine their natural recharge capacity not to be exceeded by extraction rates.

b) **The participatory and inclusive approach,** consisting, inter alia, of a consultation process with local customary authorities and communities during all phases of the project, is a guarantee of success from which several projects have benefited. Thus, in the case of interventions mobilizing surface water, the participation of communities and institutions providing services has contributed to better targeting of vulnerable groups and households, better choice of sites for hydraulic works and better management of hydro-agricultural works. The participatory approach adopted within the framework of similar projects has also led to

a change in the behaviour of the target communities by bringing about a clear improvement in the social position of women in village committees, which are often male-dominated.

c) **Integrated approaches based on judicious combinations of hydro-agricultural investments and improved NR management practices** (e.g. pasture regeneration, water and soil conservation) can yield positive land and water management impacts and improvements in the living standards of the most vulnerable groups. For example, approaches combining rangeland restoration with improved livestock activities have demonstrated that it is possible to generate real and sustainable impacts both in terms of good land governance and in terms of improving the living standards of rural communities. Also, the rehabilitation or extension of small-scale irrigation schemes and their development through market gardening combining small-scale livestock and fruit trees have a great impact on livelihoods and nutritional status. Similarly, actions that focus on the regeneration of the vegetation cover (areas protected from grazing, assisted natural regeneration) have proven to be relevant and effective. Encouraging these good pastoral management practices is therefore at the heart of the intervention, being essential, after water, for improving the performance of extensive livestock farming systems.

d) **Resilience to climate change.** In addition to measures in the productive area, resilience is also enhanced through diversification of income sources and livelihoods (agricultural and non-agricultural), as well as through the promotion of renewable energy and/or energy efficiency measures.

e) **Income-generating activities** have thus proved to be an appropriate and effective response, particularly through the empowerment of women, to build the resilience of rural populations in a sustainable manner. It is understood that these measures will benefit both rural populations (who will become more resilient to climate change) and ecosystems at the national level.

f) **Youth and women's access to natural resources.** Contrary to what happens in many neighbouring countries, free access to collective resources (such as rangelands, water and land) is a recognized right for members of a territorial community (although with nuances between the North and the South of Djibouti). This constitutes an important asset for the integration of women and young people in the project's activities and the success of the actions targeted at them.

g) **Gender mainstreaming and gender parity.** Efforts in awareness-raising and social structuring have enabled women to be involved in management committees. This has enabled women to participate more effectively and to ensure that their expectations and needs are effectively considered in community investment decisions. The inclusion of women at the level of the community and socio-professional structures is therefore essential to strengthen the impact and sustainability of these investments. Similarly, efforts must be made in favour of young people in order to ensure that investment decisions also meet their expectations and visions for the future. In terms of gender equality actions, lessons can also be drawn from the “Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women” and the “Gender Action and Learning System” developed by IFAD.

h) **The social actions on nutrition and food security** undertaken directly or in partnership with ADDS, the Ministry of Health, WFP and the Ministry of Women and the Family (MFF) (consisting essentially of awareness-raising and information activities on chronic malnutrition, the establishment of relay community agents, the "Mothers Advisors', etc.) have met with strong social support. These programmes have proved to be extremely important and their extension would make it possible to address a wider range of themes and advice,

including the prevention of communicable disease such as the COVID pandemic. In this context, the promotion of small vegetable gardens is an effective means of improving the nutritional situation of the population: tomatoes, sweet peppers, onions, etc. grown by women and which can be produced with limited work and/or water, have proved to be particularly important for improving the diet and the nutritional quality of meals for certain marginalized groups (sedentary pastoralist settlements).

i) The projects already carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAEPE-RH) have demonstrated the need to **strengthen decentralized services** to facilitate the implementation of similar programmes at the regional level (support for the coordination and supervision of activities, and local advisory support for small agricultural producers and herders), but also to enhance the empowerment of the target communities.

j) **Institutional anchoring and project implementation.** To be able to develop the multi-sectoral services required by the intervention, the operational management must be autonomous. This is in view of promoting accountability, efficiency and professionalism during implementation. On the other hand, a 'strong' strategic and institutional anchoring within the MAEPE-RH will be essential to mobilize sub-sectoral and/or thematic skills.

k) **The M&E system.** A permanent and effective M&E system is a necessary condition to ensure sound project management and the achievement of project objectives as well. M&E baseline, gender disaggregated indicators should be identified at project inception through the Baseline Survey. When designing a new intervention, it is necessary to ensure that the required human and logistical resources, the complete and relevant logical framework, baseline data and a M&E manual are available from the project's inception.

Relationship with IFAD PGIRE Project

65. In accordance with AF policy, the AF project functions as a standalone project irrespective of IFAD financing. IFAD parallel financing has been included to highlight the additional resources from IFAD, providing considerably expanded outreach. However, the PROGIRES project will be implemented alongside the IFAD-funded PGIRE project which has similar objectives and was approved by the IFAD Executive Board, September 2020.

66. The IFAD PGIRE project's objective is to improve the sustainable access of rural households to water and rangeland resources, their food and nutritional security and their income, in particular for women and young people. The project will consist of three components, including two technical components, and a project management and public institutional and community strengthening component: Component 1. Improving the availability and efficiency of water management; Component 2. Improving the livelihoods of rural households; and Component 3. Institutional support and community development and project management.

67. The PROGIRES project in its component 1 "Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure", gives priority to the enhanced mobilization of surface water to mitigate the impact of climate change on the rainfall pattern, and reduce the pressure on non-renewable underground water resources. The AF funding will allow optimal mobilization of surface water resources to improve the vegetation cover and the rangelands, as well as to provide more – and more sustainable – water resources for household needs including agriculture. To this end PROGIRES will support the rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure to increase resilience and adapt

to climate change such as: shallow wells, water supply systems, irrigated perimeters, check dams, small dams, water excavation reservoirs, and household cisterns. PGIRE will allow PROGIRES to considerably widen its field of action by taking into account the PROGIRES approach in the field of adaptation to climate change matters. Thus, for the realization of the hydraulic infrastructures mentioned above PROGIRES will engage beforehand in in-depth hydrogeological studies focused on the adaptation of the infrastructures to climate change. These studies will also provide recommendations on strengthening infrastructure to withstand the potential CC impacts. They will serve as models for PGIRE which will apply them to the works it will directly fund.

68. PROGIRES, in its component 2, will support the sustainable management of natural resources through the protection and regeneration of rangelands, as well as advisory activities for pastoralists for an adapted management of livestock to strengthen their resilience to climate change. PROGIRES will support awareness raising actions on improvement of rangelands through, inter alia, awareness raising sessions on natural resources management, and on natural assisted regeneration. It is worth noting that PGIRE will benefit from this action when investing in rangeland management. Indeed, PGIRE will work with pastoralist communities trained by PROGIRES and aware of climate change challenges. In this view PGIRE will come to expand the outreach of the PROGIRES approach on adaptation to climate change of rangeland management.

69. While both PROGIRES and PGIRE will strengthen the resilience to climate change of the targeted population, women and youth in particular, through the creation of income-generating activities enabling them to broaden their sources of income, PROGIRES will, in addition, give priority to women by supporting "Mothers Advisors"[20]. PROGIRES, in the specific context of Djibouti, will provide appropriate support to target women, with a particular emphasis on nutrition education and food security measures.

70. Under Component 3, the PROGIRES will focus on capacity building of the different categories of actors targeted by the project: technical and organizational training of agropastoralists and herders, technical strengthening of decentralized services for sustainable management of water infrastructure, as well as functional literacy training for women. The PGIRE project will benefit from the Adaptation Fund's contribution for the financing of knowledge management actions as well as the implementation of a geo-referenced monitoring and evaluation system.

Targeting and Targeting Strategies

71. **Geographic targeting and beneficiaries.** The project will be national in scope but will operate in specific localities. The choice of intervention sites has been based on four pre-established criteria agreed with the government, namely: (i) existence of untapped surface water resources (actual or potential), in sufficient quantity and quality; (ii) poverty index; (iii) population density or settlement dynamics; (iv) existence of agricultural potential and/or rangelands; plus (v) food security needs. In relation to its overall approach, the project will not only avoid overlapping and distortions in terms of

[20] The "Mother Advisor" is an agent of change by sharing her experience and know-how with other mothers of her community to demonstrate that it is possible to raise healthy children with few resources. She can provide essential services to pregnant and breastfeeding women. She is highly respected and have influence in her community.

approach but will also seek complementarity with actions (completed or in progress) of other stakeholders with a view to maximizing benefits for the target population

72. The Project will operate in the Adwaac, Deydey-Weyn, Medeho catchment areas and to a lesser extent in the Petit Bara/Ambouli and Grand Bara basins (six basins), belonging respectively to the regions of Tadjourah, Ali-Sabieh, Obock, Arta and Dikhil. These areas are characterized by high poverty rates with sites where natural resources are often degraded: the majority of the selected localities are located in these pockets of poverty.

73. In addition, in order to support the deconcentrating of the DHR (funded by PGIRE project) and facilitate agropastoral support, logistical and operational stations will be set up in the north (Tadjourah) and south (Dikhil) of the country. These stations will serve as branches of the Ministry to provide local services for repairs and maintenance operations (preventive and curative) of hydraulic systems and structures, and also to organize agricultural or pastoral support services to be deployed by the MAEPE-RH in support to the project's activities. These two bases will be taken over by the MAEPE-RH after the project as permanent support branches.

74. Indeed, within the framework of the national decentralization policy, the official organization chart of the Ministry of Agriculture, presented in Annex 9, foresees the deconcentrating of its services through the establishment of five Regional Subdivisions (Region Branches) respectively in Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Tadjourah, Obock. The two regional bases will constitute two future permanent Regional Branches of the Ministry. To this end, the technical staff of the DHR currently working at the central level will be deconcentrated to the bases level, as Ministry employees. The Directorates of Agriculture and Livestock will subsequently open offices at the level of these subdivisions. Sustainability is ensured by the fact that the Ministry will take charge of the construction of buildings and the salaries of staff, and that the subsequent operation of the regional bases will be included in the Ministry's budget as an operating budget for the deconcentrated services of the State.

75. The beneficiaries of the Project are the households living in the selected localities, especially women and youth. All these households live in extreme conditions of precariousness and vulnerability to climatic hazards, even if there are disparities in poverty. These observations were reinforced during conversations with the populations and institutional actors met during the mission, all of whom stressed: (i) the fragility of agro-ecosystems based on animal husbandry; (ii) the inadequacy of facilities for the mobilization, management and development of natural resources, particularly with regard to water and rangelands (outdated existing hydraulic infrastructure); (iii) the low productivity of agricultural activities (animal husbandry and crops); (iv) the limited capacity of professional organizations in rural areas; and (v) the weakness of support services for producers.

76. For all the localities, the project will capitalize on what has already been done in other interventions by mobilizing and maximizing the potential of water resources through sound management and development of the resource in the context of climate change. The project will thus strengthen the capacities of households, men/women and young people to cope with climate change through practical training (field schools and demonstrations) and local support in various areas of individual or collective management: technical advice, professional advice and organization, advice on the management of the water mobilized and rangelands, environmental education,

nutritional education and food security, access to social services andIncome-Generating Activities (IGAs),especially for young people and women, for income diversification.

77. Households can be divided into three socio-productive categories**:**

a. **Agro-pastoralists** who have been cultivating horticultural crops for more than a decade and who seek to commercialize a share of their production. They still practice some extensive livestock farming, while seeking to better integrate livestock and crop production by growing fodder crops. The project will strengthen their capacities (technical and organizational) to improve this integration while increasing animal and crop production. To this end, the project will work in close collaboration with other ongoing projects to develop field schools at the level of gardens and pilot plots belonging to experienced agro-farmers. The project will particularly support those who have not benefited from farm support for the development and equipping of their plots.

b. **Settled pastoralists:** former nomadic pastoralists having opted to settle down in order to access basic services (education and health services). Many of them have lost a significant part of their livestock (up to 90%) but continue to pursue their lifestyle as pastoralists using relatively close rangelands, with smaller herds, that are in some cases not viable. They have established themselves in the agro-pastoralist space and are therefore in the process of acquiring some horticultural knowledge (as farm workers). Their access to water and land is mainly limited by a lack of means to invest in the development of a garden (for young people and women). The project will support their organisation and the development of small plots with intensive technical support (advice, supply of equipment) while at the same time helping those who have lost almost all their animals to reconstitute a small herd, compatible with the local rangelands' carrying capacity.

c. **Semi-settled pastoralists:** pastoralists still practicing transhumance for 3-4 months of the year and who have not yet acquired a practical knowledge of agriculture (not having examples in their direct environment). However, they seek to ensure nutritional security for their families who are already settled. While protecting their pastoral activities through pastoral improvements and infrastructure the project will support the establishment of small plots (advice, development, provision of equipment) to improve their food security**.**

78. **Targeting strategy.** By proposing a targeting approach that takes into account the different territorialized socio-productive groups, targeting is intended to be not only more inclusive (leaving no one behind, especially the second group in transition and highly precarious), but also relevant in terms of the support expected from public services. The targeting approach reflects one of the main values of the project, which is to promote inclusive (productive, social, environmental) sustainable development. This type of fine targeting, to reach the poorest households, corresponds to a differentiated implementation, both in terms of communication and support. Detailed socio-economic studies will thus be indispensable at the beginning of implementation to identify the dynamics and evolutionary trajectories of the different socio-productive groups. The financial contribution of the beneficiaries will have to be symbolic and preferably in kind/work force form so as not to exclude them, given their lack of financial means or land. In order to target poor households, women and youth, a participatory socio-economic study will be carried out to establish a socio-economic stratification of the localities targeted by the project and identify those who meet the eligibility criteria for

project activities as follows: (i) existence of water resources (current or potential), in sufficient quantity and quality; (ii) poverty index (iii) population density or sedentarization dynamics; (iv) existence of agricultural potential and / or rangelands; to which has been added (v) a food safety criterion.

79. **A women and youth-sensitive targeting:** In rural areas, women face difficulties in accessing social services, in diversifying income and ensuring balanced nutrition and food security. Many out-of-school and unemployed young people migrate to the cities because of the inadequacy of training to meet the needs of young people and the lack of financial resources. The PROGIRES will pay special attention to women and young people for an equitable access to the benefits of the project. This equity will be guaranteed by the very nature of the interventions. Thus, the entrepreneurial capacities of young people and women will be strengthened through functional literacy, appropriate training, field schools and coaching adapted to the activities they wish to undertake. Emphasis will be placed on diversifying production to meet identified nutritional needs. Women will receive specific support in the areas of health, hygiene, nutrition and food safety.

80. Access to land in Djibouti benefits from the fact that young people and women members of a territorial collective have free access to common resources (such as grazing land, water and land). This represents an important asset for the integration of women and young people in the project activities and the success of the actions intended for them.

Project / Programme Objectives

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

81. The overall objective of PROGIRES is to improve the climate resilience of vulnerable ecosystems and increase the adaptive capacity of rural poor to respond to the impacts of climate change in Djibouti.

82. The specific objectives are to:

- Strengthen the livelihoods of rural households, especially women and young people, in the face of climate change;
- Increase the mobilization of surface water and adapt hydraulic infrastructures to climate change;
- Empower communities for the sustainable management of hydraulic structures and other investments made according to sustainability standards.
- Optimize the use of agricultural water while increasing the productivity of agricultural and pastoral production systems, and the nutritional status of the populations that depend on it;
- Diversify income-generating activities and economic opportunities, in particular for women and youth affected climate change;
- Improve basic services, particularly in the area of nutrition and health, for the rural population, in conjunction with decentralization.

83. The project objectives will be achieved through three components:

- Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructures;

- Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities;
- Capacity building and knowledge management.

Project / Programme Components and Financing

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

For the case of a programme, individual components are likely to refer to specific sub-sets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well-defined interventions / projects.

Table 7 Project components and financing

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs (Adaptation Fund contribution)	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
Component 1. Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure	**Output 1.1.1** Feasibility studies carried out	**Outcome 1. 1** Climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure built and the capacity to mobilize and store surface water increased for groundwater recharge and agro-pastoral production	**2,500,000**
	Output 1.1.2 Climate change resilient surface water mobilization infrastructure built		
	Output 1.1.3 Solar energy equipment installed for water pumping infrastructure		
	Output 1.1.4 Enhanced management capacity for climate-resilient water infrastructure		
Component 2. **Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities**	**Output 2.1.1** Strengthen capacities on improvement of rangelands implemented	**Outcome 2.1** Integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change	**610,000**
	Output 2.1.2 Protection of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration implemented		
	Output 2.2.1 Income-generating activities created	**Outcome 2.2** Improvement and diversification of	**980,000**
	Output 2.2.2 Support to Mothers Advisors carried out		

	Output 2.2.3 Nutrition education and food security supported	income sources and access to basic services	
Component 3. **Capacity building and knowledge management**	**Output 3.1.1** Institutional capacities on natural resources information systems and sustainable natural resources management strengthened	**Outcome 3.1** Capacity building	**251,000**
	Output 3.1.2 Farmers and beneficiaries' capacities to adapt to climate change reinforced		
	Output 3.1.3 Functional literacy for women developed and access to basic services		
	Output 3.2.1 M&E**,** Knowledge generation and dissemination programme implemented	**Outcome 3.2** M&E, Knowledge generated and disseminated	**115,000**
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			**465,000**
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			**4,921,000**
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			**418,285**
Amount of Financing Requested			**5,339,285**

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Table 8 Project calendar

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	June 2021
Mid-term Review (if planned)	June 2024
Project/Programme Closing	May 2026
Terminal Evaluation	December 2027

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. Project Components

Describe the project components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience

84. The overall objective of PROGIRES is to improve the climate resilience of vulnerable ecosystems and increase adaptive capacity of rural poor to respond to the impacts of climate change in Djibouti. It will achieve this by supporting building climate resilient hydraulic infrastructures for the mobilization of surface water, developing activities leading to rangeland regeneration, reinforcing the capacities of the poor rural communities, women in particular, to cope with climate change and increase their livelihoods

85. The project is composed of the following components.

Component 1. Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure

Outcome 1.1 Hydraulic infrastructure built and the capacity to mobilize and store surface water increased for groundwater recharge and agro-pastoral production

86. **Adaptation gap.** Much of the existing water infrastructure was not designed with climate change in mind. Many structures have been damaged or destroyed due to more frequent intense events, such as floods. The scarcity of existing water resources in Djibouti, mainly non-renewable groundwater, makes it necessary to mobilize surface water for human needs and the regeneration of vegetation cover. However, the sustainable management of hydraulic works in an integrated approach requires the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities of communities and stakeholders in charge of water resources, agriculture and animal husbandry.

87. The institutional and technical capacities of DHR, DAF and DESV are limited. Thus, for the DHR, the entity in charge of implementing the global approach of the project, the challenge is mainly related to its capacity to project an integrated vision of hydro agricultural and pastoral investments, taking into account adaptation to climate change, and to deploy a real intersectoral approach during the implementation and monitoring of interventions. In the Djibouti context this implies, on one hand, to deconcentrate the activities and, on the other hand, to get a minimum core of expertise at the DHR level for a sustainable management of hydraulic infrastructures, and to strengthen capacities of the other Departments, DAF and DESV, with the vision of an integrated approach for the most appropriate management of the natural resources in face of climate change.

88. The challenges are therefore to technically master the design of hydraulic works adapted to climate change, to mobilize surface water in different forms to reduce the pressure on groundwater, and to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the sectors concerned with a view to an integrated approach to water management.

Output 1.1.1 Feasibility studies carried out

89. The aim of the feasibility studies is to provide the DHR with a scientific and technical knowledge base to sustainably manage water infrastructure that is resilient to climate change. The main feasibility studies are:

- Hydrogeological studies according to the types of infrastructure (dams, weirs, wells, tanks, ...);
- Socio-economic and environmental studies on the potential for sustainable management of natural resources (water and soil) to meet the different specific needs of the targeted populations (farmers, agropastoralists, pastoralists);
- Studies on accompanying measures to strengthen capacities of the Management Committees (water users' associations) and DHR technicians to sustainably manage the infrastructure.

90. These studies have two main objectives: 1) To design climate-resilient developments that preserve water and soil resources and make rational use of them, so as to improve the availability of water for domestic and agricultural (irrigation and livestock) use and to increase the productivity of irrigated land; (2) To promote integrated and sustainable management of water resources through the development and dissemination of appropriate techniques and measures for adapting to climate change, combating improper water use practices in irrigation and the substitution of polluting and expensive diesel fuel by solar energy.

91. More specifically, the aim is to draw up a technical, economic, social and environmental feasibility study for each sub-catchment area of the selected hydraulic installations. The study at the catchment area level will aim at: the creation/rehabilitation of hydraulic infrastructures (dams, weirs, wells, tanks, ...); the social and economic development of natural resources (water and soil): the intensification and diversification of irrigated agricultural production, livestock watering and the supply of drinking water to thirsty settlements; the introduction of accompanying measures: strengthening the capacities of the Management Committees (water users' associations), training of DHR technicians and those who will be assigned to the two regional bases.

92. It is important to stress that these studies will allow the collection of essential and valuable data that has never been collected systematically by the DHR before. For each watershed, the study will facilitate : the gathering of existing baseline studies and data analysis (topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, pedology, geology, ...); the collecting of socio-economic data (settlements, demography, agricultural activities, livestock and other existing production systems); the assessment of the potential of surface and groundwater resources and their current uses; existing developments (surface and groundwater mobilization works, boreholes, wells...) and their management/exploitation mode; inventory of investments planned by other projects/programmes in the sector (dikes, weirs, sub-surface dams, retaining dikes, irrigated perimeters, shallow wells...).

93. The elaboration of these studies will be based on the involvement of all the potential actors identified at the central and regional levels and will ensure that the gender and youth aspect will be taken into account through priority areas of intervention, such as access of women and young people to resources, agricultural services, training on agricultural activities and participation in the Water and Land Management Committees;

94. Finally, the studies will make it possible to collect key environmental and baseline information at the catchment basin level: identification and description of the various parameters of the natural environment: land use, soil characteristics, landscape, hydrology, hydrogeology, climatology, fauna and flora, impacts of each structure, etc.

Output 1.1.2 Climate change resilient surface water mobilization infrastructure built

95. **Check dams.** These permeable structures are designed to facilitate water infiltration into the ground, minimize the loss of fertile soil and protect downstream areas from the most severe impacts of flash flooding. Their purpose is to reduce the velocity of flood water flow and thus increase the infiltration of water into the groundwater and deep aquifers. In addition, slowing down the flow will increase alluvial deposits along the watercourses (decrease in slope along the impact section of the weir).

96. These structures will be located in the beds of watercourses, no more than 3 m high, and will be designed in gabion and sometimes extended by fuse-plug dikes if the length of the watercourse is significant. The structures will be reinforced upstream (on fragile and unstable banks) and downstream (weir scour dissipation basin), depending on the water flow in the river.

97. Several rivers will be prioritized for groundwater recharge interventions and the sites to be selected will be defined by the feasibility study to be drawn up in the first year of project implementation, which will be fully financed by the Adaptation Fund (see outcome 1.1), on the basis of a multi-criteria analysis: importance of the sub-catchment area, water resources to be mobilized, geology, infiltration zones, captured groundwater, presence of exploited wells/boreholes, socio-economic data, economic and environmental impacts.

98. The Adaptation Fund will enable the construction of 4 structures to increase the volume of groundwater recharge. Groundwater availability in Djibouti is severely affected by climate change. If well managed, rainwater can be an alternative source. However, harvesting it by creating an infrastructure for wider use needs management for sustainability. Djibouti has some positive experience of floodwater harvesting works contributing to the regeneration of vegetation. This is the case in the spreading area of the Kalou wadi (Dorra region). This structure is watering a forest of about 50 ha of well-developed acacia trees and feeds an excavation reservoir with a capacity of 8000 m3. This type of structure contributes to the regeneration of the vegetation cover, the fight against erosion and slows down desertification.

99. **Floodwater harvesting works.** As part of the project, the Adaptation Fund will finance the entire cost of one spate irrigation structure on a site to be selected on the basis of a technical-socio-economic comparison of several sites to be proposed by the Project Management Unit. The comparison will be carried out by a consultancy firm, to be selected competitively, and the population benefiting from the work must validate the choice of the selected site. The structure will ensure the control of flood waters and the diversion of a flow towards the spreading area. The diverted water will be spread, following the natural slope of the land, on agricultural land to be planted with forest plantations (native species).

100. The spate irrigation structure will consist mainly of:

- A weir: built perpendicularly to the bed of the watercourse, with a height of between 2 and 3m;
- A dissipation basin: the construction of the weir in the bed of the watercourse will introduce disturbances into the normal flow regime and will generate an excess of energy to be dissipated. This dissipation must be ensured without erosion of the

stream bed downstream of the structure, which could affect its stability. The protection of this downstream portion will be ensured by a dissipation basin to reduce the discharge velocity to a value compatible with downstream bank stability. The basin will be protected by riprap or gabions;

- A diversion intake to divert the flood flow towards the inlet channel;
- A relief channel located just at the level of the diversion intake and whose role is to evacuate the bedrock material so that it does not fill the upstream part of the intake.
- Flushing openings levelled as low as possible; their invert is set at the lowest level of the minor stream bed;
- An inlet channel (fill/flush) for the diverted water towards the land application area;
- A subsidiary network of small canals to direct and distribute the water over the spreading area.

101. **Household cisterns**. The creation of household cisterns, with a storage capacity of 100 to 150m^3, is aimed at storing surface water resources collected by surface runoff. These structures will collect rainwater drained by a micro watershed. The tanks' sites will be selected on the basis of a multi-criteria analysis in the framework of the technical studies to be prepared in the first year. The objective is to construct 12 water cisterns likely to cover the domestic needs of 180 beneficiary families and the watering of their livestock, if necessary. These works will contribute to the increase of water resources for domestic and agricultural use and to coping with climate change. With regard to gender women will be able to spend time on other activities. Young girls will have more time for training and participation in community activities.

102. **Water retention dikes.** These dikes will make it possible to retain part of the river flood water or surface water from a micro-basin. They are made of earth of variable dimensions, depending on the site chosen, with a height of between 3 and 5 m, and a length not exceeding two hundred metres. The storage capacity of a reservoir depends on the size of the micro-watershed and the climatic characteristics of the region. This capacity could be of the order of 50,000 m3. The design and dimensional characteristics of the two retaining dikes to be built or restored will be defined by the technical studies to be carried out in the first year of the PROGIRES

103. **Sub-surface dam.** The construction of a sub-surface dam is an innovative action in the region. This type of structure is intended to mobilize a proportion of the water resources stored in the underground of a river just upstream of the dike. The mobilized water will be used for mixed (domestic and agricultural) purposes. The volume of water captured depends on the topographic conditions (slope of the watercourse), the geological conditions (materials constituting the subsoil of the bed of the watercourse, the porosity of the environment...) and the depth of the impermeable substratum at the level of the watercourse bed. To the dike will be added:

    - A storage reservoir with a capacity of 30 m^3, which will be located downstream of the dike, on a site set on a lower level than the dike, thus allowing a gravity flow between the two structures;
    - An adduction between the dike and the reservoir;
    - A sluice gate on the pipeline.

104. **Shallow wells.** A surface well is a method for capturing water that has infiltrated into the underground surface layers. Unlike the artesian well, which takes water from deep aquifer reserves, the surface well collects infiltration water.

105. The Adaptation Fund will finance the construction of 4 shallow wells. The choice of well sites will be defined on the basis of local hydrogeological prospecting of the water tables to be tapped and according to their water potential. The mission has already identified the existence of two groundwater sources with high water resources: (i) the first one along the Doboley stream just a few kilometers from the city of Ali Sabieh, where several farmers have dug traditional wells (non built-up holes), on the left bank of the stream for garden irrigation; and (ii) the second one is located on the left bank of the Dag-Wen river in the region of Assomo in Ali Sabieh. Socio-economic surveys and analysis of the two aquifers' assessments will help define priorities for the choice of sites for the planned wells. These wells would have a variable depth, depending on the water table catchment level and its specific flow rate, but would not exceed 12 m; the diameter of the wells is generally around 2 m.

106. **Water excavation reservoirs**. The project foresees the construction of 2 water excavation reservoirs. Impluvium reservoirs are medium-sized water retention structures, of the artificial pond type, which consist of an excavation protected by a dyke made of material from the excavated material and equipped with a sediment settling basin and a weir at the entrance of the reservoir. They are installed on unsalty to low-salt silty-clay soil in the depressions. Reservoirs are open-pit, four-slope excavations designed to collect and store 8,000 to 20,000 m3 of runoff water. The intake sill, which represents the most fragile part of the structure, will be reinforced to withstand the force of the floods and will be designed to reduce the entry of sediment into the reservoir. The durability of the structure will thus be increased.

107. Excavation reservoirs are investments that are valued by pastoral households, as they allow secure access to water during a substantial part of the year, while avoiding the risk of excessive pressure on the fodder resources of the rangelands. They also preserve underground water resources by avoiding the need for drilling.

108. **Rehabilitation of water supply systems.** The objectives of extending the existing water supply systems are: (i) to improve the living environment of the water-stressed rural population by facilitating access to drinking water that is of satisfactory quality (safe and of good quality); (ii) to meet water requirements for livestock watering; and (iii) to prevent forced migration in the event of drought.

109. In spite of the efforts made by the Rural Hydraulics Directorate in creating, extending and rehabilitating water supply systems in rural areas, there is still a need in this area. Shortcomings in infrastructure for close drinking water supply have been recorded in some communities. In order to maintain and improve the living conditions of the rural population in these settlements, drinking water supply infrastructure is essential. The Adaptation Fund will finance the rehabilitation and extension of two existing networks in order to make drinking water available to new beneficiaries and to alleviate the conditions under which rural women have access to it: 1) The existing network in the locality of Balho (Tadjourah): the extension will make it possible to supply several settlements (100 households and a herd of around 2,000 head of cattle) located 5 km from the locality. These villages are supplied from a standpipe located close to the borehole, which is currently inoperative (deteriorated equipment) and a rehabilitation project has already been selected; 2) The network in Dorra: the extension will provide drinking water to rural groups (sedentary livestock farmers) located 3 and 4 km from

the locality. These groups comprise about 200 households with their livestock (about 2000-3000 heads).

110. It is worth noting that the activities planned under this outcome respond to the "Axis II: preventive treatment" of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, in particular its objective concerning the increase of water resources.

Output 1.1.3 Solar energy equipment installed for water pumping infrastructure

111. In Djibouti, water is pumped mainly by thermal pumping. In addition to the negative impact on the environment, in relation to climate change, the crucial problem in the Djiboutian context is security of access to water. Rural areas are not always regularly supplied with fuel oil because of the poor state of roads and trucks. To this must be added the very high price of fuel, which considerably increases the cost of water supply.

112. The PROGIRES will introduce the use of renewable energy for the water pumping at the level of various water structures: retention dikes and shallow wells. The use of solar energy will also be supported in the context of the rehabilitation of irrigated perimeters. Indeed, productive irrigated perimeters can only generate the expected impacts (increase in production and improvement of farmers' incomes) when they are equipped with functional and reliable water supply. The general observation of hydraulic irrigation systems shows, for example, the total interruption of exploitation of the water mobilized by the Kourtimaley dam due to the high cost of thermal pumping, and irregular supplies. These observations guide the type of actions to be adopted for sustainable management and efficient use of water resources in the collective areas to be rehabilitated. The Adaptation Fund will support the use of solar energy in replacement of fuel pumps in 8 locations. This will at the same time provide adaptation benefits (through more secure and cheaper supply of water) and reduce GHG emissions from diesel fuel.

Output 1.1.4 Enhanced management capacity for climate-resilient water infrastructure

113. The PROGIRES will secure the operationalization of the specialized and pluridisciplinary team which will comprise: 1 Rural Engineering expert and a technician, 1 hydrogeologist and 1 hydrogeological technician, 2 maintenance technicians, 4 mechanical assistants and an expert in Integrated Water Resource Management. With regard to the needs in terms of national expertise this represents the minimum of technical personnel for the maintenance and the management of the hydraulic infrastructures planned. In this framework the Adaptation Fund will strengthen the technical capacity of the personnel recruited, in complement to the existing staff at the DHR level, providing allowances for the duration of the project. The Adaptation Fund will equip the DHR with management software (digital modelling tools for exploited aquifers, GIS, etc.) to enable DHR engineers to improve their knowledge of the balance of exploited aquifers (control of renewable resources balances / foreseeable annual withdrawals) and the efficiency of their services. The PROGIRES will provide for the training of DHR technicians and those to be assigned on the bases to preventive and curative maintenance of the systems to be designed and constructed with funding from the Adaptation Fund.

114. Within the framework of a participatory approach to water infrastructure management, PROGIRES will support the technical training of the Water Holes and Rangelands

Management Committees: training on climate change adaptation issues, organization and management of hydraulic infrastructures and technical assistance. This innovative action is essential to ensure the sustainability of the project, and is in line with same actions carried out by previous projects, especially PROGRES and PRODERMO. To achieve the objectives, the project will call upon technical assistance (specialist in rural development for a period of 24 months).

Component 2. Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities

Outcome 2.1 Integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change

115. **Adaptation gap.** The impact of climate change on pastoral resources is significant. Many groups that depend on winter grazing are already extremely vulnerable and forced to migrate to Sudan due to the degradation of pastures, worsened by increasing population pressure. During the extreme droughts of the 1990s, the average reduction in rainfall was close to 100 percent. The severe drought of 2008 affected 340,000 people and caused the loss of 50-70% of livestock. Due to climate change and the severe degradation of rangelands, the nomadic population tends to become sedentary. In terms of household profiles there are agro-pastoralists, sedentary pastoralists and semi-sedentary pastoralists. In this transition phase, where the poorest nomadic populations are trying to settle and develop some agricultural activities, the challenge is to be able to both increase the resilience of pastoral ecosystems and maintain ecosystem services, and to support these populations in developing new sources of income through the development of resilient agricultural activities adapted to climate change, and the creation of income-generating activities, especially for women and young people.

116. The priority localities are located in the basins and sub-basins of Awdaac, Deydey-Weyn, Medeho as well as in the basins of Petit Bara/Ambouli and Grand Bara, in the 5 prefectures selected (Tadjourah, Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Arta, and Obock). These areas are characterized by high poverty rates in sites where natural resources are highly degraded.

Output 2.1.1 Strengthen capacities on improvement of rangelands implemented

117. With regards to pasture management, training will specifically relate to resting and regeneration management, soil fertility practices and technologies, efficient water use and adequate plant protection, firewood and improved stoves in the context of climate change. Training and capacity-building methods will be determined during the design and may include farmer field schools, field demonstrations and scaling up of successful experiences by cooperatives and kitchen gardens operating in the region. Special attention will be given to promoting the natural assisted regeneration in the region.

118. It is foreseen to organise 15 awareness raising sessions on natural resources management (3000 people trained). The technicians recruited will be trained in pastoralism and zootechnics management and they will have succeeded in transmitting basic knowledge to the auxiliaries and monitors. 15 awareness raising sessions will also be organized on natural assisted regeneration and defensive practices (3000 people trained), starting from the first year. These training sessions will also deal with the issue of planting the cactus in groves and cutting the cactus paddles to serve them to the animals at the trough, starting in the second year. In the regions where Medicago will

be sown, technicians will conduct awareness sessions and demonstrations on the use of the cactus and Medicago, starting from the second year. Training on the collection of medicago seeds and their treatment will be given to the beneficiaries and to the auxiliaries and monitors from the second year and repeated every year. One study tour will allow the exchange of experience. It is thus expected to reach more than 3,000 people (1500 men and 1500 women, including 1500 young people) at the end of the information, awareness-raising and demonstration/training sessions.

Output 2.1.2 Protection of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration

119. Maintaining and making pastoral development systems more productive and sustainable is a key priority for the government. In order to preserve and improve the potential of the rangelands, the project proposes to carry out actions to enclose and regenerate plant cover (assisted natural regeneration), as well as fodder parcels.

120. To achieve this, it is essential that pastoralists be involved at every stage of the project. To this end, 12 Local Steering Committees will be strengthened or, if necessary, established, a conflict resolution mechanism adopted as well the grievance mechanism detailed in Annex 4.

121. The PROGIRES will facilitate the realization of a participatory agro-pastoral diagnosis on each site. This diagnosis will serve as a baseline for the elaboration of Water and Rangeland Management Plans (SAHP), a key tool for the project's budget programming. The Local Steering Committees/Water and Rangeland Management Committee will have an essential role in the preparation of the SAHP and the good management of the rangelands and the investments made, to deal with conflicts and ensure sustainability of the actions. The Local Steering Committees/Water and Rangeland Management Committee will also be in charge of ensuring the proper operation and regular maintenance of hydraulic works and pastoral developments. The members of the committees will be designated by the direct beneficiaries of the work/arrangement and must include at least 30% women.

122. For actions to improve rangelands, it is the pastoralists' associations that will decide to put part of their rangelands in defence (no access to the land) or have them practice assisted natural regeneration (ANR).

123. ANR will be carried out by direct seeding with local species (herbaceous and woody), which presents a better cost/benefit ratio under local conditions and allows for better plant resistance. The project will promote local supply of fodder seeds to provide income opportunities for women's and youth associations, encourage the preservation of seed-supplying plant beds and promote local ecotypes.

124. The sowing of degraded pastures by direct sowing of local species (woody and herbaceous) on areas managed through water and soil conservation techniques will primarily benefit women and young people, and will help conserve local seed ecotypes while providing incentives for the protection of individual seed producers.

125. Inermis cactus plantations near settlements will provide an additional forage resource. Medicago cultivation will be introduced in areas where rainfall is equal to, or greater than, 200 mm. It is proposed to seed 250 ha in degraded rangelands.

126. In total, the rangelands protection and regeneration will concern approximately 4 800 ha ha of degraded rangelands. Regeneration will be the result of (i) anti-erosion and water

conservation work; (ii) direct sowing of local species (woody and herbaceous); (iii) assisted natural regeneration (ANR); the planting of smooth cactus and the sowing of medicago over 5 years in areas where rainfall is equal to or greater than 200 mm. The improved rangelands will produce around 200 kg of dry matter (DM) per ha.

127. This project has a strong biodiversity dimension as it responds to several priorities set out in the National Strategy, namely:

- Axis I of the National Strategy: Curative and emergency treatments (by conserving the potential through defensive measures and In-situ revegetation)
- Axis II: Preventive treatment (through sustainable livestock farming)
- Axis IV: Mentality change (through information and awareness raising activities on sustainable natural resource management and assisted natural regeneration)

Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services

128. **Adaptation gap.** In the project area, women do a significant part of the agricultural work, particularly in agriculture and breeding, but also in handicraft activities. Women and young people face many constraints, of which the main ones are: (i) lack of financial means and limited access to credit; (ii) very limited access to technical support and assistance; and (iii) illiteracy. Mainly geared towards women and youth, most of the activities supported by PROGIRES will seek to (i) build capacity for job creation and income generation, (ii) facilitate access to basic social services, in particular functional literacy and health and (iii) enhance community and individual know-how in nutrition and food security.

129. **Gender benefit.** Through these actions, the PROGIRES aims to create additional employment and income-generating opportunities for women and young people. Income-generating activities (IGAs) will focus on the poorest areas with nutritional insufficiency, food insecurity and market access constraints, particularly with regard to vegetable production, livestock products and related activities. Functional literacy programmes and technical and organizational training will enable marginalized populations, women and youth, to acquire the basic skills and technical know-how that will enable them to effectively and sustainably manage these IGAs.

130. The IGAs selected will contribute to:

- Generate income for women and young people that allows them to meet other needs: food, medicine, care, education, etc;
- Create new employment opportunities for women and youth;
- Contribute to the improvement of nutrition and food security;
- Reduce losses of agricultural products (milk, vegetables, fruits) by reducing losses in quantity and quality (through market access, storage, processing and conservation).

Output 2.2.1 Creation of income-generating activities

131. The Project will finance IGAs developed by cooperatives or other associations that meet the criteria set by the project. A prior socio-economic analysis and technical diagnosis will be carried out by a socio-economic expert specialized in the field of economic projects. This expert will be recruited by the Project and will support the project team for the duration of the project. This expert will accompany the project leaders in the

identification of opportunities, the elaboration of business plans, the launching and development of activities up to marketing.

132. The selection of IGAs will be made according to the economic potential and opportunities of each locality. Priority sites will be those with production, development and market access constraints. However, for a matter of equity, each locality will have at least one IGA. All the beneficiaries will receive support and advice in technical, organizational and marketing matters necessary to develop their activities. Convergence between IGA-literacy activities will be encouraged. The content of functional literacy will be oriented on IGA thematic areas such as: organization of cooperatives; nutrition - food security and health - hygiene.

133. The potential IGAs identified during the design mission are grouped and planned in the table below. However, this list is not definitive, other IGAs may be added to it subject to proof of cost-effectiveness. The first year will be used to identify and develop the first business plans and to organize the project leaders. Priority IGAs would be those where the IGA holders have know-how in addition to training and coaching. Coaching will take place throughout an entire IGA cycle (upstream/downstream) and will continue over another cycle if necessary.

Table 9 First list of selected IGAs

IGA	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Identification and studies	**1**					
Tinted mats		**1**	**1**			
Basic mats		**1**	**4**			
Beekeeping			**2**			
Nurseries and seed production		**2**				
Improved bags and coin purses		**1**	**3**		**1**	
Goat breeding Association				**5**		
Vegetable production gardens				**3**	**5**	**2**
Other					**1**	**3**
Trainings and coaching	←	—	—	—	→	

134. The modalities for accessing to each IGA will be as follows: (i) 5 beehives per member household of a cooperative of at least 5 households; (ii) a handicrafts workshop will require a group (association or cooperative) of at least 20 households; (iii) nurseries

and vegetable production gardens will require 3 households per garden; (iv) four goats per household for a group of 5 households.

135. The Project will support successful IGA projects by investing in:

- Infrastructure: rehabilitation or even small extension of existing buildings, upgrading of sanitary compliance when necessary;
- equipment: manual machines (if there is no electricity), equipment and tools according to the nature of the IGA;
- technical and organizational training as well as guides and manuals for the management of IGAs;
- Support and technical advice from the creation to the marketing.

136. In order to enable IGA project holders to make a contribution (investment participation or establishment of a working capital fund), the project will examine the possibility of bringing them closer to the community mutual benefit funds set up by the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family and UNFPA. The project will seek convergence in the field as soon as it is launched. The IGA beneficiaries will be supported for establishing partnerships with other institutions involved in development or with private individuals for commercialization. They will also be encouraged to participate in various fairs and exhibitions to sell their products.

137. Overall, the IGAs will target 800 IGA holders, i.e. 4,800 beneficiaries. It is expected that at the end of the project, the most marginalized women and youth will be able to create and sustainably manage economically profitable activities.

138. All measures relating to access to social services (functional literacy activities, support to Mother Advisors, raising awareness on hygiene and communicable diseases, nutrition education and improving food security) will be subcontracted to the National Union of Djiboutian Women (UNFD) through a convention, given their demonstrated success in supporting poor rural women in youth through past projects (by IFAD and others).

Output 2.2.2 Support to Mothers Advisors carried out

139. The PROGIRES will finance training and equipment for about 50 Mothers Advisors[21]. They will provide local coaching on reproductive education and awareness of hygiene and transmissible diseases, with a particular focus on the current COVID-19 epidemic. The approach based on the Mothers Advisors is relatively innovative insofar as the involvement of the traditional birth attendants make it possible to facilitate behavioural change in a traditional and conservative society without upsetting their ancestral customs and practices. In addition, MAs will be responsible for raising women's awareness on the fight against female genital mutilation (FGM) practices.

140. The PROGIRES will finance the trainers' training, the training of the Mothers Advisors as well as the provision of their equipment (kits and stocks of the necessary disposable supplies). The PROGIRES will also finance the duration of the accompaniment and will also support the trainers with communication tools.

[21] The Mother Advisors in Djibouti are agents of change. They are dedicated individuals who accompany a woman through all of the stages of motherhood - from conception and pregnancy to birth and during the decisive first years of a child's life.

141. The MAs will mentor and provide services to more than 7,000 women. To achieve this objective, the project will fund technical assistance (one specialist in gender and nutrition for a period of 24 months).

Output 2.2.3 Nutrition education and food security

142. Nutrition education and gardening sessions for food production will target 2500 female and male beneficiaries. Culinary demonstration sessions will target 200 beneficiaries, mainly women. At the end of the project, women and men will be better able to ensure food security and quality nutrition for their families, especially children.

143. The Adaptation Fund will finance 50 nutrition and health awareness sessions, 40 culinary demonstration sessions and provision of 40 Cooking Demonstration Kits, as well as the inputs for the realization of kitchen gardens.

Component 3 Capacity building and knowledge management

Outcome 3.1 Capacity building

144. **Adaptation gap** Strengthening the public sector's management capacities in the water and agriculture/livestock sub-sector is a major challenge to ensure efficient and sustainable management of water resources, within the framework of an integrated approach involving other sectors (such as agriculture, forestry, livestock, environment) and also producers/livestock farmers/pastoralists and their respective organizations. For the public sector, the challenge is essentially to strengthen the technical capacities of the staff of the MAEPE-RH's operational directorates, whether they are in charge of water (DRH and DGT), agriculture and forests (DAF) or livestock (DESV), at both central and decentralized levels.

145. For DESV, the entity in charge of support to livestock and pastoralism, the lack of capacity in pastoralism and management of extensive livestock systems is evident, both at the central level and at the level of field services. Historically focused on animal health issues, DESV has only one animal genetics specialist, a zootechnician but no pastoralists, while at the field level mainly veterinarians operate with the support of auxiliaries (e.g. to carry out vaccination campaigns).

146. As far it concerns the DAF, the entity in charge of agricultural intensification, the operational and technical constraints are also very important. A virtual absence of budget for the Directorate means that it can be considered dormant.

147. The reinforcement of the capacities of producers/pastoralists and their respective organisations is also an imperative to ensure the sustainability of actions (for water management as well as rangelands management).

Output 3.1.1 Institutional capacities strengthened

148. The PROGIRES will finance the technical reinforcement of DHR staff and technicians as well as permanent upgrading. DESV and DAF services will also benefit from capacity building actions. To this end, the PROGIRES will finance external technical assistance through international expertise providing technical advice: an international expert specialized in integrated water resources management, and an international expert

specialized in climate change. This complements the support provided to the Government under Output 1.1.4, that is directly related to the delivery of Outcome 1.

149. It is also planned to equip the DHR with management software (digital modelling tools for exploited aquifers, GIS, etc.) to enable DHR engineers to improve their knowledge of the balance of exploited aquifers (control of renewable resources balances / foreseeable annual withdrawals) and the efficiency of their services. Strengthening knowledge and skills of technicians through training cycles organized by the PMU is thus a substantial component of the Project.

150. In addition, the project will strengthen food security and early warning systems (information, monitoring of the agro-pastoral campaign, seasonal forecasts) by financing the acquisition of small weather stations installed in rural areas. This action will be complemented by the development of effective communication systems and will inform live weather programs on radio stations in local languages.

Output 3.1.2 Farmers and beneficiaries' capacities to adapt to climate change reinforced

151. The Adaptation Fund will finance capacity building actions for farmers, both at the technical level (environmentally friendly farming techniques, rational use of water, adaptation to climate change) as well as at the organizational level. The creation or formalization of groups or associations will be encouraged. The Project will finance, in particular, the training of cooperative members in management and other topics of direct interest to cooperatives. Awareness-raising actions will also be undertaken in the direction of the Regional Development Councils, Prefectures and Sub-Prefectures of the project area.

152. In order to carry out these actions, the Adaptation Fund will support capacity building for the staff of the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry and the acquisition of teaching materials.

Output 3.1.3 Functional literacy.

153. The PROGIRES will finance functional literacy activities aimed mainly at women and young people who have left school prematurely (500 people in total): 400 women and 100 young people will have their capacities enhanced and will be able to read and write in order to better manage micro-enterprises and optimize the impact of the Project's actions.

154. Functional literacy will be achieved through a set of themes such as: (i) hygiene and health awareness, with a focus on prevention of COVID-19 transmission; (ii) water-related diseases; (iii) environmental education; (iv) technical bases for the production and processing of agricultural products; and (iv) the basics of entrepreneurship and IGA management.

155. In addition, the Project will carry out sensitization sessions on hygiene and transmissible diseases for the benefit of 1500 female and male beneficiaries, with a particular focus on COVID-19. At least 50 awareness sessions will be organized at community level to sensitize men and women on water-related diseases, hygiene practices, the relationship between hygiene and health, transmissible diseases and their impact on human health. The project will fund local experts with adequate training to conduct these sessions.

156. The UNFD will be responsible for the health and hygiene awareness sessions within the framework of the convention that will be established with the project.

157. This outcome 3.1 will contribute to the achievement of the National Biodiversity Strategy's "Axis III Support for positive dynamics and post-project management" through CSOs and rural communities capacity building for sustainable natural resource management.

Outcome 3.2 Monitoring & evaluation and Knowledge management

Output 3.2.1 M&E, Knowledge generation and dissemination programme implemented

158. Knowledge management is an essential part of the project and will be closely linked to the M&E System. As such, the Project will carry out a baseline survey at the beginning of the project, to serve as a benchmark for all future activities. The baseline survey will provide an information base against which to monitor and assess an activity's progress and effectiveness during implementation. The Project will collate project monitoring data, analyse and produce reports. The Project will develop GIS capacity and will build a georeferenced database of water resources, initially focused on the project area. The Project will compile and synthesize information and data and coordinate the production of a diverse range of information products (reports, maps, etc.) and will develop communication materials like project briefs, brochures, short articles and press kits to promote the project and ensure the visibility of the Adaptation Fund. The Project will support development of knowledge/communication materials for targeted users/audiences such as tools/guides. The knowledge management programme will also contribute to the preparation for learning events and workshops and for carrying out dissemination of publications as appropriate. The KM programme will undertake case studies on lessons learnt from measurement of impact, sectoral/thematic issues on adaptation to climate change, land degradation and the preservation of biodiversity, and analysis of actions of the PROGIRES.

B. Environmental, Social and Economic Benefits

Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

159. With respect to the PROGIRES, it is important to underline the complete convergence of its objectives with the recommended adaptation measures formulated in the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC and in the INDC. Indeed, the Second National Communication recommends promoting integrated water resource management, which is defined as "a process that encourages the coordinated development and management of water, land and associated resources in order to maximize the resulting economic and social well-being in an equitable manner, without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems". With regard to INDC's adaptation measures the PROGIRES will directly address 4 out of its 5 objectives: 1) reducing vulnerability to drought;2) improving

access to water; 3) Protecting biodiversity; and 4) Reinforcing the resilience of rural populations.

160. The overall objective of the Integrated Water and Soil Resources Management Project – (PROGIRES) is to sustainably improve the living conditions of poor rural households and the resilience of ecosystems to climate change in rural areas. Within this framework, the design of the PROGIRES has fully taken into account the issue of adaptation to climate change, both in terms of sustainable management of natural resources and in terms of strengthening the poor rural population's resilience to climate change. Analysis of the activities planned in the 3 components (Improving the availability and efficiency of water management, Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities, and Capacity building and knowledge management) show that all the project activities and measures are within the framework of climate, environmental and social risk mitigation in the face of climate change.

161. With regard to the project beneficiaries are the entire households living in the villages and camps in the 26 selected localities, especially women and youths. All these households live in extreme conditions of precariousness and vulnerability due to climatic hazards. The project will use beneficiary surveys to target the most vulnerable and most affected by the risks of water shortage. In addition, the project indicators will be gender-specific, notably because the vast majority of women are still subject to gender inequalities and still have little access to economic resources and opportunities.

162. The project will be also developed in the framework of the 15 ESP Principles of the Adaptation Fund, which are as many safeguarding principles in environmental and social matters. The project has been screened against the 15 ESP of the Adaptation Fund and mitigation measures has been identified when needed, in view of fully comply with the AF requirements in terms of environmental and social safeguards. The detailed ESMP of the PROGIRES is presented in the Annex 4.

163. The project components will contribute significantly to economic benefits and will transform livelihood systems and in a sustainable manner the quality of life in the project area.

164. **The first component** will mobilize surface water and will significantly improve the availability and quality of water for agricultural needs and increase livestock production. The project will ensure greater longevity of the hydraulic infrastructures by designing hydraulic infrastructures adapted to climate change, as well as by training local users associations to the management and maintenance of such infrastructure.

165. **The component 2** will strengthen farmers and agropastoralists to resting and regeneration management, soil fertility practices and technologies, efficient water use and adequate plant protection, firewood and improved stoves in the context of climate change. The economic improvements of rangeland will be addressed by, notably, organizing training sessions for beneficiaries, dealing with the issue of planting the cactus in groves and cutting the cactus paddles to serve them to the animals at the trough. Training on the collection of medicago seeds and their treatment will be also provided. More than 3,000 people (1500 men and 1500 women, including 1500 young people) are expected to be reached at the end of the information, awareness-raising and demonstration/training sessions.

166. to preserve and improve the potential of the rangelands, the project will carry out actions to enclose and regenerate plant cover (assisted natural regeneration), as well as fodder parcels. Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) will be carried out by direct seeding with local species (herbaceous and woody), which presents a better cost/benefit ratio under local conditions and allows for better plant resistance. The project will promote local supply of fodder seeds to provide income opportunities for women's and youth associations. The sowing of degraded pastures by direct sowing of local species (woody and herbaceous) on areas managed through water and soil conservation techniques will primarily benefit women and young people, and will provide incentives for the protection of individual seed producers. In total, the rangelands protection and regeneration will concern approximately 4 800 ha of degraded rangelands.

167. **Under outcome 2.1** the project will support the populations in developing new sources of income through the development of resilient agricultural activities adapted to climate change, and the creation of income-generating activities, especially for women and young people. Income-generating activities (IGAs) will focus on the poorest areas with nutritional insufficiency, food insecurity and market access constraints, particularly with regard to vegetable production, livestock products and related activities. Functional literacy programmes and technical and organizational training will enable marginalized populations, women and youth, to acquire the basic skills and technical know-how that will enable them to effectively and sustainably manage these IGAs. The IGAs selected will contribute to: Generate income for women and young people that allows them to meet other needs: food, medicine, care, education, etc.; Create new employment opportunities for women and youth; Reduce losses of agricultural products (milk, vegetables, fruits) by reducing losses in quantity and quality (through market access, storage, processing and conservation).

168. **The component 3** will contribute to economic benefits by strengthening the **Farmers and beneficiaries' capacities to adapt to climate change, both at the technical level (**environmentally friendly farming techniques, rational use of water, adaptation to climate change) and organizational level (formalization and/or strengthening of local groups or associations).

Table 10 Correlation between project interventions and climate change adaptation measures

Project Intervention	**Social/Environmental Risk Factors/**	**Project's response**
Component 1: Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure		
Outcome 1. 1 Climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure built and the capacity to mobilize and store surface water increased	**Environmental** Scarcity of water resources Rangeland degradation Desertification	- Integrated Water Resources Management" approach from a watershed management perspective - Construction of shallow wells, infiltration & recharge sills, retaining dikes, sub-surface dams and water excavation reservoirs

for groundwater recharge and agro-pastoral production	**Climatic** Droughts Intense floods	- Carrying out geophysical and hydrogeological studies prior to infrastructure construction - Feasibility studies of the planned hydraulic works and infrastructures and those to be rehabilitated - Construction of floodwater spate irrigation structures to regenerate the vegetation cover, reduce bank erosion and recharge the water table. - Use of solar energy for pumping
	Social Decrease in access to drinking water for the most vulnerable groups Decrease in income due to climatic hazards	- Construction of drinking water supply systems - Construction of shallow wells for drinking water needs for people and animals - Construction of household cisterns
	Economic	- Improve the availability and quality of water for agricultural needs and increase livestock production - Ensure greater longevity of hydraulic infrastructures that are resilient to climate change
Outcome 1.2 Enhanced management capacity for climate-resilient water infrastructure	**Environmental** Deterioration of structures and equipment leading to water losses	- Creation of two regional bases for the maintenance of hydraulic equipment
	Social Reduced access to drinking water due to frequent failures of pumping systems and faulty water supply networks	- Decentralization of DHR, DAF and DESV services, in order to be closer to the needs of the population.
Component 2. Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities		
Outcome 2.1 Integrated management of agro-pastoral systems	**Environmental** Rangeland degradation	- Protection of rangelands - Regeneration of the vegetation cover, - Forage reserve creation (fodder bank) - Seeding of rangelands

adapted to climate change	**Social** Poverty, Low resources Lack of capacity	- Advice and capacity-building on best agricultural practices and natural resources management techniques in the face of climate change - Support for the development of Farmers' Organizations
	Economic	– Economic improvements of rangeland by the organization of training sessions for beneficiaries, on resting and regeneration management, soil fertility practices and technologies, efficient water use and adequate plant protection, firewood and improved stoves in the context of climate change
Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services	**Social** Low income No access to basic services Food insecurity	- Functional literacy for women and men - Reinforcement of the know-how of some 50 advisory mothers - Creation of vegetable gardens for family consumption - Cooking demonstrations to improve food and nutrition security - Training in meat drying techniques and in the processing and preservation of vegetables and fruits
	Economic	- Creation of IGAs, especially for women and young people (agro-pastoral products, handicrafts, fruit and vegetable preservation and processing, service cooperatives, etc.). - Facilitation for market access of artisanal, agricultural and rural products
Component 3. Capacity building and knowledge management		
Outcome 3.1 Capacity building	**Environment** Lack of technical support to local actors in the field of agriculture and livestock farming Low capacity Lack of monitoring of hydraulic infrastructures and works	- Reinforcement of the decentralized support services of the DAF and DESV for the benefit of producers and breeders, - Strengthening the technical capacities of agro-pastoralists to cope with climate change - Establishment of a database on water works

	Social Weakness in the organization of communities	- Strengthening the technical and organizational capacities of community organizations - Institutionalization of informal community groups.
	Economic	- Farmers and beneficiaries' capacities strengthened (environmentally friendly farming techniques, rational use of water, adaptation to climate change) - formalization and/or strengthening of local groups or associations

C. Cost-effectiveness

Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

169. Djibouti is one of the countries most seriously affected by drought. In addition to the very arid climate, the level of rainfall has been below 50% of the usual level since 2005. The significant drop in rainfall has led to droughts, the effects of which primarily affect the most vulnerable populations, namely nomads and semi-nomads in rural areas. Renewable water resources are estimated at 300 million m³/year and only 5% contributes to groundwater recharge while surface water is only observed during high floods. Often exposed to climatic hazards (periods of severe drought (every 4 years on average) which can be followed by torrential rains and floods (every 10 years on average), drinking water supply conditions are very difficult throughout the country, particularly in rural areas. The country is thus heavily dependent on groundwater sources that are often overexploited and have high salinity (covering about 95% of these needs). In this context the cost-effectiveness of the project, which is mainly aimed at the mobilization and sustainable management of surface water, is then obvious when compared to the current situation. The cost-effectiveness can be analysed through the three components of the Project.

170. **Component 1.** The Project will enable the sustainable use of available water and existing hydro-agricultural infrastructure by improving the productivity of agricultural or pastoral activities (market gardening, integration of livestock and pastoralism) with the aim of improving food and nutritional security of rural households and the resilience of ecosystems. To this end, the feasibility studies integrate the climate change dimension in the design of hydraulic works, by strengthening hydraulic works in the face of increasing aggressivity of floods and runoff water. At the same time, the Project will strengthen the capacities of public utilities in water resource management for efficient management of water systems, including the establishment of a database on the country's water infrastructure.

171. The priority given to the mobilization of surface water to meet the needs of the population, for livestock and the improvement of the vegetation cover of rangelands, is a valuable contribution to the preservation of the groundwater, which is often non-renewable and overexploited. To ensure maximum effectiveness of the action relating to groundwater recharge, the Project will select the most appropriate sites from a

hydrogeological point of view while giving priority to areas with high surface water potential, including overexploited aquifers.

172. **Component 2.** The Project will take up the major challenge of developing an integrated approach oriented towards rational and sustainable use of water resources, instead of increasing extraction from non-renewable sources. Thus, the integrated management of agro-pastoral areas goes hand in hand with the sustainable management of ecosystems, as well as the improvement of the living conditions of the populations, especially women and young people, through the creation of employment opportunities. The cost-effectiveness ratio of the project is positive thanks to the synergies that are created between the various socio-economic activities and the actions for the sustainable management of the environment in the face of climate change.

173. **Component 3**. The added value of this component relies on capacity building and knowledge management. In terms of capacity building the main objectives are : 1) to strengthen the technical capacity of the public services (DHR, DAF, DESV) at central and local level) so that they deploy a coherent and complementary approach with regard to water resource management. The Project will provide technical trainings as well as appropriate tools, such as GIS, for an efficient management of hydraulic infrastructures; 2) to strengthen the capacities of community based organisations and public services responsible for water, livestock and crop farming to take the lead in implementing local planning instruments (*schémas d'aménagement hydraulique et pastoral, SAHP*), participatory and inclusive management of natural resources and hydraulic installations, with due considerations of climate risks. Knowledge management will allow sharing experience and capitalizing on success stories. The KM programme will undertake case studies on lessons learnt from measurement of impact, sectoral/thematic issues and analysis of actions of the PROGIRES.

174. **Cost-effectiveness.** The PROGIRES and the IFAD-financed PGIRE (already approved) will have a common management structure to avail economies of scale, even though the two projects remain fully relevant if taken separately. Cost-benefit efficiency is expected from improved coordination and communication, use of common procurement and supervision procedures. In concrete terms, PGIRE and PROGIRES will share costs for key positions within the PMU, the contribution of PGIRE to the shared execution costs amounting to USD 414,000, as per the table below.

Table 11 Shared execution costs between PROGIRES and PGIRE

Costs	Unit	Quantity	Percentage IFAD cost share	Standalone fixed costs. (IFAD cost-share)
PMU Salaries				
Project Coordinator	Person / year	6 years	56%	72,000
Sr. Procurement Officer	Person / year	6 years	50%	42,000
Travel allowance	Person / year	6 years	81%	44,000
M&E Manager	Person / year	6 years	59%	58,000

Costs	Unit	Quantity	Percentage IFAD cost share	Standalone fixed costs. (IFAD cost-share)
Assistant M&E Manager	Person / year	6 years	50%	18,000
Operating costs				
Travel allowance for Project Officer	Lumpsum / year	6 years	82%	47,000
Vehicles	Lumpsum / year	6 years	85%	115,000
DSA team 2 pers.	Lumpsum / year	6 years	60%	18,000
Sub-Total				**414,000**

175. **Quantifiable Benefits.** As shown in the table below, the cost-effectiveness of the Adaptation Fund project is present throughout all the project's components and activities. The PROGIRES will help address some of the most pressing concerns facing Djibouti in terms of the necessary and essential water harvesting infrastructure, reduced water availability, increase hardship, degrading soils, desertification, a lack of knowledge as to what pastoralists are able to do to improve their livelihoods, reduce erosion and protect their soils from land degradation and inevitable desertification as well as critical health and sanitation for women that reduce their overall vulnerability.

Table 12 Quantifiable benefits

Component	Cost (USD)	No. of Beneficiaries	Losses Averted / Benefits Generated	Alternative to Project
Component 1. Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure	2,500,000		• Domestic water vulnerability will be reduced through the construction of shallow wells and household cisterns for drinking water needs for people and animals. • Climate vulnerability will be further reduced by water harvesting through the construction of infiltration & recharge check dams, water retaining dikes, sub-surface dams, and floodwater spate irrigation structures to regenerate the vegetative cover,	Without the Adaptation Fund project, prevailing vulnerabilities to extreme drought will persist. Urgent needs in water harvesting to better equip the climate-vulnerable rural poor will remain unmet leaving vulnerabilities to climate change unaddressed and people water poor. The most vulnerable will remain unable to collect water through shallow wells for human and animal consumption. Without the AF interventions communities

Component	Cost (USD)	No. of Beneficiaries	Losses Averted / Benefits Generated	Alternative to Project
			reduce bank erosion and recharge the water table. • The introduction of energy-saving solar equipment installed in on dams, irrigated perimeters and shallow wells.	will not have the required capital or technical expertise to ensure essential water harvesting capacities that would otherwise help ensure ground water regeneration and improved climate-resilient livelihoods.
Component 2. Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities	1,590,000	**Output 2.1.1** 4000 (2000 men, 2000 women, 2000 young)	Environmental sustainability and climate resilience will be ensured through the training and capacity building of 4000 beneficiaries in pasture management, on resting and regeneration management, soil fertility practices and technologies, efficient water use and adequate plant protection.	The Adaptation Fund will support the capacity building of the climate-vulnerable rural poor which is essential for their long-term climate resilience. Without the project the most vulnerable will continue to practice unsustainable pasture management practices that exacerbate their climate-vulnerability. Soil fertility techniques, efficient water use practices and adequate plant protection measures will not be learned.
		Output 2.1.2 **N/A**	• Sustainability will be ensured through training on sustainable soil management practices that will improve soil fertility, the efficient use of water and adequate plant protection in the context of climate change. • 970 ha of degraded rangelands will be made more climate-resilient: 200ha will be protected against erosion with provided with water conservation activities; 120ha will be sowed with indigenous woody and herbaceous species; 200 ha will be	Without adaptive AF investments, climate change will continue to have extreme adverse impacts on pastoral resources. Extreme drought events have historically caused the loss of 100% of rainfall in the '90s and up to 70% of all livestock in 2008. Without improving the resilience of pastures to climate change the vulnerabilities of the livelihoods of the most vulnerable to extreme weather events will persist.

Component	Cost (USD)	No. of Beneficiaries	Losses Averted / Benefits Generated	Alternative to Project
			made more resilient through sustainable management practices and natural regeneration (RNA); 300ha consolidated through the planting and 250ha through the planting medicago in areas where rainfall is equal to or greater than 200 mm. • Project activities in sustainable rangeland management will result in improved climate-resilience with a production of around 200 kg of dry matter per ha.	
		Output 2.2.1 4,800 (3,000 women, 1,800 men, 2,400 youth)	4,800 women men and youth will be supported with demand-driven climate-resilient alternative incomes generating activities.	The business as usual scenario will see unsustainable behavioral patterns persist and the climate-vulnerable rural poor continue to be disproportionately dependent on the highly climate-vulnerable natural resources. Technical and financial capacity required to set up alternative generating incomes will continue to be lacking. Women are already one of the most vulnerable to climate change and will continue to suffer from a lack of knowledge of basic hygiene practices that put their lives further at risk. Without PROGIRES, vulnerable mothers will not receive essential training as well as critical kits, stocks and necessary medicines to further reduce their vulnerability to climate change.
		Output 2.2.2 7,000 women	7,000 women will receive training basic training in reproductive education and awareness of hygiene and transmissible diseases. Awareness will also be raised against the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM).	
		Output 2.2.3 4,850 women, 2,150 men, 3,480 youth	More climate-resilient climate-vulnerable rural poor through improved food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable women and children.	

Component	Cost (USD)	No. of Beneficiaries	Losses Averted / Benefits Generated	Alternative to Project
				Without the project, training and awareness will also not be imparted with regards to improved food security and nutrition leaving the most vulnerable at increased risk of a climate event.

D. Strategic Alignment

Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

176. Djibouti has defined an overarching framework for its national development: "Djibouti Vision 2035". It is the first long-term strategic reflexion conducted in the country since its independence, defining a vision for the country's national future, and formulated as a response to the identified challenges, aspirations and needs of the population. The Accelerated Growth Strategy and Promotion of Employment (SCAPE) is the first operational deployment of the "Djibouti 2035 Vision" and covers the 2015-2019 period. SCAPE has been be implemented on a five-year planning cycle. However, the next five-year Plan has not yet been approved.

177. PROGIRES, is in line with the third pillar of the Djibouti Vision 2035, "A diversified and competitive economy", and will particularly contribute to the achievement of the three cross-cutting themes of Djibouti Vision 2035, which are: i) Promoting the status of women and reducing gender inequalities; ii) Strengthening youth policy; and iii) Optimizing the use of natural resources and preserving the environment. With regard to the SCAPE the Project

178. With regard to the SCAPE the Project is addressing 4 of its 9 priorities:

- **Alleviating extreme poverty**: PROGIRES target the poorest regions and will support the most vulnerable groups, women and youth in particular, through income generating activities (IGAs);
- **Reduce inequality and gender**: PROGIRES promote gender equality by strengthening women capacities, by supporting their involvement in decision making processes at local level, as well as by providing them a specific support for the creation of economic activities.
- **Resolve the question of water by addressing the issue of chronic water supply deficit at the national level**: PROGIRES contribute to this objective through, notably, the building of family cisterns as well as the rehabilitation of water systems supply;

- **Prepare for projected climate change impacts**: it corresponds to the overall objective of the PROGIRES which is to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and the resilience of local population to climate change.

179. In the rural sector the National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security (PNIASAN, 2016-2020) constitutes the strategy document for the sector. Its overall objective is to ensure access for all Djiboutians to the food they need for a healthy life. This overall objective is broken down into two specific objectives: (i) building capacity for the prevention and management of cyclical crises; (ii) creating conditions for structural food security, within the framework of development policies and strategies, closely linked to the Sustainable Development Policy. The PNIASAN is composed of two components, namely: Water and Sanitation; and the Primary Sector. Several Action Programs are part of the PNIASAN. The activities of PROGIRES comply directly with the following PNIASAN's action programs:

- **Sustainable Food Security in the regional framework, with a particular attention paid to the nutritional improvement of the population**: PROGIRES, in its Component 2.2, foresee activities on nutrition education and food security, including the support to Mothers Advisors;
- **The mobilization of water resources for hydro-agricultural development**: to this end the PROGIRES Outcome 1.2 aims at building climate change resilient surface water mobilization infrastructure (such as recharge check dams, small dams, household cisterns, floodwater spate irrigation structures, shallow wells built, water excavation reservoirs);
- **Support for vulnerable groups**: PROGIRES target some of the vulnerable groups identified in the PNIASAN, by supporting nomadic livestock and support for agro-pastoralism, mainly through the Outcome 2.1 (Integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change) and the outcome 3.1 (Capacity building).

180. The Project is also in line with national strategies for adaptation to climate change. The national adaptation priorities which have been defined for 2035 are broken down into multiple strategies. The PROGIRES address directly the following Djibouti adaptation to climate change's priorities:

- Reducing vulnerability to drought;
- Access to water;
- Protecting biodiversity; and
- Reinforcing the resilience of rural populations.

181. In this spirit, the PROGIRES project fully meets the climate change adaptation solutions formulated in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). In particular, it meets the following NAPA recommendations:

Water resources

b. Promote appropriate actions for the development and management of surface waters Agriculture

a. Introduction of adapted fodder species to fill the food gap caused by recurrent droughts

b. Promote the development of diversification to strengthen the adaptive capacities of rural communities.

Livestock

a. Multiplication of seed perimeters of species that are drought resistant, salt tolerant and of good forage quality.
b. Promote the development of fodder reserves in areas with degraded soils and in endorheic plains.

Promote genetic improvement of local breeds to improve resistance to physiological stress caused by climate change".

182. In addition, the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Djibouti (INDC, 2015) reflects both the country's political will to participate in the worldwide reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and the scope of its adaptation needs. Within this framework, it is worth mentioning that PROGIRES is in line with the INDC priority mitigation measures related to reforestation with sylvo-pastoral practices, and with the adaptation measures related to improving water access, through building family cisterns and rehabilitating water systems supply.

183. As Party to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Djibouti elaborated its National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAP) as the key instrument to implement the Convention. The NAP spell out the practical measures to be taken to overcome Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) in specific ecosystems and the corresponding roles and responsibilities of different actors. The NAP has the two overall objectives: i) the fight against desertification; and ii) the fight against poverty.

184. The PROGIRES meet the two NAP objectives through the sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure, the adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and the enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities. Indeed, PROGIRES has the same concerns as the UNCCD: to combine operational actions for the sustainable management of natural resources with income-generating activities, in order to fight poverty and achieve food security for the populations, and thus reduce the pressure they exert on scarce natural resources.

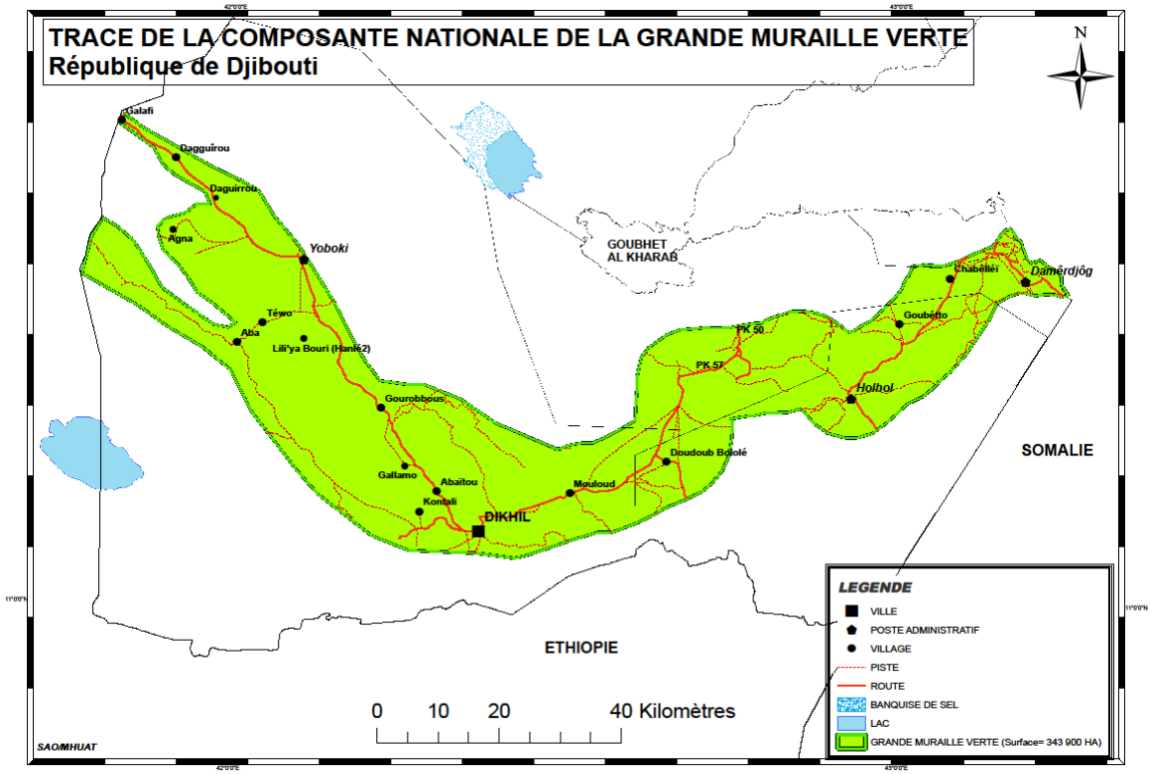
185. In this context, the UNCCD will mainly contribute to the achievement of the SDG 15 "Life on Land", and specifically its target 15.3 "End desertification and restore degraded land"[22]. The project will collaborate with the Ministry of Environment, in its capacity as National UNCCD Focal Point, by regularly providing all the necessary information on the actions taken to tackle land degradation by the project, so that the Ministry takes them into account in its assessment of Djibouti's achievement of the 2030 LDN objectives.

186. PROGIRES will also contribute to the implementation of the Great Green Wall in Djibouti. **The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI)** is a pan-African initiative for the restoration and sustainable management of land with the objective of combating land degradation and poverty. The Government of Djibouti joined the Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall (PAGGW) on June 17, 2010 and

[22] SDG 15.3:" By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world."

developed a strategy and action plan for the implementation of the Great Green Wall in 2011[23]. The plan defines the GGW action area as shown below.

Figure 5: Location of the National component of the Great Green Wall- Republic of Djibouti



Source: The Djibouti Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Great Green Wall.

187. The objectives of the GGW Strategy and Action Plan in Djibouti are to: 1) In the short and medium term: (i) conserve, restore and develop biodiversity and soils; (ii) diversify farming systems; (iii) meet domestic needs and increase income through the promotion of income-generating activities; (iv) improve/install basic social infrastructure; 2) In the long term : (i) improve carbon sequestration capacities in plant cover and soils; (ii) reverse migration flows towards restored areas; (iii) improve the living conditions of the local communities. At the request of the PAGGW each member country must review and update its action plan. However, the area of action will remain unchanged.

188. The activities planned by PROGIRES are in line with the GGW Action Plan objectives, both in the short term (conserve, restore and develop biodiversity and soils; increase income through the promotion of income-generating activities) and in the long term (improve carbon sequestration capacities in plant cover and soils; improve the living conditions of the local communities).

189. At the geographical level, PROGIRES activities will be developed in 3 regions partially covered by the Great Green Wall: Dikhil, Arta and Ali Sebbieh. Collaboration will be

[23] MUET. 2011. The Djibouti Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Great Green Wall.

established with the Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development/Sub-Directorate of the Great Green Wall so that the activities of PROGIRES are taken into account as a contribution to the implementation of the GGW in the action zone of the GGW.

190. As part of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Djibouti adopted in 2017 the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Program for Biodiversity. This document defines 5 areas of intervention to meet the objectives of the CBD which are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

191. The shared finding is that biodiversity is collapsing and that there is an emergency situation because of the following factors: 1. recurrent droughts; 2. water shortage; 3. Overgrazing; 4. deforestation for fuel wood and charcoal; 5. lack of knowledge on the role of biodiversity, its importance for rural livelihoods.

192. The PROGIRES design considered all of these anthropomorphic and climatic factors that exert exacerbated pressures on natural resources and the living conditions of rural populations. This is why the planned actions that will be developed under the project are in line with the different priority areas of action identified by the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, as indicated in the table below:

Table 13 Correlation between the PROGIRES activities and the priority axes of the Strategy and the National Action Plan on Biodiversity

Strategy Focus	PROGIRES planned measures	PROGIRES Outcomes
Axis I: Curative and emergency treatments	– Conserving the potential: defensive measures – In-situ revegetation	Outcome 2.1
Axis II: Preventive treatment	– Increase Water Resources (mobilization of surface water) – Sustainable livestock farming	Outcome 1.2 Outcome 2.1
Axis III: Support for positive dynamics and post-project management	– CSO and rural community capacity building for sustainable natural resource management	Outcome 3.1
Axis IV: Mentality change	– Information and Awareness Raising – Training	Outcome 2.1 Outcome 3.1
Axis V: Mainstreaming and adaptation	– Integrated natural resource management – Data collection	Outcome 2.1 Outcome 3.1
Transversal programs (TP) Sustainability	– Dissemination of good practices	Outcome 3.3

193. Cross-cutting and gender-specific activities are in line with the Government of Djibouti's policies and strategies. Thus, these activities, depending on their nature, contribute to several axes:

(i) Activities relating to access to social services are in line with Vision 2035, the gender policy and strategy and the PNIASAN. They are aimed at reducing the gaps between men and women in terms of all social indicators (in particular, literacy, child and maternal health) and improving living conditions through access to drinking water, improving knowledge of health and hygiene;

(ii) The establishment (training, equipment) of advisory mothers will help in reducing traditional ancestral practices, in particular female genital mutilation (FGM), which is still practiced in Djibouti. These activities thus contribute to the policy and efforts of the Ministry of Health and civil society, led by the UNFD and supported by international organizations (EU, UN-Women);

(iii) Activities related to nutritional education (awareness-raising and conducting workshops for the processing and conservation of agricultural products and the improvement of animal and plant production through IGAs, plot development) will contribute to the national nutrition policy for the period 2020-2030 and the 2035 vision;

(iv) IGAs as well as agricultural plot development activities, agricultural training and technical advice will contribute to the gender strategy and policies developed by the MFP, ADDS, promoting the economic empowerment of women and men to enable them to have equitable access to natural resources and project benefits;

(v) Strengthening organizational, literacy and support capacities will enable women to reach decision-making positions in community and professional organizations, which will help to develop women leaders capable of advocating for equality and equity for sustainable development.

194. Finally, the project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030): Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 2: Zero Hunger; Goal 5: Gender Equality; Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production; Goal 13: Action on Climate Change.

E. National Technical Standards and Environment and Social Policy

Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

195. With regard to national technical standards and environmental and social policy the project will comply with applicable domestic and international law, notably with the Environmental Code (Law No. 51/AN/09/6, 1st July 2009) and the relevant decrees taken in application of the Law n°93/AN/95/3rd L of 4 April 1996 on the Water Code.

196. **The Environmental Code.** The most important legal text concerning the environmental policy in Djibouti is the **Law No. 51/AN/09/6 L, establishing the Environmental Code.** In its Chapter VII - "Environmental Integration Mechanisms", the law defines the content of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which must essentially include:

- An analysis of the basic environmental conditions of the project site;
- A description of the project;
- The environmental impacts of the project and measures to eliminate, reduce or mitigate negative impacts on the environment and public health;
- An estimate of the cost of implementing measures;
- An environmental management plan;
- The findings of a public hearing.

197. Two implementing decrees are worth mentioning as they directly concern the Project activities They are as follows:

- **Decree No. 2001-029/PR/MHUEAT,** on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures. These procedures require environmental impact assessment, including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), for all activities likely to cause negative effects on the environment. The Environmental Impact Assessment, including the Environmental and Social Management Plan, is mandatory for the allocation of an environmental permit by the Ministry of the Environment. The Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure includes at least: i) an analysis of the initial state of the site and its environment, ii) a description of the project, iii) a study of the changes which the project is likely to cause and the measures envisaged to eliminate, reduce or compensate for the negative impacts of the activity on the environment and health, iv) the cost of these measures before, during and after completion of the project, v) the drawing up of an environmental management plan, vi) a public hearing.
- **Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT** on the protection of biodiversity defines the animal and plant species that are endemic or endangered in Djibouti. According to this text, the removal or uprooting of endangered or endemic plant species is prohibited. Similarly, the removal of trees without prior authorization from the MHUEAT is prohibited.
- **The Water Code.** It must be underlined that the DHR, the PROGIRES implementing entity, is legally in charge of the implementation of the decrees implementing the Water Code, as well as the examination of authorization requests and the filing of declarations related to the Code, in coordination with the Republic Commissioners of the Districts and Regional Councils. This circumstance will ensure that all project activities will be carried out in compliance with the law and regulations. The decrees enacted pursuant to the Water Code are the following:
- **Decree n°2000-0033/PR/MAEM** relating to the protection perimeters of water abstractions for human consumption; According to this Decree, in order to guarantee the security of drinking water supply, the conservation of the quality of surface or ground water is ensured by the establishment of immediate and close protection perimeters around water abstractions for human consumption. The consistency and delimitation of these perimeters is made in accordance with this decree. In addition to the immediate protection perimeter, a close protection perimeter, defined at least as a square of 200 meters on each side, centered on the water catchment site, may be established by the same declaratory act of public utility.
- **Decree n° 2000-0032/PR/MAEM** taken in application of Law n°93/AN/95/3rd L of 4 April 1996 on the Water Code, relating to procedures for declarations, authorizations and concessions. According to this Decree the removal and use of water (groundwater or surface water) from the public water supply domain for non-domestic purposes by means of any installation or work must be declared to the

water authority if the removal capacity is greater than one (1) cubic metres per hour, whether groundwater or surface water. No work may be carried out in the bed or above a watercourse or joining it, whether or not it modifies its regime, no diversion or withdrawal of water from the public domain with a flow exceeding 10 cubic metres per hour, in particular for groundwater, in any manner whatsoever and for any purpose whatsoever, by removing it temporarily or permanently from its course or deposit, may be carried out without authorization granted by decision of the Commissioner of the Republic taken after investigation and after the opinion of the technical services, following a request for.

198. At the social level, as mentioned in the ESMP, the project must comply with the requirements relating to the safety of workers in accordance with ILO Convention No. 62 insofar as they are applicable to the project.

F. Duplication with other funding sources

Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

199. There is no duplication with other funding sources but, in contrast, opportunities for building partnerships. Several donors, such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the European Union, are contributing to building resilience to climate change and food insecurity in rural and peri-urban areas. The following table shows the priority areas for action by Djibouti's main financial partners.

Table 14 Priority areas for donor action

Donors	Governance and management	Political Governance	Energy	Water and sanitation	Education and welfare	Agriculture/Food Security	Health	Primary Sector	Housing	Roads	Infrastructure	Urban Development	Telecommunication
AfDB	▲		▲	▲		▲							
European Union			▲	▲		▲							
IMF	▲												
World Bank			▲	▲	▲								
FAO						▲							
WFP						▲							
UNDP		▲			▲		▲						
AFESD			▲	▲				▲	▲				
IBD			▲		▲					▲			
KFAED											▲		
AFD				▲								▲	
USAID					▲		▲						
CHINA										▲			▲

Source: BAD

200. In the fields of water/sanitation and Agriculture/Food security, it should be noted that the Ministry of Agriculture has set up an Office for Donors projects coordination (Bureau de Gestion des Projets - BGP), under the direct responsibility of the Secretary General. His role is to ensure the coordination of all the projects supported by Donors and implemented under the responsibility of the Ministry. In this framework, the PROGIRES activities were checked by the BGP and validated by the Secretary General with a view to avoiding any duplication. In addition, at the implementation level, the PROGIRES PMU will be located at the level of the Ministry, under the overall responsibility of the Secretary General. The following table presents the main projects currently coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Table 15 Summary of Donors funded projects coordinated by the MAEPE-RH

Sector	Name of the project Duration	Regions of operation	Total Project cost	External financing		
				Amount	Partner	Type of financing
Water	Water and Soil Management Program **(PROGRES**) **Duration: 2017-2024**	Arta Dikhil Tadjourah	17,05 M USD	12 M USD	IFAD World Bank	**-** Lawn (5,7 M) **-** Grant (6,3 M)
	Projet d'Appui à la Résilience des Populations Rurales de Djibouti **(PARPR)** **Duration: 2017-2020**	Ali Sabieh Arta Dikhil Tadjourah Obock	14,2 M €	14,2 M €	European Union	Grant
	Projet de Construction du Barrage de l'Amitié **(WEAH P17)** **Duration: 2014-2022**	Arta	17,5 M €	17,5 M €	Turkey	Grant
Water and Sanitation	Projet d'Alimentation en Eau Potable et d'Assainissement en milieu rural et des centres secondaires des régions de Tadjourah, d'Arta et d'Ali Sabieh **(PAEPARC)** **Duration; 2013-2021**	Ali Sabieh Arta Tadjourah	6,715 M UC	5,964 M UC	African Development Bank (AfDB)	- Grant FAD (3,5 M) - Grant RWSSI (2,464 M)
	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Development Program in the Horn of Africa **(PRSDMSD/ Phase I)** **Duration: 2014-2020**	Arta Ali Sabieh Dikhil Tadjourah Obock	11,4M UC	10,7 M UC	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Grant

Sector	Name of the project Duration	Regions of operation	Total Project cost	External financing		
				Amount	Partner	Type of financing
Multisectoral	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Development Program in the Horn of Africa **(PRSDMSD/ Phase III)** **Duration: 2016-2021**	Ali Sabieh Arta Dikhil	12,65 M UC	11,5 M UC	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Grant
	Support to the Resilience of the Rural Population (PARPR) **Duration : 2019-2023**	Arta Ali Sabieh Dikhil Tadjourah Obock	14, 2 M USD	14,2 M USD	European Development Fund (FED)	Grant
	Project for Strengthening Livelihoods and Reducing the Vulnerability of Pastoral Communities in the Republic of Djibouti **(PRMSRVCP /DRY LAND)** **Duration : 2013-2020**	Ali Sabieh Obock	13,97 M USD	10 M USD	Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	- Lawn IDB (5 M) - Lawn Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (5 M)
	Regional Fund for Drought Resilience Building **(FRRRS/KFW)** **Duration: 2018-2022**	Dikhil	4,4 M USD	4 M USD	German Development Bank (KFW)	Grant
	Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (RLACC) **(RLACC/GEF)** **Duration: 2016- 2019**	Arta Ali Sabieh Dikhil Tadjourah Obock	5,07 M USD	5,07 M USD	Global Environment Facility (GEF	Grant

201. Under the overall coordination of the MAEPE-RH, the PROGIRES will benefit from the ongoing projects presented below. Some are planned to end in 2020 and the others are still ongoing.

Contribution of the ongoing projects to PROGIRES

Name of the project Duration	Regions of operation	Contribution to PROGIRES
Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Development Program in the Horn of Africa **(PRSDMSD/ Phase I)** **Duration: 2014-2020**	Arta Ali Sabieh Dikhil Tadjourah Obock	PROGIRES will build on the PRSDMSD's experience in the development of anti-erosion works in watersheds and spreading areas, as well as on the creation of specific IGAs (in the poultry sector through the construction of and equipment for poultry houses, and the acquisition of laying hens)
Project for Strengthening Livelihoods and Reducing the Vulnerability of Pastoral Communities in the Republic of Djibouti **(PRMSRVCP /DRY LAND)** **Duration : 2013-2020**	Ali Sabieh Obock	This project was locally implemented in areas (Daasbyo and Khor Angar) other than the PROGIRES action zone. However, PROGIRES will draw lessons from the results of the PRMSRVCP in terms of creation of IGAs, particularly the construction of community chicken coops and the promotion of sewing for women (acquisition of sewing machines and subsequent training of women).
Friendship Dam Construction Project **(WEAH P17)** **Duration: 2014-2022**	Arta	This major hydraulic structure, 270 meters long and 35 meters high, has a total water capacity of 14 million m3. It will be the primary means of protecting the capital from the frequent flooding of the Ambouli wadi and of ensuring the capital's drinking water supply. PROGIRES has not planned any activities in the area of the dam.
Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in rural areas and secondary centers in the regions of Tadjourah, Arta and Ali Sabieh **(PAEPARC)** **Duration; 2013-2021**	Ali Sabieh Arta Tadjourah	**PAEPARC** plans to build household cisterns in Tadjourah (Bouya, Dambarro, Diri), Ali Sabieh (behidely), and Arta (Wea, Karta, Layta). PROGIRES will take into account these constructions in the location of the planned household cisterns.
Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Development Program in the Horn of Africa **(PRSDMSD/ Phase I)** **Duration: 2014-2020**	Arta Ali Sabieh Dikhil Tadjourah Obock	The ADB-funded project is a nationwide project. It is particularly active in two watersheds where PROGIRES will be active: The Beyya-Dader and Dedey Weyn watersheds (Ali-Sabieh region), PROGIRES will work with the AfDB, under the coordination of the MEAPE-RH (the General Secretariat of the MAEPE-RH coordinating the two projects) to ensure that actions are complementary (for the construction of retaining dams and/or recharge works for small watersheds, as well as the
Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods	Ali Sabieh Arta	

Name of the project Duration	Regions of operation	Contribution to PROGIRES
Development Program in the Horn of Africa **(PRSDMSD/ Phase III)** **Duration: 2016-2021**	Dikhil	development of irrigated perimeters, and kitchen gardens. PROGIRES will work with the AfDB, under the coordination of the MEAPE-RH (the General Secretariat of the MAEPE-RH coordinating the two projects) to ensure that actions are complementary (for the construction of retaining dams and/or recharge works for small watersheds, as well as the development of irrigated perimeters and kitchen gardens). As the ADB project is nearing completion, PROGIRES will also benefit from its experience in the above-mentioned areas, as well as the actions in favor of women, such as the establishment of small units for the conservation/processing of agricultural and livestock products.
Regional Fund for Drought Resilience Building **(FRRRS/KFW)** **Duration: 2018-2022**	Dikhil	This project aims to: (i) Strengthen the production systems of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists; (ii) Diversify livelihoods; and (iii) Improve the drought resilience of communities, in the Ethiopia-Djibouti border areas. The corridors covered: 1) Siyyarou / Yaguer; 2) Gamarri / Amailé / Dakka / Gobaar / Eyla, and 3) Sankal / Bakari / Galangalayta, are not in the PROGIRES zone of action. However, the KFW funded project has similar objectives to those of PROGIRES. It will therefore be very useful to build a partnership with this project so as to exchange experiences on the improvement of rainwater harvesting, the rehabilitation and improvement of rangelands management, the implementation of soil and water conservation measures, as well as the support of alternative sources of income.

202. It is worth mentioning the recent implementation (November 2020) of the GEF-funded UNDP project "Sustainable management of water resources, rangelands and agro-pastoral perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed of Djibouti", executed by the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment (MHUPE) through the Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development (DESD). The GEF contribution is of USD 3,215,068, with a total co-financing of USD 13,520,000**.** The overall objective of this project is to develop an integrated model for the restoration of agropastoral ecosystem services in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed to reduce land and water degradation, improve self-sufficiency in basic living needs of vulnerable rural communities and create conditions to enable its replication.

203. **PROGIRES** will collaborate closely with this project, which has part of the same objectives, but limited to one watershed: the governance framework and capacities for the integrated management of watersheds and land use, the strengthening of water

management committees, as well as the management of rangelands through the development and implementation of water resources management plans.

204. As IFAD is the implementing entity for PROGIRES, this project has been conceived to contribute to the country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP). The COSOP is the framework for making strategic choices about IFAD operations in a country, identifying opportunities for IFAD financing and facilitating management for results. Analysis of rural poverty and target group profiling – with gender and youth perspectives – lays the foundation for country portfolio development. Targeting and gender issues are identified from secondary data sources, previous IFAD-supported projects, key informant interviews at the national level, and specific background studies when necessary. In the COSOP, targeting and gender considerations should be elaborated in the presentation of the country context, IFAD's strategic framework for the country, as well as in the Annex on potential target groups, their priority issues, and how the country program might address them (including disaggregation by sex, age, and indigenous status, where appropriate). With regard to Djibouti, the overall goal of the COSOP 2019-2024 is to sustainably improve the climate resilience and living conditions of poor rural households. It has two complementary and interdependent strategic objectives (SO):

- SO 1: natural resources, especially water, are sustainably utilized and managed to ensure their resilience to climate change.
- SO 2: effective and resilient production systems are widely adopted to improve food and nutrition security.

205. These two strategic objectives will be achieved through a series of mutually reinforcing interventions financed by IFAD, namely: (i) two ongoing programmes – the Programme to Reduce Vulnerability in Coastal Fishing Areas and the Soil and Water Management Programme; (ii) a proposed programme on integrated Water Resource Management (PGIRE).

206. The PROGIRES, as a parallel financing, is conceived within the COSOP framework and will contribute to the achievement of the above strategic objectives. The complementarity of the different IFAD interventions in the country is a key factor to achieving the COSOP strategic objectives. As a factor in assuring coherence between the different projects, the coordination of the three projects will be under the authority of one single administration, the Ministry of Agriculture, and under the oversight of the IFAD Country Programme Manager for Djibouti.

207. However, globally, the coordination and harmonization of donor intervention is lacking in Djibouti, due to the absence of a national aid coordination mechanism, limited donor representation in the country, and limited leadership from the Government. Efforts have however been made to establish an aid coordination mechanism. The Framework for Dialogue on Aid Coordination between the Government of Djibouti and its Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) was formalized by Decree No. 2015-311 PR/MEFI of 19 November 2015 on the Dialogue Framework, and officially launched in December 2015 with the holding of the first annual Development Forum under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Forum was attended by all partners working in Djibouti.

208. The Framework for Dialogue was reactivated in 2016 with the operationalization of the mechanism through the first meeting of the Strategic Coordination Committee co-chaired by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) and

of Economy and Finance, responsible for Industry (MEFI). The 4 Sectoral Groups created deal with the following themes:

- Inclusive Economic Growth;
- Human Capital Development;
- Public Governance and Capacity Building;
- Regional Development and Resilience to Climate Change.

209. The Sectoral Groups have very broad mandates. The Sectoral Group on Regional Development and Resilience to Climate Change, co-chaired by the MHUE and the EU, is subdivided into 3 thematic sub-groups, including the one on "Resilience to Climate Change and Food Security", chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Halieutic Resources. This sub-group is made up of members of the sectoral ministries and parapublic structures concerned by this topic as well as the focal points of the technical and financial partners[24].

210. **Synergies with Partners**. Despite the weak coordination mechanism IFAD has been proactive in this field and synergies are planned with Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) for Project implementation: i) with WFP, to strengthen livelihoods by supporting the creation of community infrastructure such as soil and water conservation works (under a 'cash for work' modality to increase household resilience) or protection around agro-pastoral systems, support for awareness-raising and information on chronic malnutrition, and the establishment of relay community agents, the Mothers Advisors (MAs); ii) with FAO, for synergies and complementarities in capacity building for agro-pastoralists through the network already set up with the regional sub-directorates of the MEAPE-RH and the agro-pastoral cooperatives (which will be for the most part the beneficiaries of the PGIRE project); iii) with the Delegation of the European Union, through its project supporting the resilience of rural populations, which works with the DGT and invests in surface water mobilization infrastructures; iv) with JICA, through its pilot project for irrigation and sustainable agriculture in the southern zone of Djibouti (Kourtimalei and Hambokto reservoir); v) with A*f*DB, through its Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Development Programme in the countries of the Horn of Africa. The synergies will be enhanced through networking with other stakeholders in the project area.

G. Learning, knowledge management and lessons learned.

If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

211. **M&E, Learning and knowledge management**. A strategy for capitalization, knowledge management and communication will be developed and implemented, based on a baseline survey carried out at the beginning of the project, in order to avoid duplication of activities with other stakeholders and to ensure a good visibility of the Project's activities from its inception. It will be linked to the M&E and will become an integral part of a coherent process. This strategy will be based on: (i) documentation of the Project's successes with case studies; (ii) production of posters, leaflets and

[24] IGAD, December 2017, National Report on Resilience to Drought

brochures informing about the Project, its activities and achievements; (iii) written, audio and video reports on the Programme innovations and successes, and their dissemination through different channels (print, radio, internet).

212. A flexible knowledge management system, integrating planning, M&E and communication will be developed with the following objectives: (i) continuous information to improve project performance; (ii) identification, analysis, documentation and dissemination of best practices; (iii) interactive and inclusive communication with all stakeholders; and (iv) visibility for policy dialogue and advocacy.

213. **Innovation and Scaling Up.** The Project will duplicate and consolidate the lessons and good practices learned from completed or ongoing interventions in Djibouti. In particular, it will adopt a participatory approach to investment planning and implementation through the Hydro-Pastoral Development Schemes (SAHP), which are considered a highly appropriate innovation in the local context. It will also integrate all technical and social mobilization innovations successfully tested in previous interventions (solar energy, agro-pastoral gardens, etc.). Finally, through the establishment at the DHR of a geolocalized database of existing infrastructures and works, existing hydraulic works and those developed by other donors will be taken into account. The strengthening of the DHR's skills to plan by territorial unit following an IWRM approach will improve the coverage of the territory, thanks to a judicious combination and interaction between different types of works to best meet the populations water needs.

H Consultative Process

214. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

215. The PROGIRES was formulated during two missions in October 2019 and February 2020. Meetings and field visits were organized with the consultation of several stakeholders.

216. **Approach used:** the mission used a participatory approach based on consultation and dialogue with all partners. In this regard, the mission organized meetings and interviews at several levels: local, regional and national. At each level, consultations were held with different partners. This interactive and practical approach was used throughout the project design mission. It ensured the involvement of communities (men, women and youth), associations and NGOs at the local and national levels, the members of Water and Rangeland Management Committees (CGEP) and Local Pilot Committees (CPL), when they exist in the community visited, as well as elected officials and prefects and/or sub-prefects at the regional level. It also enabled discussions at the national level with national and international institutions involved in rural development. The names of almost one hundred community representatives are in Annex 9. Photographs illustrating some of the meetings and interviews are grouped in Annex 11. The Agenda and the regional, national and international institutions that participated in this consultation are listed in Annex 10.

Technical consultations and tools that were used

217. **At the local level:** the mission visited camps and villages in all the concerned areas (basins and/or sub-basins), namely : Awdaac, DeydeyWeyn, Medeho, Petit Bara/Ambouli and Grand Bara, belonging respectively to the regions of Tadjourah, Ali-Sabieh, Obock, Arta and Dikhil. The mission also visited some water retention and boreholes ponds (see program in annex). Depending on the targeted groups and partners, the mission used two complementary tools based on:

218. **Semi-structured interviews (SSIs)** conducted at the level of the camps and villages visited. These SSIs were conducted with men, women and youth in separate or mixed meetings, depending on the information and consensus that was sought. The people met were able to provide an idea on the current state of affairs: socio-economic classification, household living conditions, gender relations, opportunities and constraints of men, women and youth. These meetings were carried out in a participatory manner to better understand the effects of various constraints, particularly those related to access to social services, degradation of natural resources, the effects of drought, issues of rangeland and livestock productivity, problems related to the development of local potential (including handicrafts), problems related to malnutrition and food insecurity as well as the persistence of poverty.

219. These meetings have therefore made it possible to collect all information on environmental aspects, resilience to CC, the land use, especially rangelands, the mobility of people and herds, access to social services, the use of collective infrastructures, access to natural resources according to gender, etc. Because of the high illiteracy rate among women, tools complementary to the SSIs were used, such as mobility maps . These discussions led to proposals for solutions on improving access to social services, access to water resources and collective management of rangeland areas, among others.

220. **Interviews with focus groups (IFGs**) based on guides, with more specific questions around a theme (income-generating activities for women and youth, health of children and women, livestock husbandry techniques, irrigated crops, marketing, etc.). These tools make it possible to zoom in on an issue for further analysis with a group of interests. They were used by the mission's sociologist but also by the various thematic specialists, each one on the issue that is relevant to him, in order to know the constraints and opportunities within a sector and the priorities for its development.

221. The EFGs were also based on data collected from the different ministerial departments visited. Cross-checking these data in the field, during discussions with the populations, helped the mission to confirm certain data, and especially to know the local contexts and perceptions of priorities, according to gender, as well as the development vision these groups have.

222. **Individual discussions with resource persons.** These individual discussions are used to triangulate information with that obtained with interest groups, and to analyze situations where there are conflicts between groups of interest. They also serve to deepen a technical or social aspect that has interesting particularities for social and economic development (e.g. local seed production or sheep genetic improvement, etc.) with resource persons who already have know-how on these issues.

223. **Meetings with local associations (men and women) and with the CGEPs and CPLs** were focused mainly on the management capacities of the infrastructure and the

level of solidarity and social cohesion in order to assess the level of appropriation of the projects by the communities to ensure their sustainability. These interviews were scheduled mainly in communities where works were carried out by previous projects.

224. All of the meetings used guidelines defining the main areas of discussion. These guides are enriched as and when necessary according to the dynamics of the discussions and the interaction of the groups. The objective is to better assess the economic and social situation of the areas and to know the constraints and opportunities that facilitate or hinder their development as well as the collective properties. The interviews and meetings organized were also an opportunity to listen to the communities on local potentialities and lessons learned.

225. Discussions with people who had a good understanding of the field and the households' socio-economic conditions provided very interesting insights about pockets of poverty and thus helped identify priority areas. Other information and secondary data were provided by central officials and documentation.

226. The analysis of all the data collected allowed for a better understanding of the socio-economic situation of the populations and the difficulties they face, particularly in adapting to climate change affecting natural resources (water, soil, vegetation) and thus making it possible to capitalize on the lessons learned. This analysis also made it possible to capitalize on the efforts of previous projects and to converge with those currently underway.

227. **At the central level:** consultations involving all rural development actors, particularly those involved in local development, namely: the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Fishery Resources (MAEPERH) with all its central services attached to the Minister's Office placed under the authority of the Secretary General: (i) Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry; (ii) Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services; (iii) Directorate of Fisheries; (iv) Directorate of Water Resources; (v) Directorate of Major Works and the Food Security Society (SDSA). Other ministries were also consulted: the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment, the Ministry of Women and the Family (MFF), NGOs, in particular the National Union of Djiboutian Women (UNFD), the PMUs of ongoing projects, the Djibouti National Institute of Statistics (INSD), and representatives of international organizations such as UNICEF, FAO, the European Union and the African Development Bank (ADB). These meetings made it possible above all to determine the catchment areas/regions and localities.

228. **At the regional level:** meetings and discussions were held with the prefects of the regions concerned, some sub-prefects as well as with the regional president of Tadjourah and several representatives of associations. These meetings provided more details on localities with potential/constraints and their pockets of poverty. Data on poverty rates are not available. Discussions with people with knowledge of the field and the socio-economic conditions of households provided very interesting guidelines for targeting that emanated from various meetings at central and regional levels.

229. For group and household characterization, the mission held meetings at the settlement and village levels. These meetings were held with men, women and youth as well as some local organizations (committees, cooperatives, associations) and resource persons. The people met were able to provide an insight into the socio-economic classification, household living conditions, gender relations, opportunities and

constraints of men, women and youth. These meetings were conducted in a participatory manner, to better understand the effects of various constraints, particularly those related to access to social services, degradation of natural resources, the effects of drought, issues of rangeland and livestock productivity, problems related to the development of local potential (including handicrafts), problems related to malnutrition and food insecurity and the persistence of poverty. These meetings were carried out on the basis of data collected from the administrations. Cross-referencing them in the field during discussions with the populations helped the mission to confirm certain data but above all to know the perception according to gender on the priorities and the vision of local development.

230. Further information and secondary data were provided by central officials and documentation. The analysis of all the data collected enabled a better understanding of the socio-economic situation of the populations and the difficulties they face, particularly in adapting to climate change affecting natural resources (water, soil, vegetation) and thus making it possible to capitalize on the lessons learned. The Annex 8 presents the list of people met during the field meetings.

I Justification for Funding

Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

Table 16 Justification for funding

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Adaptation Benefits of the PROGIRES project.
Component 1	
Water availability Groundwater availability in Djibouti is severely affected by climate change. Difficult throughout the country, water supply conditions are even more critical in rural areas. Apart from the semi-arid climate, low rainfall and low water resources, the low productivity of infrastructure and the very weak mobilization of surface water are striking. **Surface water** – High rainfall variability (Increase in flood frequency, up to 4-5 major floods per year) and intensity pose a significant threat to the region's Southwest Pastoral regions; – Sandy soils are vulnerable to episodic floods brought by extreme rainfall events. Flood-	**Hydrogeological studies.** Technical, economic, social and environmental feasibility studies of the selected hydraulic schemes will be carried out for each catchment area. They will focus on the creation/rehabilitation of hydraulic infrastructures (retaining dikes, recharging sills, excavation dikes, wells, tanks, etc.) adapted to climate change. **Groundwater recharge check dams.** The Project will build 4 check dams financed by the Adaptation Fund. These structures are designed with a strategic perspective of mobilizing surface water by recharging the groundwater and reconstituting the soil upstream of these structures. Their purpose is to reduce the velocity of flood water flow and thus increase the infiltration of water into the groundwater and deep aquifers. In addition, slowing down the flow will increase alluvial deposits along the watercourses. They also protect infrastructure and riparian ecosystems downstream from the effect of flash flooding. **Spate irrigation works.** 1 floodwater spate irrigation structures will be built. If well managed, rainwater can be an alternative source. This type of structure

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Adaptation Benefits of the PROGIRES project.
induced infrastructure damage can render critical water pumps and other delivery infrastructure unusable, leading to further water shortages. Extreme events that may occur over time as a result of climate change may limit the resilience of infrastructure if the initial conditions that prevailed when the infrastructure was built are no longer met in the face of these extreme events. – Shift in run-off water regime – Increase in the magnitude of major flooding events **Groundwater** – Reduction in aquifer natural recharge – Reduction in groundwater resources leading to an increase in salinity.	contributes to the regeneration of the vegetation cover, the fight against erosion and slows down desertification. **Household cisterns.** The Project will build 12 household cisterns. They are storage tanks for runoff water, for domestic use and when needed for livestock watering. These tanks also constitute a reserve to alleviate water shortages during difficult periods. The number of beneficiary households is estimated at 15 families per tank, i.e. a total of 180 families (1,080 people) and a livestock size of between 900 and 1,500 head. **Small dams.** The Project will construct 2 water retention dikes, with a capacity of 50,000 m3 each. The water resources mobilized would allow the watering of gardens for the benefit of agro-pastoralists. **Sub-surface dams.** The PROGIRES retained the innovative creation of one sub-surface dam for groundwater mobilization in the bed of a watercourse. The volume likely to be mobilized could be of the range of 100 to 150 m3 per day, i.e. 3000 m3 per month. **Water excavation reservoirs.** The PROGIRES will build 2 water excavation reservoirs of 20,000 m3 each. **Shallow wells.** The PROGIRES provides for the creation of 4 shallow wells to supply the gardens. The choice of well sites will be defined on the basis of local hydrogeological prospecting of the groundwater tables to be captured and according to their water potential. **Water supply systems.** The PROGIRES will rehabilitate water supply systems in two communities, ensuring they deliver in times of drought, securing access to water year-round for 300 households, whose access to water has been compromised by climate change. **Strengthening the DHR decentralized offices.** This will ensure proper construction supervision, operation and maintenance of existing and project-supported infrastructure, considering increasing water stressed conditions.
Component 2	
Desertification and degradation of rangelands The major causes of desertification are greater climate variability and more frequent droughts. They are also anthropogenic: overgrazing,	**Rangeland regeneration.** With a full financing from the Adaptation Fund the protection and regeneration of the rangelands will concern approximately 900 ha of degraded rangelands. Regeneration will be the result of (i) anti-erosion and water conservation work on 200 ha over 3 years; (ii) direct sowing of local species (woody

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Adaptation Benefits of the PROGIRES project.
abandonment of traditional rules of fencing, and the effects of poverty in rural areas. The effects of desertification (reduction of available resources, ecosystem degradation) mainly affect rural populations by reducing agricultural land and herds' rangelands, thus aggravating their precarious situation. Well deterioration is accelerating due to the community's lack of involvement in the management of these structures and its poor technical capacity to ensure their routine maintenance. The inclusion of women and young in community and socio-professional structures is not sufficient to strengthen the impact and sustainability of investment; The lack of income, the lack of diversification of income sources, and the high level of poverty in the project area are major impediments to building the resilience of communities, especially women and youth. The integrated and inclusive participatory approach is missing while it constitutes the best mode of natural resource management and community development through a process of consultation with local customary authorities**.**	and herbaceous) on 120 ha over 2 years; (iii) assisted natural regeneration (ANR) on 200 ha over 3 years; the planting of smooth cactus equivalent to 300 ha of groves over 2 years and the sowing of 250 ha of medicago over 5 years. To ensure the sustainability of the actions, the Project will strengthen the capacities of the local committees: Water and Rangelands Management Committee, Local Steering Committees, Water Users Associations **Combating poverty.** A set of activities will be deployed for the social and economic development of natural resources by promoting market gardening, horticulture and integrated breeding practices: development of gardens, propagation of date palm, agricultural inputs, sensitization of local actors, training in cultivation techniques adapted to climate change, good breeding practices, creation of Farmers' Organizations. IGAs will be created for the benefit of women and youth. Specific activities in favour of women will be developed through support to 50 Mothers Advisors (provision of 50 teaching kits and 50 basic equipment, and organization of 30 awareness-raising sessions for the population), literacy, nutrition education and food security (50 nutrition and health awareness sessions, 40 culinary demonstration sessions and provision of 40 Cooking Demonstration Kits). This will reduce their household's reliance on livelihoods that are vulnerable to climate shocks.
Component 3	
Capacity building and climate change adaptation knowledge management MAEPE-RH management capacities are weak at the national level and practically non-existent at the local level. This is a major handicap for the management of hydraulic works adapted to climate change and for a global approach integrating sustainable management of land and rangelands.	**Strengthening Institutional capacities.** The PROGIRES will finance the technical reinforcement of DHR staff and technicians as well as permanent upgrading. DESV and DAF services will also benefit from capacity building actions. To this end the PROGIRES will finance external technical assistance through international expertise on integrated water resources management, and on climate change. The DHR will be equipped with management software (digital modelling tools for exploited aquifers, GIS, etc.) to enable DHR engineers to improve their knowledge of the balance of exploited aquifers and the efficiency of their services.

Baseline Scenario	Alternative Adaptation Benefits of the PROGIRES project.
The monitoring of hydraulic infrastructures by the DHR is made extremely precarious in the absence of an adapted geographic information system. The monitoring of the level of exploitation of aquifers is not properly controlled due to weak technical capacities and the lack of appropriate scientific equipments Farmers' capacity to cope with drought and the effects of climate change is also very limited, aggravated by extreme poverty.	**Reinforcement of Farmers and beneficiaries' capacities to adapt to climate change.** The Adaptation Fund will finance capacity building actions for farmers, at the technical level as well as at the organizational level. The creation or formalization of groups or associations will be encouraged. Awareness-raising actions will also be undertaken in the direction of the Regional Development Councils, Prefectures and Sub-Prefectures of the project area. **Functional literacy.** The PROGIRES will finance functional literacy activities aimed mainly at women and young people: 400 women and 100 young people will have their capacities enhanced in order to better manage and optimize the impact of the Project's actions. In addition, the Project will carry out sensitization sessions on hygiene and transmissible diseases for the benefit of 1500 female and male beneficiaries. At least 50 Awareness sessions will be organized at community level. The Project will compile and synthesize information and data and coordinate the production of a diverse range of information products (reports, maps, etc.) and will develop communication materials like project briefs, brochures, short articles and press kits to promote the project

J Project Sustainability

Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.

231. The Sustainability of the investments was addressed from the very beginning of the project design. The design is based on a participatory process through which beneficiaries, local authorities and community representatives identified investment needs. The Project ensures the sustainability of its actions by strengthening the coherence between rural policies and the public and private capacities to implement these policies. At the community level, the Local Steering Committees (LSC) will contribute to the elaboration and validation of the Hydro-Pastoral Development Schemes (HPS) at the level of each rangelands, and to its implementation in collaboration with the local authorities and the Water and Rangelands Management Committees (WMC), mandated to manage and maintain the hydraulic infrastructures and the rangelands.

232. Through its integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach, the project will be an important forum for dialogue where the results obtained on the ground and the capacity-building of service providers and decision-makers will feed into the refinement and operationalization of government strategies. This dialogue will contribute, in the

face of climate change, to the formulation of policies for sustainable management and mobilization of surface water, sustainable rangelands management and support to the pastoral sector, as well as policies promoting rural diversification and strengthening resilience. The project will also support the MAEPE-RH in the institutionalization of informal community groups.

233. Component 1: For the sustainability of these hydraulic works, the PGIRE and the PROGIRES aim first of all at strengthening the capacities of the DHR and its decentralized services in terms of hydraulic works management. On the other hand, it is foreseen to create and/or strengthen the capacities of the Water and Rangelands Management Committees (CGEPs) and their possible evolution towards Water Users' Organisations (WUOs) for a better management of the hydraulic works through the progressive handling of operation/maintenance tasks that are currently fully taken over by the MAEPE-HR. To promote such a change, it will be necessary to develop an awareness raising effort towards all the stakeholders in the Project on the need to set up management structures for sustainable hydraulic works. The dialogue will have to change mentalities to move from an approach linked to increasing water supply to a vision focusing on the sustainable use of limited resources to generate sustainable impacts for communities increasingly exposed to a multitude of risks (environmental but also socio-economic and even demographic). At the institutional level the IFAD project will contribute to strengthen the Ministry's capacity by recruiting additional technical staff and supporting the implementation of the Ministry’s deconcentration through the establishment of two permanent regional bases.

234. In Component 2, beneficiaries at the community level will be partners in the project through their organisations. These organisations will be responsible for the management and sustainability of the actions carried out by the project. They will participate, with the support of facilitators and topic specialists, in the analysis of opportunities and will elaborate the SAHPs that could eventually evolve into Integrated Territorial Development Plans (IDPs). The actions of the SAHPs will be prioritized and planned by all the target groups (men, women and youth) in each locality. Agreements specifying the conditions of access and the attributions of each "project-beneficiary" party will be established and validated by these local organizations before implementation. In order to enhance their capacity to take on the new functions, the project will support performance indicators (relevance; governance, including natural resources governance; financial autonomy; capacity to establish and manage partnerships) throughout the SAHP development and implementation process. The implementation of these participative planning activities as well as users' involvement in the water infrastructure management is an essential factor for sustainable water resources management in Djibouti.

235. The strengthening of the technical and organizational capacities of the various actors, as developed in the Component 3, together with the availability of an appropriate agricultural technical advisory service (dealing, among other things, with improved seeds, cultural practices and calendars (global GAP), adaptation to climate change, farm organization, integration of livestock and agriculture, water-saving systems, etc.) should enable a successful transition to more sustainable production systems, capable of exploiting the potential generated by a more efficient mobilization of surface water. The promotion of conservation agriculture at the small farm level, investment in efficient water harvesting systems and water-efficient irrigation systems will also increase resilience to climate change.

236. Participatory approaches will have as their main objective the empowerment of local actors while respecting the regulations in force at the national level. These organizations/committees may be mixed (men and women) or by gender. Young people (boys and girls) will be encouraged by the project to join them. The project will support the strengthening of their capacities in the field of management, sustainable local development and decision making concerning natural resources management and their enhancement, in particular with regard to community management of hydraulic systems and infrastructures through the introduction of new management concepts and harmonization between different approaches.

K Socio-Environmental Impacts and Risks

Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

237. The proposed project activities are unlikely to result in significant negative social and environmental impacts. Based on the AF ESPs the risk classification for the Project is B, due to the fact the Project is expected to generate positive social and environmental impact with limited risk. At the environmental level the project will address drought and rangeland degradation through an Integrated Water Resources Management approach with the construction of shallow wells, infiltration & recharge sills, retaining dikes, sub-surface dams and water excavation reservoirs; and with the protection of rangelands, the regeneration of the vegetation cover and the forage reserve creation (fodder bank). In parallel the project with strengthen the stakeholder's capacity in sustainable natural resource management and adaptation to climate change. At the social level the project will ensure that one of the basic needs of the rural poor population, access to drinking water, is secured even in adverse climate conditions through the rehabilitation and construction of drinking water supply systems, shallow wells and family cisterns. The project will support for the development of Farmers' Organizations, and the strengthening of community organizations. From a gender perspective, the project will promote income generating activities targeting women and youth in particular.

238. Despite the positive impacts that project activities will bring into effect for communities and ecosystems, some environmental and social risks could be triggered according to the AF ESP and GP. The ESMP, annexed, details the protective measures to be taken by the project during the construction of infrastructures, regarding the environment, the climate risks and the gender issues.

Table 17 environmental and social impacts and risks

ESP	Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
ESP 1	**Compliance with the law <u>positive impact</u>:** *The project complies with all*	– The project will comply with applicable domestic and international law, notably with	ESP screening will be required for USPs

ESP	Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
	national relevant laws, regulations and technical standards. In the absence of national standards, the project will apply internationally recognized standards.	the Environmental Code (Law No. 51/AN/09/6, 1st July 2009) and the relevant decrees taken in application of the Law n°93/AN/95/3rd L of 4 April 1996 on the Water Code: Decree n°2000-0033/PR/MAEM relating to the protection perimeters of water abstractions for human consumption; Decree No. 2001-029/PR/MHUEAT, on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures; and Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT on the protection of biodiversity	
ESP 2	**Access and equity <u>positive impact</u>:** The project design supports equal access to training, equipment, infrastructure and services, taking especially into account marginalised and vulnerable groups, namely women and youth.	- The project will ensure that the benefits of the project are being distributed fairly with no discrimination nor favoritism. - All the hydraulic infrastructures provided for in Component 1 will be subject to a call for tenders, - Building organizational, literacy and support capacities will enable women to advocate for equality and equity for sustainable development. - The project's targeting is sensitive to women and youth: the project will pay special attention to women and youth for equitable access to the benefits of the project. This equity will be guaranteed by the very nature of the interventions, particularly those provided for in Component 2: professional capacity-building in entrepreneurship, support adapted to the activities they wish to undertake. In addition, as a matter of equity, each locality will benefit from at least one IGA.	Not needed
ESP 3	**Marginalised and vulnerable groups <u>positive impact</u>:** *The project specifically targets marginalised and vulnerable groups with an integrated*	- The project beneficiaries are the entire households living in the villages and settlements in the 26 selected localities, especially women and youths.	ESP screening will be required for USPs

ESP	Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
	gender and youth approach, who will benefit from climate-resilient investments throughout the project.	- All these households live in extreme conditions of precariousness and vulnerability due to climatic hazards. However, the project will use beneficiary surveys to target the most vulnerable and most affected by the risks of water shortage. Furthermore, the project indicators will be gender-specific.	
ESP 4	**Human rights <u>positive impact</u>:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 10 December 1948 provides a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations by setting out fundamental human rights to be universally protected. A number of human rights bodies were created based on the UN Charter, including the Human Rights Council, and under the international human rights treaties to monitor their implementation. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) supports the different human rights monitoring mechanisms in the United Nations system	- The project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights. IFAD is committed to support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realization of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work. Within this project IFAD is particularly committed to support General Assembly resolution 58/217, passed in 2004, which stresses that "water is essential for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being". -	ESP screening will be required for USPs
ESP 5	**Gender equality and women's empowerment <u>positive impact</u>:** *The project will have specific gender targets and budget allocations, service providers with women staff to ensure outreach to women and integrate gender aspects in all reports. The project will have an approach to encourage the inclusion of women and specific targets*	The Project ensures women's integration in all planned activities: water resources; livestock production, agricultural production, and access to social services, with integration rates ranging from 20 to 100% depending on the activities. Overall, the project integrates up to 50% women. The project also supports land security for women.	ESP screening will be required for USPs

ESP	Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
	have been identified for them. The identification of assets, skills training and enterprise development would be designed to address opportunities of relevance for women.	The project provides for specific activities for women: (i) strengthening their capacities: functional literacy, technical training on the processing and conservation of agricultural products; (ii) the creation of IGAs capable of ensuring their financial empowerment; (iii) the integration of women into the decision-making bodies of organizations and encouraging them to create autonomous organizations. During the first five years, the project will trigger an annual gender mainstreaming audit to assess the quality of gender mainstreaming. The indicators for the project's monitoring-evaluation system are gender disaggregated: (i) specific targets of 50% for women and 40% for young people (40% of whom are young women) have been set in the project's logical framework. In addition, the project will recruit an international expert specifically in charge of gender and social inclusion.	
ESP 6	**Core labour rights <u>positive impact</u>:** - *Relevant national labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards will be followed throughout project implementation. Employment creation enabling marginalized and vulnerable groups including unemployed youth and women to raise their income*.	The project will fully comply with relevant labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards. The ESMP refers explicitly to the obligation for the contractors to comply with the requirements relating to the safety of workers in accordance with ILO Convention No. 62 insofar as they are applicable to the project; The Contractors should give priority to hiring labour from the surrounding areas to avoid the need for temporary workers' camps.	ESP screening will be required for USPs
ESP 7	**Indigenous peoples** *Identify the presence of indigenous peoples in the project/programme area*	There are no indigenous people in project area.	

ESP	Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
	xConsistency with 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)		
ESP 8	**Involuntary resettlement:** *Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids or minimizes the need for involuntary resettlement. When limited involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, due process should be observed so that displaced persons shall be informed of their rights, consulted on their options, and offered technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement alternatives or fair and adequate compensation.*	The project will not engage in resettlement activities.	
ESP 9	**Protection of natural habitats** *The Fund shall not support projects/programmes that would involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.*	As part of the ESMP, the project will identify the national critical habitat areas and monitor that the project implementation will not encroach or affect them in any way.	As part of the ESMP, the project will develop environmental guidelines and selection criteria that exclude interventions near protected areas. ESP screening will be required for USPs
ESP 10	**Conservation of biodiversity <u>positive impact</u>:** *Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species.*	– The project will be in line with the Government's priorities in the intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) which focus on reducing vulnerability to droughts, protection against increasing the average sea level, increasing access to water, protecting biodiversity and building the resilience of rural people. It will be implemented in accordance	ESP screening will be required for USPs

ESP	Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
		with the texts adopted pursuant to the CBD, notably the Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT on the protection of biodiversity (which defines the animal and plant species that are endemic or endangered in Djibouti) as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. – The project's logframe includes an indicator relating to the number of hectares managed using practices that are resilient to climate change	
ESP 11	**Climate change <u>positive impact</u>:** *Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.*	- The project does not promote any drivers of climate change (emission of carbon dioxide gas from the use of fossil fuel and from changes in land use, methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture, emission of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride, other halocarbons, aerosols, and ozone). - Project activities will be aligned on priorities defined in the NAPA as well as the INDCs	ESP screening will be required for USPs
ESP 12	**Pollution prevention and resource efficiency <u>positive impact</u>:** *Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, the production of wastes, and the release of pollutants.*	The first component of the Project aims at sustainably manage climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure. This include use of solar energy instead of fossil energies	ESP screening will be required for USPs
ESP 13	**Public heath <u>positive impact</u>:** *Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids potentially significant negative impacts on public health.*	The project is expected to have a positive impact on public health, food security and nutrition, with improved access to water, and support to Mothers Advisors (support for 50 Mothers Advisors, provision of 50 teaching kits and 50 basic equipment, and organization of 30 awareness-	ESP screening will be required for USPs

ESP	Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
		raising sessions for the population) **COVID – 19**. The project will work to reduce COVID – 19 associated risks by following international and WHO standards for the prevention of infection and raise awareness during all training and capacity building efforts. Should large public gatherings not be possible, then suitable alternatives will be sought that are in compliance with best practices in reducing the risk of infection. More information on the COVID -19 mitigation measures to be adopted by the project are available in ESP 13 of the ESMP in annex 3.	
ESP 14	**Physical and cultural heritage** *Projects/programmes supported by the Fund* *shall be designed and implemented in a* *way that avoids the alteration, damage, or* *removal of any physical cultural resources,* *cultural sites, and sites with unique natural* *values recognized as such at the community, national or international level.* *Projects/programmes should also not* *permanently interfere with existing access* *and use of such physical and cultural* *resources.*	The project will be in compliance with the law on archaeological heritage preservation.	Through the ESMP the project will identify if any national or international cultural heritage will be included in or near the project zones and describe the location of the heritage in relation to the project and if absolutely necessary explain why it cannot be avoided and what measures are being taken to minimize negative impact. ESP screening will be required for USPs
ESP 15	**Lands and soil conservation <u>positive impact</u>:** The project is designed to have positive impact on lands through various techniques in soil conservation.	The project aims at the conservation of soil and land through the integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change, which include:	ESP screening will be required for USPs

ESP	Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Efforts	Screening and ESMP
		– awareness raising on improvement of rangelands implemented (21 awareness raising sessions on natural resources management, 21 awareness raising sessions on natural assisted regeneration, and 2 study tours) – Protection of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration (technical assistance on assisted natural regeneration (ANR) of 2.8 months, reseeding of 10 tons of seeds (medicago sativa), planting of 200 ha of Acacia, 300 ha of inert cactus and 120 ha of tillage) – Building of a spate irrigation structure to divert water to a future forest.	

239. **Unidentified Sub-Projects.** Component I and Component 2 include 'Unidentified Sub-projects" (USPs) that are not yet fully defined: in the Component 1, the exact location and detailed design of the hydraulic infrastructures will be informed by the studies to be carried out under Outcome 1.1; in Component 2 the Income Generating Activities (IGAs) were pre-identified based on community consultation, stakeholder inputs and the information currently available, but specific business plans are yet to be developed by community groups. As mentioned in the project the definitive list of IGAs will be refined in the early stages of project implementation based on the studies to be carried out under Component 2, Outcome 2.2, and through participatory community consultations during the implementation of the project. Once the USPs of Component 1 and Component 2 have been defined in detail (i.e. where the infrastructure will be built, with what specifications, list of IGAs, local activities promoted) they will again be screened, as defined in the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (see Annex 3, Section 4) and will undergo a screening procedure as detailed in the USP guidance document[25]. All activities will be screened against the 15 Environmental and Social Principles.

[25] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/AFB.B.32-33.7_Compliance-with-ESP_Update-of-PPR_and_Guidance-for-USPs_revised-1.pdf

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Arrangements for project implementation

Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

Project management and coordination

240. The design mission carried out an assessment of the human and material resources of the host ministry and the technical departments that will be involved in implementation, taking into account the MAEPE-RH institutional structure. The organigram can be viewed in Annex 8.

241. The design mission findings led to the formulation of key complements as well as a major capacity building programme for the directorates involved in the project implementation. The institutional and operational support to the Directorates is specified in the components and built into the project costs.

242. The Project will be carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Halieutic Resources (MAEPE-RH). The Secretary General of the MAEPE-RH will have overall authority over the project and will have the main role of ensuring : (i) the strategic orientation of the project while facilitating communication and coordination between the various actors involved in the implementation of the activities, involving both agricultural production, livestock activities and rangeland management for optimal use of the available water resource; and (ii) the preparation and timely submission of multisectoral AWPBs and consolidated progress reports covering all the activities implemented by the Project.

243. The technical coordination will be under the responsibility of the DHR. The Project will be administered by a Project Management Unit (PMU) appointed by the Director-General of the MAEPE-RH, with administrative and financial autonomy. The PMU staff will be recruited competitively at national level, in compliance with IFAD's procurement procedures, and in accordance with the AF Gender Policy. Women candidates will be encouraged. At the central level, the PMU will be constituted of the following key staff: (i) Project Coordinator (PC), ((ii) M&E Officer, (iii) Procurement Officer, (iv) Administrative and Financial Officer, (v) Accountant, (vi) Hydrological Engineer, (vii) Community Development Officer, (viii) Rural Engineer, (ix) M&E Assistant, (x) Procurement Assistant, (xi) Administrative Assistant/Secretary, and (xii) Support Staff.

244. The implementation of the Project will be based on the principle of "faire-faire" and will be the subject of close collaboration with the other relevant technical Directorates of the Ministry and other institutions in the form of Results-Based Agreements. The following staff will be seconded respectively from the Livestock and Veterinary Services Directorate (DESV) and the Agriculture and Forestry Directorate (DAF): one Zootechnical Engineer and one Agricultural Engineer/Irrigation Expert who will work within the PMU for the implementation of the livestock and agricultural aspects to be developed by the project on the field. Financial management internal a posteriori control will be the responsibility of the Projects Management Office of the MAEPE-RH, following the example of other IFAD/World Bank/African Development Bank projects, in order to benefit from economies of scale, minimize learning time, ensure operational

coordination between the various projects and optimize synergies and complementarities.

245. At the bases level (regional antennas of the project), the Project will benefit from human and material means to support the decentralized operational services of the DHR maintenance and to allow the local coordination of the services of the other Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture involved in the implementation of the Project (DAF, DESV, DGT), as well as with the relevant Directorates of the Ministry in charge of Environment. Thus, at the level of each of the two regional stations, the project will recruit a project manager to ensure the planning, coordination and organization of the various services that will implement the hydro agricultural investments. The seconded staff will come from the DHR (3 technicians: 1 rural engineering technician controller, 2 assistant mechanics), the DAF (1 extension technician)[26], and the DESV (1 animal husbandry technician to be recruited). The project will recruit 2 community animators, as well as an administrative/accounting assistant.

246. IFAD, as accredited entity, will receive direct financial transfers from the Adaptation Fund in order to carry out the Adaptation Fund project. IFAD will play a supervision and monitoring role, will ensure compliance with AF safeguards and provide technical and implementation support.

247. **Project's steering/advisory committees**. The steering of the Project will be ensured:

- ***At the national level***, by a National Steering Committee (NSC) which will be created before the start of the Project. This committee will bring together representatives of stakeholders and representatives of the Ministries concerned, regional Prefects, community representatives and technical and financial partners. The nomination of Steering Committee will be done in compliance with the AF Gender Policy. The National Steering Committee will be chaired by the Secretary General of the MAEPE-RH. The PMU Coordinator will be in charge of the secretariat of the CNP. The main roles of the NSC will be to: (i) Provide the strategic and operational orientations for the Project; (ii) validate the annual work plans and budget (AWPB) and (iii) inform the PROGIRES of any new project/programme intervening in the same sector and with which the PROGIRES should closely collaborate. The NSC will meet twice a year: (i) in June or July of each year to review progress in the implementation of the AWPB and, if necessary, notify the PMU of corrective actions and improvements to be addressed in the second half of the year; and (ii) before 31 October of each year, to validate the AWPB for the following year.
- ***At the regional level***, the project will be steered by Regional Development Coordination Committees (CCDR) under the chairmanship of the Regional Councils and made up of the deputy regional directors of the MAEPE-RH technical directorates and representatives of the communities concerned. The nomination of the CCDR will be done in compliance with the AF Gender Policy. The CCDR will have the same functions as the NSC, but limited to their regional level. These committees, which will meet once a year, will be responsible for validating, before 30 September each year, the regional AWPBs, supervising the implementation of the project and coordinating the various partners.

[26] This staff is currently working at the central administration level. It will be relocated at the regional level in the 2 bases.

248. With regard to procurement, IFAD procurement guidelines will be adopted for this Project (loans and grants) for the procurement (Services, Goods and Works) that will be carried out through the PMU. The PMU will be supported by (i) a Procurement Manager (PMM) recruited on the basis of open and competitive selection and (ii) a PMM Assistant appointed by the Administration. The details and conditions of the Adaptation Fund's screening for allocations will be detailed in IFAD's Letter to the Borrower.

249. Project execution supervision will be carried out by the Government and IFAD through annual joint supervision and/or implementation support missions.

250. In addition, technical studies to be carried out on the project target areas will enable the preparation of an implementation schedule for the various activities and the related implementation costs before the start of activities. The PROGIRES will finance these technical studies.

Financial Management, Procurement and Governance

251. **Project team.** The PMU will have the necessary administrative and financial autonomy to ensure the financial management of the project. The PMU will thus house an Administrative and Financial Service (SAF) composed of an Administrative and Financial Manager (RAF) and an accountant**.**

252. SAF members will be recruited through an open competitive selection process, and should preferably have the mastery of financial management and accounting software, experience in managing development projects and a good knowledge of donors' financial management and procurement procedures. They will be remunerated from project funds.

253. The SAF, under the responsibility of the Project Coordinator (PC), will be accountable to IFAD and the Government for the use of resources in accordance with the Financing Agreement and in accordance with the criteria of efficiency and economy. The SAF will be responsible for: (i) establishing a reliable and efficient financial management and internal control system; (ii) establishing an accounting system with the maintenance of the accounts and the regular production of financial reports and statements; (iii) preparing budgets and budget monitoring; (iv) managing bank accounts and treasury; (v) establishing an efficient administrative management system; and (vi) preparing financial statements for annual audits, as well as implementing the recommendations of the auditors and supervision missions.

254. **Internal control.** The project will put in place an Administrative, Accounting and Financial Procedures Manual detailing key internal control procedures in line with IFAD standards. This Manual will detail the minimum documentation to be provided for the release of payments to third parties. The manual will also serve as a basis for delineating roles and responsibilities, while presenting the workflow for the processing of the various transactions.

255. The budget preparation process as well as the timetable are described in detail in the procedures manual. The basis of calculation and the assumptions used for the unit costs are documented in detail in the AWPB. The budget is detailed and coded by activity, with for each activity the indication of the person (or entity) responsible, the timeframe for implementation and the category of expenditure. After validation by the MAEPE-RH and

approval by the National Steering Committee (NSC) - which will ensure that it is consistent with the project objectives and national strategies - the AWPB, together with the Procurement Plan (PPM), must be submitted to IFAD for approval no later than 31 October.

256. **Financial reports.** The project will prepare different types of financial reports according to the schedule below:

- **Monthly:** The project will prepare a monthly financial report analyzing: (i) cumulative disbursement rates by category, (ii) the financial execution of the AWPB in correlation with physical achievements, (iii) the financial situation of the partners, (iv) the cash situation and forecasts, (v) the level of execution of the MPP, and (vi) any administrative issues.
- **Quarterly:** The project will prepare a quarterly financial report according to a standard template developed at the level of the project procedures manual. This Interim Financial Report will be transmitted to IFAD within 30 days after the end of each period, in a form and substance satisfactory to IFAD and shall include: (i) a statement of the sources and use of the Loan and grant for the period under review and in cumulative value, (ii) a statement of the use of funds by component and by category of expenditure; (iii) a budget analysis statement showing projected uses and variances in implementation, (iv) a reconciliation statement of the project account, and (v) a statement of assets acquired with project funds.
- **Annually**: The project will prepare an annual pre-audit report according to a standard template developed in the project's procedures manual. This Annual Financial Pre-Audit Report will be transmitted to IFAD within 3 months after the end of each fiscal year.

257. **Accounting.** The project will keep accounting records maintained on the project's accounting and financial tracking software. The accounting standards applied will comply with national regulations, in particular the 2012 chart of accounts, come into force in January 2013, and in accordance with the double-entry accounting mechanism**.**

258. **Disbursements.** The resources allocated to the Project by IFAD and the AF will be managed in accordance with IFAD's procedures on project administrative and financial management, as well as those in force in the Republic of Djibouti, insofar as they are compatible with the IFAD procedures. The applicable procedures will be detailed in the Letter to the Borrower as well as in the Administrative, Financial and Accounting Procedures Manual. The funds required for implementation will be made available to the Project in accordance with the financial flow chart below. This scheme provides for the opening of a designated account in US Dollars (USD) to receive the IFAD loan funds, and another one for the AF, the opening of an operating account in Djiboutian Francs (DJF) to receive transfers from the designated accounts, and the opening of a counterpart account, in DJF, to receive the cash contribution from the State budget. The opening of these accounts will be a precondition for the disbursement of funding. The accounts designated for the payment of initial advances and subsequent replenishments on the basis of eligible expenditures will be opened and denominated in US Dollars by the Ministry of Finance and officially communicated to IFAD.

259. All project accounts will be moved according to the principle of triple signature from the Project Coordinator, the Director of External Financing and the Director of Public Debt, in accordance with the rules in force in Djibouti. In order to reduce payment delays,

alternate signatories shall be designated by the competent authorities at the start of the Project. Two different mechanisms for financing project activities will be implemented (i) the mechanism based on the designated account and the financing of project expenditure on the basis of an advance to be justified and replenished, and (ii) the mechanism based on direct payments. The project will use the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) and therefore the submission of Requests for Withdrawal of Project Funds will be done through this portal. This will result in time and efficiency savings, and will speed up IFAD's reviews and disbursement deadlines.

260. The designated account will be managed using the imprest account mechanism. Upon satisfaction of the disbursement conditions stipulated in the Financing Agreement, and upon request by the Borrower, an initial advance will be made by IFAD to the designated accounts to enable the PMU to cover its cash requirements for approximately 6 months. The amount of the initial advance will be specified in the Letter to the Borrower. The designated accounts will be replenished on the basis of Requests for Withdrawal of Funds to be submitted to IFAD on a quarterly basis. These Requests for Withdrawal of Funds shall be automatically generated from the project's financial management and accounting software and submitted through the ICP portal. The originals of the expenditure supporting documents will be conserved at the PMU for verification during audits and supervision missions. Transfers of funds from the designated accounts to the operational accounts will be made on the basis of quarterly cash flow forecasts prepared by the Administration and Finance Department and updated monthly.

261. The Administrative and Financial Service will prepare a 3-month rolling cash flow forecast for IFAD and FA funds, which will be updated monthly as part of the monthly financial reporting. This cash flow plan will determine the cash inflow (based on requests for withdrawal of funds) and outflow forecasts (based on the PTBA/Procurement Plan and financial commitments) of the Project for the coming quarter, in order to avoid possible cash flow tensions. These cash flow forecasts will be communicated to IFAD as part of the monthly and quarterly financial reporting.

262. **Audit of the project accounts.** The external audit will be performed by a private audit firm selected competitively according to terms of reference prepared by the project and submitted to IFAD for non-objection. These terms of reference and the work of the auditors should be conducted in accordance with the relevant international standards and IFAD auditing rules. The audit of the financial statements will be carried out on an annual basis and the audit report should be submitted to IFAD by 30 June of the following fiscal year. The first and last audit reports may cover a fiscal period longer than 12 months but not more than 18 months.

B Financial and Project Risk Management

Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

263. **Procurement Risk Analysis:** Currently, the World Bank is leading a procurement systems assessment (MAPS) in Djibouti. MAPS is not yet ready and therefore could not be reviewed. However, an analysis has been carried out on the current national procurement system adopted in the country and on the current procedures adopted in the DHR based on the procurement risk matrix adopted by IFAD in its procurement

manual. The analysis revealed that the procurement risk is moderate with the identification of two main risks that require monitoring. The inherent risk rating is 2.37 while the net risk rating is improved (2.66). The improvement in the rating is mainly due to the fact that IFAD's procurement rules set out in the IFAD procurement guidelines and manual will be followed during project implementation in addition to the instructions set out in the Procedures Manual. This framework will ensure a moderate procurement risk for the project.

264. **Weak procurement capacity affecting the quality of the procurement processes:** This risk will be reduced and controlled by the recruitment of experienced procurement staff external to the DHR and the provision for training of such staff in the PMU through any potential regional procurement training programme. In addition, the project screening thresholds will be set below average.

265. **Lengthy procurement processes that slow down project implementation:** this risk will be reduced and controlled by strengthening the capacity of the procurement unit and by engaging in dialogue with the Government, in partnership with other technical and financial partners, to identify and eliminate bottlenecks.

266. **Fiduciary risks.** Considering the quality of public finance management and all the compensatory controls carried out in particular by the External Financing Department and the Public Debt Department, the overall fiduciary risk of the project has been revised to a substantial level (medium category).

267. To reduce this risk the following actions will be taken:

- The team in charge of Financial Management will be housed within the Rural Hydraulics Department, and will be recruited through an open competitive process. This team will benefit from IFAD support and will be required to undergo training on IFAD's Financial Management arrangements.
- The designated account for the payment of the initial advance and subsequent account replenishments based on eligible expenditures will be opened and established in US Dollars by the Ministry of Finance and officially communicated to IFAD.
- Prior to the first disbursement, the project will (i) submit to IFAD its Administrative, Accounting and Financial Procedures Manual for non-objection and (ii) make operational an accounting and financial monitoring software. It would be acceptable to IFAD if the project benefits from official licenses for the use of the financial and accounting software used at the PGIRE, PRAREV or PROGRES levels.
- The project will submit to IFAD its Annual Work Plan and Budget in accordance with IFAD's terms and conditions and set up monitoring of budget execution by activity, component and category.
- The project will prepare interim financial reports on a quarterly basis to be submitted to IFAD no later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, and will submit annually a pre-audit financial report within four months of the closing date, and the auditor's report no later than 30 June of each year.

268. **Fraud prevention.** Fraud risks will be addressed in accordance with provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations, IFAD applies a zero-tolerance policy with regard to any fraudulent, corrupt, collusive or coercive actions in the projects it manages. This entails not only pursuing all allegations of fraudulent practices and applying appropriate sanctions but also promoting preventive

control measures such as assessments of national and project-specific financial management, auditing and procurement systems. Where it is determined that fraudulent, corrupt, collusive or coercive practices have occurred in projects financed through its loans and grants, IFAD applies a range of sanctions, including disciplinary measures for IFAD staff; and pursues the recovery of any losses in accordance with the provisions of the applicable IFAD rules and regulations and legal instruments. The Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption has been integrated into IFAD's legal framework (Project Procurement Guidelines[27], General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing[28], IFAD's Code of Conduct[29]) and applies to all recipients of IFAD financing.

Table 18 Final risk assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Risk	Type of risk	Initial risk assessment (H = high, M = moderate, L = low)	Proposed mitigation measure	Final risk assessment
The Project is located at the Direction de l'Hydraulique Rurale (DHR), an entity that has competences in water management, but does not have the authority to solicit and coordinate the services of the other directorates (DAF and DESV for, on one hand, for irrigated agriculture and livestock activities and, on the other hand, for pastoralism activities.	Institutional	H	The Secretary General of the MAEPE-RH will assume a leading role in the coordination of the directorates involved in the implementation of the Project, notably for the preparation and approval of a consolidated PTBA reflecting and coordinating the contributions of all the directorates involved.	M
The challenge for the DRH is its capacity to develop an integrated vision for hydroagricultural and pastoral investments and to deploy a true intersectoral approach during the implementation and monitoring of interventions.	Technical	M	The DHR services will benefit from a level of operational deconcentration enabling them to coordinate locally the services of the other directorates involved in implementation (DAF, DESV, DGT). To this end, the Project will recruit a manager for each base. They will be responsible for the planning, coordination and organization of the various services and hydro-agricultural	L

[27] https://www.ifad.org/web/guest/document-detail/asset/39438991
[28] https://www.ifad.org/web/guest/document-detail/asset/39500875
[29] https://www.ifad.org/web/guest/document-detail/asset/40186603

Risk	Type of risk	Initial risk assessment (H = high, M = moderate, L = low)	Proposed mitigation measure	Final risk assessment
			investments. They will benefit from the support of the PMU coordinator and deputy director as well as the sociologist recruited at the central level.	
Insufficient technical capacity of staffs from DHR, DESV and DAF.	Technical	M	Technical upgrades and permanent training will be provided through training courses organized by the PMU. The project will make use of international technical assistance providing technical advice during the project implementation period. These experts will support the PMU in planning, development of implementation procedures, management training and all other technical support. For DESV, the project will recruit a zootechnical engineer who, in turn, will train two zootechnicians/pastoralists (one per base). For DAF, in order to enable it to offer agricultural advisory services, the Project will provide minimum equipment, recruit two extension technicians, and carry out technical upgrading on market gardening, arboriculture and agriculture/livestock integration.	L
Weak producer organization capacity in initiating and self-managing community development initiatives.	Organizational	H	To alleviate these difficulties, the project provides for : (i) closer support to ensure the involvement of women and young people in committees and decision-making bodies (CPL, CGEP, farmers' organizations, AUE, etc.); (ii) awareness-raising sessions to promote group dynamics, (iii) training on issues of associative governance, good	M

Risk	Type of risk	Initial risk assessment (H = high, M = moderate, L = low)	Proposed mitigation measure	Final risk assessment
			management practices, environmental issues, public health and nutrition issues, etc.; (iv) training for women and young people on the role of women and young people in decision-making bodies (CPL, CGEP, farmers' organizations, AUE, etc.); (v) training for women and young people on the role of women and young people in decision-making bodies (CPL, CGEP, farmers' organizations, AUE, etc.).	

C Environmental and Social Risk Management

Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

269. IFAD is committed to enhancing environmental sustainability and resilience in small-scale agriculture in the full range of its projects and programmes. Promoting a sustainable natural resource and economic base for rural people that is more resilient to climate change, environmental degradation and market transformation is at the core of delivering IFAD's poverty reduction and sustainable agriculture mandate.

270. The project was screened against the 15 Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund, Annex 3 provides the details of the screening, the categorization of the project, and the environmental and social impact assessment with regard to the 15 Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund as well. As a result, an ESMP has been developed and is presented in the Annex II. It is worth mentioning that the ESMP took into account the findings of the Gender Assessment presented in Annex 5.

271. In addition, IFAD Complaints Procedure for alleged non-compliance with its social and environmental policies are mandatory aspects of its social, environmental and climate assessment procedures. The Annex 4 presents the Grievance Mechanism established to this end for the project implementation.

272. IFAD will develop a monitoring program commensurate with actions identified in the ESMP and will report on the monitoring results to the Fund in the mid-term, annual, and terminal performance reports.

273. However, as detailed in part II, B, the project will have positive impacts at both environmental and social levels. At the environmental level, the project will have a positive impact on the state of natural resources. The priority given in component 1 to the mobilization of surface water is of considerable importance in Djibouti, which suffers

from the overexploitation of non-renewable groundwater. The project will develop an "Integrated Water Resources Management" approach in a watershed management perspective. In particular, it will make it possible, thanks to the various hydraulic works planned under Component 1, to recharge the underground water tables. The construction of floodwater spate irrigation structures will help to regenerate the vegetation cover and reduce bank erosion. Geophysical and hydrogeological studies prior to the construction of the infrastructure will help adapt them to the effects of climate change.

274. Component 2 of the Project aims at improving the performance of agro-pastoral production systems through the protection of rangelands, the regeneration of plant cover through sowing and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR). The sustainability of these actions will be guaranteed by the participation of the local population in all phases of project design and implementation, and by the strengthening of grassroots community and professional organisations.

275. At the social level, the project aims to address the vital problem of access to drinking water for the rural poor. The project provides for the construction of drinking water supply systems, the construction of household cisterns, and the construction of shallow wells for drinking water needs for people and animals. The realization of the wells will be contingent on prior geological surveys attesting to the availability of water and its use without harming the underground water resources. These surveys and the results thereof will be included in the annual ESMP report that accompanies the Project Performance Report (PPR).

276. The project will contribute to improving the living conditions of the targeted poor populations by promoting the creation of IGAs, particularly for women and young people. The gender dimension is fully taken into account through the targeting of activities towards women and youth, such as support to the Mothers Advisers and planned activities in the areas of literacy and nutrition. In this spirit, the project indicators are disaggregated by gender.

277. A major component of the project, in Component 3, focuses on building the capacities of local actors, women and youth in particular, to enable them to master natural resources management techniques in the context of climate change adaptation, as well as acquiring skills for the creation of IGAs, technical or organizational skills.

D Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

278. An **M&E system** will be established to provide information on progress and performance that monitors the implementation process and contributes to effective Project management, decision making and reporting, including to government, IFAD and the Adaptation Fund. Monitoring will focus on collecting data on the status of planned activities in the AWPB, and on creating a cumulative overview of the direct results (deliverables/outputs) from project start-up until completion. M&E will be carried out within a logical framework and a results framework that includes output indicators and measurable outcome indicators closely aligned to the achievement of agreed objectives. The indicators relating to beneficiaries will be disaggregated by gender, age and socio-economic status. On this basis the M&E system should: (i) Collect gender-disaggregated

data in meeting the gender targets in compliance with the AF Gender Policy; collect data on the AF indicators; produce, organize and disseminate the information needed for the strategic management of the project, (ii) document the results and lessons learned for internal use and for public dissemination on the achievements and (iii) respond to the information needs of Adaptation Fund, IFAD and the Government on the activities, immediate outcomes and impact of the Project. The M&E system will be developed and adopted early in the project implementation phase.

279. The Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be under the oversight of the PMU, and led by the M&E officer. The M&E officer will be responsible for planning, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and assessment, learning, knowledge management and communication, as well as ensuring appropriateness and efficiency of implementation related to targeting. Technical assistance is planned from the inception for the reviewing and validation of the indicators and the development of the methodology for data collection, data analysis and the Terms of Reference for the baseline survey. In addition to the existing information flow channels, the Project will set up a website to disseminate the Project's results.

280. **Inception Workshop**. An inception workshop will raise a general awareness of the project. All staff, representatives of partner organizations, and representatives of communities and Farmers Organizations, will participate in this, for everyone to understand their role in reaching the objectives of the project. The inception workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to review the first-year annual work plan. A fundamental objective of the inception workshop will be to present the modalities of project implementation and execution of AF activities, and assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives. The Inception Report will include a detailed First Year/Annual Work Plan detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project; (ii) the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan; (iii) a detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners; (iv) a section on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation.

281. **Baseline studies**. In addition, the project will carry out : (i) a baseline survey conducted at the beginning of the project and integrating the asset accumulation index, the indicators specific to the PROGIRES project, as well as the indicators for measuring the project-impact on the beneficiaries, in accordance with the standards defined for the measurement of the baseline indicators and taking into account the Project's targeting strategy; (ii) Thematic surveys according to the needs and regular internal monitoring of the results indicators constituting the computerized database of the Project with geo-referencing of physical achievements as well as nutrition surveys carried out by the WFP on an annual basis to inform the basic indicators for nutrition. Trainings will be organized to strengthen the capacities of the various stakeholders involved in the monitoring and evaluation system.

282. **Supervision** will be by IFAD with a supervision mission mobilized at least once per year. Additional implementation support from IFAD on specific identified issues will be mobilized if considered necessary by the IFAD or recommended by the supervision

mission. The supervision plan would highlight, in addition to the routine supervision tasks (fiduciary, compliance and programme implementation), the main thematic or performance areas that require strengthening and would imply deployment of additional inputs for capacity building, in-depth analytical studies or review of existing policies.

283. **Annual Project Reports.** The Project will carry out annual participatory self-evaluation and planning workshops, preparation of annual activity reports, updating of the logical framework and required information prior to supervision.

284. The Annual Project Reports will include an analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced: (ii) the identification and analysis of the constraints experienced in the progress towards results; (iv) the Annual Work Programme other expenditure reports; (v) lessons learned; (vi) Recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

285. **Project Progress Reports (PPR).** In accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation of projects the PPR shall address all environmental and social risks identified during project assessment, design, and implementation and report on sex-disaggregated targets presented in the results framework and AF indicators. The annual project performance reports shall include a section on the status of implementation of the environmental and social management plan, including those measures required to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks, and, if needed, the measures required for USPs. The reports shall also include, if necessary, a description of any corrective actions that are deemed necessary. The PPR includes among others, information related to financial data, procurement, risk assessment, rating, project indicators, lessons learned. In addition, it includes the results tracker that needs to be filled. This will be done i) at inception where baseline-related information will be submitted, as well as planned targets at project/programme completion; ii) annually; and iii) project/programme completion when the final PPR will serve as a project completion report.

286. **Mid-term Review (MTR).** The baseline survey will be re-conducted during the mid-term and final year review of the Project with a view to assessing the effects and impacts at mid-term and before the end of the Project. The MTR will assess operational aspects such as programme management and timely and efficient implementation of activities as well as the extent to which the objectives are being achieved and identification of corrective actions that may be needed for the programme to achieve the desired impact. The mid-term and terminal evaluation reports shall also include an evaluation of the project performance with respect to environmental and social risks.

287. A **Terminal Evaluation** will be conducted three months before project closure which will include a programme completion survey. The Terminal Evaluation will follow the AF and IFAD guidelines.

288. The proposed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is presented in the table below.

Table 19 Budgeted Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

M&E Activity	Responsibility	Timeframe	Amount (USD) and Source of funds
Inception Workshop	PROGIRES	PGIRE PY1	3,000 Covered by PEC
Inception Report	IFAD, PMU	Immediately following IW	2,000 Covered by PEC
Baseline survey	PMU	PY1	25,000 Covered with project resources
Measurement of Means of Verification and Project Purpose Indicators	Project Coordinator	Start, Mid, and end of project.	10,000 Covered by PEC
Monthly and Quarterly Reports	Project Team	End of each month	20,000 Covered by PEC
Semi-Annual Progress Report	PMU	Semi-annual	20,000 Covered by PEC
Supervision missions	IFAD, PMU	Twice a year	100,000 Covered by IFAD Fees
Mid-Term Evaluation	IFAD, PMU	At mid-point of project cycle	20,000 Covered by PEC
Annual Work Plans and Budget	PMU	Annual	4,000 Covered by PEC
Annual Adaptation Fund PPR support (external consultant)	PMU	Annual	25,000 Covered by IFAD Fees
ESMP report	IDA/PMU	Annual	2,500 Covered by PEC
Visits to Field Sites	PMU	Yearly	20,000 Covered by PEC
Terminal Evaluation	PROGIRES	End of project	16,000 Covered by PEC

E Results Framework

Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.

Table 20 Results Framework

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Overall objective:	Number of people benefiting from services promoted or supported by the project			Baseline study, Mid-term survey,	Good governance

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
To improve the climate resilience of vulnerable ecosystems and increase adaptive capacity of rural poor to respond to the impacts of climate change in Djibouti	Women - Number	0	15 600	Households surveys, Impact study, National statistics	No major natural disasters and/or epidemics, Security situation steady Political stability Improvement of macro-economic conditions
	Men - Number	0	15 780		
	Youth - Number	0	12 500		
	Persons other than youth - Number	0	18 880		
	Total number of people receiving services - Number of people	0	31 380		
	Total number of indirect beneficiaries	0	60 000		
	Households reporting an increase in average income				
	Households - Percentage	0	10		
	Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water surfaces for productive purposes				
	Men - Number	0	5 000		
	Women - Number	0	2 000		
	Youth - Number	0	3 500		
	Households reporting a significant decrease in time spent collecting water				
	Households - Percentage	0	40		
	Women reporting minimal dietary diversity (MDDW)				
	Women – Percentage	0	20		
Component 1: Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure					
Outcome 1. 1 Climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure built and the capacity to mobilize and store surface water increased for groundwater recharge and agro-pastoral production					
Output 1.1.1 Feasibility studies carried	Number of studies produced	0	6	Completed studies/assessments Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports	
Output 1.1.2	Hydraulic infrastructures for the capture and storage of water			Project M & E reports	Capacity for project coordination and

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Climate resilient surface water mobilization infrastructure built and efficiently managed	Number of recharge check dams realized	0	4	Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	management by DHR and effective service delivery by MAEPE-RH technical directorates and other service providers,
	Number of water retention dykes realized	0	2		
	Number of sub-surface dams built	0	1		
	Number of household cisterns built	0	12		
	Number of floodwater spate irrigation structures built	0	1		
	Number of shallow wells built	0	4		
	Number of excavation retentions	0	2		
	Number of water systems supply renovated	0	2		
Output 1.1.3 **Solar energy equipment installed on water pumping infrastructure**	Number of solar equipments installed for shallow wells or dykes	0	8	Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	
Output 1.1.4 **Enhanced management capacity for climate-resilient water infrastructure**	Number of experts and technicians hired	0	1 GR- DHR engineer 2 GR- DHR technicians 1 hydro geologist 1 hydro geological technician 2 maintenance technicians 4 mechanical assistants 1 IWRM expert planner 1 climate change expert	Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	
Component 2: Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities					
Outcome 2.1 Integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change					

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Output 2.1.1 Strengthen capacities on improvement of rangelands in face of climate change	Number of awareness raising sessions organized on sustainable natural resources management	0	15	Workshop/training reports Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities.
	Number of awareness raising sessions organized on natural assisted regeneration	0	15		
	Number of study tours for exchange of experience	0	1		
	Number of persons benefiting from awareness raising sessions				
	Women	0	1500		
	Men	0	1500		
	Young	0	1500		
Output 2.1.2 Defense of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration	Number of ha seeded with medicago sativa	0	250	Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities. Population interested to being trained in cultural and pastoral techniques and to the preservation of natural resources through appropriate measures; Communities' participation in rural investment planning and management
	Number of ha planted with acacia trees	0	200		
	Number of ha planted with inermis cactus	0	300		
	Number of ha under ANR	0	200		
	Number of ha with a direct sowing of local species	0	120		
	Number of ha benefiting from anti-erosion and conservation works	0	200		
Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services					
	Rural Enterprises with Access to Business Development Services			Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and	
Output 2.2.1 Creation of income-generating activities	Rural enterprises – Number	0	40		Good participation and involvement of local communities.
	Persons trained in income-generating activities or in business management				

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	Women - Number	0	3 000	final project evaluations	
	Men - Number	0	1 800		
	Youth - Number	0	2 400		
Output 2.2.2 Support to Mothers Advisors carried out	Mothers Advisors trained for the local supervision of women and children in matters of reproductive health, Appropriate nutrition practices, hygiene and transmissible diseases			Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities.
	Women - Number	0	7 000		
	Number of teaching kits provided to Mother Advisors	0	50		
	Number of basic equipment provided to Mother Advisors	0	50		
	Number of awareness-raising sessions for the population organized	0	30		
Output 2.2.3 Nutrition education and food security	Number of awareness sessions on nutrition and health organized	0	50	Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities.
	Number of culinary demonstration sessions organized	0	40		
	Number of Cooking Demonstration Kits provided	0	40		
	Health Awareness Campaigns - Hygiene and Nutrition			Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities.
	Women - Number	0	1100		
	Men - Number	0	400		
	Youth - Number	0	1 000		
	Raising awareness on nutrition and food security			Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities.
	Women - Number	0	2 000		
	Men - Number	0	500		
	Youth-Number	0	1 200		
	Culinary demonstrations for agricultural product processing and storage			Project M & E reports Progress reports	Good participation and involvement of local communities.

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	Women - Number	0	250	Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	
	Men - Number	0	50		
	Youth - Number	0	200		
	Households receiving targeted support to improve nutrition			Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Good participation and involvement of local communities.
	Households- Number	0	450		
	Men - Number	0	1 000		
	Women - Number	0	1 700		
	Youth - Number	0	1 080		
Component 3: Capacity building and Knowledge Management					
Outcome 3.1: Capacity building					
Output 3.1.1 Institutional' capacities on natural resources information systems and sustainable natural resources management in light of climate change strengthened	Number of training sessions for project's team and facilitators on natural resources information systems	0	2	Workshop/training reports Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Capacity for coordination and management of the project by the DHR and the effective delivery of services by the technical directorates of the MAEPE-RH and the other service providers,
	Number of training weeks for personnel from the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry on cultivation techniques, irrigation, post-harvest, marketing, IGAs	0	2	Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	
Output 3.1.2 Farmers and beneficiaries' capacities to adapt to climate change reinforced	Number of training sessions Number of persons trained	0	8	Training reports Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	Populations open to training in farming and pastoral techniques and in the preservation of natural resources through appropriate measures; Participation of communities in the planification and management of rural investments;
Output 3.1.3	Number of training session for women facilitators	0	1	Training reports Project M & E reports	Populations receptive to being trained in cultural and pastoral techniques

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Functional literacy for women developed and access to basic services	Number of literacy training months for 25 groups of 20 women and men	0	18	Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations	and to the preservation of natural resources through appropriate measures; Communities' participation in rural investment planning and management
	Functional literacy of beneficiaries supported to appropriate the project's technical advice.				
	Women - Number	0	400		
	Men - Number	0	100		
	Youth - Number	0	200		
Outcome 3.2 Knowledge is generated and disseminated					
Output 3.2.1 Knowledge generation and disseminated programme implemented	Knowledge products produced and disseminated		Baseline survey carried out; Success stories collected; knowledge produced synthesized into knowledge products; video clips, radio programmes, posters, leaflets produced and distributed.	Published communication materials Project M & E reports Progress reports Supervision mission reports AF PPR report Mid-term and final project evaluations Project website	

F Alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework

Demonstrate how the project aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Table 21 Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s)[30]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To improve the climate resilience of vulnerable ecosystems and increase adaptive capacity of rural	Number of people benefiting from services promoted or supported by the project	**Outcome 6:** Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	**Indicator 6.1:** Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	

[30] The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

poor to respond to the impacts of climate change in Djibouti	Households reporting an increase in average income	**<u>Outcome 6:</u>** Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	**<u>Indicator 6.2:</u>** Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	
	Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water surfaces for productive purposes	**<u>Outcome 5:</u>** Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	**<u>Indicator 5:</u>** Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Component 1: Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure				
Outcome 1. 1 Climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure built and the capacity to mobilize and store surface water increased for groundwater recharge and agro-pastoral production	Number of hydraulic infrastructures built	***<u>Output 4:</u>*** Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	**<u>Indicator 4.1.2</u>:** No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	**2,500,000**
Component 2: Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities				
Outcome 2.1 Integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change	Number of tons of seeds (medicago sativa) seeded Number of ha planted with acacia trees Number of ha planted with inerm cactus	***<u>Output 5:</u>*** Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts,	**<u>Indicator 5.1:</u>** No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability	**610,000**

	Number of ha with a direct sowing of local species	including variability	and change (by type and scale)	
Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services	Number of rural enterprises with access to business development Services Number of persons trained in income-generating activities or in business management	***Output 6:*** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator** 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	**980,000**
Component 3				
Outcome 3.1 Capacity building	Number of training sessions for project's team and facilitators on natural resources information systems Number of training weeks for personnel from the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry on cultivation techniques, irrigation, post-harvest, marketing, IGAs	***Output 2*** Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	**Indicator 2.1.1.** No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender) **Indicator 2.1.2** No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)	**251,000**

G Project budget

Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

Table 22 Budget of the project

Item/activity			Total AF grant (USD)
Component 1: Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure			
Outcome 1. 1 Climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure built and the capacity to mobilize and store surface water increased for groundwater recharge and agro-pastoral production			
Output 1.1.1	**Feasibility studies carried out**	Feasibility studies of the hydraulic infrastructures.	230,000
		Total Output 1.1.1	**230,000**
Output 1.1.2	**Climate change resilient surface water mobilization infrastructure built**	4 recharge check dams realized	200,000
		2 water retention dykes realized	200,000
		1 sub-surface dam built	80,000
		12 household cisterns built	300,000
		1 floodwater spate irrigation structures built	130,000
		4 shallow wells built	150,000
		2 water supply systems rehabilitated	100,000
		2 water excavation reservoirs	440,000
		Total Output 1.1.2	**1,600,000**
Output 1.1.3	**Solar energy equipment installed on water pumping infrastructure**	Solar equipment for 8 shallow wells & dykes	120,000
		Total Output 1.1.3	**120,000**
Output 1.1.4	**Enhanced management capacity for climate-resilient water infrastructure**	The DHR is equipped with the necessary technical human resources	**550,000**
		Total Outcome 1.1	**2,500,000**
Cost for Component 1			**2,500,000**

Item/activity		Total AF grant (USD)
Component 2 Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities		
Outcome 2.1. Integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change		
Output 2.1.1	Strengthen capacities on improvement of rangelands implemented (21 awareness raising sessions on natural resources management, 21 awareness raising sessions on natural assisted regeneration, and 2 study tours)	40,000
Output 2.1.2	Protection of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration (technical assistance on assisted natural regeneration (ANR) of 2.8 months, reseeding of 10 tons of seeds (medicago sativa), planting of 200 ha of Acacia, 300 ha of inert cactus and 120 ha of direct sowing of local species.	570,000
	Total Outcome 2.1	**610,000**
Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services		
Output 2.2.1	Creation of income-generating activities (40 Rural Businesses created, 4800 persons trained in income-generating activities or in business management: 3000 women, 1800 men, and, out of them 2400 young	730,000
Output 2.2.2	Support to Mothers Advisors carried out (support to 50 Mothers Advisors, provision of 50 teaching kits and 50 basic equipment, and organization of 30 awareness-raising sessions for the population)	110,000
Output 2.2.3	Nutrition education and food security (50 nutrition and health awareness sessions, 40 culinary demonstration sessions and provision of 40 Cooking Demonstration Kits)	140,000
	Total Outcome 2.2	**980,000**
Cost for Component 2		**1,590,000**
Component 3: Capacity building, knowledge management and M&E		
Outcome 3.1 Capacity building		
Output 3.1.1	Institutional capacities strengthened on natural resources information systems and sustainable natural resources management (2 training sessions for project's team and facilitators, 2 training weeks for personnel from the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry on cultivation techniques, irrigation, post-harvest, marketing, IGAs, etc.)	111,000
Output 3.1.2	Farmers and beneficiaries' capacities to adapt to climate change reinforced (8 training sessions)	40,000
Output 3.1.3	Functional literacy for women developed and access to basic services (25 groups of 20 women or men, during 18	100,000

Item/activity		Total AF grant (USD)
	literacy training months, one training session for women facilitators, and 20 days for follow-up)	
	Total Outcome 3.1	**251,000**
Outcome 3.2 Knowledge is generated and disseminated		
Output 3.2.1	M&E, Baseline survey, Knowledge generation and dissemination programme implemented	115,000
	Total Outcome 3.2	**115,000**
Cost for Component 3		**366,000**
Project Total		**4,456,000**
Project Execution Cost		
External audit		40,000
Project Coordinator		40,000
Senior Procurement Officer		42,000
Travel allowance for Project Coordinator		10,000
Travel allowance for Project Officer		10,000
Office equipment and consumables		40,800
Vehicles		20,000
Driver salary		50,400
Vehicles consumables		34,000
Maintenance agent		16,800
Communication		20,000
International climate change expert		30,000
Inception workshop, MTR, final evaluation		41,000
M&E Manager		40,000
Assistant M&E Manager		18,000
DSA team 2 pers.		12,000
Total Project Execution Costs		**465,000**
Total Project Costs		**4,921,000**
Project Cycle Management Implementing Entity Fee		
Operational and Financial Management		85,000
Project Development and implementation support		165,000
Technical support and supervision		168,285
Total Project Cycle Management Implementing Entity Fee		**418,285**
Amount of Financing Requested		**5,339,285**

H Disbursement Schedule

Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

Table 23 Disbursement schedule

	Year						
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Total USD**
Total Project Costs	970,000	740,000	965,000	996,000	750,000	500,000	**4,921,000**
IE fee	82,450	62,900	82,025	84,660	63,750	42,500	**418,285**
Total	**1,052,450**	**802,900**	**1,047,025**	**1,080,660**	**813,750**	**542,500**	**5.339.285**

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[31]

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

Mr. Dini Omar, Secrétaire général, Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme	Date*: 17 November 2020*

B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Jyotsna Puri Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: *(Month, Day, Year)*	Tel. and email: +3906 5459 2109; j.puri@ifad.org
Project Contact Person: Nicolas Tremblay	
Tel. And Email: +20-109-165-4484, n.tremblay@ifad.org	

6. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI
UNITE - ÉGALITE - PAIX

MINISTERE DE L'URBANISME, DE L'ENVIRONNMENT ET DU TOURISME

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL

N° 326
Djibouti, le 17 NOV 2020

MUET

جـمـهـورية جيبوتي
الوحدة - المساواة - السلام

وزارة التعمير و البيئة والسياحة

الامين العام

رقم
جيبوتي في

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Ref: Endorsement for the Integrated Water and Soil Management Project (*Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau et des Sols* - PROGIRES)

In my capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Djibouti, I confirm that the above project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Djibouti.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by IFAD and executed by the *Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Eau, de la Pêche et de l'Élevage*.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dini Abdallah Omar
Secrétaire General
Ministère de l'Urbanisme,
de l'Environnement et du Tourisme

MINISTERE DE L'URBANISME, DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU TOURISME
SECRETAIRE GENERAL
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Annex 1 Gannt Chart

Designation		Project Year																									
		2021		2022				2023				2024				2025				2026				2027	
		Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2
Component 1																									
Output 1.1.1 Feasibility studies carried	Technical, socio economic and environmental feasibility studies of the hydraulic infrastructures																								
	Study on the substitution of solar energy for gasoil																								
	Hydrogeological studies																								
Output 1.1.2 Climate change resilient surface water mobilization infrastructure built	Technical studies																								
	Geophysical studies																								
	Household cisterns																								
	Recharge check dams																								
	Small dams																								
	Sub-surface dams																								
	Water excavation reservoirs																								

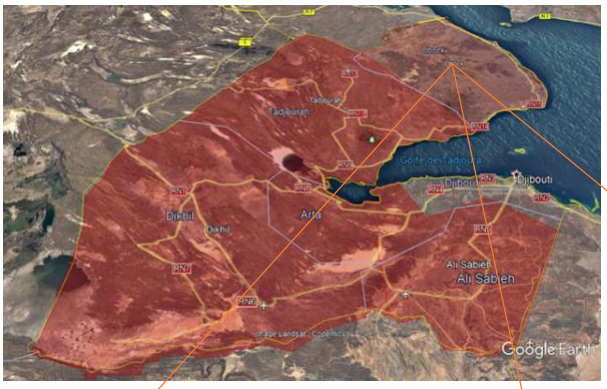
	Floodwater spate irrigation structures																									
	Shallow wells																									
Output 1.1.3 Solar energy equipment installed on water pumping infrastructure	Installations of solar energy equipments																									
Output 1.1.4 Enhanced management capacity for climate-resilient water infrastructure	Trainings																									
Component 2																										
Output 2.1.1 Awareness raising on improvement of rangelands implemented	Capacity building sessions on sustainable rangeland management																									
Output 2.1.2 Protection of rangelands and vegetation cover implemented	Technical assistance on Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)																									
	Training of trainers																									
	Training of beneficiaries																									
	Study tours within the Region																									

Output 2.2.1 Income-generating activities created	Technical assistance																									
	Income-generating activities (IGAs) developed																									
Output 2.2.2 Support to Mothers Advisors carried out	Coaching of MAs																									
	Initial training of traditional birth attendants																									
	Information campaigns																									
	Pedagogical kits																									
Output 2.2.3 Nutrition education and food security supported	Nutrition and health awareness																									
	Culinary demonstrations																									
	Kits for cooking demonstrations																									
Component 3																										
Output 3.1.1 Institutional capacities on natural resources information systems and sustainable natural resources management strengthened	Thematic training courses																									
	GIS system training and database consolidation																									
	Small weather stations installed																									

Output 3.1.2 Farmers and beneficiaries' capacities to adapt to climate change reinforced	Training sessions (Farm field schools)																									
Output 3.1.3 Functional literacy for women developed and access to basic services.	Support to women's organisations																									
	Equipment kits and manuals																									
Output 3.2.1 Knowledge generation and dissemination programme implemented	Baseline study																									
	Stories collected, video clips and radio programmes produced and broadcast, printed material distributed.																									
Reporting																										
Quarterly progress and financial reporting																										
Bi-annual progress reporting																										
Annual Project Progress Report (PPR)																										

Annex 2 Climate risk analysis

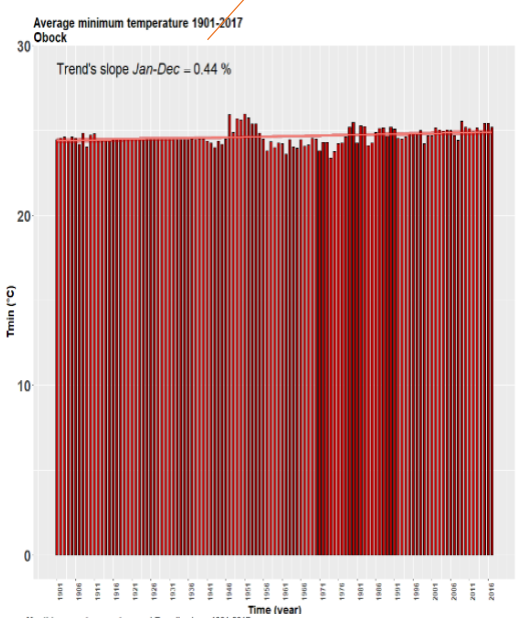
1. Obock Region

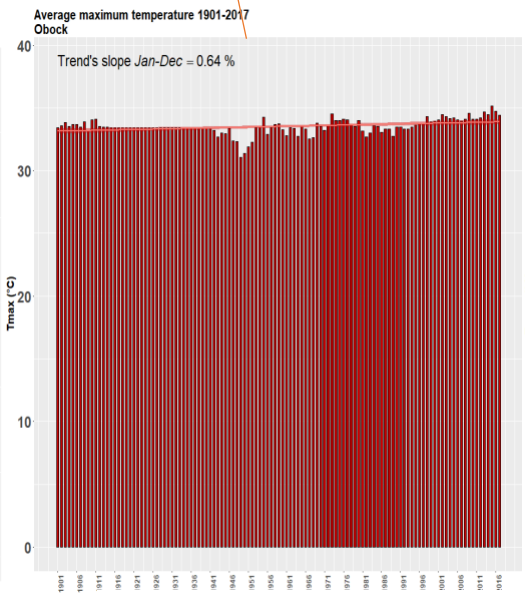


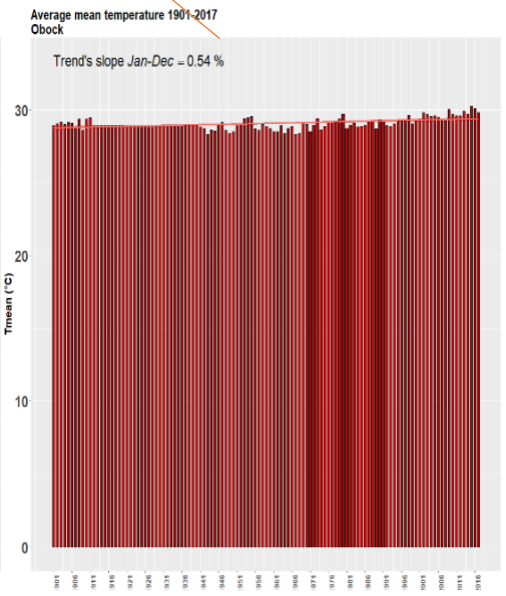
OBOCK	
Area	5700 km²
Total population	44 678 inhab.
Access to drinking water	50,0 %
Extreme poverty rate	40,4 %

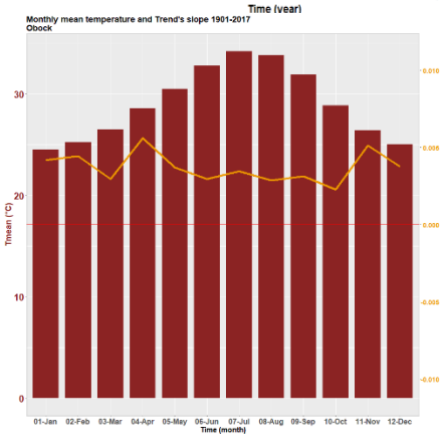
Temperature Historical Data

1.2 Precipitation Historical Data Analysis







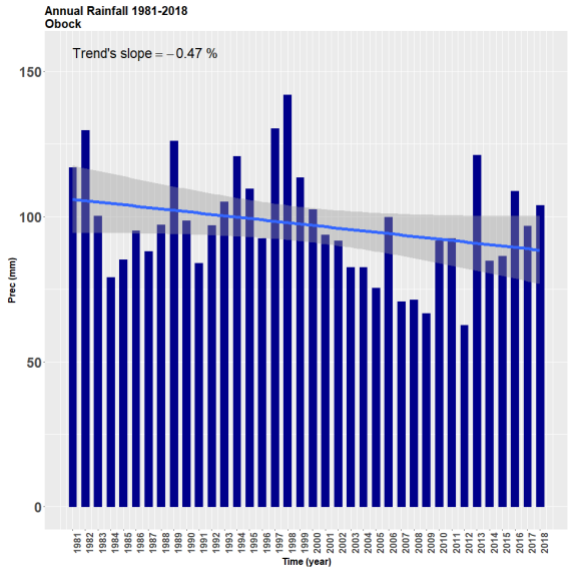


From the analysis of the three diagrams above, the following trends can be seen:

- A minimum temperature increase of O.44%, which corresponds to an average rate of increase of the minimum temperature of 0.044°C/decade;
- A maximum temperature increase of 0.64%, equivalent to an average maximum temperature increase rate of 0.0064°C/year;
- An average temperature increase of 0.54%, equivalent to an average temperature increase of 0.0054°C/year.

The trend in average temperatures shows an increase in average temperatures for all months of the year. The highest increase occurs in April with more than 0.005°C, followed by November and February. The smallest increase in temperature is in October. However, the Temperature Historical Data show also the pace of increase, for the average minimum temperature as well as the average maximum temperature, has accelerated in the past 30 years.

Figure 5 Monthly temperature and trend (1901-2017) Obock



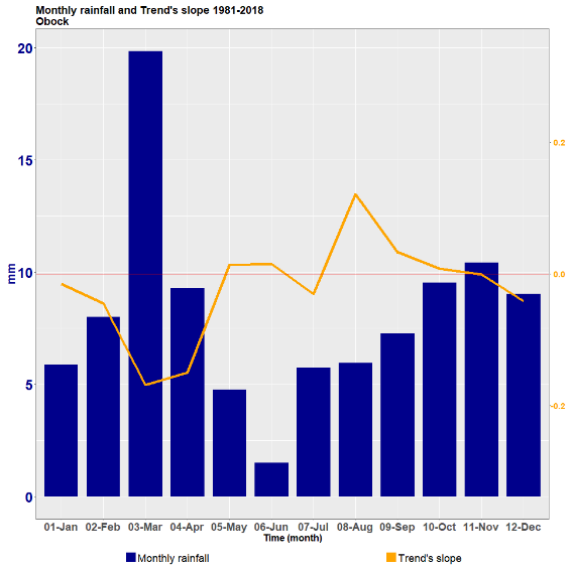
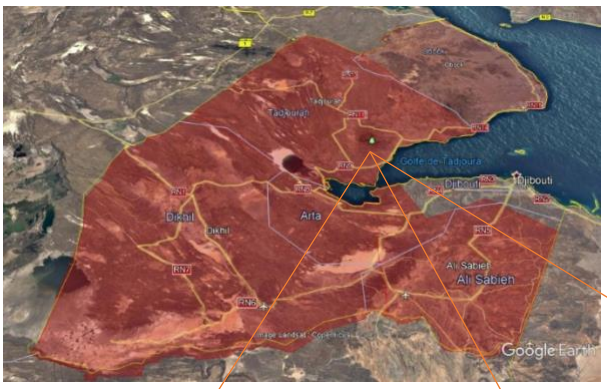


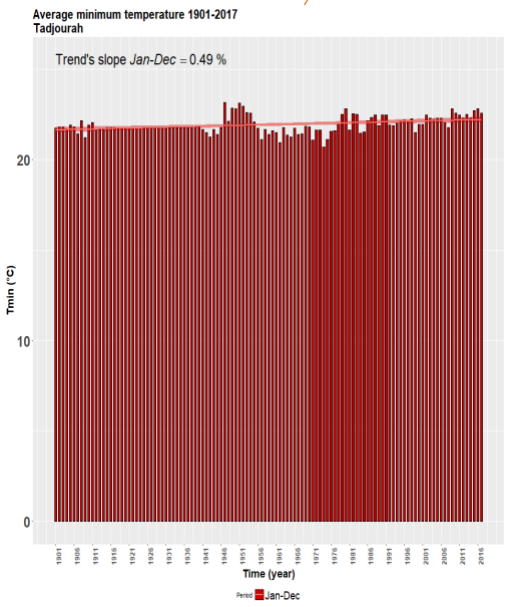
Diagram of annual rainfall for the period 1981-2018, shows a general trend towards a reduction in rainfall of 0.47%. This represents a decrease of 4.7 mm each decade. It also shows a decreasing trend in rainfall for March, July, September and December, with a small increase for May and a large increase for August.

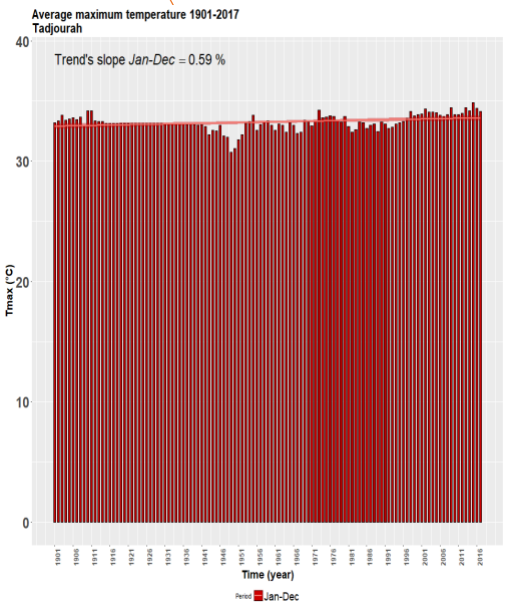
2. Tadjourah Region

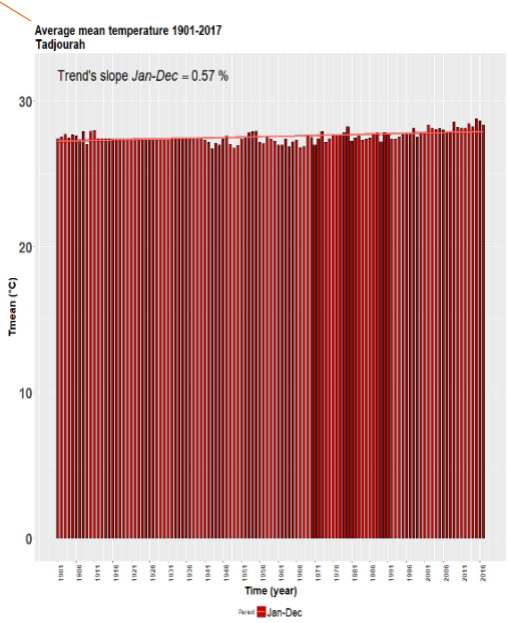


Tadjourah	
Area	7 300 km²
Total population	102 329 inhab
Access to drinking water	45,5 %
Extreme poverty rate	68,7 %
Area	21,9 %

2.1 Precipitation Historical Data Analysis







Analysis of the three diagrams above shows the following trends:

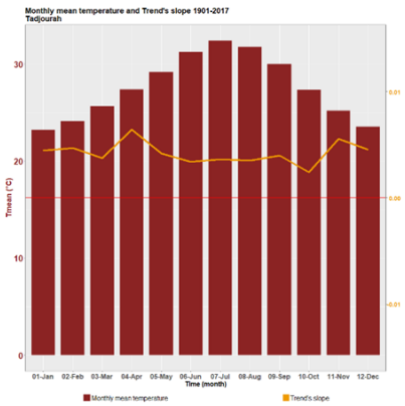
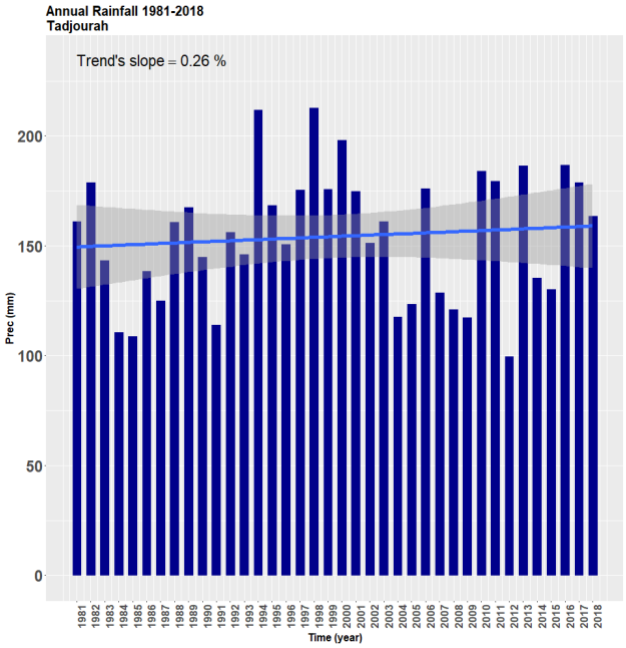
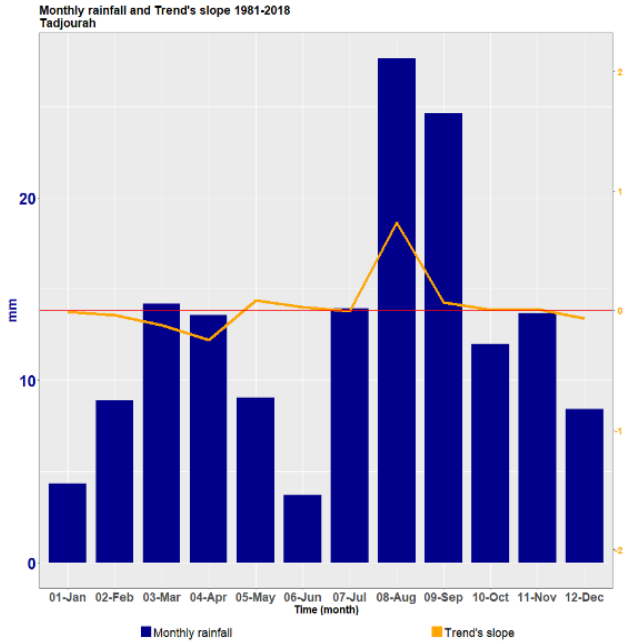


Figure 6 Mean temperature and trend (1901-2017) Tadjourah

- A minimum temperature increase of O.49%, which corresponds to an average rate of increase of the minimum temperature of 0.0049°C/decade.
  A maximum temperature increase of 0.59%, equivalent to an average rate of increase of the maximum temperature of 0.0059°C/decade.
- An average temperature increase of 0.57%, equivalent to an average temperature increase of 0.0057°C/decade.
- The trend in average temperature for the period 1901-2017 (left) shows an increase in temperatures for all months of the year. The highest increase occurs in April with more than 0.007°C, followed by November (0.006°C) and September. The smallest temperature increase is in October.

2.2 Precipitation Historical Data Analysis

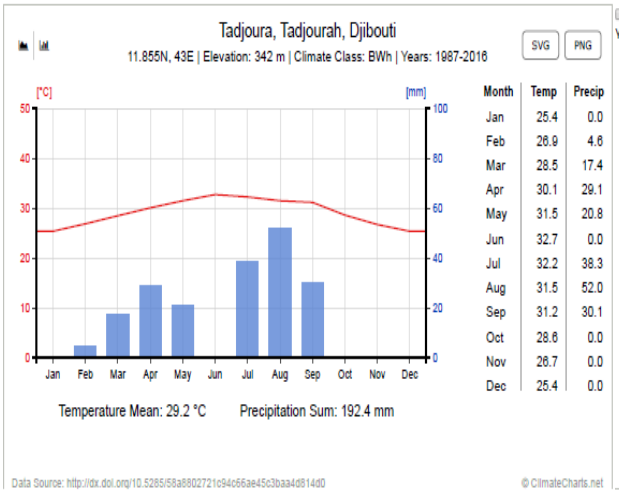


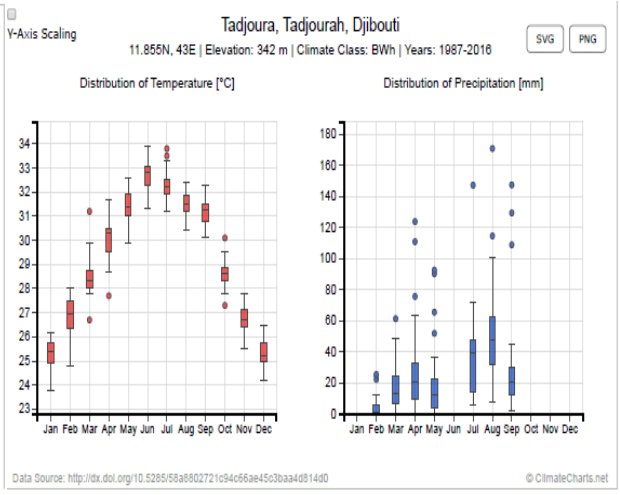


The annual rainfall diagram for the period 1981-2018, shows a general trend of 0.26% increase in rainfall, which is equivalent to an increase of 2.6 mm each decade. The figure shows a decreasing trend in rainfall for the months of March, April and September, with a small increase for the month of May and a larger increase for the month of August.

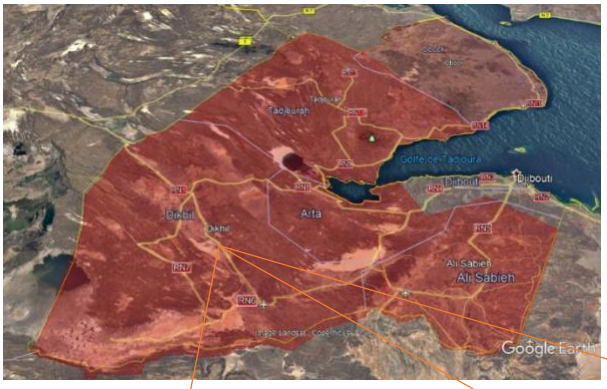
The ombrothermal diagram below shows that:

- Average annual precipitation is 244 mm.
- The maximum rainfall is in August.
- Every month is a dry month
- The average temperature is 28.3°C.
- The average maximum temperature of the hottest month (July) is 33.6°C and the average maximum temperature of the coldest month (January) is 23.7°C.
- The temperature amplitude is 9.9°C.



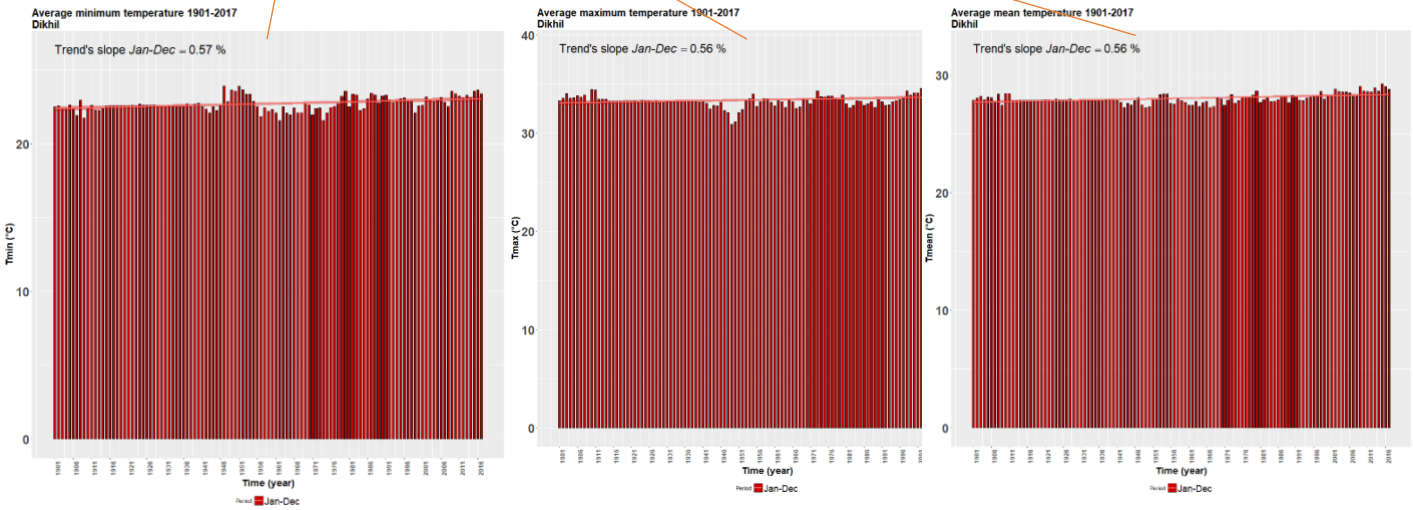


3. Dikhil Region

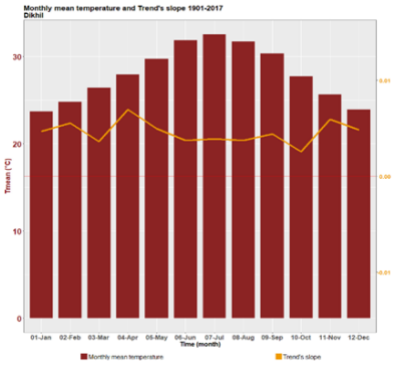


Dikhil	
Area	7 200 km²
Total population	104 977 inhab
Access to drinking water	60,2 %
Extreme poverty rate	48,2 %
Area	22,8 %

3.1 Analysis of historical temperature data



The diagrams above show the following trends:
A minimum temperature increase of O.57%, which corresponds to an average rate of increase of the minimum temperature of 0.0057°C/decade.
A maximum temperature increase of 0.56%, equivalent to an average maximum temperature increase rate of 0.0056°C/decade.
An average temperature increase of 0.56%, equivalent to an average temperature increase of 0.0056°C/decade.

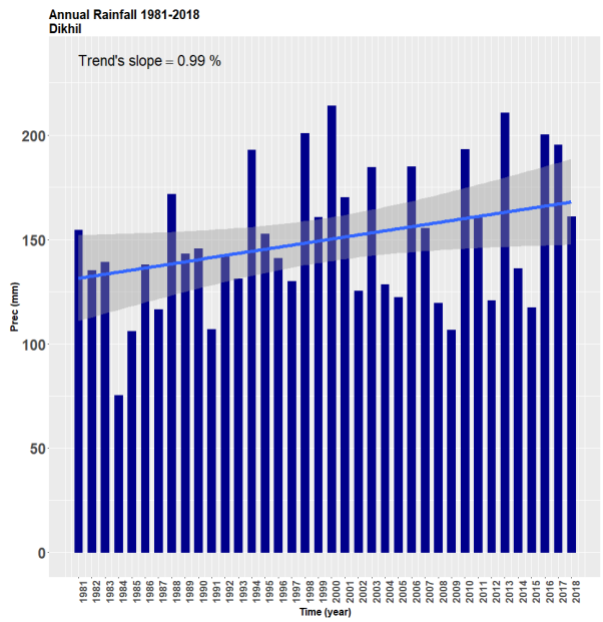


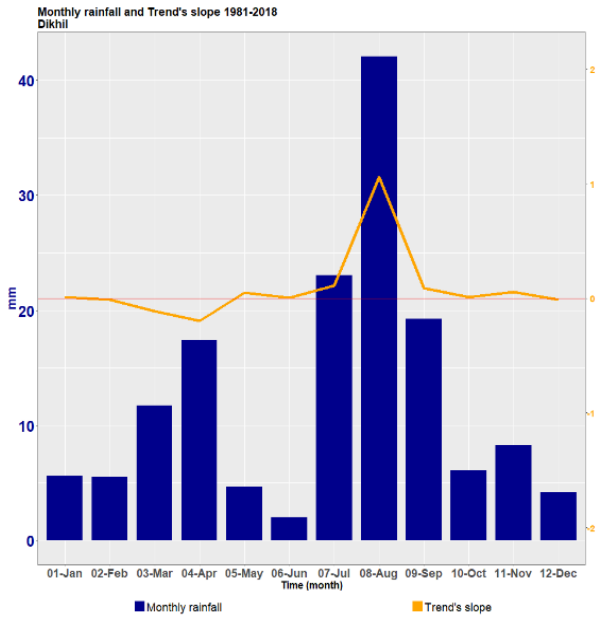
The trend in average temperature for the period 1901-2017 for the Dikhil region (left) shows :

- An increase in temperature for every month of the year;
- The highest increase occurs in April with more than 0.007°C, followed by November, February and September;
- The smallest temperature increase occurs in October

Figure 7 Mean temperature and trend (1901-2017) Dikhil

3.2 Precipitation Historical Data Analysis

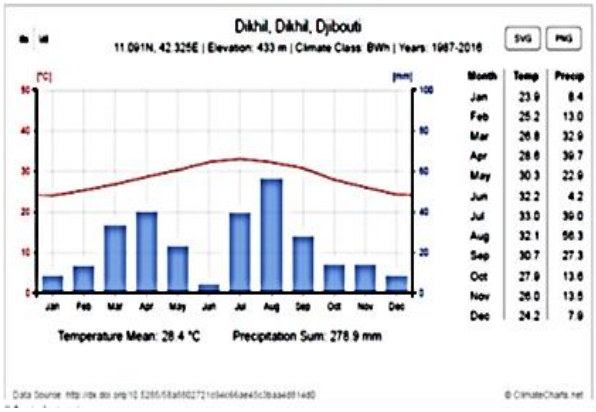


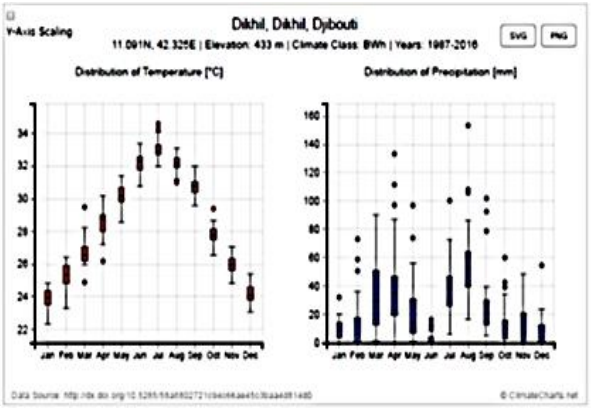


The annual rainfall diagram for the period 1981-2018, shows a general trend of 0.99% increase in rainfall, which is equivalent to an increase of 9.9 mm per decade. It shows a decreasing trend in precipitation for the months of September, April and June, with a slight increase for the months of May and July, and a larger increase in August.

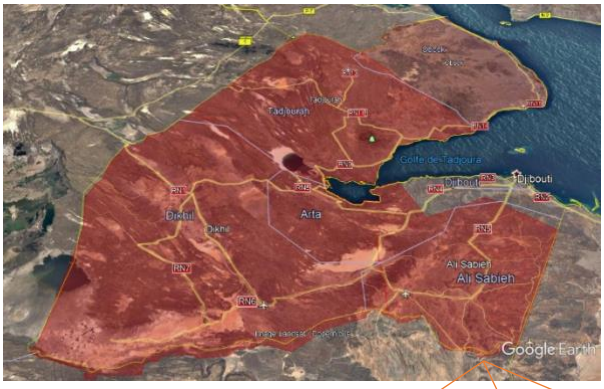
The ombrothermal diagram below shows that:

- Average annual precipitation is 278.9 mm.
- The maximum rainfall is in August.
- Every month is a dry month
- The average temperature is 28.4°C.
- The average maximum of the hottest month (July) is 33°C and the average maximum of the coolest month (January) is 23.9°C.
- The temperature amplitude is 9.1°C.



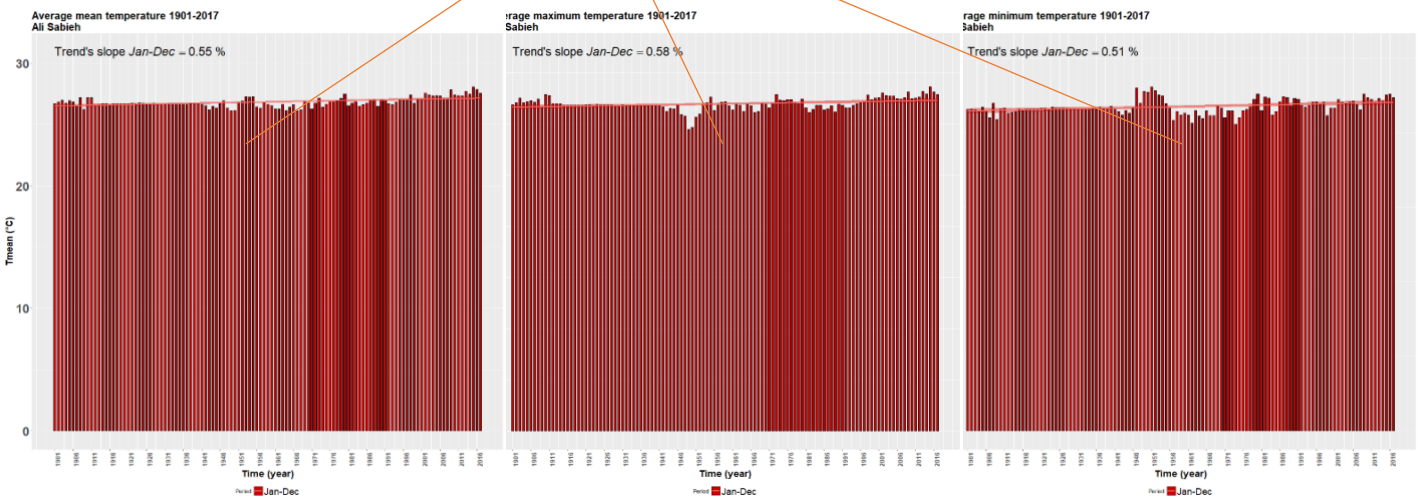


4. Ali Sabieh Region



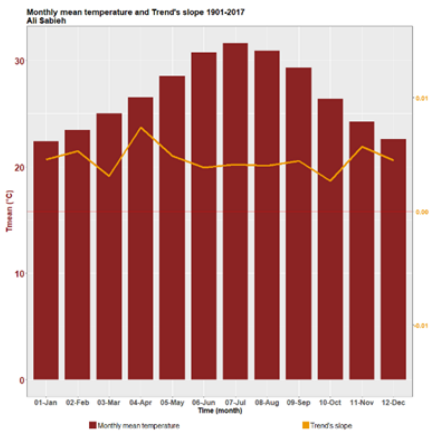
Ali Sabieh	
Area	2 400 km²
Total population	102 618 inhab
Access to drinking water	
Extreme poverty rate	48,8 %
Area	27,2 %

4.1 Temperature Historical Data Analysis



The analysis of the diagrams showing the average of mean, minimum and maximum temperatures for the 1901-2017 period shows the following trends:

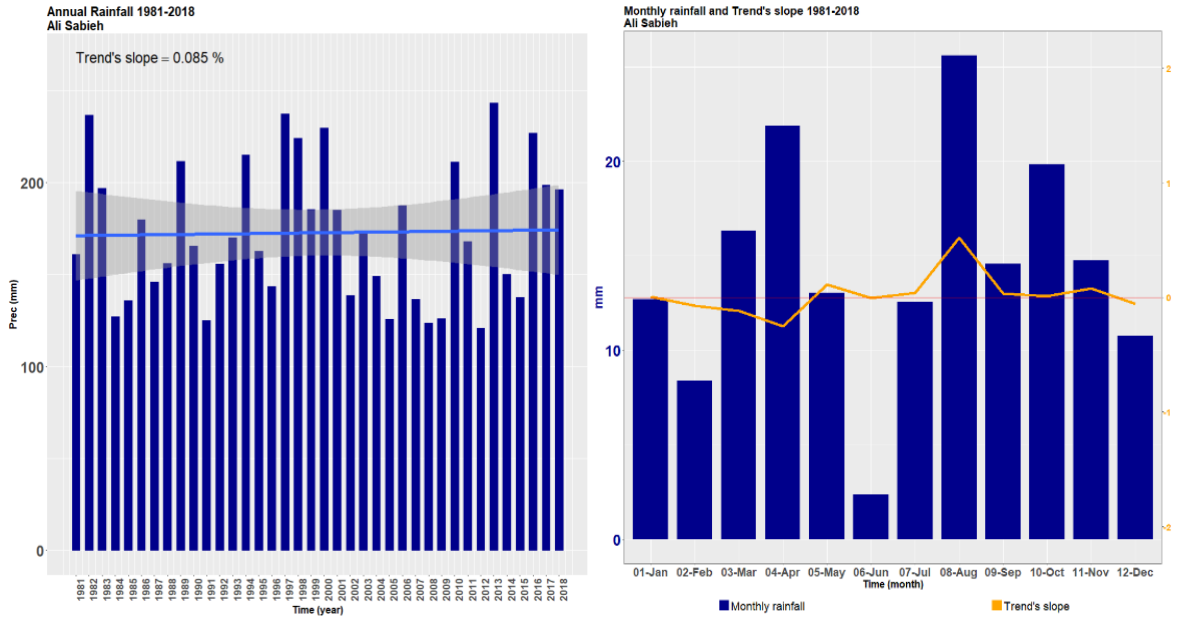
- An increase in minimum temperature of O.55%, corresponding to an average rate of increase in minimum temperature of 0.0055°C/decade.
- A maximum temperature increase of 0.58%, equivalent to an average rate of increase of the maximum temperature of 0.0058°C/decade.
- An average temperature increase of 0.51%, equivalent to an average temperature increase of 0.0051°C/decade.



The monthly mean temperature and trend's slope 1901-2017 shows:

- An increase in temperature for every month of the year
- The highest increase occurred in April with more than 0.007°C, followed by November and February.
- The smallest temperature increase is in October.

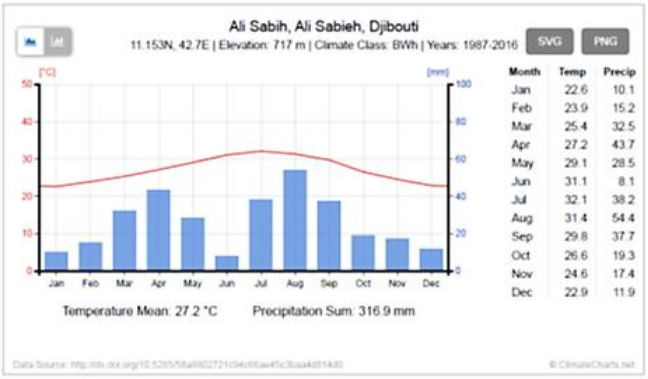
Figure 8 Mean temperature and trend (1901-2017) Ali Sabieh

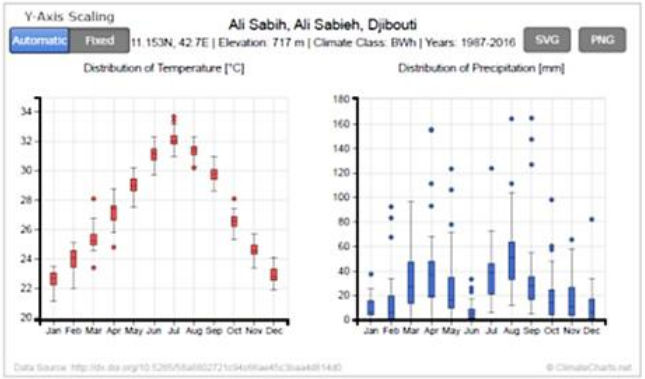


The annual rainfall diagram for the period 1981-2018, shows a very low trend of 0.085 per cent increase in rainfall, which corresponds to an increase of 0.8 mm each decade. There is a decreasing trend in precipitation for the months of February, April, June, September and December, and a slight increase for months of May, August and November.

Analysis of the ombrothermal diagram below shows that :

- Average annual precipitation is 316.9 mm.
- The maximum rainfall is in August
- Every month is a dry month
- The average temperature is 27.2°C.
- The average maximum of the hottest month (July) is 32.1°C and the average maximum of the coolest month (January) is 22.6°C.
- The temperature amplitude is 9.5°C.





Annex 3 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Contents

I. Summary description of the programme

Socio-Economic Context

Economy. Djibouti's economy is largely based on the tertiary sector (83 per cent of GDP). The economy is highly dependent upon port services, as most of Ethiopia's exports and imports pass through Djibouti. During the past 15 years, Djibouti has seen strong and rapid growth in GDP per capita (3.1 per cent per annum over the period 2001-2017 and 6.5 per cent for 2014 and 2016). Total public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt increased from 50 percent of GDP at end-2014 to 85 percent of GDP at end-2016. China Exim Bank financed the cost of the three projects estimated at USD 1.2 billion: Addis Ababa–Djibouti railway, water pipeline from Ethiopia and construction of a multipurpose port. Despite these investments, the economy remains poorly diversified, increasing the country's vulnerability to external shocks. The country faces major challenges, including: (i) persistent poverty and unemployment (Djibouti ranked in 172nd place among 189 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report for 2018). Extreme poverty affected an estimated 21.1 per cent of the population in 2017.; (ii) poor diversification of the economy; (iii) weak institutional capacity; (iv) an energy deficit that hinders, in particular, the development of the private sector; (v) a water resource deficit that limits access to drinking water and the development of agricultural activities; (vi) gender inequalities that limit women's participation in the economy; and (vii) chronic food insecurity that affects more than 31% of the population.

Djibouti has a semi-arid tropical climate, with the exception of the mountainous regions north of the Gulf of Tadjourah, characterized by temperatures oscillating between 23°c in January and 39°c in August and high evaporation throughout the year, as well as low and irregular rainfall barely reaching an annual average of 130 mm. The country is also subject to recurrent natural disasters and long periods of drought. Arable land and natural resources are under great pressure due to very low water resources and climate change.

Climate. Climate is characterized by two distinct seasons. The fresh season (October-April) is characterized by mild temperatures between 22°C and 30°C, relatively high humidity (with peaks of 90%) and marine winds. Nights are hot, with average temperatures around 17°C. At the height of the warm season, temperatures can exceed 45°C. However, Djibouti's climate varies across the country. The hinterland is warm, with average temperatures above 30°C during the summer months (May - September). With high temperatures fluctuating between 30°C and 40°C, rainfall during the hot period and a violent, hot and dry sand wind (khamsin), the warm and dry season is between June and September. The periods from May to June and September to October are the driest and mark a transition season with variable winds.

Precipitation is normally between 50 mm and 215 mm and hardly exceeds an annual average of 150 mm[32]. The country is also subject to recurrent natural disasters and long periods of drought. Arable land and natural resources are under great pressure due to very low water resources and climate change. Climate variability and change are already strongly influencing activities in rural areas: Regression of covered areas; Gradual disappearance of endemic species; Overgrazing and degradation of rangelands; Destruction of farms located near Wadis beds; Sanding or silting up of wells; Destruction of crops and infrastructure; Concentration of livestock around existing water points; Decrease in livestock productivity; and Low resistance of cattle to disease.

Agriculture. The rural world is characterized by a subsistence economy based on nomadic livestock farming with little access to infrastructure, services or markets. Strongly limited by climatic conditions, the agricultural sector contributes only about 4% of GDP. This modest contribution is nevertheless an important economic activity as it provides employment for about 80% of the rural population (161,600 people). For a potential cultivable area of 120 000 ha, the country has only about 10 000 hectares of arable land, of which only 1 000 are cultivated along the wadis. Djibouti has nearly 1,600 farms and the average size of the farms is half a hectare. Agricultural production (cereals, market gardening and arboriculture) is primarily family and subsistence farming, and is of the oasis type. It covers about 10% of national needs in fruit and vegetables. Low yields are mainly due to poor soils, water scarcity and salinity, and unsuitable cultivation techniques.

Hydrography. Renewable water resources are estimated at 300 million m³/year. The hydrographic network is formed solely by temporary watercourses called "wadis". Flows are low, and only about 5% of rainfall is likely to infiltrate and recharge shallow (wadi sediments) or deep (basaltic aquifers) water tables. Two continuous aquifers exist in Djibouti, one with Lake Assal as its base level, the other between Djibouti City and Loyada. Elsewhere, there are discontinuous and alluvial aquifers. Recharging of the aquifers relies mainly on the infiltration of flood water into the wadis. About 95 per cent of water needs are met by groundwater resources. The use of groundwater for irrigation poses problems of excessive salinity, even in alluvial aquifers, except for water in the north-west of the country. On the other hand, it is possible to use water from underflows in the wadis with large catchment areas and regular floods.

The rural water sub-sector. Characterised by its arid to semi-desert climate, with high temperatures and low annual rainfall (150 mm), the country is extremely sensitive to drought. Rain falls mainly between August - October (Karan) and March - June (Dira) inland, and between October - March (Heys) on the coast. Renewable water resources are estimated at 300 million m³/year and only 5% contributes to groundwater recharge. Surface water is only observed during high floods (before disappearing into the sea). Often exposed to climatic hazards (periods of severe drought every 4 years on average) which can be followed by torrential rains and floods (every 10 years on average), drinking water supply conditions are very difficult throughout the country, particularly in rural areas, with a low productivity of hydraulic infrastructure.

Livestock. The livestock sector remains dominated by pastoralism. In fact, more than 80% of the rural population (about 161,600 people) comprise nomads who practice extensive transhumant livestock rearing on 1.7 million ha of collective grazing land in the north and

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south of the country. Nomadic breeding, which represents 90% of the activities of the rural sector, is essentially characterized by a random mobility according to the rains and pastures. Sedentary livestock farming is practiced around urban centres and water points. Pastoralists are contributing up to 75% of the agricultural GDP with an estimated livestock population of about 550,000 goats, 410,000 sheep, 50,000 camelids and 40,000 cattle. As a result of successive droughts since 1992, the current pastoral load is the lowest in 30 years and is strongly correlated with rainfall on the rangelands.

Rangelands are of very heterogeneous quality, ranging from poor shrubby pastures on rocky massifs, producing only 10 kg of Dry Matter (DM)/ha/year, to richer pastures in sandy-clayey depressions, producing up to 4 tons of DM/ha/year. Of the 1.7 million ha of rangelands, the areas of greatest pastoral interest and essential for transhumance systems represent only about 400,000 ha.

Women, representing almost 51% of the country's population, are at a disadvantage compared to men. Access to education is far from being achieved and gender parity is not achieved, a situation which particularly affects girls in rural areas.

Youth represent 68% of the population under 35 years of age. The unemployment rate is much higher among young people who are particularly vulnerable to exclusion in the private sector because they lack the skills to meet labor market demand. Most young people do not participate in the formal economy.

Lessons learned. The main lessons drawn from the experience of IFAD and other partners in Djibouti are as follows: (i) Water remains the preferred gateway and an essential prerequisite for other components aimed at improving resilience and livelihoods. (ii) The integrated and inclusive participatory approach constitutes the best mode of natural resource management and community development through a process of consultation with local customary authorities; (iii) The resilience to climate change is also reinforced by the diversification of sources of income and livelihoods (agricultural and extra-agricultural), as well as by the promotion of renewable energies and/or measures improving energy efficiency; (iv) Income Generating Activities (IGAs) constitute an appropriate and effective response for the empowerment of women, and a sustainable strengthening of the resilience of rural populations; (v) Gender mainstreaming and gender parity are the best way to promote the social status of the most vulnerable women; (vi) Similar efforts should be made for young people to ensure that investment decisions also meet their expectations and visions for the future.

In this context the PGIRE and the PROGIRES are based on the following considerations: (ii) The possibility of capitalizing on the investments of the Government, IFAD and other partners in developing the surface water potential in order to ensure its longer availability to cover basic needs but also to improve resilience populations to climate change; (iv) The need to address the consequences of fragility factors by improving the living conditions and the resilience to climate change of the poorest rural households. (iii) The opportunity to make sustainable use of the water available and the existing hydro-agricultural infrastructure by improving the productivity of agricultural or pastoral activities (small gardening, integration of livestock farming and pastoralism) with the aim of improving food and nutritional security for rural households.

The PROGIRES is designed around the following components:

Component 1. Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure. This component will increase the capacity to mobilize and store surface water for groundwater recharge and agro-pastoral production through the rehabilitation/Construction of climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure. The project will build 5 infiltration and recharge check dams, 3 retention dams, 1 underground dikes, 12 family tanks built, 2 floodwater spate irrigation structures built, 8 surface wells built, 3 water systems supply renovated. 22 solar equipments will be installed for surface wells, retention dams as well as for the rehabilitation of existing irrigated perimeters. The feasibility studies will design the various water infrastructure to be adapted to climate change and will strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the sectors concerned with a view to an integrated approach to water management. The Fund will introduce the use of renewable energy for the water pumping at the level of various water infrastructures: retention dikes and surface wells. The use of solar energy will also be supported by the Fund in the context of the rehabilitation of irrigated perimeters. The management capacity for climate-resilient water infrastructure of the DHR will be enhanced by the recruitment of the core technical personnel for the maintenance and the management of the hydraulic infrastructures planned.

Component 2. Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities. In order to preserve and improve the potential of the rangelands, the project proposes to carry out actions to enclose and regenerate plant cover (assisted natural regeneration), as well as fodder parcels. In total, the rangelands defense and regeneration will concern approximately 900 ha of degraded rangelands. Regeneration will be the result of (i) anti-erosion and water conservation work on 200 ha over 3 years; (ii) direct sowing of local species (woody and herbaceous) on 120 ha over 2 years; (iii) assisted natural regeneration (RNA) on 200 ha over 3 years; the planting of smooth cactus in the equivalent of 300 ha of groves over 2 years and the sowing of 250 ha of medicago over 5 years in areas where rainfall is equal to or greater than 200 mm. The Local Steering Committees/Water and Rangeland Management Committee, created/supported by the project, will have an essential role in the preparation of the Water and Rangeland Management Plans (SAHP) and the good management of the rangelands and the investments made, to deal with conflicts and ensure sustainability of the actions. The project will organize 42 awareness sessions on sustainable natural resources management (resting and regeneration management, soil fertility practices and technologies, efficient water use and adequate plant protection in the context of climate change) as well as on natural assisted regeneration. Through this component the OGIRE-Adapt will create additional employment and income-generating opportunities for women and young people. IGAs will focus on the poorest areas with nutritional insufficiency, food insecurity and market access constraints, particularly with regard to vegetable production, livestock products and related activities. Functional literacy programmes and technical and organizational training will enable marginalized populations, women and youth, to acquire the basic skills and technical know-how that will enable them to effectively and sustainably manage these IGAs.

Component 3. Capacity building and knowledge management.

The PROGIRES will finance the technical reinforcement of DHR staff and technicians as well as permanent upgrading. DESV and DAF services will also benefit from capacity building actions, through 2 international experts on, respectively, integrated water resources management and climate change. The PROGIRES will also support farmers and beneficiaries' technical and organizational capacities to adapt to climate change. Towards women and young people the PROGIRES will finance functional literacy activities aimed mainly at women and

young people who have left school prematurely (500 people in total. In terms of knowledge management, the Project will undertake thematic studies that will feed the M&E system The Project will compile and synthesize information and data and coordinate the production of a diverse range of information products (reports, maps, etc.) and will support development of knowledge/communication materials for targeted users/audiences.

II. Screening and Categorisation.

The project has been subject to the IFAD assessment according to the Adaptation Fund's ESP and the assigned environmental category is "B". This means that the project's activities have potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures. Indeed, the activities in PROGIRES will have a positive social and environmental impact. The technical and organizational training activities for the target groups, particularly women and youth, will have a positive effect on improving living conditions. The valorization of the use of water drawn from existing boreholes, through better maintenance of equipment, and the extension of water adductions, will have the effect of reducing water losses. The capture of runoff water and water and soil conservation works will have a direct positive effect on groundwater recharge and ecosystem health. The project also includes support for the creation of IGAs and water conservation measures. However, the project implementation will have some minor negative impacts, especially during the infrastructure construction works. These impacts will be mitigated by the measures detailed in the attached Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), in accordance with national and international rules on the subject. The ESMP for the project is presented in Annex 3. The project is thus aligned with the Adaptation Fund's ESP, bearing in mind that the USPs will require full ESP risk screening during implementation to ensure compliance with the 15 Environmental and Social Principles.

The following table provides a brief overview of the potential risks the project poses in relation to the 15 Environmental and Social Principles. The table is followed by the presentation, for information, of the alignment between ESP/AF and SECAP/IFAD and, last, the detailed environmental and social risk assessment.

Table 24 Adaptation Fund environmental and social checklist

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
ESP 1 Compliance with the Law.		The project activities (components and sub-projects) have been designed to comply with relevant national laws, regulations and policies. The project will comply with applicable domestic and international law, notably with the: _ Environmental Code (Law No. 51/AN/09/6, 1st July 2009) _ Law n°93/AN/95/3rd L of 4 April 1996 on the Water Code

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		_ Decree n°2000-0033/PR/MAEM relating to the protection perimeters of water abstractions for human consumption; _ Decree n° 2000-0032/PR/MAEM relating to procedures for declarations, authorizations and concessions; _ Decree No. 2001-029/PR/MHUEAT, on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures.
ESP 2 Access and Equity		The project will ensure that the benefits of the project are being distributed fairly with no discrimination nor favoritism. All the hydraulic infrastructures provided for in Component 1 will be subject to a call for tenders. The project will pay special attention to women and youth for equitable access to the benefits of the project. Building organizational, literacy and support capacities will enable women to advocate for equality and equity for sustainable development. Equity will be also guaranteed by the very nature of the interventions, particularly those provided for in Component 2: professional capacity-building in entrepreneurship, support adapted to the activities they wish to undertake. As a matter of equity, each locality will benefit from at least one IGA.
ESP 3 Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups The project specifically targets marginalised and vulnerable groups with an integrated gender and youth approach, who will benefit from climate- resilient investments throughout the project.		The project beneficiaries are the entire households living in the villages and camps in the 26 selected localities, especially women and youths. The vast majority of women are still subject to gender inequalities. The project will use beneficiary surveys to target the most vulnerable and most affected by the risks of water shortage. Under the Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services the Project directly targets women and young people through: 1) Output 2.2.1 Creation of income-generating activities; 2) Output 2.2.2 Support to Mothers Advisors with the provision of teaching kits, basic, equipment, and organization of awareness-raising sessions for the population; and 3) Output 2.2.3 Nutrition education and food security: organisation of nutrition and health awareness sessions, culinary demonstration sessions and provision of Cooking Demonstration Kits.
ESP 4 Human Rights Djibouti does not have any pending human rights issues with the Human Rights Council Special Procedures. Any observed human rights violations will be reported		The project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights. IFAD is committed to support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realization of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
through the project grievances procedures.		No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with human rights since the project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights in compliance with the ESP.
ESP 5 Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment The Djibouti Labour Code affirms the principle of non-discrimination between the two sexes. However, the reality remains unfavourable to working women, as they suffer much more from unemployment than men. The status is unequal between women and men in the family and in the society, due to the traditional social organization of Djiboutian society.		The Project will ensure women's integration in all planned activities: water resources; agricultural production, and access to social services, with integration rates ranging from 20 to 100% depending on the activities. Overall, the project integrates up to 50% women. The project also supports land security for women. The project will provide for specific activities for women: (i) strengthening their capacities: functional literacy, technical training on the processing and conservation of agricultural products; (ii) the creation of IGAs capable of ensuring their financial empowerment; (iii) the integration of women into the decision-making bodies of organizations and encouraging them to create autonomous organizations. During the first five years, the project will trigger an annual gender mainstreaming audit to assess the quality of gender mainstreaming. The project's monitoring-evaluation system is gendered: (i) specific targets of 50% for women and 40% for young people (40% of whom are young women) have been set in the project's logical framework.
ESP 6 Core Labour Rights Djibouti has ratified 8 Conventions out of 8 fundamental ILO Conventions, but has not yet adopted a Decent Work Country Programme. However, for most of the Conventions the Government's report has not been received by ILO.		IFAD will ensure that the project will fully comply with relevant labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards. The ESMP refers explicitly to the obligation for the contractors to comply with the requirements relating to the safety of workers in accordance with ILO Convention insofar as they are applicable to the project. Activities throughout the project are targeted at reducing inequality and raising gender awareness for gender equality to overcome traditional stereotypes regarding the role of women in society. Positive discrimination in favour of women will be used to provide fair and equal opportunity to women who seek employment as labour and gain from wages earned. The project will respect, promote, and realize the principles mentioned in the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and ensure that they are respected and realized in good faith by the Executing Entity and other contractors.
ESP 7 Indigenous Peoples	X	**No risk**

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
ESP 8 Involuntary Resettlement	X	**No risk**
ESP 9 Protection of Natural Habitats		The project is not expected to have any negative impact on critical natural habitats including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities. However, as part of the ESMP, the project will identify the national critical habitat areas and monitor that the project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that encroach in to any declared or proposed protected area of natural habitats or that result in the conversion of natural habitat to other purposes. The project will develop environmental guidelines and selection criteria that exclude interventions near protected areas.
ESP 10 Conservation of Biological Diversity		The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that negatively affects wild species populations and conservation status. The project will be in line with the Government's priorities in the intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) which focus on reducing vulnerability to droughts, protection against increasing average sea level, increasing access to water, protecting biodiversity and building the resilience of rural people. The project will be implemented in accordance with the texts adopted by Djibouti, pursuant to the CBD, notably the Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT on the protection of biodiversity (which defines the animal and plant species that are endemic or endangered in Djibouti) as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
ESP 11 Climate Change		The project does not promote any drivers of climate change (emission of carbon dioxide gas from the use of fossil fuel and from changes in land use, methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture, emission of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride, other halocarbons, aerosols, and ozone). Project activities will be aligned on priorities defined in the NAPA as well as the INCD since, by essence, the project is focusing on the adaptation to climate change. As such, the project is in line with the national strategies related to climate change, the NAPA and the INCD notably. The Project is directly implementing the adaptation measures recommended in the NAPA for Agriculture and Water sectors,

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
ESP 12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		The project will not pose any significant risks to resource efficiency (water) or pollution risks and no further assessments will be required beyond the procedures already integrated into the project. Although the way the project is designed this there is no risk to this ESP, the USPs will be screened against this risk **Efficiency.** The Project will adopt an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach from a watershed management perspective. It concerns the rehabilitation and construction of a range of hydraulic structures with the main aim of preserving and protecting the environment while ensuring that these investments can cope with climate change. Priority will be given to the mobilization of surface water. For the sustainability of these hydraulic projects, the Project aims to create or strengthen the capacities of Water and Pasture Management Committees (CGEPs) for a better management of the facilities through the progressive assumption of responsibility of the tasks of exploitation / maintenance.
ESP 13 Public Health The project is expected to have an overall beneficial impact on the public health with improved, healthier and more resilient natural environments. Reduced unemployment and the development of community-driven sustainable income generating activities will also mprove happiness, food security and bring nutritional benefits. Due to the global COVID – 19 pandemic there is an increased risk to public health that is beyond the control of the project to prevent.		**COVID – 19.** The project will work to reduce COVID – 19 associated risks by following international and WHO standards for the prevention of infection and raise awareness during all training and capacity building efforts. Should large public gatherings not be possible, then suitable alternatives will be sought that are in compliance with best practices in reducing the risk of infection.
ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage	.	The project will not have negative impacts on the physical and cultural heritage of Djibouti. Through the ESMP the project will identify if any national or international cultural heritage will be included in or near the project zones and describe the location of the heritage in relation to the project and if absolutely necessary explain why it cannot be avoided

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
		and what measures are being taken to minimize negative impact. All USP grant activities will be screeded and monitored for compliance with project activities.
ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation		The project aims at the conservation of soil and land through the integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change, which include: – Geological and hydrogeological studies, with two main objectives: 1) To design climate-resilient developments that preserve water and soil resources and make rational use of them, so as to improve the availability of water for domestic and agricultural (irrigation and livestock) use and to increase the productivity of irrigated land; (2) To promote integrated and sustainable management of water resources through the development and dissemination of appropriate techniques and measures for adapting to climate change, combating improper water use practices in irrigation and the substitution of polluting and expensive diesel fuel by solar energy. – The protection of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration: reseeding and planting native species. The Project will provide a technical assistance on assisted natural regeneration (ANR) and will deliver trainings on awareness raising on improvement of rangelands. All USP grant activities will be screeded and monitored for compliance with project activities.

Alignment between ESP/AF and SECAP/IFAD

The section below intends to present for information the IFAD tool used for the assessment the social, environmental and climate risks of IFAD projects, and how far it is in concordance with the AF ESPs. It needs to be clear the PROGIRES falls totally under the AF procedures, in particular the AF ESPs. The ESMP presented below has been fully designed in line with AF ESPs.

IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) were approved by the Executive Board became effective in 2015 and were updated in 2017. These procedures defined an improved course of action for assessing social, environmental and climate risks to enhance the sustainability of results-based country strategic opportunities programmes (RB-COSOPs), country strategy notes (CSNs), programmes and projects. SECAP along with the guidance statements (GS) sets out the mandatory requirements and other elements that must be integrated throughout the project life cycle. The 2017 updated version: (i) draws on

lessons learned in SECAP's implementation from 2015 to the present; (ii) clarifies the mandatory and non-mandatory requirements applicable to IFAD-supported investments; (iii) further aligns IFAD's environmental and social standards and practices with those of other multilateral financial institutions; (iv) reflects IFAD's complementary policies[33] and climate mainstreaming agenda; (v) enables IFAD's continued access to international environment and climate financing; and (vi) better aligns IFAD's programming with the General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing[34]. All IFAD projects entering the pipeline are subject to an environmental, social and climate risk screening, and are assigned a risk category for environment and social standards (A, B, C), and for climate vulnerability (high, moderate, low). These findings, along with subsequent analysis and assessments, must be reflected in the project's SECAP review note. Projects with environment and social category "C" and climate risk "low" do not require any further analysis.

All category "B" projects must have a SECAP review note including a matrix of the environment and social management plan (ESMP) at design stage. The identified social and environmental risks, and opportunities-management measures must be reflected in the project design and the project design report (PDR). The ESMP matrix must be integrated into the project's implementation manual or developed as a stand-alone guidance document for the project management unit late in the design stage or early in implementation. All category "A" projects must have an ESIA at the design stage (or relevant stage of implementation). The draft and final ESIA reports, and other relevant documents35 must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the quality assurance stage (or other stages during project implementation).

For all projects with a "moderate" climate risk classification, a basic climate risk analysis must be conducted during the project design stage and included in the SECAP review note. Adaptation and mitigation measures must be mainstreamed into the project design and PDR. For all projects with "high" climate risk classification, an in-depth climate risk analysis must be conducted during project design and adaptation and risk-mitigation measures must be mainstreamed into the project design and PDR.

IFAD SECAP includes 14 Guidance Statements (GS) with: (i) an introduction to each subject, (ii) how the subject has been addressed in IFAD projects, (iii) the environmental, climate change and social issues linked to the subject; (iv) Criteria for environmental screening and scoping of IFAD projects; (v) potential mitigation and adaptation plans and measures for controlling adverse impacts, (vi) the international legal context. The following table provides some information about the relation between AF ESP Principles and IFAD SECAP.[36]

[33] Including, but not restricted, to policies on targeting (2006), gender equality and women's empowerment (2012), indigenous peoples (2009). Available at: www.ifad.org/operations/policy/policydocs.htm.

[34] https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/e72d1b36-58ed-4630-b683-7b22f4075e73 See section 7.01(a)(vi)

[35] Including environment and social management frameworks (ESMFs), draft resettlement action plans and frameworks (RAFs), draft mitigation plans and documentation of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and indigenous plan (IP) consultation processes.

[36] For further information, please visit https://www.ifad.org/topic/gef/secap/overview).

Table 25 Correlation between AF ESP guidance principles and IFAD SECAP GS, guiding values and principles

AF ESP Guidance Principles	IFAD SECAP GS, Guiding Values and Principles
ESP1 Compliance with the Law	SECAP requires that activities in the framework of the IFAD financed projects or programmes meet IFAD's safeguard policy guidance, comply with applicable national laws and regulations (labour, health, safety, etc.) and international laws and treaties, and the prohibited investment activities list produced by the International Finance Corporation is adhered to. - Project design should review: (i) current national policies, legislation and legislative instruments governing environmental management health, gender and social welfare, climate change (mitigation and adaptation) and governance with their implementation structures, identify challenges, and recommend appropriate changes for effective implementation; (ii) all relevant international treaties and conventions on the environment, climate change, health, gender, labour and human rights to which the country is a signatory.
Principle 2 Access and Equity	**Access and Equity** is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. SECAP requires that projects and programmes ensure the participation of target groups and equitable distribution of benefits. When projects result in physical or economic displacement (affecting access and user rights to land and other resources), the borrower or grant recipient should obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the affected people, document stakeholder engagement and consultation process and prepare resettlement plans or frameworks. The documents must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the Quality Assessment or relevant implementation stage. **GS 7 –** Water In the case of water-related projects like the PROGIRES project design should: (i) consult all local water users, and involve beneficiaries in all stages of infrastructure development, from design, through operation and management, to rehabilitation and reconstruction; (ii) ensure equitable, reliable and sustained access to, and use and control of, water; (iii) address the gender dimensions in all stages. **GS 11:** Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs). From a social perspective, additional good practices for IFAD's support to and promotion of value chain and MSE development might include among others: (vi) favourable working conditions within newly created green jobs throughout the value chain, including in local food systems; (vii) improving workplace safety and reducing community exposure to environmental hazards and public health risks; (viii) creation of specific employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth, for example in supply of information or support services to the value chain; (ix) harmonization with national and international labour standards; and (x) strengthened capacity for good practices, including employment opportunities for landless and other marginalized groups. Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Rural Enterprise Policy, Rural Finance Policy, Private Sector Strategy, Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy. Moreover, IFAD has been supporting the Principle for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI), the African Land Policy Framework and Guidelines, including the Guiding Principles

	on Large Scale Land-based Investments, along with other frameworks and guidelines aimed at the social and economic empowerment of poor rural women and men and social and economic equity more generally.
ESP 3 Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups.	**Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups** is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. A robust SECAP process requires attention to social dimensions such as land tenure, community health, safety, labour, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and historical factors, particularly in relation to natural resource management. It not only looks at compliance (e.g. managing potential negative impacts), but expected positive impacts and ways to maximize opportunities. To assure a good contribution to the quality of SECAP, project design should assess the socio-economic and cultural profile, including key issues relating to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, conflict, migration, employment and livelihoods. Consultation with communities and stakeholders must be maintained throughout the project lifecycle, especially in high-risk projects. For investment projects with a projected high sensitivity to climate hazards, IFAD requires a climate vulnerability analysis which can help to improve the targeting of investment actions to include the most vulnerable and least resilient target groups. **GS 13 – Physical and economic resettlement.** Specific attention should be given to maximizing opportunities, avoiding involuntary resettlement, enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment and reducing vulnerability to risks/effects of climate change and variability and other project impacts. In any case, emphasis should also be on involving key stakeholders especially vulnerable groups and marginalized poor communities – including female-headed households, the elderly, or persons with physical and mental disabilities – in project design and implementation, and addressing public health concerns (e.g. HIV/AIDS). Should resettlement or economic displacement be envisaged, the FPIC and the do-not-harm principles – which are two pillars of IFAD's Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy - – will be followed at all times and for all its beneficiaries for "any development intervention that might affect the land access and use rights of communities. **GS 11: Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs).** From a social perspective, additional good practices for IFAD's support to and promotion of value chain and MSE development might include among others: (vi) favourable working conditions within newly created green jobs throughout the value chain, including in local food systems; (vii) improving workplace safety and reducing community exposure to environmental hazards and public health risks; (viii) creation of specific employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth, for example in supply of information or support services to the value chain; (ix) harmonization with national and international labour standards; and (x) strengthened capacity for good practices, including employment opportunities for landless and other marginalized groups. Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy, Rural Enterprise Policy, Rural Finance Policy, Private Sector Strategy.
ESP 4 Human Rights	Human Rights is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. Among the Guiding Values and Principles for SECAP, there is the principle to "support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realization of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent

	work".
ESP 5 Gender Equality and Woman's Empowerment.	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. **GS 11 –** Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs) Well-designed value chain projects can drive improved natural resource management, climate resilience, gender equality, decent labour and working conditions, community health and safety, and poverty alleviation. Two key issues to manage in all value chain projects are (i) gender and (ii) food security (IFAD 2014). Different stages and functions of any value chain will be associated with gender-specific knowledge, assets, decision-making powers and responsibilities. Household food security and nutrition may be at risk in value chain designs that emphasize mono-cropping and commercial sales at the cost of local food access or labour demands. Additional good practices for IFAD's support to and promotion of value chain and MSE development might include: (i) gender-sensitive approaches to vocational training, business skills development, small-scale processing infrastructure, contract development and other value chain innovations; (ii) corporate social responsibility strategies that improve women's economic and decision-making position within value chains. Inclusion of youth is also a growing issue in value chains (UNIDO 2011), being carefully addressed in IFAD projects. Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Rural Enterprise Policy, Rural Finance Policy, Private Sector Strategy, Improving Access to Land Tenure Security Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy.
Principle 6 Core Labour Rights.	**Core Labour Rights** is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. A robust SECAP process requires attention to social dimensions such as land tenure, community health, safety, labour, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and historical factors, particularly in relation to natural resource management. One of the guiding values and principles for SECAP is to minimize adverse social impacts and incorporate externalities. Avoid and mitigate any potential adverse impacts on health and safety, labour and working conditions and well-being of workers and local communities. **GS 3 –** Energy Gender-related differences and inequalities influence the outcomes of energy planning projects. Attention should be given to women's time and labour constraints; women should be provided with opportunities to participate in decision-making regarding the development and adaptation of fuel-efficient technologies, and with the necessary technical skills to compete with men in green job opportunities. Giving women and men access to project participation can change overall gender inequality. The harnessing of rural renewable energy sources to create a rural energy market offers many opportunities for improving gender balance: field experience shows that many activities– such as commercial distribution, rural credit, marketing, training and agricultural work for securing feedstock for bio-energies – would benefit from increased entrepreneurship and leadership of rural women in the energy value chain. **GS 11 –** Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs) With large private agribusinesses, IFAD project design teams and project implementers can refer to IFAD's principles under Private Sector Strategy (IFAD 2011a). These principles include ensuring that large and international companies that partner with IFAD comply with social and environmental standards, and are

	regularly assessed through due diligence during project preparation and implementation. Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Rural Enterprise Policy, Rural Finance Policy, Private Sector Strategy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy.
ESP 7 Indigenous people	According to SECAP, when impacting indigenous peoples, the borrower or the grant recipient must seek FPIC from the concerned communities, document stakeholder engagement and consultation process and prepare an indigenous plan (IP). Whenever FPIC is not possible during project design, the FPIC implementation plan should specify how FPIC will be sought during early implementation. The FPIC plan and related documents must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the Quality Assurance (QA) or relevant stage during implementation. IFAD SECAP promotes the Indigenous Peoples Plan as a tool to ensure that the design and implementation of projects foster full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves. It also ensures that the affected groups receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, are not harmed by the projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them. Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles: Indigenous People's Policy; Targeting Policy; Gender Policy; Climate Change Strategy
ESP 8 Involuntary Resettlement	Two Guidance Statements are related to Principle 8: GS 13 – Physical and economic resettlement; GS 8 – According to SECAP, when projects result in physical or economic displacement (affecting access and user rights to land and other resources), the borrower or grant recipient should obtain FPIC from the affected people, document stakeholder engagement and consultation process and prepare resettlement plans or frameworks. The documents must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the QA or relevant implementation stage. Throughout the process of identification, planning, implementation and evaluation of the various elements of resettlement or economic displacement and their impacts, adequate attention will be paid to gender concerns: specific measures addressing the needs of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms will be put in place in order to ensure that women and men will receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their losses and to restore and possibly improve their living standards. Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, Land Policy, ENRM Policy, Youth Policy Brief, Climate Change Strategy.
ESP 9 Protection of Natural Habitats	Three Guidance Statements are related to Principle 9: GS 7 – Water; GS 1 – Biodiversity; GS 7 – Water: According to SECAP, Water-related projects requires projects to: (i) assess watershed protection needs and measures to preserve surface and underground water hydrology, and ensure water quality and supply within and adjacent to the project area; (ii) avoid detrimental changes in downstream water flow; (iii) limit erosion in watershed areas, intakes, waterways and reservoirs, including by designing all infrastructure to minimise scouring, sedimentation and stagnant water and to facilitate cleaning; (iv) Explore options for rewarding communities

	for watershed or ecosystem services (financially and non- financially) or benefit-sharing mechanisms. Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles are: Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Policy; Land Policy; Climate Change Strategy.
ESP 10 Conservation of Biodiversity	GS 1 – Biodiversity IFAD can protect biodiversity by designing its projects appropriately, ensuring that they are implemented sustainably with full community participation, and providing sound recommendations for improving borrowing countries' agricultural policies, many of which are currently top-down. The following are the issues to be considered in this identification process: (i) Adopt an ecosystem perspective and multi-sectoral approach to development cooperation programmes; (ii) Promote fair and equitable sharing of costs and benefits from biodiversity conservation and sustainable use at all levels: local, national, regional and international; (iii) Encourage full stakeholder participation, including partnerships between civil society, government and private sector; (iv) Ensure that IFAD projects and programmes are consistent with the wider policy framework, and/or changes are made for supportive policies and laws; (v) Ensure that institutional arrangements are effective, transparent, accountable, inclusive and responsive; (vi) Provide and use accurate, appropriate, multidisciplinary information, accessible to, and understood by, all stakeholders; (vii) IFAD's investments should be sensitive to, and complement, local and national structures, processes and capacities. Mitigation activities to eliminate or reduce the negative impacts of a project on biodiversity should follow the following order of preference: (1) Complete avoidance of adverse impact; (2) Reduction of impacts on biodiversity where unavoidable; (3) Restoration of habitats to their original state; (4) Relocation of affected species; (5) Compensation for any unavoidable damage. Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles are: Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Policy; Land Policy; Climate Change Strategy.
ESP 11 Climate Change	Climate change is a cross-cutting issue in all the 14 SECAP Guidance Statements. SECAP asks to incorporate climate change risk analysis into projects, which are subject to an environmental, social and climate risk screening, and are assigned a risk category for climate vulnerability (high, moderate, low). GS 7 – Water: In the case of water irrigation projects, the potential impacts of climate change on water availability should be thoroughly examined when designing any type of intervention – climate moisture index, local climate variability data and projections can be very useful in this regard. Projects in areas prone to floods, drought and other natural disasters often require explicit incorporation of climate change effects into economic analysis, including assessment of the cost of adaptation and measures for reducing vulnerability at the river basin or watershed level (World Bank, 2009). Multiple-benefit approaches or technologies that have positive impacts on climate resilience, yields and soil moisture, such as rainwater harvesting and conservation agriculture, should be promoted. GS 11: Development of value chains, micro- and small enterprises (MSEs): From a climate perspective, additional good practices for IFAD's support to and promotion of value chain and MSE development might include: (i) development of early warning systems and contingency plans for climate shocks and extreme events across the full value chain including transport and storage; (ii) introduction of protective features and reinforcements into the design of critical

	infrastructure to handle higher maximum water run-off and higher temperatures; (iii) inclusion of climate criteria in corporate standards and protocols; (iv) financial channels to reduce risks associated with innovation (e.g. microfinance, small grants programs, index-based weather insurance); (v) renewable energy sources to cover changing requirements for grain processing, fish drying and other value-adding activities; (vi) use of hazard exposure and crop suitability maps to inform siting of processing facilities; (vii) harmonization with national climate change policies and international commitments; (viii) strengthened capacity for good practices, including building stronger knowledge systems and institutions for ongoing adaptation to progressive climate change; and (ix) incorporation of measurable climate change mitigation practices where relevant, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as agroforestry, measures to increase soil carbon, and efficiency measures in the value chain that reduce output to input ratios for materials, energy and water (IFAD 2015). Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions should be measured where technically and financially feasible. The FAO EX-ACT tool is a good example already being used in some IFAD projects.
ESP 12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.	Five Guidance Statements are related to Principle 8: GS 7 – Water; GS 1 – Biodiversity; GS 3 – Energy; GS 2 - Agrochemical. **GS 2 –** Agrochemicals. TRTP-Adapt will seek to minimise agrochemical use, but whenever an IFAD project includes the purchase, promotion or use of agrochemicals, environmental analysis should seek to address the following issues: (i) Identification of specific crops and their existing or potential pests requiring pest management; (ii) Identification of nationally approved and available pesticides, and management and application techniques for their judicial and effective use to protect human and environment health; (iii) Assessment of local and national capacity for the safe handling, use, storage, disposal and monitoring of agrochemicals; (iv) Development of an IPM programme for minimizing /optimizing pesticide application, including – if possible – provisions for monitoring residues on crops and in the environment; (v) Reduction of environmental impact. **GS 7 –** Water (Agriculture and domestic use) Issues to be addressed in the design phase: **(a) Watershed protection:** Preserve surface water and underground water hydrology, and ensure water quality and supply within and adjacent to the project area. Avoid detrimental changes in downstream water flow. Limit erosion in watershed areas, intakes, waterways and reservoirs, including by designing all infrastructure to minimize scouring, sedimentation and stagnant water and to facilitate cleaning. **(b) Participation of target groups and equitable distribution of benefits**: Consult all local water users, and involve beneficiaries in all stages of infrastructure development, from design through operation and management, to rehabilitation and reconstruction. Ensure equitable, reliable and sustained access to, and use and control of, water. Address the gender dimensions in all stages. **(c) Climate change:** Incorporate climate change risk analysis into projects; the potential impacts of climate change on water availability should be thoroughly examined when designing any type of intervention – climate moisture index, local climate variability data, and projections can be very useful in this regard. Projects in areas prone to floods, drought and other natural disasters often require explicit incorporation of climate change effects into economic analysis, including assessment of the cost of adaptation and measures for reducing

	vulnerability at the river basin or watershed level (World Bank, 2009). Promote multiple-benefit approaches or technologies that have positive impacts on climate resilience, yields and soil moisture, such as rainwater harvesting and conservation agriculture. Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles are: Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Policy; Land Policy; Climate Change Strategy.
ESP 13 Human Health	**GS 14: Human health**. When community health is significantly affected, a health-impact assessment must be conducted and mitigation measures included in the project design.
ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage.	**GS 9 – Physical cultural resources (PCR**). According to SECAP, the borrower will address PCR in programmes/projects financed by IFAD in the context of the environmental and social assessment (ESA) process established by IFAD's SECAP. The SECAP prescribes general steps for programmes/ projects that apply in cases involving PCR: screening; collecting data; assessing impacts; and formulating mitigating measures. Other IFAD policies that support and complement this principle are: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy, Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy, Targeting Policy, ENRM Policy, Climate Change Strategy.
ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation.	One Guidance Statements are related to Principle 15: GS 7 – Water (Agriculture and domestic use); IFAD has demonstrated a firm commitment towards land, soil and water conservation as detailed under ESP 15 in section III below. Other IFAD policies that support and complement these principles: Land Policy; Targeting Policy; ENRM Policy; Climate Change Strategy.

III. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Principle 1 Compliance with the law

No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with the law. The project will comply with applicable domestic and international law, notably with the Environmental Code (Law No. 51/AN/09/6, 1st July 2009) and the relevant decrees taken in application of the Law n°93/AN/95/3rd L of 4 April 1996 on the Water Code:

Decree n°2000-0033/PR/MAEM relating to the protection perimeters of water abstractions for human consumption; According to this Decree, in order to guarantee the security of drinking water supply, the conservation of the quality of surface or ground water is ensured by the establishment of immediate and close protection perimeters around water abstractions for human consumption. The consistency and delimitation of these perimeters is made in accordance with this decree. In addition to the immediate protection perimeter, a close protection perimeter, defined at least as a square of 200 meters on each side, centered on the water catchment site, may be established by the same declaratory act of public utility.

Decree n° 2000-0032/PR/MAEM taken in application of Law n°93/AN/95/3rd L of 4 April 1996 on the Water Code, relating to procedures for declarations, authorizations and concessions. According to this Decree the removal and use of water (groundwater or surface water) from the public water supply domain for non-domestic purposes by means of any installation or work must be declared to the water authority if the removal capacity is greater than one (1) cubic metres per hour, whether groundwater or surface water. No work may be carried out in

the bed or above a watercourse or joining it, whether or not it modifies its regime, no diversion or withdrawal of water from the public domain with a flow exceeding 10 cubic metres per hour, in particular for groundwater, in any manner whatsoever and for any purpose whatsoever, by removing it temporarily or permanently from its course or deposit, may be carried out without authorization granted by decision of the Commissioner of the Republic taken after investigation and after the opinion of the technical services, following a request for.

Decree No. 2001-029/PR/MHUEAT, on Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures. This procedure includes at least: - an analysis of the initial state of the site and its environment, - a description of the project, - a study of the changes which the project is likely to cause and the measures envisaged to eliminate, reduce or compensate for the negative impacts of the activity on the environment and health, - the cost of these measures before, during and after completion of the project, - the drawing up of an environmental management plan, - a public hearing.

It must be underlined that the DHR, the project implementing entity, is legally in charge of the implementation of the decrees implementing the Water Code, as well as the examination of authorization requests and the filing of declarations related to the Code, in coordination with the Republic Commissioners of the Districts and Regional Councils. This circumstance will ensure that all project activities will be carried out in compliance with the law and regulations.

Principle 2: Access and Equity.

No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with access and equity. The project will ensure that the benefits of the project are being distributed fairly with no discrimination nor favoritism. All the hydraulic infrastructures provided for in Component 1 will be subject to a call for tenders. Building organizational, literacy and support capacities will enable women to advocate for equality and equity for sustainable development.

The project's targeting is sensitive to women and youth: the project will pay special attention to women and youth for equitable access to the benefits of the project. This equity will be guaranteed by the very nature of the interventions, particularly those provided for in Component 2: professional capacity-building in entrepreneurship, support adapted to the activities they wish to undertake. In addition, as a matter of equity, each locality will benefit from at least one IGA.

Globally, 15600 women, out of a total of 31380 beneficiaries, will benefit from the project; 2000 Women and 3500 Youth are expected reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water surfaces for productive purposes. With regard to nutrition 20% of the women are expected reporting minimal dietary diversity (MDDW).

Principle 3: Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups.

The project beneficiaries are the entire households living in the villages and camps in the 26 selected localities, especially women and youths. Despite significant progress, the vast majority of women are still subject to gender inequalities. They continue to bear a disproportionate burden of poverty and illiteracy; they still have little access to economic resources and opportunities; many women still die in childbirth and are the first victims of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

In a poor rural context where many out-of-school and unemployed young people migrate to the cities and where technical and vocational training for the agricultural sector does not exist, young people cannot participate in the country's economy or be integrated into working life.

All these households live in extreme conditions of precariousness and vulnerability due to climatic hazards. However, the project will use beneficiary surveys to target the most vulnerable and most affected by the risks of water shortage. Furthermore, the project indicators will be gender-specific.

The project design had a team of three gender and targeting specialists that implemented a gender and youth sensitive participatory approach. The gender-separated field survey focus groups assisted the development of interventions and the activities were designed based on local community concerns.

Under the Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services the Project directly targets women and young people through: 1) Output 2.2.1 Creation of income-generating activities the PROGIRES aims to create additional employment and income-generating opportunities for women and young people that allows them to meet other needs: food, medicine, care, education.to this end the Project plans to training in income-generating and in Business management to 3000 women, 1800 men and 2400 young people; 2) Output 2.2.2 the support to Mothers Advisors : support to 50 Mothers Advisors, provision of 50 teaching kits and 50 basic equipment, and organization of 30 awareness-raising sessions for the population; and 3) Output 2.2.3 Nutrition education and food security: 50 nutrition and health awareness sessions, 40 culinary demonstration sessions and provision of 40 Cooking Demonstration Kits.

Principle 4: Human Rights.

The project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights. IFAD is committed to support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realization of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work.

Djibouti does not have any pending human rights issues with the Human Rights Council Special Procedures. Any observed human rights violations will be reported through the project grievances procedures.

In the area of human rights Djibouti is a signatory to the following international conventions:

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Djibouti acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1998 and has not made any reservations to the CEDAW;

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2002)

Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture (2002)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2002)

Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty (2002)

Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2007)

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (2006)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2002)

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict2006

CRC-OP-SC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography (2006)

Protection from gender-based violence. In Djibouti, rape is a crime punishable with sentences of up to 20 years in prison. The current law does not specifically prohibit domestic violence, although it does prohibit "torture and barbaric acts" against a spouse. There is no law against spousal rape in Djibouti.

FGM/C is still very common in Djibouti, although the government has taken a number of actions in order to combat the practice. Carrying out FGM/C is illegal and the legislation has been strengthened with harsher penalties

No further assessment of potential impacts and risks is required for compliance with human rights since the project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights in compliance with the ESP.

Principle 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The Djibouti Labour Code affirms the principle of non-discrimination between the two sexes. However, the reality remains unfavourable to working women, as they suffer much more from unemployment than men. The status is unequal between women and men in the family and in the society. The traditional social organization of Djiboutian society is patriarchal and patrilineal. It is the man who takes the major decisions and ensures the economic management of the family. Women, for their part, are socially responsible for the functioning of domestic life. The productive work she provides is seen more as a complement to the maintenance of the household.

The socio-cultural factors underlying the inequalities and disparities that weigh heavily on the status of women in the family and society refer to:

A patriarchal and patrilineal system that accredits men to a dominant social position in the family and community;

An education and socialization that determines the gender division of labour in the family and society, roles and responsibilities;

Stereotypes and prejudices that corroborate community values and norms and perpetuate gender inequalities.

However, the woman's situation had improved over the past decade as a result of the Government's and development partners' efforts. It has resulted in:

Improvement of girls' schooling and women's training;

The existence of an associative movement committed to supporting the promotion of women's leadership and defending the full enjoyment of their social, economic and political rights.

The adoption of the law on quotas, which introduces positive discrimination to support greater representation of women in decision-making bodies;

A better perception by traditional leaders of the benefits of gender equity and equality, particularly in the regions.

The SECAP guidance statement on water (agricultural and domestic use), take into account the need to strengthen national land and water governance systems in the countries in which IFAD invests, ask for, wherever feasible, promoting delegation or turnover of the management of water management schemes, or passing the schemes themselves to local groups – with attention to gender equality issues in management, and clearly defined operation and management responsibilities.

The Project ensures women's integration in all planned activities: water resources; agricultural production, and access to social services, with integration rates ranging from 20 to 100% depending on the activities. Overall, the project integrates up to 50% women. The project also supports land security for women.

The project provides for specific activities for women: (i) strengthening their capacities: functional literacy, technical training on the processing and conservation of agricultural products; (ii) the creation of IGAs capable of ensuring their financial empowerment; (iii) the integration of women into the decision-making bodies of organizations and encouraging them to create autonomous organizations. During the first five years, the project will trigger an annual gender mainstreaming audit to assess the quality of gender mainstreaming.

The project's monitoring-evaluation system is gendered: (i) specific targets of 50% for women and 40% for young people (40% of whom are young women) have been set in the project's logical framework. In addition, the project will recruit an international expert specifically in charge of gender and social inclusion.

Principle 6: Core Labour Rights.

The project will not negatively affect Core Labour Rights. Djibouti has been a member of the ILO since 03.04.1978. and has ratified 8 Conventions out of 8 fundamental Conventions: Forced Labour Convention; Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention; Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention; Equal Remuneration Convention; Abolition of Forced Labour Convention; Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention; Minimum Age Convention (Minimum age specified: 16 years); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention.

The 2019 Report of the Committee of Experts to the 180th International Labour Conference, on the Application of Convention and Recommendations reported on the Application of International Labour Standards in Djibouti. For most of the Conventions the Committee notes with regrets that the Government’s report has not been received. It is particularly the case for the *Minimum Age Convention, 1973.* The Committee notes also that the Directorate of Statistics and Demographic Studies (DISED) has not undertaken any survey in relation to child labour and "*requests that the Government provide information on the results achieved regarding the progressive elimination of child labour and on progress made in framing a*

national policy to combat child labour. Lastly, the Committee again requests that the Government take the necessary measures to ensure that studies on the extent and nature of child labour in Djibouti are conducted in the near future, and that the results are then communicated to the Office."

It is also noted that Djibouti has not yet adopted a Decent Work Country Programme. The drafting process was stopped in 2009 by the Government. At present, the government has expressed the need to resume the process with the social partners. The Antananarivo Office is therefore preparing a technical mission to assess the conditions and modalities for supporting the country in this phase. Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) have been established as the main vehicle for delivery of ILO support to countries. DWCPs have two basic objectives. They promote decent work as a key component of national development strategies. At the same time, they organise ILO knowledge, instruments, advocacy and cooperation at the service of tripartite constituents in a results-based framework to advance the Decent Work Agenda within the fields of comparative advantage of the Organization.

IFAD, as part of IFAD's Rural Youth Action Plan 2019-2021 (RYAP), is one of the founding members and has an ongoing partnership with the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCLA). IFAD will ensure that the project will fully comply with relevant labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards. In this spirit, the ESMP refers explicitly to the obligation for the contractors to comply with the requirements relating to the safety of workers in accordance with ILO Convention insofar as they are applicable to the project.

Activities throughout the project are targeted at reducing inequality and raising gender awareness for gender equality to overcome traditional stereotypes regarding the role of women in society. Positive discrimination in favour of women will be used to provide fair and equal opportunity to women who seek employment as labour and gain from wages earned. The project will furthermore create climate resilient employment enabling marginalised and vulnerable groups including unemployed youth and women to raise their income. The relevant international and national labour laws guided by ILO labour and standards will be followed throughout project implementation. The project will respect, promote, and realize the principles mentioned in the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and ensure that they are respected and realized in good faith by the Executing Entity and other contractors.

Principle 7: Indigenous People

There are no indigenous people in project area.

Principle 8: Involuntary Resettlement

The project will not engage in resettlement activities.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Principle[37]. All consultations will be based on FPIC principle. Should a situation of resettlement or economic displacement arise during the implementation of the project that was not anticipated during design, the implementers and IFAD will ensure that a consultation and negotiation process is undertaken with the potentially affected people, according to the FPIC and do-no-harm principles. In case no agreement is

[37] Adapted from UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), 2005, Report on the International Workshop on Methodologies Regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous People

reached, the project implementers will modify the specific interventions associated with the affected people, or halt them if changes are not possible. In the case where project implementers fail to undertake a consultation and negotiation process with the affected people, according to the FPIC and do-no-harm principles, the conditions and terms of the loan or grant agreement could be considered to be breached and the loan could be suspended, following IFAD's normal procedures for loan suspension.

Principle 9: Protection of Natural Habitats

The project is not expected to have any negative impact on critical natural habitats including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities. The Component 1 of the Project is on surface water mobilization for, notably, natural resources regeneration. It is thus expected to benefit directly to natural habitats. The same positive impacts on natural habitats are expected in the component 2 of the project, relating to the defense of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration (assisted natural regeneration (ANR), reseeding of 10 tons of seeds (medicago sativa), planting of 200 ha of Acacia, 300 ha of inert cactus and 120 ha of direct sowing of local species).

However, as part of the ESMP, the project will identify the national critical habitat areas and monitor that the project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that encroach in to any declared or proposed protected area of natural habitats or that result in the conversion of natural habitat to other purposes. The project will develop environmental guidelines and selection criteria that exclude interventions near protected areas.

Principle 10: Conservation of Biological Diversity

The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that negatively affects wild species populations and conservation status. The project will be in line with the Government's priorities in the intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) which focus on reducing vulnerability to droughts, protection against increasing the average sea level, increasing access to water, protecting biodiversity and building the resilience of rural people. It will be implemented in accordance with the texts adopted pursuant to the CBD, notably the Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT on the protection of biodiversity (which defines the animal and plant species that are endemic or endangered in Djibouti) as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Principle 11: Climate Change.

The project will not have any negative impact on climate change. The project does not promote any drivers of climate change (emission of carbon dioxide gas from the use of fossil fuel and from changes in land use, methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture, emission of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride, other halocarbons, aerosols, and ozone). Project activities will be aligned on priorities defined in the NAPA as well as the INCD since, by essence, the project is focusing on the adaptation to climate change. As such, the project is in line with the national strategies related to climate change, the NAPA and the INCD notably. With respect to the PROGIRES, it is important to underline the complete convergence of its objective with the recommended adaptation measures. Indeed, for the water sector, the Second National Communication recommends promoting integrated water resource management, which is defined as "a process that encourages the coordinated development and management of water, land and associated resources in order to maximize

the resulting economic and social well-being in an equitable manner, without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems". The Project is directly implementing the adaptation measures recommended in the NAPA for Agriculture and Water sectors, such as:

- Improve soil conservation initiatives,
- Make changes in crop patterns,
- Introduce temperature-resistant and low-water requirement varieties
- Develop and implement innovative techniques for water saving and improved water resource management Promote surface water development and management,
- Managing and protecting hydrological and hydrogeological systems
- Improve water resource management and investment in water monitoring and assessment systems,
- Promote participatory management of water points;
- Ensure equitable use of water resources in all sectors; and
- Inform and raise awareness among the population for water saving
- Promoting integrated water resources management

Principle 12: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

The project will not pose any significant risks to resource efficiency (water) or pollution risks and no further assessments will be required beyond the procedures already integrated into the project.

Efficiency. The Project will adopt an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach from a watershed management perspective. It concerns the rehabilitation and construction of a range of hydraulic structures (surface wells, irrigated perimeters, infiltration and recharge thresholds, retention dams, excavation reservoirs, water supply systems, family tanks, dykes undergrounds, floodwater spate irrigation structures) with the main aim of preserving and protecting the environment while ensuring that these investments can cope with climate change. Priority will be given to the mobilization of surface water. For the sustainability of these hydraulic projects, the Project aims to create or strengthen the capacities of Water and Pasture Management Committees (CGEPs) for a better management of the facilities through the progressive assumption of responsibility of the tasks of exploitation / maintenance.

Pollution. The project will contribute to reduce pollution by the use of solar energy instead of fuel. The solar energy equipment will be used for water pumping at the level of the different hydraulic infrastructures rehabilitated or built by the Project. It will also be used for the rehabilitation of irrigated perimeters.

Principle 13: Public Health

The project will not have negative impacts on public health.

For the World Health Organization (WHO) "the social determinants of health (SDH) are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems".

The project will improve all the determinants of health presented in the screening table below and as listed by the WHO. The project is expected to have a positive impact on the public health with improved access to water, and support to Mothers Advisors (support for 50

Mothers Advisors, provision of 50 teaching kits and 50 basic equipment, and organization of 30 awareness-raising sessions for the population), with its nutrition programme as well through the improvement of living conditions of poor rural populations in the project area.

Table 26 Health Risk Assessment

Determinants of health	Health Risks	Mitigation Measures	Impact on Health
COVID - 19	High	The project will integrate the highest international / WHO standards in reducing the risk of COVID-19 infection in wearing masks, keeping social distancing and practicing personal hygiene. Should public gatherings not be possible, suitable alternatives will be sought. The risk and the measures taken to reduce it, will be assessed as a priority and on an ongoing basis. Beyond the measures outlined above, the situation surrounding COVID-19 and required mitigation measures will be reviewed during the inception workshop and decisions made in agreement with all stakeholders.	Positive
Income and social status	Lower income and social status are linked to worse health.	Under Component 2 the PROGIRES aims to create additional employment and income-generating opportunities for women and young people. IGAs will focus on the poorest areas with nutritional insufficiency, food insecurity and market access constraints, particularly with regard to vegetable production, livestock products and related activities.	Positive.
Education	Low education levels are linked with poor health, more stress and lower self-confidence.	Under Component 2 of the PROGIRES, functional literacy programmes and technical and organizational training will enable marginalized populations, women and youth, to acquire the basic skills and technical know-how that will enable them to effectively and sustainably manage these IGAs. Farmers will also be trained in the different agricultural techniques adapted to climate change.	Positive.
Physical environment	Limited access to water reduces health	The 1st Component of the project is entirely dedicated to water resource mobilization for the benefit of the population in the project area (infiltration and recharge thresholds, retention dams, underground dikes, family tanks, floodwater spate irrigation structures, surface wells, water systems supply). The Total number of people receiving services from the project, including access to drinking water, is 31380.	Positive.
Social support networks	Greater support from families, friends and communities is linked to better health	The project will be engaging in community-based participatory approaches in view of supporting the reinforcement/creation Water Users associations to participate to the management of hydraulic infrastructures built, of rangeland management Committees, as well as the creation of cooperatives to promote income generating activities. All these	Positive.

		actions are expected to strengthen solidarity among the families and the communities.	
Health services	Access and use of services that prevent and treat disease influences health	Under the Component 2 the Project will support 50 Mothers Advisors. This approach is relatively innovative insofar as the involvement of the traditional birth attendant makes it possible to facilitate behavioral change in a traditional and conservative society without upsetting their ancestral customs and practices. In addition, MAs will be responsible for raising women's awareness on the fight against female genital mutilation (FGM) practices.	Positive.
Land use	Changes in land use, soil quality, choice of crop have impact on health	The project will promote improvements in land use, soil quality and choice of crops. Through outcome 2.3 the project will implement a demonstration programme aimed at increasing the climate resilience of farmers through the introduction of techniques that will improve soil quality but also improve crop yields. It will also demonstrate new type of crops that are more climate resistant and will also improve yields and in turn health. In addition, Nutrition education and gardening sessions for food production will target 2500 female and male beneficiaries. Culinary demonstration sessions will target 200 beneficiaries, mainly women. At the end of the project, women and men will be able to ensure food security and quality nutrition for their families, especially children.	Positive.
Unsustainable farming	Unsustainable farming including chemical and energy use, biodiversity, organic production methods, and diversity of foods produced	Through farmer schools the project will train farmers on climate smart agriculture techniques, and optimization of use of water resource. In addition, the project will finance the use of solar energy equipments for water pumping, to replace the use of fuel and diesel.	Positive.
Water	Irrigation use and its impact on river/water-table levels and production outputs can have negative impacts on health.	The project will focus on the mobilization of surface water in view of preserving underground non-renewable water. In the same spirit the project will train farmers to the irrigated schemes in view of preserving water.	Positive.

Priority 14: Physical and Cultural Heritage

The project will not have negative impacts on the physical and cultural heritage of Djibouti.

Through the ESMP the project will identify if any national or international cultural heritage will be included in or near the project zones and describe the location of the heritage in relation

to the project and if absolutely necessary explain why it cannot be avoided and what measures are being taken to minimize negative impact.

Priority 15: Lands and Soil Conservation.

The project will not have negative impacts on lands and soil conservation.

The project aims at the conservation of soil and land through the integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change, which include:

- Geological and hydrogeological studies, with two main objectives: 1) To design climate-resilient developments that preserve water and soil resources and make rational use of them, so as to improve the availability of water for domestic and agricultural (irrigation and livestock) use and to increase the productivity of irrigated land; (2) To promote integrated and sustainable management of water resources through the development and dissemination of appropriate techniques and measures for adapting to climate change, combating improper water use practices in irrigation and the substitution of polluting and expensive diesel fuel by solar energy.

- The protection of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration: reseeding of 10 tons of seeds (medicago sativa), planting of 200 ha of Acacia, 300 ha of inert cactus and 120 ha of tillage. The Project will provide a technical assistance on assisted natural regeneration (ANR) and will deliver trainings on awareness raising on improvement of rangelands (21 awareness raising sessions on natural resources management, 21 awareness raising sessions on natural assisted regeneration).

IV. The Environmental and Social Plan (ESMP)

The project has been designed in full compliance with Djibouti's water and environmental laws, notably the Law No. 93/AN/95/3e L of 4 April 1996 on the Water Code, the Law No. 51/AN/09/6 L, establishing the Environmental Code as well as their implementing texts. The relevant safeguard procedures have been fully integrated into the selection procedures provided for in section II above. It will constitute the core element of the ESMP and will provide for continuous verification as project areas and activities are defined.

IFAD will develop a monitoring program commensurate with actions identified in the ESMP and will report on the monitoring results to the Fund in the mid-term, annual, and terminal performance reports. Monitoring will be done to ensure that actions are taken in a timely manner and to determine if actions are appropriately mitigating the risk/impact or if they need to be modified in order to achieve the intended outcome.

Table 27 Consolidated ESMP

	Consolidated EMSP				
	Outcome 1.1	**Outcome 2.1**	**Outcome 2.2**	**Outcome 3.1**	**Outcome 3.2**
ESP 1 Compliance with the law	The project complies with all national relevant laws, regulations and technical standards. In the absence of national standards, the project will apply internationally recognized standards.				
ESP 2 Access and equity	– The project will ensure that the benefits of the project are being distributed fairly with no discrimination nor favoritism. – The project will use beneficiary surveys to target the most vulnerable and most affected by the risks of water shortage. – The project indicators will be gender-specific. – The project will pay special attention to women and youth for equitable access to the benefits of the project. – All the hydraulic infrastructures provided for in Component 1 will be subject to a call for tenders. – Building organizational, literacy and support capacities will enable women to advocate for equality and equity for sustainable development. – This equity will be guaranteed by the very nature of the interventions: professional capacity-building in entrepreneurship – As a matter of equity, each locality will benefit from at least one IGA. – Globally, 15600 women, out of a total of 31380 beneficiaries, will benefit from the project; 2000 Women and 3500 Youth are expected reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water surfaces for productive purposes. – With regard to nutrition 20% of the women are expected reporting minimal dietary diversity (MDDW).				
ESP 3 Marginalised and vulnerable groups			– The Project directly targets women and young people through: the creation of income-generating activities for women and young people that allows them to meet other needs: food, medicine, care, education. – The Project will provide training in income-generating and in Business	– Functional literacy for women will be developed, with access to basic services: 18 training sessions will be delivered	

			management to 3000 women, 1800 men and 2400 young people; – The Project will support 50 Mothers Advisors and will organize 30 awareness-raising sessions for the population; – Nutrition education and food security: 50 nutrition and health awareness sessions, 40 culinary demonstration sessions and provision of 40 Cooking Demonstration Kits will be provided by the project.		
ESP 4 **Human rights**	– The project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights. IFAD is committed to support borrowers in achieving good international practices by supporting the realization of United Nations principles expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the toolkits for mainstreaming employment and decent work. – Djibouti does not have any pending human rights issues with the Human Rights Council Special Procedures. Any observed human rights violations will be reported through the project grievances procedures.				
ESP 5 **Gender equality and women's empowerment**	– The Djibouti Labour Code affirms the principle of non-discrimination between the two sexes. However, the reality remains unfavourable to working women, as they suffer much more from unemployment than men. – The SECAP guidance statement on water (agricultural and domestic use), ask for, wherever feasible, promoting delegation or turnover of the management of water management schemes, or passing the schemes themselves to local groups – with attention to gender equality issues in management, and clearly defined operation and management responsibilities.				

	– The Project ensures women's integration in all planned activities: water resources; agricultural production, and access to social services, with integration rates ranging from 20 to 100% depending on the activities. Overall, the project integrates up to 50% women. The project also supports land security for women. – The project provides for specific activities for women: (i) strengthening their capacities: functional literacy, technical training on the processing and conservation of agricultural products; (ii) the creation of IGAs capable of ensuring their financial empowerment; (iii) the integration of women into the decision-making bodies of organizations and encouraging them to create autonomous organizations. During the first five years, the project will trigger an annual gender mainstreaming audit to assess the quality of gender mainstreaming. – The project's monitoring-evaluation system is gendered: (i) specific targets of 50% for women and 40% for young people (40% of whom are young women) have been set in the project's logical framework. In addition, the project will recruit an international expert specifically in charge of gender and social inclusion.
ESP 6 **Core labour rights**	– The project will not negatively affect Core Labour Rights. – The 2019 Report of the Committee of Experts to the 180th International Labour Conference, on the Application of Convention and Recommendations reported on the Application of International Labour Standards in Djibouti. For most of the Conventions the Committee notes with regrets that the Government's report has not been received. It is particularly the case for the *Minimum Age Convention, 1973.* It is also noted that Djibouti has not yet adopted a Decent Work Country Programme. – IFAD, as part of IFAD's Rural Youth Action Plan 2019-2021 (RYAP), is one of the founding members and has an ongoing partnership with the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCLA). – IFAD will ensure that the project will fully comply with relevant labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards. – Positive discrimination in favour of women will be used to provide fair and equal opportunity to women who seek employment as labour and gain from wages earned. – The project will furthermore create climate resilient employment enabling marginalised and vulnerable groups including unemployed youth and women to raise their income. – The relevant international and national labour laws guided by ILO labour and standards will be followed throughout project implementation; – The project will respect, promote, and realize the principles mentioned in the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and ensure that they are respected and realized in good faith by the Executing Entity and other contractors.
ESP 7 **Indigenous peoples**	There are no indigenous people in the Project area
ESP 8 **Involuntary resettlement**	– The project will not engage in resettlement activities. – In any case IFAD intervention is bound by the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Principle. FPIC is a principle protected by international human rights standards that state, 'all peoples have the right to self-determination' and – linked to the right to self-determination – 'all peoples have the right to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development'. Backing FPIC are the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Labour Organization Convention 169. – Should a situation of resettlement or economic displacement arise during the implementation of the project that was not anticipated during design, the implementers and IFAD will ensure that a consultation and negotiation process is undertaken with the potentially affected people, according to the FPIC and do-no-harm principles.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="5">– In case no agreement is reached, the project implementers will modify the specific interventions associated with the affected people, or halt them if changes are not possible.
– In the case where project implementers fail to undertake a consultation and negotiation process with the affected people, according to the FPIC and do-no-harm principles, the conditions and terms of the loan or grant agreement could be considered to be breached and the loan could be suspended, following IFAD's normal procedures for loan suspension</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">ESP 9
Protection of natural habitats</td><td colspan="5">The project is not expected to have any negative impact on critical natural habitats including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Component 1 of the Project is on surface water mobilization for, notably, natural resources regeneration. It is thus expected to benefit directly to natural habitats.</td><td>Positive impacts on natural habitats are expected in the component 2 of the project, relating to the defense of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration (assisted natural regeneration (ANR), reseeding of 10 tons of seeds (medicago sativa), planting of 200 ha of Acacia, 300 ha of inert cactus and 120 ha of direct sowing of local species).</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">However, as part of the ESMP, the project will identify the national critical habitat areas and monitor that the project implementation will not encroach or affect them in any way. The project will develop environmental guidelines and selection criteria that exclude interventions near protected areas.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ESP 10
Conservation of biodiversity</td><td colspan="5">– The project is not expected to have any negative impact on critical biological diversity.
– The project will be in line with the Government's priorities in the intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) which focus on reducing vulnerability to droughts, protection against increasing the average sea level, increasing access to water, protecting biodiversity and building the resilience of rural people.
– It will be implemented in accordance with the texts adopted pursuant to the CBD, notably the Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT on the protection of biodiversity (which defines the animal and plant species that are endemic or endangered in Djibouti) as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
If critical biodiversity exists and there is a potential of the project to impact it negatively, the project will:
i. Describe the elements of known biological diversity importance in the project area, using any relevant sources of information, such as protection status, status on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other inventories, recognition as a UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme reserve, Ramsar site.</td></tr>
</table>

	– Describe why the biological diversity cannot be avoided and what measures will be taken to minimize impacts.				
ESP 11 **Climate change**	– The project does not promote any drivers of climate change (emission of carbon dioxide gas from the use of fossil fuel and from changes in land use, methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture, emission of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride, other halocarbons, aerosols, and ozone). – Project activities will be aligned on priorities defined in the NAPA as well as the INCD since, by essence, the project is focusing on the adaptation to climate change. – With respect to the PROGIRES, there is a complete convergence of its objective with the recommended adaptation measures. Indeed, for the water sector, the Second National Communication recommends promoting integrated water resource management, and the PROGIRES is directly implementing the adaptation measures recommended in the NAPA for Agriculture and Water sectors, such as: • Improve soil conservation initiatives, • Make changes in crop patterns, • Introduce temperature-resistant and low-water requirement varieties • Develop and implement innovative techniques for water saving and improved water resource management Promote surface water development and management, • Managing and protecting hydrological and hydrogeological systems • Improve water resource management and investment in water monitoring and assessment systems, • Promote participatory management of water points; • Ensure equitable use of water resources in all sectors; and • Inform and raise awareness among the population for water saving • Promoting integrated water resources management				
ESP 12 **Pollution prevention and resource efficiency**	– The Project will adopt an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach from a watershed management perspective. It concerns the rehabilitation and construction of a range of hydraulic structures with the main aim of preserving and protecting the environment while ensuring that these investments can cope with climate change.			– For the sustainability of the hydraulic projects, the PROGIRES will create or strengthen the capacities of Water and Pasture Management Committees (CGEPs) for a better management of the facilities. – The field schools will provide training on, notably, improved water management .	

	– Priority will be given to the mobilization of surface water. – The project will contribute to reduce pollution by the use of solar energy for water pumping.				
ESP 13 **Public heath**	– The project will not have negative impacts on public health. – The project is expected to have a positive impact on the public health with improved access to water, and support to Mothers Advisors (support for 50 Mothers Advisors, provision of 50 teaching kits and 50 basic equipment, and organization of 30 awareness-raising sessions for the population), with its nutrition programme as well through the improvement of living conditions of poor rural populations in the project area. – Due to the global COVID – 19 pandemic there is an increased risk to public health that is beyond the control of the project to prevent. The project will work to reduce COVID – 19 associated risks by following international and WHO standards for the prevention of infection and raise awareness during all training and capacity building efforts. Should large public gatherings not be possible, then suitable alternatives will be sought that are in compliance with best practices in reducing the risk of infection.				
ESP 14 **Physical and Cultural Heritage**	– The project will ensure whether there will be any national cultural heritage sites in the project areas and propose measures to avoid any alteration, damage, or removal of physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values – Through the ESMP the project will identify if any national or international cultural heritage will be included in or near the project zones and describe the location of the heritage in relation to the project and if absolutely necessary explain why it cannot be avoided and what measures are being taken to minimize negative impact.				
ESP 15 **Lands and soil conservation**	– The project will undertake geological and hydrogeological studies, to design climate-resilient developments that preserve water and soil resources and make rational use of them, so as to improve the availability of water for domestic and agricultural (irrigation and livestock) use and to increase the productivity of irrigated land;	– The project will support defense of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration by: reseeding of 10 tons of seeds (medicago sativa), planting of 200 ha of Acacia, 300 ha of inert cactus and 120 ha of direct sow of local species. – The project will provide a technical assistance on assisted natural regeneration (ANR)		– The project will promote integrated and sustainable management of water resources through the development and dissemination of appropriate techniques and measures for adapting to climate change, combating improper water use practices in irrigation and the substitution of polluting and expensive diesel fuel by solar energy – The project will deliver trainings on awareness raising on improvement of rangelands implemented (21 awareness raising sessions on natural resources management, 21 awareness raising sessions on natural assisted regeneration).	

Below is a summary EMSP management plan and reporting requirements.

Table 28 Monitoring and reporting overview

ESP	Management Plan and Reporting Requirements
ESP 9 Protection of Natural Habitats	**A) The project will identify:** 1) the presence in or near the project area of natural habitats, and 2) the potential of the project to impact directly, indirectly, or cumulatively upon natural habitats.
	B) If critical natural habitats exist and there is a potential for the project to impact the habitat, the project will: i. Describe the location of the critical habitat in relation to the project and why it cannot be avoided, as well as its characteristics and critical value. ii. For each affected critical natural habitat, provide an analysis on the nature and the extent of the impact including direct, indirect, cumulative, or secondary impacts; the severity or significance of the impact; and a demonstration that the impact is consistent with management plans and affected area custodians.
	C) Reporting. The project will submit biannual progress reports; annual supervision reports to IFAD as well as the annual PPR to the Adaptation Fund; MTR and final evaluation and impact assessment.
ESP 10 Conservation of Biological Diversity	**A) The project will identify:** i. The presence in or near the project area of critical biodiversity ii. The potential of the project to impact directly, indirectly, or cumulatively upon critical biodiversity.
	B) If critical biodiversity exists and there is a potential of the project to impact it negatively, the project will: i. Describe the elements of known biological diversity importance in the project area, using any relevant sources of information, such as protection status, status on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other inventories, recognition as a UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme reserve[38], Ramsar site[39]. ii. Describe why the biological diversity cannot be avoided and what measures will be taken to minimize impacts.
	C) Reporting. The project will submit biannual progress reports; annual supervision reports to IFAD as well as the annual PPR to the Adaptation Fund; MTR and final evaluation and impact assessment.
ESP 14 Physical and cultural heritage	**A) The project will identify:** i. The presence in or near the project area of areas of physical and cultural heritage ii. The potential of the project to impact directly, indirectly, or cumulatively upon areas of physical and cultural heritage.
	B) If such physical and cultural heritage exist and there is a potential of the project to impact upon it, the project will: i. Provide an inventory of the physical and cultural heritage present in the wider project area that enjoys recognition at community, national, or international levels. Describe the cultural heritage, the location and the results of a risk assessment analysing the potential for impacting the cultural heritage; and

[38] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/man-and-biosphere-programme

[39] Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, called the Ramsar Convention, www.ramsar.org

	ii. Describe the measures to be taken to ensure that cultural heritage is not impacted, and if it is being accessed by communities, how this access will continue.
	C) Reporting. The project will submit biannual progress reports; annual supervision reports to IFAD as well as the annual PPR to the Adaptation Fund; MTR and final evaluation and impact assessment.

Management of the potential risks stemming from USPs under Project Components 1 and 2.

The project includes USPs under Components 1 and 2. The details of these USPs will be defined during the implementation of the project, on the basis of the outcomes 1.1 and Outcome 2.2 respectively. The USPs under Component 2 will be designed by the communities through participatory community consultations.

Once the USPs have been defined, they will initially be screened by means of the Environmental and Social Screening Tool (presented in section 2 of this Annex) to ensure that any potential unwanted impacts of these activities are anticipated, avoided, reduced, or mitigated. The screening tool classifies activities into risk categories (low, medium, high), which determine what further action is required. Potential risks, whether social or environmental, will be identified at community level

Low Degree of Concern (Category C) corresponds to a Category C activity and indicates minimal or no adverse impacts. Small impacts can be readily avoided or mitigated by adhering to WFP's E&S standards and the Adaptation Fund Principles. No further E&S Safeguard action is required beyond the application of the guiding principles, stakeholder engagement, and stakeholder access to complaints and grievance processes.

Medium degree of concern (Category B) corresponds to a Category B activity and indicates that there is expected to be some reversible impacts of limited magnitude and which can be mitigated. The difference between a Category A and a Category B activity is the greater possibility to prevent or mitigate some or all adverse impacts. If the impacts cannot be avoided by design changes, mitigation measures must be implemented. These measures will be included in the environmental and social management and monitoring plan and reported on to the Adaptation Fund.

High degree of concern (Category A) corresponds to a Category A activity and indicates that that highly significant or irreversible adverse impacts can be expected if the activity design is not changed.

The USP screening will also benefit from three layers of environmental and social safeguards where project interventions will be implemented:

a) Adoption of General Environment and social Policy by the project as follows:

Table 29 Adoption of General Environment and social Policy by the project

Policy Issue	Project Guideline
Compliance with the law	The project interventions will comply with relevant national environmental laws, policies and regulations.
Access and equity	The project will ensure equal access to training, equipment, infrastructure and services. Gender equity, integration of youth and environmental sustainability were pursued as key cross-cutting themes in the project design.

Marginalized and vulnerable groups	The Project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that could have a negative impact on marginalize and vulnerable groups.
Human rights	The project will ensure to respect and adhere to all the relevant conventions on human rights.
Gender equity and women's empowerment	The project recognizes the different impact that project investments might have according to gender, and will only finance gender-responsive measures to address the needs and constraints of women and men, such as investments in skill training, market information, and improved market access.
Core labour rights	The project interventions directly or indirectly supporting job opportunities will ensure relevant national labour laws guided by the ILO labour standards.
Involuntary resettlement	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that leads to or give rise to possibility of involuntary resettlement.
Protection of natural habitats	The project will identify the national critical habitat areas and monitor that the project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that encroach in to any declared or proposed protected area of natural habitats or that result in the conversion of natural habitat to other purposes. The project will develop environmental guidelines and selection criteria that exclude interventions near protected areas.
Conservation of biological diversity	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that negatively affects wild species populations and conservation status. The project will be in line with the Government's priorities in the intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) which focus on reducing vulnerability to droughts, protection against increasing the average sea level, increasing access to water, protecting biodiversity and building the resilience of rural people. It will be implemented in accordance with the texts adopted pursuant to the CBD, notably the Decree No. 2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT on the protection of biodiversity (which defines the animal and plant species that are endemic or endangered in Djibouti) as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
Climate change	The project will not fund in the target areas approaches and techniques that are not compliant with the adaptation priorities proposed by the 2nd National Communication to the UNFCCC and other governmental documents. The project will record the number of livestock and monitor greenhouse gas emissions, the project will ensure the PMPs are adjusted to offset any GHG increases as a result of increases in cattle numbers.
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that overexploits, damages and/or degrades key resources such as freshwater, soil, vegetation cover, and agro-biodiversity such as local breeds and crop species and varieties.
Human Health	The project will not adversely affect human health in among other areas of income and social status; education; physical environment; social support networks; health services; land use; unsustainable farming; and water.

Physical and cultural heritage	The project will not fund in the target areas any intervention that displaces, damages, makes it inoperative and/or inaccessible any physical and human resource that is of historical or cultural significance.
Lands and soil conservation	The project will not fund in the target areas measures and technologies that increase the risk of land degradation.

(b) **ESMP and the national technical standards.** The ESMP will report how the USPs are complying with USP ESP risk assessment and the technical standards as outlined in section II-E 'National Technical Standards and Environmental Social Policy'.

(c) **ESP screening and ESMP preparation**. The ESP Screening and ESMP will be prepared and presented in the format included at the end of this appendix. Each of the ESP screening will undergo a two-layered screening process: (i) an internal process to ensure that the documents are prepared in conformity to the guidelines; (ii) A second screening will be undertaken by the respective Selection Committees for components 2 and 3.

Consultation

The design for PROGIRES was conducted in a mission from 15 February to 7 March 2020 during which a wide range of stakeholders have been consulted[40]. A gender-sensitive approach was used for the consultations that contributed to the developing of the present proposal. For group and household characterization, the mission held meetings at the camp and village levels. These meetings were held with men, women and youth as well as some local organizations (committees, cooperatives, associations) and resource persons. The people met were able to provide an insight into the socio-economic classification, household living conditions, gender relations, opportunities and constraints of men, women and youth. These meetings were conducted in a participatory manner, to better understand the effects related to the various constraints, particularly those related to access to social services, degradation of natural resources, the effects of drought, problems related to the development of local potential (including handicrafts), problems related to malnutrition and food insecurity and the persistence of poverty.

Main concerns expressed. During the discussions held with the women groups, the men groups as well as with mixed groups, it became clear that women, in addition to their domestic and handicraft activities, carry out a significant part of the agricultural tasks. In addition, they also carry out certain activities that are very often reserved for men, such as moving livestock to remote areas in the absence of men. They point out that even in case of fear (distances exceed 7 hours round trip), they take care of their livestock and go in search of paths rich in grass and shrubs. These meetings were conducted based on data collected from the administrations. Cross-referencing these data with those collected in the field during discussions with the populations helped the mission to better understand the perception, according to gender, of the priorities and vision of local development. Other information and secondary data were provided by central officials and documentation. The analysis of all the data collected allowed a better understanding of the socio-economic situation of the populations and the difficulties they face, particularly in adapting to climate change affecting natural resources (water, soil, vegetation) and thus making it possible to capitalize on the lessons learned.

[40] See annex 7 for the list of stakeholders met.

For instance, as to agricultural production, women participate in it on equal terms with men. Very often farmers (men and/or women) are assisted by workers. Artisanal activities are almost exclusively carried out by women, with the exception of some areas where men are involved in the collection of the primary means of making mats. Despite their contribution to the family economy, women face many constraints, the main ones being: (i) illiteracy, (ii) lack of financial means, (iii) limited access to social services, and (vi) problems related to the consequences of malnutrition and food insecurity in the family.

They may also be subject to sexual harassment or abuse. IFAD is committed to the principles of integrity, professionalism and respect for the dignity of each individual in accordance with the "IFAD Policy on the Prevention and Response to Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse". This applies to all IFAD staff and also, in letter and spirit, to all recipients of IFAD funding and to third parties hired with IFAD funding, such as consultants, subcontractors and suppliers. It is integrated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

ESMP Consultations. Project consultations will at all times be gender-sensitive and inclusive of vulnerable and marginalized groups, including as part of any screening and mitigation measures that could be needed for ESP 9,10, and 14. Consultations of key stakeholders for outcome 1.1 outcome 2.1 will be undertaken by the CPU as part of the verification of the application and the finalization of the Screening and Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) under the proposed project. The aim of consultations will be to: (i) disseminate information about the activities planned (building hydraulic infrastructures, fencing and managing rangelands, etc.) (ii) verify the identification of potential impacts and their proposed mitigation plan (ESMP); (iii) verify the significance of the impacts and the mitigation measures; and (iv) allow the stakeholders to express their concerns and opinion about the project activities.

Grievance Mechanism[41]

The proposed project will utilize the existing IFAD's grievance mechanism to allow affected to raise concerns that the proposed project is not complying with its social and environmental policies or commitments. The consultative process with the community and beneficiaries aims to ensure prevention of grievances that might arise from the project activities. However, if at all, there are any grievances, the below redress mechanism is proposed:

- Grievance redress mechanism would be shared with the community during the project inception workshop and subsequent meetings with the beneficiaries
- As part of the grievance redress mechanism, the contact details of the project partners - Cluster Coordinator/ Project Manager would be made available to stakeholders including project beneficiaries and the community. Contact numbers would be displayed at common or predominant places along–with the project details. This is expected to promote social auditing of project implementation. The grievance mechanism will be available to the entire project intervention areas. However, the functionality of the mechanism rests with the beneficiaries considering that the project including the grievance mechanism is envisaged to be a bottom-up approach.

Grievances are aimed to be addressed at the field level by the project team which will be the first level of redress mechanism. If the grievance is not resolved at the field level, it will be escalated to the PMU and then to IFAD who will be responsible for addressing grievances related to violation of any of the provisions of Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. All grievances received and action taken on them will be put up

[41] Please refer to Annex 4 for IFAD's GRM form.

before the PMU and Steering Committee meetings and will also be included in the progress reports for reporting and monitoring purposes

Monitoring and Reporting

As described in section III – D of the proposal, the project will have a comprehensive monitoring and reporting programme that will include quarterly reports, technical reports, annual project reports, the AF PPR tracking, annual IFAD supervision mission reports, a Mid-term Review and a final evaluation and impact assessment.

The monitoring and reporting of the ESMP will be commensurate with the limited ESMP required for the PGIRE -Adapt. As presented in table 15, ESP compliance for ESPs 9,10 and 14 will be reported on through the annual PPR and supervision missions to demonstrate whether there are any critical natural habitats, critical biodiversity and physical cultural heritage.

The ESMP will involve the following Internal and External Monitoring process:

- Internal Monitoring Process: The internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU. Each of the environment and social parameters deemed a risk (for example any natural protected areas as the project locations are identified) will be monitored along with the implementation of any required mitigation measures. They will submit a Compliance and Impact Monitoring Report to the IE every six months and the consolidated report will also be annexed in the Annual Report.

The project will update the ESMP of the project with the following information for each USP it has identified during the relevant reporting period. The updated ESMP will be attached to the PPR report:

- A brief description of the fully formulated USP, with details on (i) the characteristics of the USP and (ii) the specific environmental and social setting in which the USP will be implemented. This information needs to be provided to an extent sufficient to appreciate the effectiveness of the risks identification that was carried out;
- The outcome of the ESP risks identification process, using the same structure as that of Section II.K, identifying risks according to each of the 15 ESP principles, justifying the risk findings, and showing that this is the outcome of an evidence-based and comprehensive effort;
- For each of the identified risks, a description of the subsequent impact assessment that was undertaken and the findings thereof, showing that the assessment was commensurate with the risks identified;
- The findings of the impact assessments, and the safeguard measures that have been formulated to avoid, mitigate or manage undesirable impacts;
- The updated detailed safeguard arrangements in the implementation component of the ESMP, identifying and allocating roles and responsibilities to implementation partners for the application of the ESMP. This should include an assessment or a confirmation of the required capacity and skills with the relevant implementation partners;
- Information on the consultations that were held on the risks identification and impact assessments outcome as well as on any proposed management measures, and how any feedback was responded to;
- Gender-disaggregation of the information used in the risks identification and subsequent safeguards actions;
- Information on disseminating information to stakeholders on the grievance mechanism.

Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule of ESMP will be as follows:

Activities	Time					
	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	PY6
Development of technical guidelines for the project	Q1					
Capacity building of project team		Q1				
Environmental and Social Screening for USPs		Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4
Monitoring and reporting of ESMP		Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4	Q1-4

Cost for Screening and ESMP

The preparation and implementation of ESMP will have costs that have been built in to the project budget. The cost implications and their source of funds will be as follows:

ESMP related activity	Source of funding to cover costs
Capacity building of project team	Built-in the Project Execution Cost
Preparation of screening and ESMP	Built-in the Project Execution Cost
Screening and ESMP	Built in the Project Execution Cost
Mitigation measures	Built in the Project Execution Cost
Monitoring and reporting	Built in the Project execution cost

Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building

The institutional arrangements include the distribution of roles and responsibilities in the preparation of Screening and in the implementation of ESMP. The key players and their responsibilities will be as follows:

Organisation / Designation	Responsibility
(IFAD/PMU) Climate Change Specialist - under the supervision of the Project Coordinator	– Preparation of Screening and ESMP through desk studies and consulting with officials to obtain official lists of protected natural habitats, critical biodiversity and culture and heritage. – Creation of maps identifying areas of interest within the project area. – Proposal of mitigation measures (if in project area). – Preparation of the report to accompany the PPR.
PMU Field Staff (with support from Climate Change Specialist)	– Assist the Climate Change Specialist in identification of areas of interest and propose mitigation solutions. – Presentation of Screening and ESMP in the meetings of the village councils. Implementation of the ESMP at the village level.

Indicative PPR Accompanying report

1. Project Description

1.1 Description of the proposed operation
1.2 Maps and diagrams of the project site
1.3 Area that will be affected and impacted
1.4 Settlements that will be affected
1.5 Population that will be affected (attach list of households)

2 Baseline Condition

2.1 Description of existing environmental and social condition.
2.2 Attach maps and other data that has been collected.

3 Environment Impacts and Risks

The Screening will be in terms of: (a) Direct Environmental Risks; (b) Direct Environmental Impacts; (c) Indirect Environmental Risks; and (d) Indirect Environmental Risks on the compliance with the following ESPs:

i. Compliance with the Law;
ii. Protection of Natural Habitats;
iii. Core labour rights;
iv. Conservation of Biological Diversity;
v. Climate Change;
vi. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency;
vii. Public Health;
viii. Physical and Cultural Heritage;
ix. Land and Soil Conservation.

4 Social Impacts and Risks

The Screening will be in terms of: (a) Direct Environmental Risks; (b) Direct Environmental Impacts; (c) Indirect Environmental Risks; and (d) Indirect Environmental Risks on the compliance with the following ESPs:

i. Compliance with the Law;
ii. Access and Equity;
iii. Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups;
iv. Human Rights;
v. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment;
vi. Core Labour Rights;
vii. Public Health;
viii. Physical and Cultural Heritage.

5 Analysis of Alternatives

Description of alternatives that were identified and their Screening in terms of: (a) Direct and Indirect Environment and Social Impact (b) Opportunities for enhancing environmental and social benefits.

6 Recommendations

Risk Management options in terms of: (i) Preventing Risk (ii) Avoiding Risk (iii) Mitigating Risk (iv) Transferring Risk (v) Absorbing R

Annex 4 Grievance Mechanism

IFAD Complaints Procedure for alleged non-compliance with its social and environmental policies are mandatory aspects of its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)[42]

IFAD-funded projects and programmes are designed in a participatory manner, taking into account the concerns of all stakeholders. IFAD requires that projects are carried out in compliance with its policies, standards and safeguards. Moreover, IFAD's Strategic Framework calls for ensuring that projects and programmes promote the sustainable use of natural resources, build resilience to climate change and are based upon ownership by rural women and men themselves in order to achieve sustainability.

The objective of the IFAD Complaints Procedure is to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to allow individuals and communities to contact IFAD directly and file a complaint if they believe they are or might be adversely affected by an IFAD-funded project/programme not complying with IFAD's Social and Environmental Policies and mandatory aspects of SECAP.

Complaints must concern environmental, social and climate issues only and should not be accusations of fraudulent or corrupt activities in relation to project implementation – these are dealt with by IFAD's Office of Audit and Oversight[43].

Eligibility criteria
To file a complaint for alleged non-compliance with IFAD's social and environmental policies and mandatory aspects of its SECAP, IFAD will consider only complaints meeting the following criteria:

- The complainants claim that IFAD has failed to apply its social and environmental policies and/or the mandatory provisions set out in SECAP.
- The complainants claim that they have been or will be adversely affected by IFAD's failure to apply these policies.
- Complaints must be put forward by at least two people who are both nationals of the country concerned and/or living in the project area. Complaints from foreign locations or anonymous complaints will not be taken into account.
- Complaints must concern projects/programmes currently under design or implementation. Complaints concerning closed projects, or those that are more than 95 per cent disbursed, will not be considered.

The process

The complainants should first bring the matter to the attention of the government or non-governmental organisation responsible for planning or executing the project or programme (the Lead Agency), or to any governmental body with the responsibility for overseeing the Lead Agency. If the Lead Agency does not adequately respond, then the matter may be brought to the attention of IFAD. The issue may be brought straight to IFAD if the complainants feel they might be subject to retaliation if they went to the Lead Agency directly.

The Regional Division will examine the complaint and, if necessary, will contact the Lead Agency, or the governmental body with the responsibility for overseeing the Lead Agency, to decide if the complaints are justified. If the complainants request that their identities be protected, IFAD will not disclose this information to the Lead Agency or anyone else in government.

If the complaint is not justified, the Regional Division will inform the complainants in writing.

If the Regional Division finds the complaint is justified and there is proof of actual or likely harm through IFAD's failure to follow its policies and procedures, IFAD will take action. This may consist of making changes to the project/programme, or requiring that the government observes its obligations under the

[42] https://www.ifad.org/web/guest/secap
[43] https://www.ifad.org/web/guest/internal-audit

Financing Agreement. IFAD's response will focus bringing the project/programme into compliance and no monetary damages will be available or paid in response to such complaints. The complainants will be informed of the outcome of the issue by the Regional Division.

In all cases, if the complainants disagree with IFAD's response, they may submit a request to SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org and request that an impartial review be carried out by the Office of the Vice-President.

The Office of the Vice-President will decide on the steps to be taken to examine such complaints, including, if necessary, contracting external experts to review the matter. The complainants will be informed of the results of the review.

IFAD will include in its Annual Report a list of received complaints and a summary of actions taken to address them.

How to submit a complaint

A complaint relating to non-compliance with IFAD's Social and Environmental Policies and mandatory aspects of its SECAP can be submitted in any of the following ways:

- **Download the complaints form (Word)**
- **Send an email to SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org**

If you email or mail your complaint, please include the following information:

- Name, address, telephone number and other contact information
- Whether the complainants wish to keep their identity confidential, and if so, why
- Name, location, and nature of the IFAD project/programme (if known)
- How the Complainants believe they have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected by the IFAD-supported project or programme

Complaints sent by mail should be addressed to:

IFAD
SECAP Complaints (PMD)

Via Paolo di Dono 44
00142 Rome, Italy

IFAD COMPLAINTS SUBMISSION FORM

FOR ALLEGED NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ITS SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND MANDATORY ASPECTS OF ITS SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES (SECAP)

i) NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT

What complaint are you making to IFAD? (Choose the one(s) applicable to your complaint)

☐Complaint relating to individuals/communities believing they are or may be adversely affected by an IFAD funded project

☐Complaint relating to IFAD's failure to apply its Social and Environmental Policies

☐Complaint relating to IFAD's failure to apply the Mandatory Aspects of SECAP

☐Initiate the Impartial Review conducted by the Office of the Vice-President (OPV) if unsatisfied by the response from the IFAD Regional Division

ii) COMPLAINANTS' INFORMATION

a) How many Complainants are you? (You must be 2 in order for the Complaint to be admissible)

b) Are you nationals of the concerned country or living in the area? (Complainants must both be nationals of the country concerned and/or living in the project area)

☐YES ☐NO

iii) CONFIDENTIALITY

a) The identity of complainants will be kept confidential if they request so of IFAD.

b) Do you want your identity to be kept confidential?

☐YES ☐NO

c) If YES, Please state why. If NO, please avail your details below:

iv) COMPLAINANTS' INFORMATION

a) COMPLAINANT 1
FULL NAME:
TITLE:
ORGANISATION:
PHONE NUMBER (WITH COUNTRY CODE):
EMAIL:

LOCATION
YOUR ADDRESS/ LOCATION:
MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT):
ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE ON HOW TO LOCATE YOU (IF APPLICABLE):

b) COMPLAINANT 2
FULL NAME:
TITLE:
ORGANISATION:
PHONE NUMBER (WITH COUNTRY CODE):
EMAIL:

LOCATION
YOUR ADDRESS/ LOCATION:
MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT):
ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE ON HOW TO LOCATE YOU (IF APPLICABLE):

Please provide the names and/or description of other individuals or groups that support the complaint (If any):

First Name	Last Name	Title/Affiliation	Signature	Contact Information

If the space provided above is not enough, attach a separate document with a list of other individuals or groups (with their signatures) who support the complaint.

v) IFAD PROJECT/PROGRAMME OF CONCERN AND NATURE OF CONCERN

a) Which IFAD-supported project/programme are you concerned about? (if known):

b) Project/Programme name (if known):

c) Please provide a short description of your concerns about the project/programme. Please describe, as well, the types of Environmental and Social impacts that may occur, or have occurred, as a result.

d) When did the situation that raised your concerns start developing? (Complaints must concern projects/programmes currently under design/implementation. Complaints concerning projects/programmes that preceded the operationalization of SECAP in 1/1/2015, closed projects or those that are more than 95 per cent disbursed will not be considered)

vi) PROJECT LEVEL

a) Have you raised your complaint with government representatives or NGO(s) responsible for planning or executing the project or programme or the Lead Agency or any governmental body with the responsibility of overseeing the Lead Agency? (The complaint should first be brought to the above authorities. If they don't respond then the matter may be brought to IFAD's attention. The issue may be brought straight to IFAD if the complainants feel they may be subject to retaliation)

☐YES ☐NO

If YES,

First Name	Last Name	Title/Affiliation	Estimated Date of Contact	Nature of Communication	Response from the Individual

b) Please explain why, if the response or actions taken are not satisfactory.

c) How do you wish to see the complaint resolved? Do you have any other matters, evidence or facts (including supporting documents) that you would like to share?

vii)IMPARTIAL REVIEW BY THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

a) Do you disagree with the response from the IFAD Regional Division in relation to your complaint?

☐YES ☐NO

b) Please provide the details of the response from the IFAD Regional Division in relation to your complaint

c) Please explain why, if the response or actions taken are not satisfactory.

d) How do you wish to see the complaint resolved?

e) Do you have any other matters or facts (including supporting documents) that you would like to share?

Signature and Date (1st Complainant)

Signature and Date (2nd Complainant)

The filled in form shall be returned to SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org

Annex 5 Gender Assessment

Introduction

In recent decades, significant progress has been made in Djibouti in favour of women in several areas: they are healthier; gender disparities in primary and secondary education are better addressed; their fundamental rights are better respected; gender-based violence is now punishable by law; and they are more represented in decision-making bodies.

However, despite this significant progress, the vast majority of women are still subject to gender inequalities. They continue to bear a disproportionate burden of poverty and illiteracy; they still have little access to economic resources and opportunities; many women still die in childbirth and are the first victims of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Demography, health and education

The total population in 2018 is estimated at 962,452, of which 509,60 are men and 452,848 are women. Life expectancy is 51.8 years for men and 54.1 years for women. The age structure shows that 38.5% of the population is less than 15 years old and almost 73.5% is less than 35 years old, while only 6.5% is 55 years and older**.**

Table 30 General characteristics of the population

General characteristics of the population	
Natality, Fecundity	
Gross natality rate	**39 ‰**
Total fecundity rate	**2,9**
Mortality	
Infant and child mortality rate (0 -1 year)	**58,0 ‰**
Infant and child mortality rate (0-5 years)	67.8 ‰
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	383
Literacy and schooling	
Adult literacy rate (15 years and over)	
men	**66,6 %**
women	**52,9 %**
Gross school enrolment rate (children aged 6-10 years)	
boys	**94,1 %**
girls	**94,2 %**
All together	**94,1 %**

Education

The situation is that the gender issue arises in terms of access and accessibility. At the formal education level, the education system does not discriminate against the girl child. The efforts made by the authorities and partners have made it possible to record clear

progress, particularly at the primary level, where 49 per cent of girls will be enrolled in 2018. At the intermediate level, girls account for 45 per cent.

Table 31 General characteristics of private primary education

Private primary education	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2016-2017**	**2017-2018**
Number of students	8 163	6 568	6 081	6 737	8 503
of which Djibouti-City	6 620	5 601	5 563	6 054	6 943
% girls	**47**	**50**	**49**	**51**	**49**

***Source* : : Statistical Yearbook - Planning Directorate, MENFOP**

The major problem lies in keeping girls at school, due mainly to: cultural resistance to schooling, household poverty, early marriage, unwanted pregnancies, insufficient school supply and accommodation facilities, and the vulnerability of girls who have to pursue their studies far from home. In 2018, the adult literacy rate (15 years and older) was 66.6 per cent for men and 52.9 per cent for women.

Table 32 General characteristics of public middle and secondary education

Public education	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**2016-2017**	**2017-2018**
Middle General Education					
Number of pupils	34 199	35 023	35 970	35 949	36 829
% girls	44,2	45	45	45	45
General Secondary Education					
Number of pupils	16 434	15 014	14 157	15 855	17 079
% girls	43,1	44	45	45	46

***Source*: Statistical Yearbook - Planning Directorate, MENFOP**

As regards non-formal education, despite the Government's constant efforts, the illiteracy rate among women is still high. To sum up, gender analysis of the formal and non-formal education systems reveals overall a low level of education and training for girls and women, which in terms of access and accessibility is particularly acute in rural and remote areas.

Health

With regard to health, despite some improvements, with a significant decline in maternal and infant mortality rates, the health status of women remains a matter of concern:

- A maternal mortality rate that is still too high - 383 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017 (compared to 546 in 2002);
- A prevalence of FGM of 93.1% among women aged 15-49 years;
- A high vulnerability of women and young people to HIV/AIDS. 57.7% of people living with HIV were women in 2018;
- A prevalence of gender-based violence.

The health situation thus presented reveals the greater vulnerability of women and adolescent girls with respect to reproductive health matters. This is largely related to gender inequalities, the most commonly cited explanatory factors for which are:

- Cultural barriers that affect women's negotiating and decision-making capacities to take appropriate care of their reproductive health,
- The low level of education and information among women, especially in rural areas,
- The influence of socio-economic factors such as poverty and women's economic dependence on men.

Water and Sanitation

With regard to water and sanitation, the insufficiency of latrines and the lack of waste treatment have a negative impact on the environment. Faced with this situation, women, who are responsible for the hygiene and well-being of the family, are directly involved in environmental management.

The following table shows the different water sources used by families in Djibouti. There is a great disparity between the capital and the other regions, especially Obock, where the population mainly uses traditional wells, with very little direct connection to a borehole.

Table 33 Main water source used by household members by region

Unit: %

	Djibouti City	Ali-Sabieh	Dikhil	Tadjourah	Obock	Arta	National
Running water (water inside connection ONEAD)	49,6	32,2	10,3	15,0	19,4	12,1	**40,6**
Direct connection from a borehole	2,4	4,3	6,6	4,2	2,7	6,8	**3,2**
External connection ONEAD, per pipe	44,1	17,6	9,1	2,2	7,7	21,0	**34,8**
Public fountain	1,7	20,1	21,9	2,7	6,5	30,0	**5,8**
Tank truck	1,4	1,6	6,5	1,3	3,5	4,3	**2,0**
Borehole (well with pump)	0,0	6,7	11,7	15,2	12,5	12,1	**3,3**
Fitted wells without pump	0,1	5,0	4,6	6,6	0,3	0,6	**1,2**
Traditional Wells	0,2	12,4	19,1	31,3	45,5	11,0	**6,4**
River/watercourse/rainwater/ water reservoir/ underground tank	0,0	0,0	10,1	19,4	0,5	1,8	**2,2**
Others	0,4	0,2	0,0	2,0	1,3	0,2	**0,5**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source : EDAM4-IS 2017 – INSD

Gender and employment

The differentiated situation between men and women is characterised by disparities in access and position in terms of responsibilities.

The Djibouti Labour Code affirms the principle of non-discrimination between the two sexes. However, the reality remains unfavourable to working women, as they suffer much more from unemployment than men. The ratio of the working population to the population

of working age in 2018 is 58.5 per cent for men and 31.6 per cent for women. In 2017, the official unemployment rate was 47 per cent. Unemployment is widespread among women (63 per cent), young people (71.9 per cent) and rural people (59 per cent). The employment rate remains below 25 per cent.

Table 34 Employment and unemployment indicators by gender

Unit: %

	Men	**Women**
Ratio of the labour force compared to the working-age population	58,5	31,6
Percentage of working age population with employment	36,4	11,6
Unemployment rate - ILO definition (15-59 years)	23,1	38,2
Unemployment rate for young people (15-24 years)	84,1	88,8
Unemployment rate for youth (15-34 years)	57,4	75,5
Percentage of employees working in the public sector	56,4	37,0

Source : EDAM4-IS 2017 - INSD

Gender disparities and poverty

Djibouti is one of the least developed countries (LDCs), with gross domestic product (GDP) of US$2,180 per capita in 2018[3] according to World Bank estimates. Djibouti ranked in 172nd place among 189 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report for 2018. Extreme poverty affected an estimated 21.1% of the population in 2017. The feminization of poverty is due to the fact that women are disadvantaged in terms of education, access to economic opportunities, employment and property ownership.

The results of the fourth household survey conducted by the National Statistics Institute (EDAM4-IS) show a major poverty levels' disparity between Djibouti City and other regions (13.6 per cent in Djibouti versus 62.6 per cent in rural areas).

Table 35 Indicators of poverty in Djibouti in 2017

Indicators of poverty and inequality in Djibouti in 2017					
Indicators	**National**	Djibouti-City	Other Regions	Other urban	Rural
Extreme poverty	**21,1%**	13,6%	45,0%	14,8%	62,6%
Global poverty	**35,8%**	28,2%	59,8%	27,6%	78,4%

Food insecurity. Despite a 26% decrease in the number of food insecure households, the country remains in a situation of permanent food deficit and high dependency on almost all commodities. Thus, nine out of ten households in rural areas get their food from markets (cereals, oil and sugar, etc.), with only 38% of households consuming protein-rich food groups. IPC analyses confirm this situation and the October 2015[44] analysis indicates, for

44 National Programme for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Rural Areas by 2035 (PNAEPA 2035)

example, that 227,463 people were in a food crisis situation (phase 3 or more). Thus, for the period 2008-2017 an average of 280,000 persons/year (one third of the population) were chronically food insecure (a phenomenon particularly marked in the regions of Obock in the north and Ali Sabieh and Dikhil in the south). Poverty and food insecurity are exacerbated by the presence of migrants from neighbouring countries, putting further pressure on an already limited labour market and natural resources.

The four dimensions of food insecurity are therefore present: (i) insufficient overall availability, which is also marked by a strong dependence on imports; (ii) irregularity of supply (instability of international markets and cyclical shocks); (iii) precarious physical accessibility for certain sections of the population (landlocked areas, nomadism, etc.) and economic accessibility at the household level; and (iv) a significantly deteriorating nutritional situation, particularly among children (stunted growth) and women (emaciation). This food insecurity leads to (i) an increase in migratory movements towards the capital; (ii) a worsening of the degradation of natural resources; (iii) an increase in vulnerability to shocks; and (iv) a reduction in the capacity of households to cope with cyclical crises.

Access to land

The woman can have access to the land just like the man. However, Djibouti has little developed and arable land (3%); there is therefore strong pressure on land in rural areas. Sedentarization has led to population concentration in areas where resources are limited. The traditional system of land ownership is complex, with a diversity of situations depending on the region. Tribal and traditional chiefs play an important role in land distribution but currently this role is devolved to the prefects of the regions who alone have the power to allocate land.

Gender and agriculture

Agricultural production in Djibouti is very limited, for physical reasons, and it is essentially occupied by men. Women may own small vegetable farms. However, they face problems of yield, transport and marketing, and in some areas they have problems of access to water.

Gender and farming

In livestock matters, men and women have distinct roles. Men own the larger livestock (camels and cattle) and market them. Women own small livestock (sheep and goats). They market the milk of the family's livestock and may sell the small goats they own.

Gender and Handicraft

In Djibouti, the proportion of women working in the handicraft sector is estimated at 22% of the informal economy. They are mainly involved in product processing, basketry and pottery, but they continue to face difficulties in obtaining raw materials, a shortage of marketing infrastructure and a lack of supervision and resources.

The constraints to the promotion of women in the production sectors can be summarized as follows:

- Low availability of women's time;
- low productivity due to lack of training;
- low investment capacity induced by poor access to credit;
- Limited organizational capacity;

- Socio-cultural constraints that foster mimicry, lack of initiative and lack of self-confidence.

Cultural Context of Gender Roles.

The status is unequal between women and men in the family and in the society. The traditional social organization of Djiboutian society is patriarchal and patrilineal. It is the man who takes the major decisions and ensures the economic management of the family. Women, for their part, are socially responsible for the functioning of domestic life. The productive work she provides is seen more as a complement to the maintenance of the household. The socio-cultural factors underlying the inequalities and disparities that weigh heavily on the status of women in the family and society refer to:

- A patriarchal and patrilineal system that accredits men to a dominant social position in the family and community;
- An education and socialization that determines the gender division of labour in the family and society, roles and responsibilities;
- Stereotypes and prejudices that corroborate community values and norms and perpetuate gender inequalities.
- However, the woman's situation had improved over the past decade as a result of the Government's and development partners' efforts. It has resulted in:
- Improvement of girls' schooling and women's training;
- The existence of an associative movement committed to supporting the promotion of women's leadership and defending the full enjoyment of their social, economic and political rights;
- The adoption of the law on quotas, which introduces positive discrimination to support greater representation of women in decision-making bodies;
- A better perception by traditional leaders of the benefits of gender equity and equality, particularly in the regions.

Gender-based violence

Like many countries, women and girls in Djibouti are also victims of certain forms of violence. The types of violence and the statistics recorded by the Unit for Listening, Information and Guidance for Women Victims of Violence (CIEO) of the National Union of Djibouti Women over the last four years, from 2015 to 2018, are set out in the table below:

Table 36 Types of violence against women

Types of violence	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sexual abuse	11	23	9	11
Evicted from home	12	19		3
Denial of Resources/Opportunities/Services	524	566	351	471
Kidnapping/Forced recruitment by armed groups	1	2	2	
Daughter/Mother	109	68	9	5
Early Marriage	4	2		1

Forced marriage		3	3	
Human Trafficking/Trafficking			1	1
Psychological or emotional abuse	200	235	268	233
Rape/Penetration	4	1	4	2
Total	**865**	**919**	**647**	**727**

Source: CEIO/UNFD

With regard to **female genital mutilation (FGM)**, its eradication has always been one of the Government's objectives, which has been raising awareness and holding dialogues with the various components of the Djiboutian society. The Government of Djibouti has been working on this issue for more than 40 years with UNFD and United Nations system partners such as UNICEF and UNFPA.

A National Committee for the Total Abandonment of All Forms of Excision is still operational. The Committee oversees the implementation of national abandonment strategies and action plans. It carries out studies and research to better identify the problems related to all forms of excision.

Several five-year strategies for the abandonment of all forms of FGM/C were developed and implemented. Several joint UNICEF/UNFPA programmes under the leadership of the MFF have been implemented. Several awareness-raising campaigns are conducted annually by the MFF, the Ministry of Muslim Affairs and UNFD, religious and customary leaders, women's and girls' and boys' associations. A regional network called "Chamikhat", which brings together the countries of the sub-region, also conducts extensive awareness-raising campaigns on the harmful effects of FGM and, in particular, on the position of Islam and human rights on all forms of excision. The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) is also involved in these events.

Through dialogue and debate with people in the rural areas of the country, religious leaders are seeking to bring about a change in harmful behaviours with a view to abolishing FGM, since FGM exposes girls to serious health complications that can lead to their death. Religious leaders thus aim to break taboos that still surround these practices.

According to the study carried out by the CNDH on FGM in 2018, a number of studies and surveys have been carried out and have led to a better understanding of the problem, including prevalence in general, changes in behaviour and trends. The first nationwide survey was conducted in 1999. It revealed that type III, which is the most barbaric and severe form of the practice, is declining in favour of the other two forms. In 2002 two surveys on the frequency, complications and strategies related to FGM and demographic and health problems were conducted simultaneously (PAPFAM survey 2002). In 2006, the EDIM survey gives a glimmer of hope: prevalence decreased slightly from 98% in 2002 to 93% in 2006. A 2010 UNFPA school-based survey indicates that 60% of girls in the five primary schools, the basis of the study, have not undergone any mutilation. A significant decline in the practice was recorded in 2012. The "Pan Arab Project for Family Health" (PAPFAM) survey revealed that the prevalence of FGM fell from 93% in 2006 to 78.4% in 2012.

Integration of gender perspectives and concerns into government policies

The gender issue has been included in several national development strategies. These include the following:

- The SCAPE (2015-2019) which took into account the major challenges facing the country. It constitutes the reference and coordination framework for development policies and dialogue between the government and technical and financial partners during the period.

As shown below the SCAPE introduced specific gendered indicators in view of monitoring and evaluating the progress made in terms of gender equality.

Table 37 SCAPE indicators on gender

INDICATORS	Classification DISED	Reference (a)	Target 2019
SECTORAL INDICATORS - AXIS 2			
GENDER PROMOTION			
Share of women in decision-making bodies (average of the parliament and government, %)		20	40
Rate of genital mutilation (% of girls under 15 years of age)		48	32
Female employment rate (ratio of employed women to women in the labour force) 15-64 years old)		12	22
Family planning coverage rate		42	68
Gender parity (percentage of girls in the total number of students) - Primary - Medium - Secondary		 0.86 0.77 0.73	 1 0.86 0.85
Literacy rate (15 years and over) - Men - Women		 60.1% 39.5%	 69% 62%

- The National Gender Policy (2011-2021). This policy, which is currently being implemented, aims to eliminate the existing gender gap at all levels of the development process and to achieve sustainable development through the eradication of gender inequalities.
- The establishment of Gender Focal Points in all ministries in charge of institutionalizing gender within their respective departments
- The National Programme for Food Security: PNSA 2013-2017, and the PNIASAN 2016-2020.

The Government also recognizes the importance of the IFAD-funded COSOP/2019-2024 programme, which provides support for women's participation and leadership: in the management and governance of environmental and natural resources; for improving women's access to and control over land, water, energy and other natural resources; and for improving women's access to time- and labour-saving sustainable infrastructure (access to safe drinking water and energy) and climate-friendly agricultural technologies.

- The National Policy for Childhood in Djibouti (2018-2022)
- The National Family Planning Strategy (2016-2018)
- A National Strategy of Communication and Promotion of Family Planning (2017- 2020) to promote the right to family planning for the welfare of all.
- The National Strategy for Accelerating the Total Abandonment of FGM/C (2018-2022)
- The National Strategy for the Protection of Children with Special Needs (2018-2022)

- The National Social Protection Strategy (2018-2022)
- The Zero Hunger Strategy launched in June 2018, which provides a comprehensive analysis of food security, nutrition, the labour market and the specific challenges related to Djibouti's position as a "regional hub", in order to provide a national action plan that federates, coordinates and prioritizes efforts to eradicate hunger in Djibouti.
- The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS/2018-2022).
- With regard to the elaboration of Action Plans, the following should be mentioned:
- Djibouti's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF/2018-2022).
- The three-year action plan of the Ministry of Women and the Family (2019-2021)
- The National Health Development Plan (PNDS/2013-2017 and PNDS/2018-2022)
- The Education Action Plan (EAP/2014-2016 and EAP/2017-2020)
- The Regional Development Plans (PDR/2016-2020), whose overall objective is to ensure: (i) the construction of regional economic poles; (ii) the opening up of the economy; (iii) significant job and income creation; (iii) a dynamic of equity and social justice; (iv) access for all to basic services and a better quality of life; (v) the preservation of environmental balances in the long term; and (vi) the development of the regional economy.
- The National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820, which Djibouti has ratified. The first resolution recognizes the importance of women's participation and gender mainstreaming in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations and post-conflict governance and peacebuilding. The second qualifies sexual violence as an issue of international importance for peace and security, requiring an appropriate response.

In matters of official texts (laws, decrees) the most relevant are:

- Law n°58/AN/14/7ème L of December 6, 2014 adopting the Vision 2035 and its operational action plans.
- Act No. 171/AN/17/7èmeL on the organization of the Ministry of Women and the Family (MFF) of 27 April 2017
- Act No. 003/AN/18/8èmeL on the Civil Code, which deals with civil and individual rights and respect for the human body.
- Act No. 95/AN/15/7ème L on the Code of Legal Protection of Minors of 18 May 2015.
- Act No. 219/AN/18/7ème L amending Act No. 192/AN/02/4ème L instituting the quota system in elective posts and in the State administration of 11 January 2018, which increases the quota for women from at least 10 per cent to at least 25 per cent, resulting in the entry into Parliament of 17 women out of 65 members in 2018.
- Act No. 24/AN/14/7ème L of 5 February 2014 establishing a universal health insurance system (AMU).
- Act No. 26/AN/18/8ème L of 27 February 2019 on the construction of the National Institute of Statistics of Djibouti (INDS).
- Act No. 12/AN/18/8ème L, on the construction of the Centre for Leadership and Entrepreneurship (CLE).
- Act No. 210/AN/17/7ème L, on the construction of a reception and accommodation centre for the elderly, of 24 December 2017.
- Act No. 159/AN/16/7ème L of 5 January 2017 on the status of refugees in the Republic of Djibouti.
- Act No. 133/AN/16/7ème L on combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants of 24 March 2016
- Act No. 12/AN/18/8th L, on the construction of the Centre for Leadership and Entrepreneurship (CLE) of June 25, 2018.

- Decree No. 2017-410/PR/MI of 7 December 2018, establishing the modalities for the exercise of the fundamental rights of refugees and asylum-seekers in the Republic of Djibouti.
- Decree No. 2017-409/PR/MI of 7 December 2017 establishing the rules of procedure, organization and functioning of the bodies responsible for managing the status of refugees in the Republic of Djibouti.
- Decree No. 2018-378/PR/MFF on the regulation of Community Mutual Societies of 18 December 2018.
- Decree No. 2017-119/PR/MEFI adopting the Regional Development Plans of Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock, Arta.

Gender-Related Issues Raised from Community Consultations.

A gender-sensitive approach was used for the consultations that contributed to the developing of the present proposal. For group and household characterization, the mission held meetings at the camp and village levels. These meetings were held with men, women and youth as well as some local organizations (committees, cooperatives, associations) and resource persons. The people met (see Annex 8) were able to provide an insight into the socio-economic classification, household living conditions, gender relations, opportunities and constraints of men, women and youth. These meetings were conducted in a participatory manner, to better understand the effects related to the various constraints, particularly those related to access to social services, degradation of natural resources, the effects of drought, problems related to the development of local potential (including handicrafts), problems related to malnutrition and food insecurity and the persistence of poverty. During the discussions held with the women groups, the men groups as well as with mixed groups, it became clear that women, in addition to their domestic and handicraft activities, carry out a significant part of the agricultural tasks. In addition, they also carry out certain activities that are very often reserved for men, such as moving livestock to remote areas in the absence of men. They point out that even in case of fear (distances exceed 7 hours round trip), they take care of their livestock and go in search of paths rich in grass and shrubs. These meetings were conducted based on data collected from the administrations. Cross-referencing these data with those collected in the field during discussions with the populations helped the mission to better understand the perception, according to gender, of the priorities and vision of local development. Other information and secondary data were provided by central officials and documentation. The analysis of all the data collected allowed a better understanding of the socio-economic situation of the populations and the difficulties they face, particularly in adapting to climate change affecting natural resources (water, soil, vegetation) and thus making it possible to capitalize on the lessons learned.

For instance, as to agricultural production, women participate in it on equal terms with men. Very often farmers (men and/or women) are assisted by workers. Artisanal activities are almost exclusively carried out by women, with the exception of some areas where men are involved in the collection of the primary means of making mats. Despite their contribution to the family economy, women face many constraints, the main ones being: (i) illiteracy, (ii) lack of financial means, (iii) limited access to social services, and (vi) problems related to the consequences of malnutrition and food insecurity in the family.

They may also be subject to sexual harassment or abuse. IFAD is committed to the principles of integrity, professionalism and respect for the dignity of each individual in accordance with the "IFAD Policy on the Prevention and Response to Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse". This applies to all IFAD staff and also, in letter and spirit, to all recipients of IFAD funding and to third parties hired with IFAD funding, such as consultants,

subcontractors and suppliers. It is integrated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Project responses to climate change gender inequalities.

The Project will pay special attention to women and will contribute to the Government's efforts to reduce disparities and gaps between men and women. The Project will promote gender mainstreaming in all activities. Indeed, 15600 women will directly benefit from the activities financed by the Project by promoting holistic and sustainable development. Women will be the bankers of all the actions foreseen in the Project.

The project aims at ensuring equitable access of women and men to equipment in the areas of agricultural and pastoral production, water management and maintenance of structures, processing of agricultural/pastoral products, improvement of rangelands and water and soil conservation works. The project will help establish gender-sensitive infrastructure for IGAs (handicraft workshops, agro-processing units, equipment and building construction for the best cooperatives).

In order to succeed with the IGAs, women will be strengthened through a functional literacy programme complemented by technical training and appropriate support according to the IGA developed. The Project will equip women with organizational and technical skills to establish their autonomy in economic organization (cooperative). The Project will thus play a strategic role in developing inclusive growth and improving the status of women in the project area.

The Project will also support specific actions targeting women, in particular access to social services: reduction of distances to access domestic water combined with training on the preservation of water quality.

The Project will train Mothers Advisors (MAs) to sensitize women to abandon the ancestral practices of FGM and mentor them on productive and child health. Thus, about fifty Mothers Advisors will be active where dispensaries (health centres) do not exist or do not yet have Mothers Advisors. More than 7,500 women will benefit from MAs services. An awareness-raising programme on hygiene and reproductive health, health in relation to communicable diseases (HIV-AIDS) and water-borne diseases will be aimed at at least 2 500 women; (ii) nutritional education, cooking demonstrations and the strengthening of know-how in processing, transformation and storage matters will concern at least 2 500 women and men (over 80% of whom will be young people); (iii) functional literacy for 500 beneficiaries (400 women and 100 men).

The Project will strengthen equitable access of women and youth beneficiaries to decision-making processes (at least 25-30% of women and 40% of youth in the management committees set up under the Project).

Since women have the opportunity, in their communities, to have access to land and other resources (irrigation water and rangelands), the Project will participate in investment operations, in particular the construction of plots for plantations and market gardening that will indirectly enable women to secure land. Indeed, women can have access to land but to secure it, it will be necessary to work the acquired plots in order to have the property recognized by the community. The Project will therefore support the development and water-saving equipment of plots for women through training and technical support, the establishment of field schools, among others.

Youth integration: In a poor rural context where many out-of-school and unemployed young people migrate to the cities and where technical and vocational training for the agricultural sector does not exist, young people cannot participate in the country's economy or be integrated into working life. The project will strengthen the professional

capacities of young people through technical training on animal and plant production, processing and conservation of products as well as training on project development and entrepreneurship, marketing and commercialization. The Project will support the establishment of field schools and support adapted to the activities that he/she wishes to undertake, with emphasis on the diversification of production in response to market needs. Opportunities can be identified in the agri-food sector, since Djibouti imports 90 per cent of the food it consumes. Training in this area could encourage young people to become involved in quality production (e.g. in market gardening) and in processing and marketing activities. The project will target 12600 young people.

The household targeting will therefore have to distinguish between:

- Actions that could be of interest to all or part of the community;
- Actions that may target one or two target groups according to the categorization defined above;
- Actions aimed at specific groups: women, young people.

Targeting strategy. By proposing a targeting approach that takes into account the different territorialized socio-productive groups, targeting is intended to be not only more inclusive, but also relevant to the supply expected from public services. The targeting approach reflects one of the main values of the Project, which is to promote inclusive sustainable (productive, social, environmental) development.

The socio-economic study will make it possible to identify in each locality : (i) the poorest social classes and the profile of the people to be targeted; (ii) their opportunities and constraints as well as their capacities to undertake and manage community or collective activities. Once the classes have been defined, the beneficiaries will be distributed among the actions selected in the IDP. Those in extreme poverty will access two or three actions depending on the synergies sought to bring the household out of extreme poverty. Synergies will also be sought with other Projects. Indeed, it is the synergies between these actions that will lead to significant impacts (e.g. access to water, combined with agricultural development or livestock improvement and training/organization, support to marketing). The project team will judge the "package" /household to be provided.

The project team will work with an iterative and dynamic participatory approach. For all the localities, the Project will essentially capitalize on what has already been done in other interventions by mobilizing and maximizing the potential of water resources through proper management and development. The Project will thus strengthen the capacities of households, men/women and young people, through practical training (field schools, technical training and demonstrations) and a proximity support in different areas.

The Project will adopt a gender mainstreaming approach in all actions and at all stages of implementation. Below is the Gender and Social Inclusion (GIS) Compliance Matrix.

Table 38 Gender and social inclusion in the Project

Theme-specific	Gender mainstreamed	Nutrition sensitive	Youth sensitive
SITUATION ANALYSIS	The Ministry for Women and the Family (MFF) is the main actor. However, several institutions (national and international) are investing in women's integration and capacity building. As regards NGOs, the UNFD is the most involved, bringing together 600 women's or mixed associations throughout the country. A National Gender Policy 2011-2021 and a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy exist in addition to sectoral strategies. Although women's and men's interests converge, women are more focused on family nutrition and food security while men are more concerned with livelihood security. The project has provided human and financial resources to address Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) issues. It will fund providers for women's capacity building and a PMU comprising development workers and gender specialists including international support. The PMU will assist and monitor, throughout the implementation process, compliance with the planned measures to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.	The Ministry of Health is the main actor. However, other institutions are working on improving nutrition. The Ministry of Agriculture is considering the creation of a Directorate dedicated to food security (the implementation decree is in progress). The country disposes of a National Nutrition Policy for the period 2020-2030, a Multisectoral Operational Plan of Nutrition is in progress for the period 2021-2030, in addition to the PNIASAN 2016-2020. Rural areas are more affected by a prevalence of acute malnutrition of 15.1 per cent and chronic malnutrition of 33.6 per cent for children under 5 years of age. A recent study highlights that approximately 50% of children between 6 and 24 months are undernourished. The causes of food insecurity and undernutrition are: structural poverty; lack of economic opportunities (lack or insecurity of employment); recurrent droughts, preventing the restoration of grazing resources; lack of basic services such as health, education, water and sanitation; insufficient provision of safety nets; and high food prices.	The main actor is the Ministry of Labour and the State Secretariat for Youth. However, each ministry is concerned. Djibouti has launched a Strategy for the integration of young people into the labour market. The issue of young people is a very serious concern at a very high level. 68% of the population is under the age of 35. Youth unemployment exceeds 70%. The great challenge for rural youth is technical training in agriculture, animal breeding, processing and conservation, as well as skills in project development and organization. Opportunities can be found in the agri-food sector, since Djibouti imports 90 per cent of the food it consumes. Training in this area could encourage young people to invest in quality production (e.g. in market gardening) and in processing/marketing activities. .

THEORY OF CHANGE	The Project ensures the integration of women in all planned activities: water resources; livestock production, agricultural production, and access to social services, with integration rates of 20 to 100% depending on the activities). Overall, the project integrates 50% women. The Project also supports land tenure security for women. The Project provides for specific activities for women: (i) capacity building: functional literacy, technical training on processing and conservation of agricultural products; (ii) creation of IGAs capable of ensuring their financial empowerment; (iii) integration of women in the decision-making bodies of organizations and encouragement to create autonomous organizations. During the first five years, the project will trigger an annual gender mainstreaming audit to assess the quality of gender mainstreaming.	The actions of the Project are all directly or indirectly oriented towards improving food security. Specific actions for women will focus on improving nutrition such as: vegetable gardens, processing and preservation, IGAs, nutrition education, awareness raising on hygiene and waterborne diseases. The Ministry has an existing programme with UNICEF on child and women's health. The Ministry of Agriculture will have to join the UNICEF-supported platform for the coordination of efforts in nutrition, food security, health and hygiene for all stakeholders.	The Project ensures that youth are integrated into all planned activities: water resources management; livestock and agricultural production. For better equity, integration does not only concern access to training and techniques but also land tenure security through support for the development and equipment of agricultural plots (see PIM). The project is also supporting young people through specific activities, in particular: (i) capacity building: functional literacy, technical training on the processing and conservation of agricultural products; (ii) the creation of IGAs that can provide them with jobs and ensure their financial independence; and (iii) the promotion of service cooperatives (supply and marketing) in order to increase their entrepreneurial capacities to develop trades and services

Theme-specific	Gender mainstreamed	Nutrition sensitive	Youth sensitive
LOGFRAME INDICATORS (outreach & outcome)	The Project monitoring-evaluation system is gendered: (i) specific targets of 50% for women and 40% for young people (40% of whom are young women) have been set in the project's logical framework; (ii) the PGIRE database is required to provide data on beneficiaries in a disaggregated manner. The regular updating of the beneficiary monitoring table aims to facilitate the monitoring of this disaggregation. Regarding gender (and youth), monitoring and evaluation studies on results and effects are planned. In this respect, the survey samples will be identified in this perspective. The results of the surveys and initial studies (baseline initial survey and specific initial studies) will be presented in a differentiated manner between men, women, young people, as well as young men and young women, in order to highlight the gaps and the origins of these gaps	The Project targets 2500 women and men (60% of whom are young people) through nutrition education and 500 women through cooking demonstrations to learn how to process, preserve and store food products. It also supports the same beneficiaries in setting up plots to improve food security/nutrition but also to process/preserve and sell. The evaluations will specify: the number of children with chronic or acute malnutrition, the number of beneficiaries of food security actions (women, men and young people), the number of people declaring an improvement in food quality and having been able to improve their nutrition (the evaluations will specify the beneficiaries (according to gender and age). The evaluations will also specify the number of people reporting improved knowledge in the production of agricultural products, processing and conservation. The number of beneficiaries who have changed their attitudes towards nutritional quality will be specified (new core indicator).	All indicators on improvements related to changes in the youth population will be reported by sex and age (e.g. improved skills, technical proficiency, improved income, stable employment). The Project targets 40% of young people.

Theme- specific	Gender mainstreamed	Nutrition sensitive	Youth sensitive
HUMAN & FINANCIAL RESOURCES	It is planned to hire: – a sociologist within the project team accompanied by an international expert in gender and social inclusion; – an IGA expert for technical training and support from identification to marketing; – social mobilization teams (facilitators); – trainers and facilitators in hygiene, health, food security and nutrition awareness; – a literacy provider.	All aspects of nutrition and food security will be subcontracted to an specialised NGO in this field under a specific convention: – Trainers and specialists in nutrition and food security education to sensitize and support women and men; – Trainers for cooking demonstrations for women; and – Awareness raising on hygiene, health, food security and nutrition. Funds are provided in the M&E budgets for the Pro-WEIA survey at baseline and at completion.	The Project finances IGAs for young people (cf. gender) for technical training and accompaniment of IGAs, from identification to marketing.

Annex 6 Potential Partner Evaluation Matrix

Institution / Project/ Organization	Area of intervention and governance	Territorial deployment	Capacity assessment		Potential functions in the project	Capacity building plan
			Strengths Opportunities	Weaknesses Constraints		
Beneficiaries	Water resources, rangelands, agriculture and livestock with a view to improving yields	Localities in the project area	Opportunities for women and youth to access resources (land, water and rangeland)	Extreme poverty, illiteracy, low agricultural knowledge and lack of financial means	Beneficiaries of the activities: IGA, improvement of rangelands, development and equipment of plots for agriculture.	Technical training/ Field schools/ Awareness raising on the role and responsibility towards the Professional Organisations and vice versa, literacy, nutrition education and hygiene / health awareness.
Young women and households	Women and young people with the aim of creating sustainable jobs /AGR	Localities in the project area	The will to be organized	Illiteracy, Lack of organization, Lack of financial means	Beneficiaries of all activities, with variable integration rates depending on the activities	Literacy, nutrition education and hygiene awareness -health, organization/ Training on IGA management/ Technical/economic training.
Local organizations and committees	Interface between the beneficiaries and the project	Localities in the project area	Willingness to improve their income	Poor governance Very little integration of women, particularly at the level of decision-making bodies.	Partners for plantations, beekeeping production…	Capacity Building for Collective Management and for Gender and Social Inclusion
Prefectures and Regional Councils	Support for the organization of the population/ land security (women and young people)	Localities in the project area	Strong adhesion to the project	Little experience in coaching communities in development projects	Coaching and resolutions of unforeseen constraints	Inclusion of one or two people in the training and awareness sessions organized by the project
ONFD	National NGO/ GIS: nutrition, food security, functional literacy, mother and child health, listening to abused women, etc.).	Localities in the project area	Represented in all regions. Has 600 local associations across the country. Masters the aspects of gender and social inclusion.	Too many partners and conventions. ONFD works with ministerial departments and with international organizations (FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, etc.).	Partners for nutrition and food security activities	Costs are anticipated, including those related to the management
MFF	Integration of women and social inclusion	Localities in the project area	Manage a project to establish mutual insurance funds with the support of UNFPA.	Lack of people / impossibility to contract	Coordination for converging on the field and prioritize the funds in the localities of the project aera	Capacity building for fund management committee members

Annex 7 Gender Sensitive Design Checklist

Table 39 Gender-sensitive design and implementation checklist

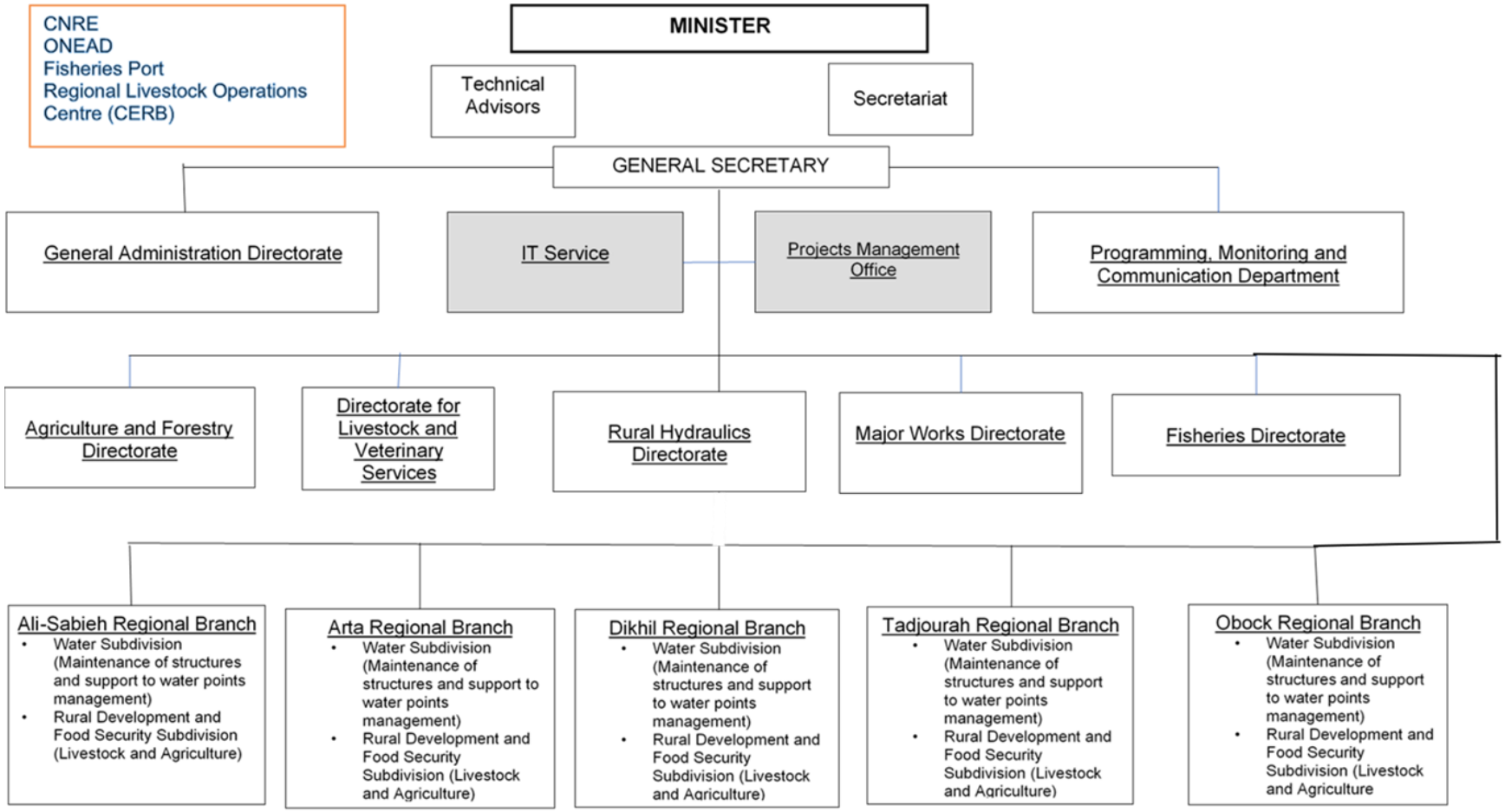
		PROGIRES
1.	The project design report contains – and project implementation is based on - gender-disaggregated poverty data and an analysis of gender differences in the activities or sectors concerned, as well as an analysis of each project activity from the gender perspective to address any unintentional barriers to women's participation.	The design is based on a detailed analysis of gender issues in the sectors concerned, and on gender-disaggregated poverty data available at the time (from government, development agencies, and research institutions). The project design had a team of three gender and targeting specialists that implemented a gender and youth sensitive participatory approach. The gender-separated field survey focus groups assisted the development of interventions and the activities were designed based on local community concerns.
2.	The project design report articulates – or the project implements – actions with aim to: • Expand women's economic empowerment through access to and control over productive and household assets;	The actions of the Project are all directly or indirectly oriented towards improving food security. Specific actions for women will focus on improving nutrition such as: vegetable gardens, processing and preservation, IGAs, nutrition education, awareness raising on hygiene and waterborne diseases.
	• Strengthen women's decision- making role in the household and community, and their representation in membership and leadership of local institutions;	In view of ensuring sustainability in the management of hydraulic infrastructures the Project will support the reinforcement/establishment of local user associations/ organizations/committees that may be mixed (men and women) or by gender. Young people (boys and girls) will be encouraged by the project to join them. The project will support the strengthening of their capacities in the field of management, sustainable local development and decision making concerning natural resources management and their enhancement, in particular with regard to community management of hydraulic systems and infrastructures through the introduction of new management concepts and harmonization between different approaches.
	• Achieve a reduced workload and an equitable workload balance between women and men.	Household access to drinking water remains very low in some areas and women are still responsible for collecting water. The project will help to relieve the burden on women by renovating and creating drinking water supplies close to their houses, and by setting up standpipes near the camps.

3	The project design report includes one paragraph in the targeting section that explains what the project will deliver from a gender perspective.	The targeting strategy includes a specific paragraph on women and Youth-sensitive targeting strategy. It is clearly expressed that the PROGIRES will pay special attention to women and young people for an equitable access to the benefits of the project. This equity will be guaranteed by the very nature of the interventions. Thus, the entrepreneurial capacities of young people and women will be strengthened through functional literacy, appropriate training, field schools and coaching adapted to the activities they wish to undertake. Emphasis will be placed on diversifying production to meet identified nutritional needs. Women will receive specific support in the areas of health, hygiene, nutrition and food safety.
4	The project design report describes the key elements for operationalizing the gender strategy, with respect to the relevant project components.	Under the Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services the Project directly targets women through: 1) Output 2.2.1 Creation of income-generating activities the PROGIRES aims to create additional employment and income-generating opportunities for women and young people that allows them to meet other needs: food, medicine, care, education.to this end the Project plans to training in income-generating and in Business management to 3000 women, 1800 men and 2400 young people; 2) Output 2.2.2 the support to Mothers Advisors : support to 50 Mothers Advisors, provision of 50 teaching kits and 50 basic equipment, and organization of 30 awareness-raising sessions for the population; and 3) Output 2.2.3 Nutrition education and food security: 50 nutrition and health awareness sessions, 40 culinary demonstration sessions and provision of 40 Cooking Demonstration Kits.
5	The design document describes - and the project implements - operational measures to ensure gender- equitable participation in, and benefit from, project activities. These will generally include:	
	5.1 Allocating adequate human and financial resources to implement the gender strategy	The Project will hire: a sociologist within the project team, supported by an international expert in gender and social inclusion; an IGA expert for technical training and support from identification to marketing; social mobilization teams (facilitators); trainers and facilitators in hygiene, health, food security and nutrition awareness; and a literacy provider.

	5.2 Ensuring and supporting women's active participation in project-related activities, decision- making bodies and committees, including setting specific targets for participation	The project will strengthen the participation of women in local decision-making bodies on natural resources management, which the project will support the establishment/strengthening of: Local Steering Committees (LSCs) and Water and Rangelands Management Committees (WRCs). This integration enables women to participate more actively and to ensure that their expectations and needs are effectively taken into account in community investment decisions.
	5.3 Ensuring that project/programme management arrangements (composition of the project management unit/programme coordination unit, project terms of reference for staff and implementing partners, etc.) reflect attention to gender equality and women's empowerment concerns	A gender focus will be integrated into all terms of references related to this project. This will be extended beyond the recruitment of the PMU staff to include all people being contracted by the project.
	5.5 Identifying opportunities to support strategic partnerships with government and others development organizations for networking and policy dialogue	The Project will develop partnerships with The Ministry for Women and the Family (MFF), the main institutional actor. However, several institutions (national and international) are investing in women's integration and capacity building. As regards NGOs, the Project will contract, under a convention, the UNFD which is the most involved on the field, bringing together 600 women's or mixed associations throughout the country. The Project will support the Ministry of Agriculture to join the UNICEF-supported platform for the coordination of efforts in nutrition, food security, health and hygiene for all stakeholders.
6	The project's logical framework, M&E, MIS and learning systems specify in design – and project M&E unit collects, analyses and interprets sex- and age-disaggregated performance and impact data, including specific indicators on gender equality and women's empowerment.	The Project Monitoring & Evaluation system is gendered: (i) specific targets of 50% for women and 40% for young people (40% of whom are young women) have been set in the project's logical framework; (ii) the Project database is required to provide data on beneficiaries in a disaggregated manner. The regular updating of the beneficiary monitoring table aims to facilitate the monitoring of this disaggregation. Regarding gender (and youth), monitoring and evaluation studies on results and effects are planned. In this respect, the survey samples will be identified in this perspective. The results of the surveys and initial studies (baseline initial survey and specific initial studies) will be presented in a differentiated manner between men, women, young people, as well as young men and young

		women, in order to highlight the gaps and the origins of these gaps. All indicators on improvements related to changes in the youth population will be reported by sex and age (e.g. improved skills, technical proficiency, improved income, stable employment).

Annex 8 Organigram of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries



CNRE: Comité national des ressources en eau
ONEAD: Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement de Djibouti

Annex 9 List of persons met

Summary

Location		Date of the meeting	Total of participants	Number of women	Number of men
1.	Women's cooperative of Madho	26/02/2020	15	15	0
2.	Hamar	27/02/2020	9	9	0
3.	Balho	28/02/2020	18	1	17
4.	Mouloud	01/03/2020	5	5	0
5.	Assamo	01/03/2020	32	12	20
6.	Local women's cooperative of Assamo	01/03/2020	17	17	0
7.	Khor Amgar Community	2/03/2020	19	16	3

1. Women's Cooperative of Mado, 26/02/2020

	Name / Surname	Sex	Age
1.	Kadiga Ali Guelleh	F	44
2.	Meriem Mohamed Abdi	F	34
3.	Housna Ali Farah	F	34
4.	Asma Ali Farah	F	25
5.	Amina Mahmoud Agueleh	F	45
6.	Saada Houssein Mohamed	F	55
7.	Asma Idriss Ali	F	32
8.	Houda Abdalla Ahmed	F	40

9.	Aicha Ali Mahmoud	F	25
10.	Ferdouza Mohamed Isman	F	50
11.	Safia Idriss Ali	F	34
12.	Kadija Moussa	F	28
13.	Naama Idriss Houssein	F	46
14.	Rahima Mohamed Halew	F	48
15.	Horia Ali Mabine	F	33

2. Communty of Hamar , 27/02/2020

	Name / Surname	Sex	Age
1.	Jamila Ali	F	17
2.	Haouria Hassen	F	68
3.	Khadija Ali	F	33
4.	Fathia Houcine	F	18
5.	Fatouma Ahmed	F	23
6.	Hasna Abdou	F	40
7.	Hama Hocine	F	36
8.	Aoumena Ahmed	F	36
9.	Fettou Echekh	F	40

3. Community of Balho, 28/02/2020

	Name / Surname	Sex	Age
1.	Arkaid Houssein Ali	M	40
2.	Hassan Houmed Mohamed	M	44
3.	Ali Aden Hamma	M	42
4.	Kadija Abdalla Ahmadine	F	42
5.	Laho Abdalla Ahmadine	M	48
6.	Hamda Aden Hassen	M	42

7.	Ali Mahimou Ouhmed	M	45
8.	Mohamed Mahimou Ouhmed	M	20
9.	Ambori Mahimou Ali	M	26
10.	Fethi Hassen Said	M	42
11.	Akid Houmed Hassen	M	50
12.	Mahamed Kamil Houssein	M	46
13.	Malimo Mahio Ali	M	25
14.	Ali Aras Hamadou	M	50
15.	Medine Ali Raga	M	42
16.	Houcine Ali Raga	M	40
17.	Ali Houssein Ali	M	56
18.	Ario Houssein Abdalla	M	21

4. Community of Mouloud, 01/03/2020

	Name / Surname	Sex	Age
1.	Aicha Ali Goulew	F	44
2.	Zalia Houssein Mahamed	F	35
3.	Asma Ali Said	F	48
4.	Ziana Moussa Mohamed	F	29
5.	Haloua Ali Gaouleh	F	48

5. Community of Assamo

	Name / Surname	Sex	Age
1.	Said Houssein	M	48
2.	Daher Obsieh	M	35
3.	Saad Allaleh	M	46
4.	Mohamed Waiss	M	54

5.	Ilyes Houssein	M	30
6.	Isse Ali	M	25
7.	Safia Ahmed	F	30
8.	Mohamed Said	M	45
9.	Abdillali Ahmed	M	28
10.	Moussa Souyeh	M	56
11.	Rahima Okieh	F	44
12.	Mahdi Ibrahim	M	28
13.	Osman Robleh	M	32
14.	Ahale Rawaleh	F	40
15.	Hassan Mahmoud	M	35
16.	Oubadou Ibrahim	M	22
17.	Abdi Krouieh	M	27
18.	Nour Ali	M	45
19.	Sannod Guirrel	H	33
20.	Otsman Igueh	M	23
21.	Adan Rayaleh	M	17
22.	Fayçal Faral	M	20
23.	Saada Nour	F	25
24.	Madina Houssein	F	34
25.	Osman Igueb	M	31
26.	Saada Moussa	F	34
27.	Aicha Moumine Farah	F	28
28.	Fathia Idileb Doubeh	F	48
29.	Safia Ahmed Houssein	F	33
30.	Amin Said Dalil	M	40
31.	Hama Elmi Aden	F	20
32.	Isnina Saleh Awaleh	F	28

6. Women's cooperative of Assamo, 01/03/2020

	Name / Surname	Sex	Age
1.	Maki Moussa Royaleh	F	45
2.	Fatouma Saleh	F	43
3.	Fadila Elmi Houssein	F	33
4.	Isilo Awled Fodi	F	34
5.	Habiba Said Rohle	F	27
6.	Loula Ismael Yabe	F	25
7.	Halima Irsi Aouled	F	45
8.	Naima Noumine	F	55
9.	Moumina Hounane	F	50
10.	Naima Kildid Sagal	F	35
11.	Aicha Ali Mirane	F	32
12.	Halo Moussa Rayale	F	30
13.	Mina Said Dali	F	28
14.	Habiba Gide Robleh	F	40
15.	Fathia Ahmed Houssein	F	36
16.	Zeineb Abdi Haleb	F	21
17.	Safia Ali Gouleh	F	45

7. Community of Khor Angar, 02/03/2020

	Name / Surname	Sex	Age
1.	Hawa Mohamed	F	18
2.	Ariam Mohamed	M	50
3.	Fatma Amar Mohamed	F	60
4.	Fatim Amar Mohamed	F	10
5.	Meriem Amar Mohamed	F	18
6.	Khadija Ali Mohamed	F	18
7.	Khadija Mohamed Youssef	F	31
8.	Fatma Mohamed Ahmed	F	40
9.	Hama Moula Ali	F	45

10.	Aicha Mohamed Brahim	F	15
11.	Mariam Mohamed Ali	F	21
12.	Said Brahim Youssef	M	30
13.	Aswak Mohamed Amar	M	32
14.	Amina Mohamed Ali	F	60
15.	Fatma Ahmed Mohamed	F	34
16.	Fatma Mohamed Abdallah	F	50
17.	Douza Amar Mohamed	F	50
18.	Meriam Mohamed	F	19
19.	Meriam Ahmed Mohamed	F	36

Annex 10 Agenda of the mission and partners met

Date	Heure	Institution	Nom	Fonction	Membres de la mission FIDA
Mardi 18/02/20	8h30	UNDSS (Security briefing)			Equipe FIDA
	9h30- 13h	MAEPE-RH Direction de l'Hydraulique Rurale (DHR)	Said Kaireh Youssouf	Directeur	Equipe FIDA
	15h-17h	MAEPE-RH Secrétariat Général	Rahma Omar Mohamoud	Chargée du projet "Drought resilience and sustainable livelihood Program in the Horn of Africa"	Patrick Herlant Nicolas Tremblay Youssef Brahimi Eric Rwabidadi Khadija Bourarech
Mercredi 19/02/20	09h30-10h30	MAEPE-RH Direction Agriculture et des Forêts (DAF)		Directeur	Equipe FIDA
	10H45-11H45	MAEPE-RH Direction de l'Elevage et des services vétérinaires (DESV)	Moussa Ibrahim Cheikh	Directeur	Equipe FIDA
	14h-14h45	Agence Nationale de Promotion des Investissements (ANPI)	Mahdi Darar Obsieh	Directeur Général	Majid Benabdallah
	15h-16h	Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutienne (UNFD)	Hasna Houmed Bilil Roukia Ali Djama	Vice-Présidente Coordinatrice des Programmes	Khadija Bourarech Youssef Brahimi Eric Rwabidadi
Jeudi 20/02	08h30-9h30	MAEPE-RH Direction des Grands Travaux DGT	Aoula Djama Ahmed	Directeur	Eric Rwabidadi Patrick Herlant Youssef Brahimi
	09h45-10H30	Ministère de l'urbanisme, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme	Dini Abdallah Omar	Secrétaire Général	Youssef Brahimi Nicolas Tremblay
	11h00-12h	Direction des Statistiques DISED	Amareh Ali Said	Directeur	Majid Benaballah Khadija Bourarech

	14h-15h	Ministère de la femme et de la famille MFF			Khadija Bourarech Youssef Brahimi
	14h-15h	Banque Centrale de Djibouti BCD	(Études, statistiques, projections.)		Majid Benaballah
	15h-16h	Centre d'Etude et de Recherche de Djibouti (CERD)	Dr. Abdourahman Daher Meraneh	Directeur de l'Institut des Sciences de la Vie	Patrick Herlant, Youssef Brahimi
Vendredi 21/02	09h00-17h	MAEPE-RH Direction de l'Hydraulique Rurale (DHR)	Said Kaireh Youssouf	Directeur Identification des Bassins Versants et Territoires	Equipe FIDA
Samedi 22/02	Visite de terrain : Dikhil – Petit et grand Barra Entrevue sous-préfet de Mouloud				Equipe FIDA
Dimanche 23/02	08h30-9h30	PNUD	Dr. Deka Moussa Ragueh	Gestionnaire de Portefeuille de Programme	Khadija Bourarech Majid Benaballah
	9h30-10h15	Délégation Union européenne (UE)	Bernard François	Chef de la Section Coopération	Patrick Herlant Youssef Brahimi
	10h30-11h30	PAM		Représentante du PAM	Equipe FIDA
	11h45-12h30	United Nations Djibouti	Barbara Manzi	United Nations Resident Coordinator	Equipe FIDA
	14h-15h	FAO	Dr Pissang Tchangai Dademanao	Représentant Résident	Equipe FIDA
	16h-17h15	Délégation Union européenne	Représentant		Equipe FIDA
Lundi 24/02	07h30-18h	Visite de terrain Ali Sabieh (Assamo) Entretien avec M. Mohamed Waberi Assoweh, Préfet de la région d'Ali-Sabieh			Equipe FIDA
Mardi 25/02	9h-10h	Visite de courtoisie à M. Ibrahim Elmi, Secrétaire Général du MAEPE-RH			Equipe FIDA
	10h15	Départ vers Tadjourah Entretien avec M. Hassan Dabaleh Ahmed, Préfet de la région de Tadjourah, et M. Omar Houssein, Président du Conseil Régional de Tadjourah			Equipe FIDA
Mercredi 26/02	07h-18h	Visite de terrain – Tadjourah Viste aux localités de Darkeleh, Ronda, Dorra, Balho			Equipe FIDA

Jeudi 27/02	07h-18h	Visite de terrain – Obock Viste des localités de Hamar et Khor Angar, Entrevue avec M. Abdoumalik Mohamed Benoîta préfet de la région d'Obock, et sous-préfet Khor Angar			Equipe FIDA
Vendredi 28/02	07h-18h	Visite de terrain – Obock Visite localité de Orobor + forage Retour sur Djibouti			Equipe FIDA
Samedi 29/02	07h-18h	Travail avec équipe DHR			Equipe FIDA
Dimanche 1/03	07h-18h	Travail avec équipe DHR Réunion avec le Secrétaire General de l'Agriculture Session travail avec PROGRES			Equipe FIDA
Lundi 2/03	8h-17h	Rédaction de l'Aide-Mémoire			Equipe FIDA
	9h-10h	IGAD		Responsable Ressources Naturelles	Youssef Brahimi
	10h30-11h30	JICA	Togawa Toru	Représentant Résident	Patrick Herlant Youssef Brahimi
	11h45-12h45	Banque Mondiale			Equipe FIDA
Mardi 3/03	8h-10h	Restitution à la DHR			Equipe FIDA
	10h30-11h	Réunion entre SG et Direction de l'Elevage			
	11h30-12h30	Réunion avec la FAO – discussion sur appui à l'Elevage			
	14h-15h	Réunions avec Direction Agriculture			
	18h	Départ d'une partie de la mission			
Mercredi 4/03	14h-15h30	United Nations Djibouti (Debriefing)	Barbara Manzi	United Nations Resident Coordinator	Equipe FIDA
Jeudi 5/03		Fin de mission			

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