

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Rural community adaptation**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5189 |
| GEF ID | 5332 |
| Title | Supporting rural community adaptation to climate change in mountain regions of Djibouti |
| Country(ies) | Djibouti, Djibouti |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Country profile:  The Republic of Djibouti is a small multi-ethnic nation of over 860,200 inhabitants lies in Northeast Africa on the Gulf of Aden at the southern entrance to the Red Sea with a land area of about 23,000 km. The small country has experienced exceptional economic growth in recent years; still, it has one of the lowest human development index ratings (172nd of 188 countries), and the lowest among the Arab states. The country is affected by poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and limited access to services, and is vulnerable to climate change-induced risks. The pressure from the migrant and refugee populations strains its limited resources and infrastructure.  The development situation in rural areas is compounded by fragile ecosystems, vulnerability to climate change and water scarcity. Poor soil, limited vegetation, low rainfall and rising temperatures constrain agricultural development and aggravate dependency on imports of basic goods. They also threaten cattle production, and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and herders, especially women (IMF report 2017) Surface water resources are extremely limited, and underground water requires intensive extraction. The nomadic populations in Djibouti and the neighbouring countries must move over increasing distances, often across borders, in search of pasture, disrupting social cohesion and traditional mechanisms of dispute and conflict resolution. The use of firewood by rural communities without access to modern, clean energy sources exacerbates the pressure on fragile ecosystems. The coastal areas, where 88 per cent of the population live, host critical biological diversity and marine ecosystems that are at risk in the absence of protection and sustainable management. Climate change has eroded communities’ resilience (World Bank 2009) and reduced opportunities for sustainable development. As noted by Djibouti’s Second National Communication on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2014), the country may see a 2.4° Celsius temperature rise and up to a 17 per cent reduction in rainfall by 2050. In recognition of its climate vulnerability, the country developed, national adaptation plan, and submitted its nationally determined contributions to implement the Paris Agreement, setting its vision for climate action and calling for approximately $1 billion in new investments. The priority is to address increased exposure to droughts and floods to reduce social vulnerability and damage to physical assets and sources of livelihoods. Impacts from erratic rainfall are intensified in upland regions, where severe flood events cause significant erosion and damage to livelihoods.  At the national level , the absence of a national climate change strategy and institutional mechanisms to promote cross-sectoral/cross-ministerial coordination and to mobilise funds hampers efforts to address long-term climate-related risks in rural regions. At regional and local levels, particularly in remote mountain regions, communities lack the financial, technical and informational resources needed to build their resilience to climate change as well as the knowledge of how to prepare for extreme weather impacts.  As climate change evolves, and floods and droughts become more severe and frequent in Djibouti, there is a need to identify approaches for reducing the vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists to rainfall variability.    Project description:  In consultation with the national counterpart for the project “the Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism and Environment, Djibouti”, the project steering committee selected two mountainous location to implement the project, namely Adaillou and Assamo areas. The geographical location selection was based on integrated criteria of vulnerability to climate change and the potential for scale up of the project investments and technical support to maximaiz ethe impact of the project, these included  - The current poverty rate and the potential for income-generating activities in the targeted communities;  - The availability of surface water and harvesting storage potential  - The potential for agro-pastoral development  - The extend of extreme vulnerability of the populations to climate change and a demonstrable need for support (the north-west of the country - in which Adaillou is situated - and the south-east (Assamo) have been worst-affected by the ongoing drought)  - The accessibility for project implementation (machinery, raw materials, supervision)  - Shared commonalities (needs, risks, barriers, socio-cultural context, etc.) with baseline projects while avoiding needless duplication; and (g) addressing the needs of both the Afar and Issa communities  The key interventions recommended by the NAPA includes:  - At the national level the project is designed to support the reactivation of the National Climate Change Committee to coordinate cross-sectoral actions and to ensure effective use of resources and generation of co-benefits for activities supporting adaptation to climate change.  - At the regional (sub-national) level target areas: develop drought and flood preparedness plans and to support regional capacities for disaster risk management and reduction.  - At the local level, reduce the vulnerability of rural mountain populations to climate change by mobilizing and storing surface and groundwater resources, diversifying livelihoods, enabling access to markets, and reducing erosion through reforestation and re-vegetation. The local-level activities will be facilitated by establishing strong coordination with locally-based NGOs/CSOs.  In addition, synergies between the project and the LDCF resources are expected to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations in Djibouti to respond to extreme weather events and to facilitate long-term resilience to climate change. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

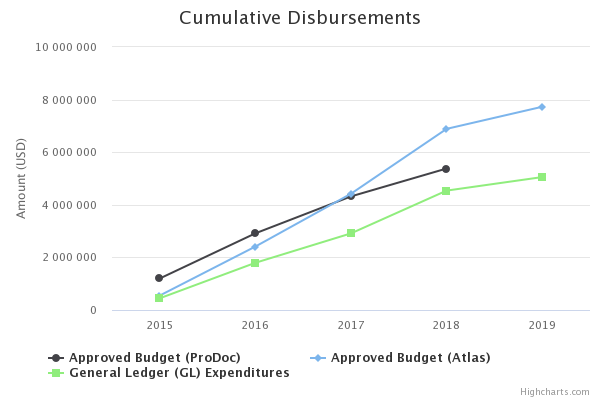
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Reduction of climate-related vulnerabilities facing the inhabitants of mountainous regions of Djibouti through institutional strengthening, climate-smart water management and targeted investment.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Number of households with enhanced livelihoods through access to water, improved ecosystem services and reforestation | 1. The 2010 Rapid Drought Impact Assessment found that the total economic loss attributed to the recent drought amounted to 3.9% of GDP. Due to the impacts of drought, transhumance is being constrained by a reduction in grazing routes with sufficient water and pasture. More than 70% of the population and herds do not have access to water within a reasonable distance. In the mountainous areas, communities are disproportionally poor due to the lack of infrastructure, limited market access and harsher agricultural conditions relative to lowland areas. Habitat loss is a major threat in the Horn of Africa’s dryland highlands as well. In Djibouti, mountain vegetation is a vital natural resource and a source of livelihood for the mostly nomadic pastoralists. Without any alternatives, pastoralists are currently forced to over-exploit mountain resources, contributing to further weakening of the natural environment. Deforestation, occurring at a rate of 3% per year, has worsened the impacts of flash floods and erosion by reducing rates of water retention.    BASELINE 1: All target farmers and pastoralists require strengthened livelihoods to become less vulnerable to climate shocks. Livelihoods need to be strengthened by mobilizing water with physical infrastructure for use during the dry season (e.g., earth dams and retention basins, boreholes, etc). Also, livelihoods need to be strengthened with reforestation/afforestation and sustainable land use practices. Farmers and pastoralists need to be provided technical and applied knowledge on soil and water conservation methods and other sustainable practices to ensure that they can continually make use of productive ecosystem services. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1. TARGET: USD 2,000 HHs have enhanced livelihoods due to water mobilisation and reforestation | 850 households (43%) now have access to livelihood opportunities/activities through agro-pastorals units that have established by the project.    The delays in the construction of the hydraulic infrastructures resulted eventually in delays in achieving the household livelihood targets.    The project steering committee has requested a no-cost extension and prepared an accelerated implementation plan to allow for the completion of the targets. | 1665 households (83%) have their livelihoods enhanced due to water mobilization and reforestation thanks to improved and new water infrastructure (borehole, wells and thresholds ) and agropastoral plots.    Early in the project, delays in the construction of the hydraulic infrastructures resulted eventually in delays in achieving the household livelihood targets. However, despite delays all the hydraulic infrastructures planned have been conducted. For the remaining 335 households, the project aims to improve their access to water via completion of drilling solarization.    The project steering committee has requested a no-cost extension and prepared an accelerated implementation plan to allow for the completion of the targets .    The no-cost extension has been accepted. the new final date of the project is planned for February 2020. |
| 2. Reactivation of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to coordinate climate change and resilience-building projects / activities. | 2. In 1999, a National CC Committee (NCCC) was formally established by Presidential Decree. The Committee was able to convene only 2 meetings before it was dissolved due to an unclear mandate and a lack of institutional and financial backing. Most Government institutions have limited understanding of the transversal impacts of climate change on diverse socio-economic sectors (e.g. health, poverty, employment).    2. BASELINE: The former National Climate Change Committee has effectively ceased to exist. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2. TARGET: Reactivation of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) with a clear mandate and a technically-capable Secretariat. The NCCC will be authorised to have the power of a Government Permanent Secretariat and the Ministry of Environment (MHUE) will be officially designated as the host for the Secretariat. | The first meeting of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) following the project support to reactivate the group. It was held on the 29th of April 2018 and included 22 representatives from national institutions and key stakeholders.    The meeting successfully achieved the following:  - Established the new mandate and the structure (organization and composition) of the NCCC  - Set up thematic groups under the NCCC which focus on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, research and innovation  - Established a technical secretariat for the NCCC  - Conducted brief training on climate change, policies and legal aspects and climate finance.  Next steps:  - Continue with the next steps of capacity development of the NCCC stakeholder  - Advocacy for the legal enforcement of the National Climate Change Strategy implementation | The first meeting of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) following the project support to reactivate the group. was held on the 29th of April 2018 and included 22 representatives from national institutions and key stakeholders.  Following this meeting,The meeting successfully achieved the following:  - Established the new mandate and the structure (organization and composition) of the NCCC  - Set up thematic groups under the NCCC which focus on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, research and innovation  - Established a technical secretariat for the NCCC  - Conducted brief training on climate change, policies and legal aspects and climate finance  he NCCC is set up now and constitutes of 26 stakeholders from national departments which are:  • Directorate Rail Transport / Ministry of Transport  • National Agency of the Metrological / Ministry of Transport  • Regulatory Services at the Department of Energy / Ministry of Energy in charge of natural resources  • Ministry of Women and Family  • Ali-Sabieh Regional Council  • UNFD  • Djibouti Chamber of Commerce  • Dikhil Regional Council  • Obock Regional Council  • Primature  • Directorate of International Organizations / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation  • The Minister of Agriculture  • NGO Peace and Milk  • Ministry of Finance  • Executive Secretariat for Risk Management and Disaster  • Ministry of Higher Education and Research  • State and Social Affairs Secretariat  • Peace and Milk  • DATUH  • NGO  • Primature  • National Assembly  • Tadjourah Regional Council  • EVA  • Regional Council of Arta.  The NCCC is supported by a secretariat composed by 6 national officers from Ministry of the Environment.  A new decree was proposed to reflect the evolved structure and composition of the new mandate and the role of the NCCC. Following validation, the new decree has been formalized and adopted in june 2018 by the Presidency. The decree was initiated by the Ministry of the Environment in consultation with the other ministries involved.  In 2018-19 several planned trainings and workshops have been implemented with the NCCC stakeholders to train them on climate change and relevant policies, legal aspects, and financial mechanisms.  The project has also organized 3 workshops and trainings on mechanisms of the GCF. The NCCC has also participated in ongoing Readiness initiatives to achieve better synergy between public and private sector.  Advocacy for the legal enforcement of the National Climate Change Strategy implementation has been ongoing and the National Climate Change Strategy has been validated by the NCCC on the April 29th, 2018. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Institutional capacities for coordinated, climate-resilient planning strengthened.**    **Mechanisms and a de-risked investment environment established to catalyse finance for climate change adaptation.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Development of a National Climate Change Strategy to guide the NCCC on appropriate coordination mechanisms and diversified, financing strategies to support adaptation-related activities in the long-term. | 1. There is no national strategy on how to approach the challenge of climate change, how to coordinate climate change-related projects, or how to prioritise adaptation activities based on their cross-sectoral benefits and impacts. The country has no expertise in cost-benefit or adaptation economics which can support dynamic modelling.    1. BASELINE: A National Climate Change Strategy does not exist in Djibouti. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1. TARGET: Creation of a National Climate Change Strategy informed by dynamic modelling results which guides the NCCC’s work and provides strategic coherence to climate change initiatives in Djibouti. | The National Climate Change Strategy was validated. | The National Climate Change Strategy has been drafted and was validated on 13th of February 2017.  The Strategy was created based on interviews and review of sectoral sector strategies by an international consultant and a national consultant. Following this review, a diagnosis of needs and potential actions was developed. And, finally, a national strategy on climate change taking into consideration the sectoral strategies and international documents for which Djibouti has ratified the conventions was developed. The creation of this strategy was consultative and involved all existing departments in Djibouti for better coordination. |
| 2. Development of a roadmap outlining how to establish and capitalise a Fund for the Environment and Climate Change. | 2. Current Government funds are used to address extreme short-term challenges such as poverty and malnutrition. The Government often finds it difficult to justify the allocation of scarce fiscal revenues to longer-term needs. As a result, existing budget plans (excluding donor support) do not have long-term financing mechanisms which target activities, projects or programmes that build resilience to climate change. In addition, in spite of the fact that there are more than 50 international public funds and 6,000 private equity funds providing climate change financing, Djibouti has no capacity to access and channel these funds to address the climate and development needs identified by the NAPA and NAPs. Djibouti requires capacity reinforcement in how to identify which funds are appropriate, how to coordinate the actions funded by such funds, and how to strengthen national ownership of climate finance.      2. BASELINE: No mechanism to attract and channel funding for medium- to long-term climate resilience-strengthening activities. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2. TARGET: Roadmap defining how to establish and capitalise a National Environment and Climate Change Fund which supports climate-smart adaptation activities for rural and urban populations in the long-term and which supports ongoing and future climate resilience projects. | The terms of reference of the study has been drafted and approved. UNDP and Ministry of Environment will recruit an international consultant to set up the terms and condition of the Fund for the Environment and Climate Change by end of September 2018. | Progress towards the end of project target is on track.  An International Expert was recruited to design the national strategy for climate/environment finance.  Beginning in September 2019, the expert will design the governance mechanism for the establishment of the national Fund for the Environment and Climate Change.    It is planned that this financial strategy for the national fund will be done by December 2019. The work to be completed will include a financial inclusion strategy as well as support to the operationalization of the funds (for Climate issues, SMEs and Livelihoods) and the financial inclusion strategy.)    This activity will be implemented in synergy with 2 others GEF projects.  This delay is due to the activity of creation of the fund because it has to be done in synergy with 2 new GEF projects. The 2 new projects have been approved and validated by GEF and have started beginning of 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Improved water management in the targeted regions (Adailou and Assamo) to conserve scarce water resources and manage temporal flows to reduce flooding and erosion.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Number of micro-dams, cisterns, retention basins and bank fortifications built with the dual goals of reducing downstream impacts during flood events and retaining water to replenish groundwater resources. | BASELINE 1-3: The rural mountainous populations are at extreme risk because they do not have sufficient water for drinking and irrigation. They are also subject to loss of crops and livestock due to the fact that the most fertile areas are within or adjacent to wadis which are susceptible to flash flooding. Due to the geomorphic context, the region is subject to significant erosion and surface water cannot be effectively captured to recharge groundwater resources. There is a need to reforest and re-vegetate the mountain regions.    The agro-pastoral communities also require the technical and operational capacities to produce diversified crops and develop more sustainable agro-pastoral and pastoral practices (e.g. producing drought- and salt-tolerant forage and a diverse variety of crops to generate revenues throughout all seasons). | *(not set or not applicable)* | TARGETS 1-3:  1. Design and construction of 3 micro-dams; fifteen (15) 100 m3 cisterns, where each will provide potable water to 15 families; 16 semi-underground sills (8 in Adailou and 8 in Assamo); 2,000 m3 and 4,000 m3 of bank fortifications with rock-filled wirework (i.e. gabion) in Adailou and Assamo respectively to protect wadi banks and agricultural plots from erosion. | Construction of:  - 8 Micro-dams (267%)  - 10 Cisterns (67%)  - 28 Semi-underground sills (175 %)  - 0 Bank fortifications with rock-filled wirework (0%)    The hydrologic study (J.Perrin report of March 2017) shows the needs of building more resilient micro-dams and semi-underground sills. The steering committee approved the proposition of the increase of these infrastructures. To reduce the construction costs and be online with the budget, the PMU hand over the construction to the local communities.    The project provided the equipments.  - 2 dams constructed in 2017 have been damaged because of climate change induced floods.  - These two damaged dams will be rehabilitated by December 2018.  - A study has been undertaken to design climate proof dams. | End of project targets have been met.  Construction is completed for:  - 14 Micro-dams  - 16 Cisterns  - 28 Semi-underground sills  - 2 Bank fortifications with rock-filled wire work in Adailou and Assamo  End of project target was slightly modified as semi-underground sills have been determined to be inefficient in the country of Djibouti.  Two dams, constructed in 2017, were damaged by climate induced floods. They have been rehabilitated as recommended by the steering committee (based on results of a study undertaken to design climate-proof dams) and the project provided the equipment for the rehabilitation of the dams.  Protective banks have been built to protect agropastoral plots against floods and wadis. They are now resilient to erosion. |
| 2. Percentage of total hectarage of agro-pastoralists’ land which is irrigated by boreholes. | BASELINE 1-3: 1 borehole in each zone, 10 shallow wells in Adailou, 14 in Assamo, 2 ha of agro-pastoral plots in Adailou (not irrigated) and 10 ha of agro-pastoral plots (not irrigated) in Assamo, 10 ha of reforestation/re-vegetation/re-seeding activities. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2. 30 hectares irrigated in Assamo and 30 hectares in Adailou. | - 67% of hectares are irrigated by boreholes in Assamo.    - 0 hectares in Adailou.    In Assamo an area of 20 ha is irrigating and the number of beneficiaries is likely to increase.  In Adaillou area, a borehole has been drilled in June 6th of 2018.  The next step is to equip the borehole with a solar pump and a reservoir and connect the borehole with community perimeters. | Progress towards the end of project target is on track.  - 103% of target 31hectares are irrigated in Assamo (30 hectares).  - 20% of target 30 hectares are irrigated in Adailou (6 hectares).  This has been accomplished via the following activities:  31 wells have been rehabilitated/constructed :13 wells in Adailouand 18 wells in Assamo  The drilling of a borehole in Adailou is complete and its depth reached 150m; the installation of solarpump and a reservoir is ongoing. The next step is to connect the borehole with community perimeters.  Addition to the 20ha of last year which have been irrigated, an agropastoral plot of 11 ha in Ali Sabieh (Assamo)has been developed by getting access to water irrigation and been done where 30 households practice agropastoralism .  10 Plots of 2.5ha in Adailou watershed basin have been finalized and irrigated.  5 ha received plants from nursery for reforestation/revegetation activities, under the ecoguard monitoring in Adailou. |
| 4. Number of pastoral centres (pastoretums) in each region | BASELINE 4: The pastoralists in each region have had no capacity reinforcement on soil conservation measures, re-seeding, veterinary medicine and animal hygiene to ensure more sustainable pastoralist practices. Pastoretums provide an enclosed and guarded plot to practice sustainable pastoralism with expert knowledge transfer. However, neither region has had the opportunity to learn in such a manner. | *(not set or not applicable)* | TARGET 4: 1 pastoretum in each region created. | - 1 pastoretum center established in Assamo.    - 1 pastoretum established in in Adailou.    - Capacity development programs on veterinary medicine and improved animal hygiene have delivered. | End of project target has been achieved.  One pastoretum center in Adaillou and one in Assamo have been constructed, equipped, and are made operational.  Capacity development programs on veterinary medicine and improved animal hygiene have been delivered in 2 times for both regions (Assamo and Adailou), given best pratices and tools for 30 beneficiairies (15 people for each region). |
| 5. Number of women’s tree seedling nurseries created in both Adailou and Assamo to i) produce seeds, ii) multiply species (e.g. wind-blocking plants, fruit-bearing trees, etc), and iii) support reforestation; | BASELINE 5: 1 tree nursery in Assamo (0 nurseries in Adailou). | *(not set or not applicable)* | TARGET 5: At least 1 women’s tree seedling nursery created in both Adailou and Assamo. | - 1 women’s tree seedling nursery established in Assamo.    - 1 women’s tree seedling nursery established in Adailou.    The project will continue to support the capacity development of women in order to allow the women to completely manage the tree seeding and run the nurseries. | End of project target has been achieved.  - 1 women’s tree seedling nursery has been established in Assamo.  - 1 women’s tree seedling nursery has been established in Adailou.  Women are committed and involved in activities related to the recently completed nurseries.  Each community has assigned three women who are in charge of managing the nursery. Women were trained on methods of irrigation, maintenance, multiplication of plants in the nurseries. |
| 6. Creation of Catchment and Water Point Management Committees. | BASELINE 6: No Catchment Management or Water Point Management Committees exist in either Assamo or Adailou to enable the sustainable management of water use. Most diesel-powered wells have become non-functional due to the high price of diesel and the fact that there is no one with the ability to maintain the pumps locally. | *(not set or not applicable)* | TARGET 6: 5 Catchment Management Committees formed (4 in Adailou in the Weima watershed and 1 in Assamo, the Juba watershed) and 27 Water Point Committees formed in total (one around each water point). All Committees will have 4 people including 1 female representative. | National consultant on DRM has been recruited.    Community consultation on DRM initiated in the 2 regions.    The next step is training on watershed and water points management. | Progress towards the end of project target is on track.  Research and consultations have shown that there are already existing 2 régional committees in Ali Sabieh and Tadjourah which need to be strengthened via training on watershed and water points management. The project did not create new committees because it already exists at the regional level  To facilitate this training, a national consultant on DRM was hired and community consultations on DRM were initiated in the 2 regions (Ali-Sabieh and Tadjourah). 3 trainings on watershed and water points management was initiated  7 people benefited from these trainings (3 people in Assamo and 4 people Aidalou).  The purpose of this training is to provide information, approaches and tools for develop the capacity of the Committees to be able to sustainably manage improved water points and community development initiatives . |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Improved resilience to hydrological climate change risks.**    **Enhanced resilience to climate-mediated economic shocks through income generation and diversification.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Number of Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) procured and installed. | 1. The Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management advises the National Committee on Natural Disasters on technical matters and coordinates prevention, mitigation and response activities. In line with Djibouti’s decentralization approach, SEGRC established Local Risk and Catastrophe Management Committees (LRCMCs) to transfer risk-related responsibilities to the regional level. Additionally, SEGRC drafted general flood action plans for each region in Djibouti with the support of FAO. In spite of these efforts, the LRCMC lacks the technical and operational capacities to prepare community populations for droughts and floods. Similarly, the action plans are general and focused predominantly on the regional capitals, which are located in the lowlands. As such, they do not consider the highland, steep, varied terrain and, most notably, the remote mountainous communities of Assamo and Adailou. Exacerbating the need for information in the highlands is that there are only limited rainfall measurements and no in-situ hydro-meteorological measurements taken to support disaster preparedness decisions (early warnings) in either the Adailou or Assamo watersheds. Limited data collection prevents the identification of risks, delineation of vulnerable zones and projections for extreme weather events.      BASELINE 1: 1 rain gauge in Adailou and 5 rain gauges in Assamo. No weather stations located in either zone. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1. One automatic weather station procured and installed in each region. See Annex 8c). | - 2 automatic weather stations with each 12 rain gauges installed in each site (Adaillou and Assamo).    - 1 radar water sensor installed in Assamo to help prevent droughts and floods. | End of project target has been achieved.  1 automatic weather in Adailou connected to 6 rain gauges and 1 in Assamo connected to 6 rain gauges have been installed.    1 water sensor radar was also installed in Assamo to help provide information on drought and floods.  Training was held for 10 national officers of the Ministry of Environment on IGS and integrating the risks and disasters that may occur in the watersheds of Adailou and Assamo.  A study on the major economic and infrastructure risks of destruction and damages due to floods was conducted in synergy with the Readiness initiative. |
| 2. Number of community adaptation measures implemented to build drought or flood-resilience. | 2. Rural communities in Djibouti, particularly those in remote mountain villages, lack knowledge on the uses of earth dams for water harvesting and the importance of maintaining dams for flood mitigation, as well as the means to properly maintain them. This is in spite of the fact that action plans have been drafted for the Ali Sabieh and Tadjourah regions by the Executive Secretariat on Risk and Catastrophe Management. No targeted action plans are concerned with the mountain regions (e.g. consideration of higher erosion rates).      BASELINE 2: No community DRM/DRR adaptation preparedness plans. | *(not set or not applicable)* | TARGET 2. One (1) community DRR/DRM adaptation measure implemented in each region (e.g. water point reinforcement with gabion, micro-dam de-silting). | - 1 community adaptation measure has been implemented in Assamo.    - 1 community adaptation measure has been implemented in Adaillou.    The two communities in Adaillou and Assamo have been trained in flood management through monitoring, equipment installed and training, related to water point reinforcement with gabions. | End of project target has been achieved.  1 community adaptation measure has been implemented in Assamo and 1 community adaptation measure has been implemented in Adaillou.  The two communities in Adaillou and Assamo have been trained in flood management, enabled via installed monitoring equipment and subsequent training related to water point reinforcement with gabions. |
| 3. Number of rural inhabitants (disaggregated by gender and type of activity) who actively participate in bee-keeping, poultry raising | 3. Due to the fact that the mountainous regions of Assamo and Adailou are remote and isolated from selling points, they have limited means to diversify their livelihoods. In Adailou, the rural population has no other option than to farm with traditional, ineffective methods (due to lack of knowledge on appropriate farming practices) or to continue grazing livestock in spite of recurring drought. In Assamo, the region has one fruit that is grown locally (goyave) and this is increasingly susceptible to climate shocks. Stakeholder consultations indicate community members want to diversify their livelihoods with poultry breeding and beekeeping.      BASELINE 3: No community members are active in poultry breeding and bee-keeping. | *(not set or not applicable)* | TARGET 3. 70 households (HHs) active in poultry breeding in Assamo and 50 HHs in Adailou. 14 people in Adailou and 6 in Assamo active in beekeeping and which have been provided appropriate materials | A comprehensive value chain development strategy for Poultry and bee keeping was formulated (Operational strategy of value chain development) on March 2018.    Based on this approaches recommended by the strategy, the Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism and Environment will provide inputs and create linkages to market for the planned poultry and the bee-keeping activities, intended for rural inhabitants. | The end of project target has not been met, but possible synergies with other projects are under discussion to meet household targets. Activities that have been completed to reach this target include:  A comprehensive value chain development strategy for Poultry and bee keeping was formulated (Operational strategy of value chain development) on March 2018.  Based on the approaches recommended by the strategy, the Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism and Environment is providing inputs and creating linkages to market the planned poultry and the bee-keeping activities, intended for rural inhabitants.  However, outreach to households and activities planned to advance bee keeping and poultry raising at the rural level have not been implemented due to budget constraints.  Since the activities of poultry and bee-keeping could not be implemented due to a lack of budget. Instead of these activities, to be on line with national priorities and request of steering Committee, the construction of an educational garden of 1ha was developed.The educational garden activity is finished and operational, to raise awareness regarding the reforestation and the assisted regeneration for regional communities. |
| 4. Number of local market stalls rehabilitated / created to facilitate access of Adailou and Assamo farmers/cultivators/pastoralists to larger regional markets. | 4. In Assamo and Adailou, there is a need to rehabilitate/create market stalls to help incentivize crop and milk product diversification. As indicated during stakeholder consultations, selling points are desired to fix prices, to sell “fresh local produce” and to act as training and tourist tasting centres.      BASELINE 4: A market stall in Ali-Sabieh exists but it needs to be rehabilitated and extended to have a permanent structure. The market stall in Tadjourah needs to be created. | *(not set or not applicable)* | TARGET 4. Rehabilitation of the Ali-Sabieh market stall and creation of the Tadjourah market stall. | - Ali Sabieh local market for Assamo village has been rehabilited by an other partner (ADDS)  - 0 local market stall created at Tadjourah    Negotiations with the local authority of Tadjourah are ongoing to select a suitable site for market stall. Once the land is allocated by the authorities the project will proceed with construction | End of project target has been partially reached.  The Ali Sabieh local market forAssamo village has been rehabilitated in an other project byaprojectpartner organization (Djiboutian Agency of Social Development () .    Creation of the Tadjourah market.has not been implemented.The establishment of this market is difficult because the delivery of agricultural products from mountainous areas to Tadjourah city requires securing the transportation (buying a truck for transporting remote areas to Tadjourah or build the road) and help for the packaging (transportation cages, eg.).  In addition, the budget necessary to implement the establishment of the stall has been reviewed for activities related to improving access to water which are the priority for population. |
| 5. % change in revenue to artisanal activities, poultry-breeding, bee-keeping and nursery sales (disaggregated by gender). | 4. In Assamo and Adailou, there is a need to rehabilitate/create market stalls to help incentivize crop and milk product diversification. As indicated during stakeholder consultations, selling points are desired to fix prices, to sell “fresh local produce” and to act as training and tourist tasting centres.      BASELINE 4: A market stall in Ali-Sabieh exists but it needs to be rehabilitated and extended to have a permanent structure. The market stall in Tadjourah needs to be created. | *(not set or not applicable)* | TARGET 5. % change in revenue for community members (including % increase in supply of eggs, chicken, honey, nursery seedlings and gabion) - disaggregated by gender. | The PMU is in discussion with the National Statistical Office to undertake a socio-economic baseline and progress study for the revenue of the project beneficiaries. | Progress towards the end of project target is limited.  The activities to build capacity in artisanal activities, poultry-breeding, bee-keeping and nursery sales have not been implemented yet.This activities of poultry and bee-keeping could not be implemented due to a lack of budget. Instead of these activities, to be on line with national priorities and request of steering Committee, the construction of an educational garden of 1ha was developed. The educational garden activity is finished and operational, to raise awareness regarding the reforestation and the assisted regeneration for regional communities Regarding the activities of gabions, Since last year, the 2 gabion many factories are operational and the local communities in the targeted sites are trained and equipped to start the local production. 30 people benefited from this training (15 Assamo and 15 in Aidalou).  A comprehensive value chain development strategy for Poultry and bee keeping was formulated (Operational strategy of value chain development) on March 2018. Based on this approaches recommended by the strategy, the Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism and Environment will provide inputs and create linkages to market for the planned poultry and the bee-keeping activities, intended for rural inhabitants.  Since the activities of poultry and bee-keeping could not be implemented due to a lack of budget, the socio-economic study for the revenue of the project beneficiaries of these income-generating activities was not carried out. If synergy with other projects with the same objectives is achieved, it will be possible to carry out this study. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 93.94% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 93.94% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 5,053,600 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,379,452 |
| Co-financing | 28,630,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | May 31, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Aug 4, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 10, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 19, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 10, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 9, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-13 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | The Project Management Unit of the Ministry of Environment is facing some challenges with low capacity of the local enterprises which causes delays.  Also the procurement is related to national procurement commission which can meet once a week.  Both issues were mitigated by vetted subnational enterprises with weekly supervision visits to boost the realization and project delivery on the ground. The final activities of the project have been planned until the end of December 2019. |
| Political | In Northern region (Adaillou), there is active rebellion, which causes some insecurity. The movement of the population and the staff of the project is restricted and the UNDSS is required to be in the main city after 3pm. This causes travel and safety issues for the project team. It also delays the implementation of the project. Despite this, the PMU is doing its best to achieve the objectives on the field. The PMU communicates to the regional authorities their movements at each mission in advance. The regional authorities are responsible for warning the regional supervisory authorities. But when the risk is very high some field missions are postponed. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The inception workshop and the effective implementation of the project suffered a delay of 5 months, due to the recruitment of the PMU. These delays impacted all key project milestones delays.  Further, the intervention areas are very distant and difficult to reach which causes considerable delays on the works. To reach these areas and monitor the works, the PMU organizes its site visits by sector weekly.  In addition, the limited expertise of national enterprises causes delays on the construction process. Also, the procurement is related to national procurement commission which can meet once a week, and most of time it takes more than a month to attribute the contract. Following the acceptance of the cost-free extension of the project, the project closure date is planned for February 2020. In order to allow the project to close on this date, the final evaluation is planned to be finalized in January 2020. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Delays during implementation are due to the time taken to finalize construction services planned within the project. Also this becomes more complex because of the distance between the capital city and the project implementation areas. The distance made it more difficult to transport materials and communicate with the population.  The project suffers from early delays of events beyond the control of the project team, including the 2017 and 2018 Parliamentary Presidential elections, which ended most of the work in the country and resulted in the suspension of project activities. Limited capacities at the national level also continue to slow down implementation, in particular, the NIM implementation procedure, which is required by the procedures of the National Procurement Commission (NPC) for costs over USD 29,000. The PNJ works only one working day a week. Adding the small size of the domestic market that requires contractors to import most of the equipment from the project. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Following the mid-term review and assessment of progress to date, the project was granted a one-year extension, which is ending soon. No other extensions will be granted and the project therefore need to accelerated delivery and focus efforts on activities that can realistically be concluded with success. It would also be prudent for the project team to start planning for the final evaluation as soon as possible. The final evaluation is important for capturing projects achievements and record lessons learned. It is important that the final evaluation is done in full accordance with UNDP guidelines, and look at both the administrative, institutional and technical project experiences and results. The recommendations from this LDCF project will be of value both internally in Djibouti when it comes to developing future climate change adaptation projects (including GCF), as well as in other countries in the region and beyond where similar interventions are planned. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The progress towards the development objectives is rated as moderately satisfactory. Results against several indicators have been delayed, however there has been progress in the past year.  In order to facilitate finalization of project activities, the project steering committee has requested a no-cost extension and prepared an accelerated implementation plan to allow for the completion of the targets.The no-cost extension has been accepted. the new final date of the project is planned for February 2020.    Under Outcome 1, the project focused on institutional capacities and financial mechanisms. The progress of this component is satisfactory. An official structure (NCCC) dealing with coordination of Climate Change issues have been set up. 26 members representing national institutions are part of this structure, where only 10 were considered in the previous mandate. The NCCC, supported by a technical secretariat, is trained on climate change policies, climate change finance and communications tools. As first step, the NCCC and its secretariat participated to validate the National Strategy of Climate Change on April 2018, workshops/trainings on synergy with Readiness initiative with the GCF during the first semester of 2019.    The third activity in the outcome 1, is the establishment of a National Fund of Climate Change. Since 2 other projects with the same activity started in the Ministry of Environment, a synergy was decided. To make this synergy effective and to mitigate the lack of national expertise for this activity, an international expert was recruited in June 2019. The choice of this synergy was decided because the recruitment at the national level for this type of expertise takes time and most of the time experts who can perform the tasks expected are non-existent. The recruitment has been entrusted to UNDPand was realized. The expert will start in September activities related to the establishment of the fund.    Under Outcome 2 which deals with water resource mobilization and livelihoods, the achievements are satisfactory. Water infrastructures have been built and water is available for communities to explore agriculture and livestock The gabion dams are been rehabilitated and increase the water access for communities of the 2 basins. The rehabilitation/ construction of wells helped to reduce distance to communities to get access to water, especially for women who are responsible of watering households. The rehabilitation and the construction pastoral wells have also enabled pastoralists to benefit from water points on their often harsh pastoral pastures. The rehabilitation and the 10 construction agropastoral plots have enhanced food security for local households. They have been trained and equipped to start agro pastoralism activities as new income generating activities. And finally, the social and environmental risks study has been finalized.    The main difficulties encountered in setting up the various activities listed were the respect of construction deadlines taking into account the quality of the works, the recruitment of competent companies, the routing of local materials, the monitoring of works, and the exchanges with the community. The choice of competent companies took time despite the fact that it was done in coordination with the regional authorities. The procurement of local materials such as stones needed for gabion sills is difficult to find given the local laws of territory. For the monitoring of the work by the expert in civil engineering and the PMU was difficult to set up given the remoteness of the sites. To remedy this, daily monitoring was set up, as well as site meetings with the construction companies, in order to respect the deadlines and the quality of the constructions. In the implementation of the activities, the PMU had opted from the beginning of the project to have regular exchanges with the representatives of the community, to improve project ownership and to integrate the expectations of the beneficiaries. This was successful but often the beneficiaries had new expectations that we had to consider as much as possible. Taking into account this and the significant costs of the works, a significant breakdown of the budget was necessary.    Under Outcome3, the project achieved 2 automatic weather stations with 12 rain gauges were installed in both sites (Adaillou and Assamo) and 1 water sensor radar installed also in Assamo to prevent droughts and floods, and a training on IGS integrating the risks and disasters that may occur in the 2 watersheds, for 10 national officers have been finalized.    Beside of that, a study in synergy with the Readiness initiative has been done. The aim was to conduct site recognition and collect data from field investigations, hydro-meteorological analysis, hydrological modeling, prepare detailed designs, presenting the options and identifying the most technically financially feasible options pertaining to the construction of water diversions, capture and storage structures and transmission facilities including subsurface dams, drainage channels, subsurface storage tanks and filtering and treatment facilities. The proposed designs must be robust and resilient to the impacts of floods and designed for adequate storage during dry spells. Water capture must be designed to enable agro-pastoralists to have sufficient water for drilling production and / or for domestic consumption.    A comprehensive value chain development strategy for Poultry and bee keeping was formulated (Operational strategy of value chain development) on March 2018. Based on this approaches recommended by the strategy, the Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism and Environment will provide inputs and create linkages to market for the planned poultry and the bee-keeping activities, intended for rural inhabitants.    Since the activities of poultry and bee-keeping could not be implemented due to a lack of budget, the socio-economic study for the revenue of the project beneficiaries of these income-generating activities was not carried out. If synergy with other projects with the same objectives is achieved, it will be possible to carry out this study. Instead of these activities, to be on line with national priorities and the requests of the steering committee, the construction of an educational garden of 1ha was developed. The educational garden activity is finished and operational, to raise awareness regarding the reforestation and the assisted regeneration for regional communities.    It is of great importance that the project management unit and steering committee put in place the necessary monitoring, and apply adaptive management. The PMU had to adjust budgets and work plan, to meet realities on the ground. Several field visits to project sites have also been conducted, in close partnership with associated national institutions and local communities, in order to closely monitor the implementation of activities but also compliance with deadlines and quality to ensure a high level of monitoring, and technical reporting. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This project aims to reduce the climate-related vulnerabilities facing inhabitants of mountainous villages by using three-tiered solution through (i) a numerous of institutional strengthening, (ii) climate-smart water management, and (iii) targeted investment activities. During the 2018-19 year the progress towards development objectives and implementation progress are both moderately unsatisfactory.    As mentioned in the previous PIR, the project suffered from early delays in setting up the project unit and by the events beyond the control of the project team (including the presidential (2016), local(2017), parliamentarian (2018) elections, which put a hold on most work in the country and led to the suspension of project activities). As a result, during 2017 implementation, the project was moderately unsatisfactory with 56 % of annual delivery (2017) and 14% until June 2018 in the progress towards achieving its stated development objectives. In addition to a slow start, limited capacities at the national level also continue to slow down implementation, particularly the NIM execution procedure which is required the National Procurement Commission (NPC) procedures for the cost above 29,000US$. The NPC works only one working day by week. Adding on that, the non-availability of technical staff and experts, the small size of national market which obliges the contractors to import most of the project equipment. All these challenges in the context of least developed context are really impeding the full execution on the annual plan actives.    Despite this context, the project has a positive progress against outcome indicator on two outcomes out of three:  On the outcome 1 which aims to strengthen institutional capacity for Coordination, to catalyze mechanisms and an investment environment for the sources of funding for adaptation to climate change, the implementation of activities is satisfactory (a) the reactivation of CNDCC is now effective with 27 representative of national institutions and its functioning of its organization and its governance: an effective organization with clear mandate. It is supporting by a secretariat where the members are coming from the Ministry of environment. The latter and the CNDCC were trained on the role in this new structure in collaboration with GCF readiness ongoing in Djibouti. An international climate and environment finance is working on mapping the climate finance resources available for sustainable development.    The outcome 2 aims to improve water management in targeted areas to conserve limited water resources and manage the flow of time to reduce flooding and erosion. It has significant achievement with rainwater harvesting infrastructure constructions. All the planned infrastructure is completed. (i) 15 underground tanks are completed – - Rehabilitation of 24 wells and the constructions of 6 cisterns in the Weima watershed are done - the two thresholds (S1 and S6) now are functioning and have played their role of reduce the velocity of flood and recharging the aquifer in the last rain (Cf video) – (iii) -equipped with solar pumped- execution of drilling is completed in Adaillou at depth of 112m , (iii) 15 gardens have been fenced, received tank, and adduction system to Adailou. They have been trained and equipped to start agropastoralism activities as new income generating activities. And finally, the social and environmental risks study has been finalized. Also under Outcome 2, three areas have been identified with the community, rock fens have been set and the Eco-Guard have been recruited for reforestation and revegetation purpose to support soil and water conservation.    Under Result 3, the project plans to improve resilience to hydrological and climate risks for rural communities in the two targeted mountain regions.The project launched a drought and flood prevention activity through Outcome 2. Although the weather stations of the automatic weather stations have been installed, they do not yet work and the risk inventory database is not populated. In addition, training to increase revenue generating activities for poultry and beekeeping has not been implemented due to budgetary constraints.Despite this result, it is nevertheless important to note the construction of a 1 ha educational garden in order to align with national priorities and the requests of the steering committee. This educational garden was built in exchange for poultry activities and beekeeping. The activity of the educational garden is completed and operational in order to sensitize the regional communities to reforestation and assisted regeneration.  Creation of the Tadjourah market.has not been implemented.The establishment of this market is difficult because the delivery of agricultural products from mountainous areas to Tadjourah city requires securing the transportation (buying a truck for transporting remote areas to Tadjourah or build the road) and help for the packaging (transportation cages, eg.). However, despite these setbacks, a comprehensive value chain development strategy for poultry and beekeeping was developed (Value Chain Development Operational Strategy) in March 2018. Based on these approaches recommended by the strategy, the Department of Habitat, Planning and Environment will provide inputs and create market linkages for planned poultry and beekeeping activities for rural residents.  Since the poultry and beekeeping activities could not be implemented due to a lack of budget, the socio-economic study of the income of the project beneficiaries was not carried out. However a synergy with other projects with similar activities is underway to achieve this study.  In summary, the project encountered considerable difficulties in terms of delivery and progress, This means that it should be assessed as moderately unsatisfactory both for the implementation and for the advancement of development objectives. The project suffers from early delays in the implementation of the project unit and events beyond the control of the project team:  1. The 2017 and 2018 parliamentary presidential elections ended most of the work in the country and resulted in the suspension of project activities.  2. Furthermore, in addition to delays, limited capacities at national level also continue to slow down implementation, in particular the NIM implementation procedure, which is required by National Procurement Commission (NPC) procedures for costs over $29,000.  3. Monitoring work and engaging with the community can be very difficult due to the remoteness of the sites.  4. Finally, the procurement of some materials outside the country involves delays in implementation. It is difficult to find local materials such as stone for seams  As a result, during the 2017 implementation, the project was moderately unsatisfactory with 56% annual delivery (2017) and 14% until June 2018 in the progress made in meeting its stated development objectives. All of these challenges in the context of the least developed countries really impede the full implementation of the annual plan.  The project was extended by one year to carry out and finalise the activities. Despite the extension, the activities of component 3 have always been delayed or not realized, which is why the rating is different, that is to say moderately unsatisfactoryfrom that cited by the PM. However, it should be noted that the project is making positive progress against the outcome indicator for two out of three results. In particular, Result 1 and Result 2, the implementation of which is satisfactory but not for Result 3. The reasons are:  - The activities for poultry and beekeeping has not been implemented due to budgetary constraints. But it is nevertheless important to note the construction of a 1 ha educational garden in order to align with national priorities and the requests of the steering committee. This educational garden was built in exchange for poultry activities and beekeepingfollowing the steering committee.The activity of the educational garden is completed and operational in order to sensitize the regional communities to reforestation and assisted regeneration.  In addition, two dams were damaged in 2017. They have been rehabilitated as recommended by the steering committee (based on results of a study undertaken to design climate-proof dams) and the project provided the equipment for the rehabilitation of the dams.  The water infrastructure has been incresead (1 buried cistern was addedforexemple) and end of project target was slightly modified as semi-underground sills have been determined to beinefficient in the country of Djibouti. These decisions were taken jointly with the beneficiary communities and the Steering Committee.    - Tadjourah Market was not created. The establishment of this market is difficult because the delivery of agricultural products from mountainous regions to the city of Tadjourah requires secure transport (purchase of a truck for transport from remote areas to Tadjourah or construction of a road) and help with packaging (transport cages, for example). However, based on the overall value chain development strategy for poultry and beekeeping, the Department of Habitat, Planning and Environment will also provide inputs to create market linkages for planned poultry and beekeeping activities for rural residents.In addition, the budget necessary to implement the establishment of the stall has been reviewed for activities related to improving access to water which are the priority for population    The socio-economic study of project recipients’ income for these income-generating activities of poultry and beekeepingwas not conducted. However, synergy with other projects with similar activities is underway to carry out this study. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has made considerable progress regarding the deliverables of activities. Among this, the establishment of NCCC, the rehabilitation of wells, the establishment of agropastoral plots, the rehabilitation of gabion dams which is very important for securing access to water for communities, the development of production workshops of gabions, the different trainings and awareness of stakeholders.    The project supported also the Ministry of Habitat, Urban Planning and Environment in several activities as the feasibility study on the GCF project, the construction of an educational garden according to national priorities. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Progress towards the project’s Development Objective of reducing the climate-related vulnerabilities facing inhabitants of mountainous regions of the country, through a series of institutional strengthening, climate-smart water management and targeted investment activities, is rated moderately satisfactory – despite some shortcomings and interruptions. The reason for the MS rating is because of accelerated delivery rates during the reporting period, and recent progress towards achieving tangible results. The project is into its final year of implementation and has, after many initial delays, started to deliver to its full potential, and achieved some important milestones. More recent problems - including capacity constraints, procurement delays and safety issues in one of the project sites - now seem to have been mitigated and managed, so focus can be squarely on delivery during the final months of implementation. The project has also responded positively to the mid-term review conducted last year and acted proactively on the review recommendations. This is paying off when it comes to delivering more tangible outputs and has accelerated delivery.    As implementation related to the three main components is concerned, there has been good progress towards outcome 1, which aims to strengthen institutional capacity for coordination, to catalyze mechanisms and an investment environment for the sources of funding for adaptation to climate change. This includes, for example, establishment of the NCCC, which now coordinates national climate change issues, as well as a number of activities related to the mandate. Furthermore, a National Fund of Climate Change has been established in partnership with other projects.    Under outcome 2 - which aims to improve water management in targeted areas to conserve limited water resources and manage the flow to reduce flooding and erosion - significantly more work has taken place, including more tangible on-the-ground activities in the pilot areas. This includes, inter alia, rehabilitation of two gabion dams to secure water access for communities, 15 underground tanks, rehabilitation of 24 wells and the constructions of six cisterns. Also, new solar pumped wells have been established with connected fenced gardens, storing facilities and tanks. Local communities have also been trained and equipped to start agro-pastoralism activities as new income-generating activities.    Outcome 3 is focusing on improving the resilience to hydrological and climate risks for the targeted rural communities. Delays have been significant during most of project life, and some work is still outstanding, but fortunately a number of results have been achieved during the reporting period. The project, for example, installed two automatic weather stations with 12 rain gauges in both pilot sites, as well as one water sensor in Assamo to prevent droughts and floods. Training on IGS has also been completed. However, establishment of the Tadjourah market has not been successful due to infrastructure and transportation constraints.    Implementation Progress for the project is rated satisfactory. The cumulative delivery against total approved amount is almost 94%, which is fully acceptable at this stage of project implementation and should ensure a 100% delivery rate at the end of the project. Since there are no significant risks identified at the moment that can delay the work or prevent progress towards expected outcomes and outputs, this should be feasible. In order to stay on course, however, it is also important for the project team to continue to comply with the agreed log frame, work plan and M&E plan in the project document, and make sure any changes are justified and agreed by stakeholders.    Some progress has been made when it comes to communicating project impact and managing knowledge, but this is an area where more efforts should be dedicated during the remaining life of the project, including more focus on social media. To date the project has not invested enough in such activities which is unfortunate, since the adaptation work carried out in Djibouti, especially on climate-smart water management, is in some ways innovative and cutting edge, and has broad interest for stakeholders, development partners and donors beyond the immediate target groups.    The project has established useful partnerships with government departments and institutions, both at national and provincial levels, as well as with CSO/NGOs, which has facilitated implementation progress. This include women, who are actively participating in the project at all levels and have benefitted from training. Unfortunately, no partnerships have been developed with the private sector.    It is important that all project activities, including field visits, meetings and workshops are well documented, and kept with the project team - together with all technical reports and assessments - as these will be crucial for the final evaluation. Likewise, due attention should be paid to producing and retaining knowledge management products that can be shared with stakeholders, practitioners and donors, both in Djibouti and beyond.    One area that has to be seriously assessed is the project co-financing. A large amount in pledges (USD 28.630 million) were made during project design, and it’s important for the project’s success and credibility that those pledges are brought to bear and validated. In case some co-financing did not materialize, it’s also important to understand why that was the case.    Following last year’s mid-term review and assessment of progress to date, the project was granted a one-year extension, which is ending soon. No other extensions of the projects will be granted, and the project therefore need to focus efforts on activities that can realistically be concluded with success in the short time remaining. It would also be prudent for the project team to start planning for the final evaluation as soon as possible. The final evaluation is important for capturing projects achievements and record lessons learned. It is important that the final evaluation is done in full accordance with UNDP guidelines, and look at both the administrative, institutional and technical project experiences and results. The evaluation and recommendations from this LDCF-funded project will be of value both internally in Djibouti when it comes to developing future climate change adaptation projects (including GCF), as well as in other countries in the region and beyond where similar adaptation interventions are planned.    Overall this important project is now finally delivering to its potential and some significant milestones have been reached during the reporting period. The project, with its aim to support rural community adaptation to climate change in mountain regions of Djibouti, is still highly relevant and has made meaningful progress on a very important national issue, which future projects will also benefit from. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| During this year of activity, 10 women were able to be involved in learning to make gabions. Indeed, about fifteen young women volunteered for this training, showing a real interest but also a determination in the application of this knowledge.  In addition, during the development of agro-pastoral areas, women often set aside for the work of the land, were many to benefit from this activity.    They are very involved in the sustainability of their area (crop protection, the use of pesticides for agriculture, water rationalization, and the preservation of pastoral routes, regeneration of rangelands through the preservation of areas for the protection of young plants), because they have understood the importance of being able to use them to feed their families and to have an income-generating activity. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Women’s work to collect water has been decreased by the project and has freed up time for other activities that can increase community resilience. The usual travel time (3h) to look for water is reduced to the least average maximum 1h. Nearby water points have been rehabilitated and pastoralist routes. The wells next to the houses were destroyed. The project rehabilitating these wells improved access to water and the time to collect water has been reduced.    Women are the primary water gatherers in the household. Because of the changes implemented by the project (wells, gabions, etc.), women can now use this additional time to devote themselves to other families, social, educational and entrepreneurial activities.    As a result of improving access to water, the watering of the herd is increased and allows the animals to have more milk – thus increasing a source of food and a source of income. Women can devote themselves to selling this increased milk and they also have more time available to sell milk. Thus, improving access to water has increased agricultural efficiency and household adaptive capacity and means of coping with climate change.    In addition to the above, women have benefited from training in the workshops of gabions in Adailou. This training is very beneficial because they have been involved in new activities and built new skills, also improving their access to employment. As a result, women who have received this training can take part in activities to make gabions in the region and increase water access and resilience beyond the scope of the project. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| In this reporting year, there was a sporadic rebellion in Tadjoura region. UNDSS has put in place new measures to mitigate any risks.  On the environmental side, the community has learned from the previous experienced of the flash rain which had damaged the thresholds. So, the construction of wells and thresholds were completed before the raining season. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| Yes |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| Overall, the project activities (sub-projects) will result in positive impacts on the environment and on the living conditions of the populations concerned, including:  - Improved access to drinking water for rural people at a reasonable distance for human and animal consumption;  - Increased water storage capacity for human consumption and for agricultural and animal production;  - Improved water quality;  - Increased land under irrigation;  - Increased production of major crops (vegetables, grains, forage) and livestock (through improved access to water, range and forage);  - Increased involvement of community organizations    - Risk of air and soil pollution, due to production of solid and liquid waste, rejection of pollutants following various constructions. The northern region is an area of high tourism and economic potential in the country’s development strategy. New constructions are underway such as ports, tourist and leisure establishments, hotels etc. Rapid urbanization that poses a high risk of pollution.    - Risk of overgrazing and overexploitation. Crop production is very limited in some areas due to drought and limited access to water. The risks of overgrazing and overexploitation are frequent and constitute a risk for the project    - Risk of inter-community conflicts related to resource exploitation and land use.  To limit the risks associated with inter-communal conflicts in the 2 project implementation regions, discussion and negotiation forums are set up at regional level (as local steering committees) allow for the negotiation of the arrangements prior to their realization and to take into account the interests and social rules of the different groups.    - Risk of destruction of water infrastructures by future floods. With climate change the rains in Djibouti are very rare, however the rains of the seasons are very fiddling and intense. Impact of seasonal rains poses risk to water and agricultural infrastructure. |

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| **SESP:** [SUBMISSION PIMS 5189 - Djibouti - Supporting rural community adaptation to climate change in mountain regions - signed E&SSS.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5189/213900/1683643/1683924/SUBMISSION%20PIMS%205189%20-%20Djibouti%20-%20Supporting%20rural%20community%20adaptation%20to%20climate%20change%20in%20mountain%20regions%20-%20signed%20E%26SSS.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| [MTR Djibouti Rapport draft final-Adaptation-Project.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5189/213900/1727225/1741921/MTR%20Djibouti%20Rapport%20draft%20final-Adaptation-Project.docx)  [UNDP-GEF-Terminal-Evaluation-TOR-Adailou-Assamo-2019.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5189/213900/1727225/1741921/UNDP-GEF-Terminal-Evaluation-TOR-Adailou-Assamo-2019.docx) |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| The English version is uploaded. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Ali is an old gentleman who only had his garden to provide food for his family. However, due to the lack of water, he was trying to get water from his neighbors, every day, sometimes several times a day, always seeking for their kindness. But as the time fly, asking was becoming a burden for this proud man who used to say “I hate begging!”.    When the project unit went to meet him, he showed them the state of his garden. &quot;Here's what's left of it, here's what I have, just dry sand.&quot; Always motivated to reap the fruits of his labor, Ali welcomed with open arms the support that the project offered to him.    Now, Ali has a garden where he can feed his family, has a well and a reservoir for drinking water and a fence to protect himself. He has been trained the agriculture techniques and how to manage his land. He is an active member for his community where the decide with the support of EVA NGO what is valuable in the nearby market in Tadjoura. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| - https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1x\_4v8-vet7AOco6jrlwiyRLyMJjMDQQ2?usp=sharing  - http://www.lanationdj.com/assises-nationales-sur-la-protection-de-lenvironnement-des-plaidoyers-en-faveur-de-la-stricte-application-des-lois-en-vigueur/  - http://www.environnement.dj/  - http://www.lanationdj.com/dedd-garant-dun-environnement-sain-dun-developpement-durable/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 5189 - LDCF - Djibouti - Supporting mountain rural community adaptation - CEO ER - 23 July 2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5189/213900/1683644/1683936/PIMS%205189%20-%20LDCF%20-%20Djibouti%20-%20Supporting%20mountain%20rural%20community%20adaptation%20-%20CEO%20ER%20-%2023%20July%202014.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Stakeholders (15 representatives from national entities and CSO) engagement required a lot of effort. The main challenge is to deal with stakeholders at local level who have requests sometimes different to those of the regional or national authorities. Regular meetings were held with community leaders and the project team. The CSO as Ecology Village of Adailou and Agricultural Farmers Association of Assamo were also heavily involved in engaging in discussions with the community. The associations that contribute to the project results at both sites were an effective discussion lever and improved accountability. Moreover, these associations are often on the ground. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.