



Joint Programme Document and Fund Transfer Request
- Template -

Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance

Eligibility Check	
Does the proposal address one or more of the following sectors affected by the global crisis? Select all relevant sectors.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance
What are the areas of intervention that will be implemented by this proposal? Select all relevant intervention areas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data collection/analytics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis and forecasting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help devise comprehensive preventative package of response measures <input type="checkbox"/> Testing / catalysing new integrated policies, financing solutions, programmes
Is the proposal developed under the RC leadership to mobilize the UNCT to effectively and efficiency respond to the crisis?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the proposal contribute to results in the UNSDCFs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the proposal building on and topping up an existing joint programme supported by the Joint SDG Fund?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes, please follow the specific guidance as per communications from the Secretariat)</i>

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Atlas)</i>
Country	Djibouti
Region	RBAS / Eastern Africa
Joint programme title:	Resilience Data for Food Security Preparedness and Early Action in Djibouti
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	
Duration:	Maximum 6 months, no later than 31 December 2022

Anticipated start and end dates:	07/2022 to 12/2022 (for Top-ups, extensions to no later than 31 December 2022)
Short description	<p>Multi-layered vulnerabilities threaten the developing countries falling far behind the SDG targets set through the national development plans, in the series of environmental, health, political and economic crises that seized the entire globe. For a country pre-dominantly dependent on food imports (about 90%) and with a high percentage of the population living in multiple poverty, the back-to-back socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, prolonged drought and the looming food security crises triggered by the war in Ukraine pose an unprecedented level of vulnerabilities and exposure to hunger and starvation. 85% of the GDP of Djibouti comes from the seaport activity, and 90% of that activity is imports and exports from Ethiopia. The conflict in this neighbouring country has reduced the income of the State in at least 20%, reducing the capacity of the Government to respond to the two factors explained above. For the government, UNCT and the donor community to make decisions that would represent value for money and high efficiency and aid effectiveness, there is a huge data gap. The data gap mainly exists in the area of –a) inventory of food stocks, b) updated inventory of the vulnerable households disaggregated by the poverty threshold, c) domestic food price increment forecasts, d) impact of the existing and potential fluctuations in food price on the vulnerable populations, e) proportion of the total food requirement that can be covered by domestic production, f) effectiveness of the existing social safety measures, and g) existing immediate, mid and long term response mechanism and financial needs to address the response mechanisms.</p> <p>The loss of jobs and heavy setback on the operation of numerous informal businesses (predominantly owned by women) induced by the lowered national economic growth has significantly impacted the overall purchasing power of the Djiboutians, which pushes about 400,000 vulnerable people further into compounded impacts of vulnerabilities. In 2020, the government with support from the UNCT developed the National Solidarity Pact, which conducted multi-dimensional analyses of COVID-19 impact and facilitated resource mobilization and provided consorted efforts to address socio-economic recovery. As a result, Djibouti could bounce back with stabilizing GDP at 6.5% in 2021. Now, more than ever, strong coordination mechanisms, policy reforms, guidelines and resource mobilization plans built on a solid foundation of robust data, data analysis, forecasts, and enhanced planning and executing capacities of the government’s delivery channels are needed to prevent Djibouti from slipping too far from the socio-economic shocks.</p>
Resident Coordinator	Jose Barahona, jose.barahona@un.org

UN Joint Program RCO focal point	Danon GNEZALE <danon.gnezale@un.org>
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PUNO Lead agency JP Focal point	UNDP, Emma Ngouan-Anoh <emma.ngouan-anoh@undp.org>
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Other PUNOs JP focal point	FAO, Pissang Tchangai Dademanao, dademanao.pissangtchangai@fao.org
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Total budget:	
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Source of funds:	
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• UN Joint SDG Fund	up to \$250,000 (\$400,000 for MCOs)
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• PUNO 1	UNDP
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• PUNO 2	FAO
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• Other sources	
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SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 17
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<u>Gender Marker</u>	Select only one from the options below
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GEN3: Have gender equality/women empowerment as the primary or principal objective.

GEN2: Make a significant contribution to gender equality/women empowerment.

GEN1: Make a limited contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

GEN0: Make no contribution to gender equality/women empowerment

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation Analysis

Djibouti is currently affected by a combination of factors that are leading to a sharp price increase of essential commodities and reduction of the purchasing power of Djiboutians, which may annihilate years of development progress and send back to poverty the most vulnerable population:

1. 90% of the food consumed by Djiboutians is imported, which makes Djibouti specially affected by the global increase on energy and food prices in the past few months.
2. 85% of the GDP of Djibouti comes from the seaport activity, and 90% of that activity is imports and exports from Ethiopia. The COVID-19 crisis exacerbated the fragility of this mono-specialized business model, which leaves 80% of youth out of job.
3. Conflict in Ethiopia has aggravated the isolation of Djibouti, surrounded by Somalia, Yemen and Eritrea, and reduced State income by at least 20%.
4. The country is facing the third consecutive below average rainy season, as the rest of the Horn of Africa. The ongoing drought has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities of the population, that is already affected by multiple shocks, affecting the purchasing power of the population and especially food security.

CERF allocated USD 2 Million on 13 May 2022 to alleviate the impact of those compounding shocks on 56,340 acutely vulnerable women, men, girls and boys as well as people living with a handicap in the rural localities of Ali Sabieh, Arta, Obock, Tadjourah and Dikhil regions. This humanitarian funding will allow UNICEF, WFP, FAO and UNHCR to implement key life-saving activities through direct food inputs, WASH, animal feeding and protection (See Annex I).

However, the national social protection registry includes 400,000 Djiboutians below the poverty threshold. In addition, another 200,000 Djiboutians are directly facing falling back to the poverty trap. This situation affecting 60% of the whole population calls for a swift and integrated response by the Government of Djibouti to respond to the socio-economic impact of the current shocks and build a more resilient economy through economic diversification, renewable energy transition, digital transformation and inclusive growth, in line with the National Development Plan “Djibouti ICI: Inclusion-Connectivity-Institutions”. The role of the UN System is critical to support the national response through catalytic investment on data collection, analysis, forecasting and strategic planning to help prevent further derailing of progress towards the SDGs in Djibouti.

The country lacks a systematic service of data collection, analysis, and dissemination. In the past, different actors tried to tackle this issue by implementing projects to collect data for specific purposes. However, these efforts were subject or geographically limited, and never made to be taken as bit of information for a country wide picture. For example, the UNDP started the project “réseaux sentinelles” in 2015 to collect rainfall in the remote regions of the country, as a reinforcement of

the national meteorological agency. Later in 2018, FAO supported the expansion of the network and the inclusion of food prices to the list of measured indicators but once the project ended the network was not entirely capable to continue working by itself and the government couldn't ensure the ownership. Similar experiences (FAO, UNICEF) came to a similar end.

The UNCT realizes that the lack of data collection and analysis hinders the country's possibilities to access to both emergency and development funding programs, as well as account for disasters. In fact, Djibouti struggles to appear in East African data driven maps and reports due to the lack of data production.

This project aims at kickstarting the first unified and consolidated platform for data monitoring with the purpose of informing stakeholders and benchmarking the country's evolution towards the SDGs. Decision-makers will receive great benefit of this tool because of better informed decisions can be made in case of shocks and investments scenarios.

Programme Strategy

The new National Development Plan under Vision 2035 places greater emphasis on the interconnection between regions, on institutional capacities and the role private sector as a lever for economic diversification. One of the pillars of the Plan—inclusion—aims for a better distribution of the benefits of growth and an increased role of the private sector as a lever for the diversification of trade and production through economic inclusion; financial inclusion; and, social inclusion and living conditions. The plan also aims to strengthen institutional capacities. The United Nations Framework Program for Sustainable Development (UNDAF) 2018-2022 aims to contribute to the achievement of these objectives by focusing on 4 strategic areas: (i) Economic Growth, (ii) Poverty Reduction / Social Services, (iii) Governance, (iv) Resilience / Regional Development.

The achievement of these objectives are being challenged by the unexpected impacts of COVID-19, the effects of climate change, the vulnerability of the economy to the domestic situation in Ethiopia, and the current global crises which is caused by the Ukraine-Russia war. This Joint Programme aims to catalyse the available resources and mobilize other development partners to enable the country to cope with the multiple crises and prevent the deterioration of the situation of poverty, food insecurity and the overall economic crises through the implementation activities geared towards the achievement of the following objectives

(a) Protecting the poor and the vulnerable are protected from the impacts of the food and energy crisis. To enable this, the programme will work on rapid data collection to understand the impacts of the crises on the poor and the vulnerable. Based on the result of the survey, a strategy for responding to the crises will be designed and implemented. The strategy will be used as an entry point for mobilization of resources from development partners and creation of platform for collaboration between Government, UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral donors and civil society organization. The programme will work on

strengthening institutional capacity to anticipate and cope with crises and help to put in place an early mechanism. In this regard, it will focus on strengthening disaster risk management capacity, understanding the implication of the crises in the short to medium term. This component of the programme will complement the funding allocated to Djibouti as part of CERF funding.

(b) Addressing the source of socioeconomic vulnerability in the short to medium term. This will mainly involve analysis and forecasting of some of the social and economic variables such as energy, and the fiscal space (indicated in the work plan).

About 44 percent of the population is currently suffering from inadequate food consumption, an increase of 5 percentage points from its level at the end of February (WFP, 2022, <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>). This could have been worse had it not been due to the fact that some of the essential food items such as Rice, Sugar and cooking oil are tax free. This is likely to put heavy burden on the fiscal capacity of the Government if the current global crises continue. Djibouti generates sizable proportion of its revenue through port fees, which has recently been affected due to slowdown in economic activity in Ethiopia, mainly due to the domestic problems. This would affect the capacity of the Government to finance its development programmes and could further aggravate the situation poverty in the country. To reduce these sources of vulnerabilities, the programme will undertake studies related to financing capacity, and the current tariff regime and its sustainability. These activities will be linked to the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) which is being implemented through funding from SDG Fund

Another area of analysis is the role of energy in overall socioeconomic vulnerability. About 70% of Djibouti's electricity supply is imported from Ethiopia, while the remaining is fulfilled through domestic generation from imported fuel. The increase of oil prices on the global markets directly affects the country revenue, leaving less fiscal space for implementation of the national development plans. Lessening the energy dependency of Djibouti on Ethiopia as well as the reliance on generation of energy from oil will contribute to the long-term national development plans and increase of domestic food production beyond current 10%. In this regard, the programme will undertake assessment/studies related to identification of the pathways to strengthen national water and energy security in the emerging/nascent agriculture sector.

In the light of above, it is critical to set up a nation-wide scale information monitoring system with a focus on resilience indicators. The monitoring system will embed many key indicators which will be measured by several stakeholders including the UN agencies and the government. For example, IOM will contribute with data on migration while the health ministry and UNICEF will contribute on data about nutrition and population health.

The monitoring system will embed, for example, all Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) standard indicators, prices of five mostly consumed food items, livestock products prices, natural resources use (water points and grazelands) and depletion etc., nutrition, climate/rainfall, climate/water points, migration influxes, internal displacements and health/diseases/deaths

Governance and implementation arrangements

The JP will adopt the existing steering committee (SC) structure established for the implementation of UNSDCF. The SC ensures operational effectiveness and efficiency. It will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Finance and the RC. The SC will ensure that this programme is coordinated with other relevant initiatives and review the JP's performance and provide strategic guidance to ensure it meets the original objectives, as well as provision of support to resolve high-level political issues, if appropriate. The SC will comprise primary stakeholders, including but not limited to RCO, FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNICEF and WFP, ministries of Social Affairs, planning, finance, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fishery, Livestock and Marine Resources (MAEPE-RH), the Office of Statistics (INSTAD), civil societies and private sector. IFIs and bilateral partners would be invited as observers. The JP will be implemented through a transparent, participatory and inclusive consultative process, which aims to leave no one behind.

UNDP would lead the implementation of the programme activities, while FAO provides technical support. UNDP liaises with the Government counterparts to facilitate the studies. Both agencies will collaborate to mobilize resources in order to implement the recommendations of the studies. FAO will develop a web-based application (a map with GIS) to predict drought in Djibouti and can be used to also monitor movement of the commonly consumed food items.

Legal context

The participating UN agencies will draw on the support from their respective Regional Bureau for technical support. This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme. For example: the Basic Cooperation Agreement for UNICEF; Standard Basic Assistance Agreement for UNDP, which also applies to UNFPA; the Basic Agreement for WFP; as well as the Country Programme Action Plan(s) where they exist; and other applicable agreements for other participating UN organizations. For the Funds and Programmes, these are standing cooperation arrangements. For the specialized Agencies, these should be the text that is normally used in their programme/project documents or any other applicable legal instruments. The text specific to each participating UN organization should be cleared by the respective UN organization.

Indicate the title and date of the agreement between each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and the government in the following format:

Agency name: UNDP Djibouti
Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
Agreement date: October 5th, 1979

Agency name: FAO Djibouti
Agreement title: Country Programming Framework (CPF)

Agreement date: 2019-2023

Workplan Template

Outcome 1		The poor and the vulnerable are protected from the impacts of the food and energy crises										
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>				PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
							Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)		
Output 1.1: A rapid assessment of the impact of the crisis and coping mechanism is completed	1	Design of data collection instruments	X				DSA, IT equipment, training, stationery, communication	\$50,000	0	\$50,000	UNDP, FAO	Ministry of Finance, INSTAD, Chamber of commerce, Ministry of commerce, Ministry of Agriculture (MAEPE-RH)
		Undertake Rapid Assessment on the impacts and the coping mechanisms		X								
Output 1.2: A response strategy, which is based on the analysis of survey result	1	Undertake analysis of data on the impacts of the crises		X			consultancy fee; allowances; travel	\$50,000	0	\$50,000	UNDP, FAO	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, INSTAD, Ministry of Trade
		Consultation with stakeholders and Finalization and endorsement of the strategy			X	X						

Outcome 2		Reduced social and economic vulnerability to future shocks.									
Output	Target/s	List of activities	Time frame <i>Customize as relevant</i>			PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved	
						Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)			Total Cost (USD)
Output 2.1: Reduced social and economic vulnerability	1	Map existing data		X		Consultancy, travel and allowances, workshops, communication,	\$100,000	0	\$100,000	UNDP, FAO	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Commerce
		Collecting missing data			X						
		Develop a dashboard for monitoring selected resilience indicators									

Output 2.2: Capacity development of regional structures collecting data and coordinating early warning and the local response	Regional disaster preparedness and response plan	a. Development of a Regional disaster preparedness and response plan and b. Capacity building on the plan and systematic data collection				Consultancy, travel and allowances, workshops, communication,	\$50,000		\$50,000	UNDP, FAO	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Decentralization, Prefectures, Regional Councils, Executive Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management (SEGRC)
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Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. **The Convening/Lead Agent will develop a simple final narrative report and submit it to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the programme activities.**

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The Project will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own

regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Risk Management

See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Social unrest consecutive to the rise of staple food prices	High	3	4	Postpone or rearrange delivery of activities	National counterparts
Resurgence of COVID-19 imposing travel restrictions	High	3	4	Postpone or rearrange delivery of activities with go-online solutions	PUNOs
Programmatic risks					
Short implementation timeline affecting project execution	High	3	4	Accelerated project implementation approach from start to end	PUNOs
Institutional risks					
Institutional instability as a consequence of potential social unrest	Medium	2	4	Postpone or rearrange delivery of activities	National counterparts
Fiduciary risks					

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Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	Extreme	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

Level of risk	Result
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/ executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

	Consequences				
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Budget per UNSDG Categories

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	FAO		UNDP		PUNO 3 name		Joint SDG F (USD)
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	
1. Staff and other personnel	20,000		20,000				
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	3,500		3,500		0		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0		
4. Contractual services	61,322		61,322		0		
5. Travel	25,000		25,000		0		
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0		
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7,000		7,000		0		
Total Direct Costs	116,822		116,822		0		
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	8,178	8,178	0				
TOTAL Costs	125,000	0	125,000	0	0	0	0

Signature of Joint Programme document and Fund Transfer Request as per UNSDG budget categories.

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. * I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating Committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

**RESIDENT COORDINATOR
SIGNATURE**

Name: Jose Barahona
Date and Signature

**FAO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Pissang Tchangai Dademanao
Date and Signature

**UNDP Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title: Emma Ngouan-Anoh
Date and Signature

**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title:
Date and Signature

**PUNO Representative
SIGNATURE**

Name, Title:
Date and Signature
