

Fund Title* MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF
Anticipated Start Date* Climate Resilient Women Centric Economic Empowerment for I
Duration (In months)*
Anticipated End Date*

Brief Overview* *The COVID-19 triggered nation-wide confinement and the closure of businesses, particularly affecting women and more so on the women-headed households. The loss of income soared during the confinement. The after-effects of the confinement move as well as the rural communities where the access to basic skills through promotion and improvement of the micro/small and medium enterprises in the national economy – blue and green economy, through climate resilient MSMEs.*

Comments

Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope Country	Name of the Region
Participating Organizations	Participating Organizations FAO	NGOs
Participating Organizations	UNDP	
Contacts	Contact Type Project Manager Project Manager Focal Point Focal Point Focal Point Focal Point	Name Harbi Chidron Shanti Karanjit Leone Magliocchetti Lombi Danon Roland Gnezale Barbara Manzi Nicolas Guinard
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker GEM3 - GEWE is the principal objective	Risk Low Risk
	Fund Windows	Fund Windows Window 2: Reduce Social Impact ; HRBA integrated
	Human Rights Based Approach to	Yes Pillars
	Primary Socio-Economic Pillars	Pillar 3: Economic Response and F Type
Fund Specific Markers	Concept Note Type Budget Budget Requested Other Sources	Funding Amount \$1,000,000 \$200,000
Estimated Budget	Total	\$1,200,000

Inclusive and Greener Post-COVID-19 Recovery

*ire of all the borders have had deeper and longer-lasting impact on the poor and vulnerable ho
ss of jobs and the reduction in the pay has not only reduced the household income but reducec
nent are more visible among the women from the disadvantaged groups, such as the extremely
c services is already highly limited. This project focuses mainly on the empowerment of women a
d medium scale enterprises (MSMEs). The MSMEs will promote local production and also acce
esilient enterprises. The project will foster the budding microfinancing schemes and introduce in*

Region(s)	Country(ies)	
Africa	Djibouti	
New Entities	Implementing Partners	
Other	NA	
e-mail	Position	Additional e-mail
harbi.omarchidron@un.org		
shanti.karanjit@undp.org	CTA	
leone.magliocchettilombi@fao.org		
danon.gnezale@un.org		
manzi@un.org	UNRC	
guinardn@un.org	RCO Team leader	
OECD-DAC		

and Promote Economic Response

recovery

15-Oct-20

18

15-Apr-22

*households of Djibouti. The impact has been starker on the
of their purchasing capacity dramatically as the food prices
poor, people with disability (ies), refugees and people on the
and enhancement of their entrepreneurship and leadership
accelerate the process of increasing women's contribution to the
innovative and practical practices and mechanisms to empower*

Telephone

Skype

Title
<p>CN_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens).</p>

be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme

Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and how it applies a human rights-based approach and how is it based on the principle of “recover better together” d) if and how the theory of change reflects

CN_III. Catalytic impact and nexus Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector. Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.

CN_IV. Who will deliver this solution List what Recipient UN Organizations (no less than 2 per concept note) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point.

P_I. Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19 and its impact

P_V. Target population

particular, were badly affected. People were forced to stay-put inside their houses for approximately two months, until the technical and financial support from humanitarian and development partners undertook COVID-19 testing and contact tracing (as of end August) realized, Djibouti was successful in testing 6.73% of the total population within the span of about six months (1.1%). With these statistics, Djibouti is a country with second highest proportion of COVID-19 cases per million population on the global level.

Rapid economic growth in the recent years (from 6.7% GDP growth in 2017 to 8.4% in 2018) was aligned with ambitious goal of creating more than 200,000 jobs by 2035. Projection of attaining 9.7% GDP growth in 2021 is severely affected by the pandemic, and all exports and imports 90% of its food and is one of the highly food insecure countries in the region. Pre-existing conditions of food security have been far from satisfactory. Some 20.3% of the population is extremely poor whereas 35.3% are under widespread poverty. A major constraint is of poor soil quality. Only about 10% of the total land area of Djibouti is arable and fit for agriculture, and these limited arable lands are food-insecure and is highly vulnerable to such external shocks was made even more evident during the lockdown.

Unemployment rate in Djibouti stands at 47%. However, a considerable number of the “unemployed” population is engaged in the labor market is still limited, with 19% of women employed, compared to 81% for men. Women represent 25% of the 12,400 employed women and men is more accentuated in technical ministries[1].

Djibouti has a limited number of entrepreneurship support services, mostly present in Djibouti city. The country is slowly being supported by development partners, started providing entrepreneurship trainings, including for women. For example, in 2018, a partner: the Family (MFF) facilitated entrepreneurship training for youth leaders, including women. However, as existing laws do not support programs aimed at encouraging the participation of women in the formal economy exist. Women have fewer guarantees and women-owned enterprises are limited. On the other hand, the microfinance landscape in Djibouti is underdeveloped, although regulating this activity and the adoption of a national microfinance development strategy. About 60% of the people engaged in microfinance experienced more challenges in integrating into the formal market and are mainly present in the informal sector, where their employment is constructed and founded, among other things, on the traditional division of labor based on sex, and on gender more pronounced than among men, as well as the high rate of illiteracy affecting them, are important factors which limit their

together to scale up the successful practices with an added element of innovation. The proposed interventions are simple and economic upliftment. Moreover, the proposed project will result in better risk-informed population contributing actively to the Solidarity Pact and National Development Plan 2020-2024, and the UN Response Plan.

Approach:

Development in the past has either compromised environment and natural resources or did not consider environmental well-being as a programme (nexus of climate resilient practices, women-centric MSMEs and the mobilization of youth network and private whole-of-society approach for better and nimble rebuilding back better process of Djibouti. The proposed project activities will not only address the immediate and urgent needs on hand but also build the capacity- both technical as well as financial to sustain the project followed throughout the project:

The project is designed specifically for the economic empowerment and enhancement of the leadership skills and entrepreneurship. The project will identify the vulnerable groups among women, with a view to showcase the need for further disaggregation to target A well-being ranking will be developed based on the underlying multi-dimensional aspects contributing to added vulnerability. The in-kind support packages and technical know-how provided to “bail out” or establish women-led and women-owned MSMEs as an opportunity;

The project activities will be either the scaling up of the tried and tested technologies or piloting lesser known technologies. The project interventions will be women-centric and will look into the value-chain development for the agro-based and marine. The proposed activities will be mostly community based and will be designed such that the communities will be able to generate income. Youth networks and community leaders will be mobilized to identify the most vulnerable households, to establish the dispute resolution mechanisms to monitor the usefulness, appropriateness and replicability of the interventions.

Expected Results:

The lives of about 25,000 women in the rural and coastal areas of Djibouti depend on agro-pastoral and fishery products. The project will identify and promote technologies and practices that will increase women’s resilience and economic empowerment. An identified set of technologies

deeper poverty pockets. Furthermore, since the project is designed with capacity building and teaching new skills at its core

The project interventions will address three major development challenges of Djibouti - women empowerment, decent work and economic growth, and climate action. Interventions proposed - such as developing a repository of bankable business ideas of women-led climate resilient agro and food systems and products; fostering youth talent and optimizing use of technology to develop market for local products; providing financial literacy and insurance schemes and building partnerships between informal-formal private sector to grow the market for women-led MSMEs and informal businesses - have high potential to catalyse domestic private investments, increase local financial resources from development partners, especially IFIs and regional cooperation entities. In addition, the project interventions will reach rural communities and households, thus providing evidence-based pilots to mobilize resources from vertical funds such as the Green Climate Fund, development agencies as well as IFIs have given prioritized women empowerment and reducing inequalities, especially those through design thinking by putting many facets of inequalities at the core, and hence, through the tangible results, will be able to have a bigger impact.

Private sector in Djibouti, like in many other countries, have Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) element built into their core business ideas that have been showcased in the Challenge Awards. As part of the meaningful CSR, the successful and proven business ideas are an attractive proposition for these private sector actors. Some of the MSMEs being supported by the project will be service-based enterprises such as production of home-grown fresh vegetables or locally processed meat and dairy products, thereby having a positive impact on local produce and reducing the costs and risks associated with import of those products. One of the benefits for the private sector is that it helps them to make investment decisions. In this regard, this project can provide not just business ideas but also the information needed to make those decisions.

The UN system is supporting the government of Djibouti at empowering women in the rural and coastal areas through the harmonization of the actions led by different UN agencies, and leverage the results towards the SDGs.

These proposed interventions are both stimulated by the past and ongoing livelihood-related projects being implemented by the government, such as scaling up of the successful climate smart small scale agriculture practices; alternative livelihood options for women through service-based enterprises thereby contributing to the market access for the locally produced produce and products; on-the-ground domain of livestock feed and livestock asset restocking, experience include support the distribution thousands of animal health products.

experience of the participating UN Agencies – UNDP and FAO are highly relevant to the proposed project. In case of Djibouti, have informed the selection of catalytic project interventions. Each entity will bring its comparative advantage to the table and lead in the segment of work based on their expertise. For example, UNDP will lead the entrepreneurship and enterprise development components of those enterprises.

UNDP through its Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded climate change adaptation project has already piloted different interventions that has focused on enhancing the marine biodiversity, promoting blue economy and developing gender responsive alternative livelihoods. UNDP Family launched European Union funded project dedicated to women empowerment and employment generation which provides support to the project.

FAO has extensive experience of supporting small holder farmers and fishermen in enhancing their agriculture and fishery-based livelihoods of women and climate vulnerable communities. The interventions contributing to the green economy include smart agriculture and drought- and water-resistant varieties of crops and fodder production are especially important in the context of Djibouti. Such interventions add value to the proposed activities related to green economy.

The expertise and staff availability relevant to the proposed activities are highlighted in the section below:

FAO:

Inhouse Land and Water Officer

Inhouse Agriculture and Livestock experts

National consultant and community facilitators on agriculture, livestock, fishery, and food processing experts

Past experience of water-saving technologies dissemination

Past experience of smart-agriculture practices in rural areas, urban areas, and refugee settlements

Past experience of technical assistance and extension services creation

Past experience on smallholder and simplified hydroponics vegetable production in Djibouti

Past experience on sustainable intensification of fodder production in Djibouti

The focus of the proposed project is women, more specifically, women disaggregated by different underlying elements contributing to their vulnerability: climate exposure, refugees, age, and geographic location among others. The theory of change for this project is to develop specific options and mechanisms for women, especially those which belong to the minority groups and disadvantaged groups. The project targets women who are discriminated and are biased on social and economic attributes. The project intends to trigger paradigm shift by breaking stereotypes, discrimination and bias against women will be brought by demonstrating how combination of enabling factors such as access to market can empower the women and convert them from “financially non-contributing” members of an economy to active contributors. The project will have women at the core and are specifically designed to empower the women to make them capable for decision-making, financial literacy training to the aspiring women entrepreneurs and also mobilize the community-based women-user groups and mother groups. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the 1000 most vulnerable households who will receive technical as well as in-kind support. The indirect beneficiaries will benefit from the pilot intervention of establishing women owned MSMEs, and the 2000 households which will benefit from the economic development concept of the project. Through the trainings and capacity building interventions, the project will target to empower women in both urban as well as rural areas. The indirect beneficiaries of the project would be the households that would benefit from easier and more availability of fresh and cheaper locally produced vegetables, dairy products, meat and poultry thereby contributing to the economic growth, such as the remodeling and strengthening of women networks, not only will empower their financial capabilities and enhance their leadership skills.

The target groups of the project are:

- People living under extreme poverty and multi-dimensional poverty;
- People living in the coastal areas and drought and flood prone area;
- Refugees, migrants and other 'people on the move';
- People with disability (ies)

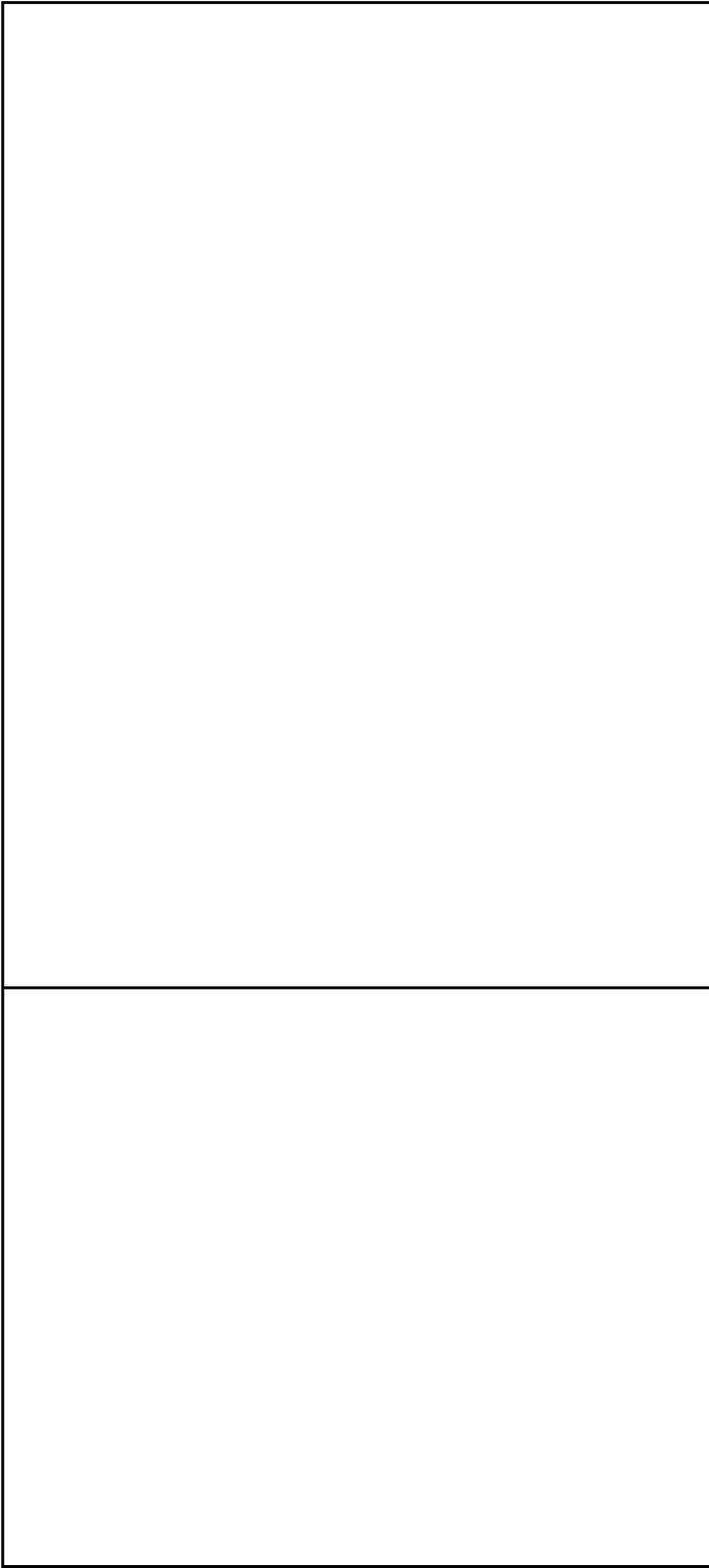
Women, girls and elderly will be highly prioritized groups as these will constitute a cross-cutting target group for each of the single elderly women, homeless, lactating and pregnant women from poor households, and women with mental disability with concentration in Dikhil, Obock, Arta and Djibouti ville. These areas are selected based on the population density, existing infrastructure constructed by past projects, climate risks and the presence of refugee camps and the camp for the in perspective as well.

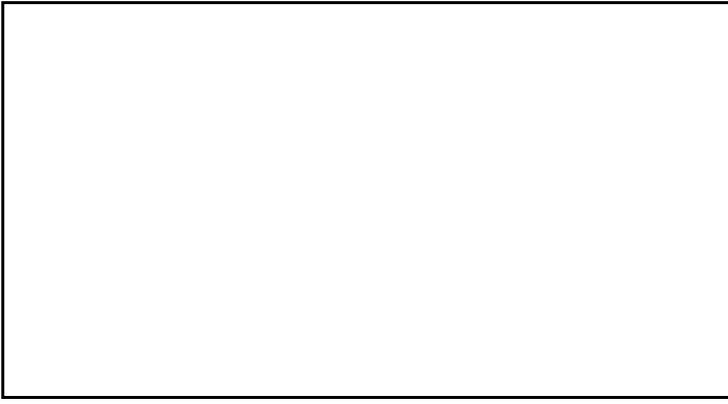
Comments

Reviewer 1. Score 19. This is a strong concept note, it is well thought out and addresses most of the criteria to qualify for the MPTF. However it is missing an explicit TOC. Not clear how the 1.2 million budget can cover the 1000 in kind relief and also reach 25,000 women farmers/fishers. There is clear division of labor, particularly encouraging is the building back better which integrates a sustainable development approach for the environment. The CN addresses in general terms with no specific targets for marginalized groups and does not define a geographical focus for the project.

Reviewer 2 score: 21. The Concept Note ticks most of the requirements in terms of project rationale and link to country's SERP. Since it builds on existing work, the narrative incorporates lessons learned and good practices. It also conveys the principle of building back better with climate-resiliency.







Target

Main Goals

Goal 1. End pov

TARGET_

1.5

Goal 5. Achieve

TARGET_

5.5

Goal 8. Promote

TARGET_

8.10

TARGET_

8.2

TARGET_

8.5

Description

erty in all its forms everywhere

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 1**Indicator**

of poor households receiving soci 2000

of women user groups and mothe 20

of local and regional collection, d 10

of women owned MSMEs establis 80

of women- and youth-led service- 10

Total Estimated % Budget allocated per target

20%

10%

10%

50%

10%

Outcomes	
Outcomes	Output
Outcome 1	
	Output1
Outcome 2	
	Outupt 2

Indicator Title	
Indicator Title	Description
Outcome indicator	
Output 1 indicator	# of households in all five regions provided with technical and other in-kind support (tools, production input, small equipment, raw material, kits, among others) to contain the COVID-19 triggered vulnerability and accelerate the relaunch of rural economic activities.
Output 2 indicator	# of women owned and women centric MSMEs established contributing to green and blue economy in coastal and rural areas
Output 2 indicator	# of women user groups and mother groups built to manage a community-based agriculture resource center
Output 2 indicator	# of local and regional collection, distribution and sales centers established for locally produced, grown, processed or manufactured products
Output 2 indicator	# women- and youth-led service-oriented businesses to link production and processing-based enterprise to the consumers

Description
The relaunch of rural economic activities is accelerated in the five regions of the c
Technical and in-kind support is provided to identified beneficiaries
The creation of new economic opportunities, women owned and women centric I
Services for the creation of wome owned and/or women centric MSMEs, mothers ;

Manage Indicators	
Baseline Value	Max Value
0	2000
0	80
0	20
0	10
0	10

country

MSMEs is supported
group associations, and community based centers are provided

Outcomes	Outputs
outcome 1	
outcome 1	output 1
outcome 2	output 1
outcome 2	output 2
outcome 2	output 3
outcome 2	output 4

Risk Management			
Event	Category	Level	Likelihood
Occurrence of Second Wave of COVID pandemic	Social and Environmental	High Medium	Moderate
Inadequate supply of required farming tools, seeds, machinery and supplies	Operational	Low	Likely
Scarcity of water for agro-pastoral enterprises in coastal and rural areas	Social and Environmental	High Medium	Likely

Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Intermediate	The immediate response will be carried out immediately after the project will be approved utilizing UNDP and FAO's existing technical expertise. The activities will not	UNDP and FAO
Minor	Assess the type, quantity and time when different farming tools, seeds, machinery and supplies would be needed at the onset of the project implementation so that	UNDP and FAO
Extensive	November – January is a rainy season in Djibouti. Water collection systems will be put in place to harvest rainwater as a more sustainable risk mitigation	UNDP and FAO

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year
1. Staff and other personnel	2020/22
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020/22
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020/22
4. Contractual services	2020/22
5. Travel	2020/22
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020/22
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020/22
Sub Total Programme Costs	
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%	2020/22
Total	

Description	Agency 1 UNDP	Agency 2 FAO	Agency 3 (Name)
technical staff, technical support, international	60,000	60,000	
Productive inputs, including food processing a	100,000	220,000	
contribution to assurance and maintenance of	30,000	30,000	
services for the implementation (construction)	150,000	26,000	
International travel of experts, and in the coun	20,000	25,000	
Some activities are run in partnerships with/or t	85,000	35,000	
Costs related to project implementation , incl	45,395	48,184	
	490,395	444,184	
	34,328	31,093	
	524,723	475,277	

Agency 4 (Name)	Total USD
	120,000
	320,000
	60,000
	176,000
	45,000
	120,000
	93,579
	934,579
	65,421
	1,000,000

Checks

Total USD
120,000
320,000
60,000
176,000
45,000
120,000
93,579
934,579
65,421
1,000,000

APPLICANTS WILL BE ASKED TO UPLOAD THIS EXCEL SHEET AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS THEY NEED TO.