

**Joint SDG Fund**  
 Template for the Joint Programme Annual Progress Report  
**SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1**

## Cover page

**Reporting period: 20<sup>th</sup> October 2020 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020**

**Country: Djibouti**

**Joint Programme (JP) title: Integrated Financing for SDGs Acceleration and Resilience in Djibouti**

**Short title: SDGs Financing framework**

**Start date (month/year): 20<sup>th</sup> October 2020**

**End date (month/year): 20<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

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**Government Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry**

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**List of PUNOs: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP**

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**Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): USD 944,440**

**Overall budget (with co-funding): USD 957,440.00**

**Annual Financial Delivery Rate: 50.8%**

$$- \text{Annual Delivery Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Expenditures PUNO 1+ Expenditures PUNO 2...}}{\text{Total transferred funds Jan 2020 to December 2020}};$$

**Rate of Committed Funding : 1,6%**

$$- \text{Committed Funding Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Committed money PUNO 1+ Committed money PUNO 2...}}{\text{Total transferred funds Jan 2020 to December 2020}}$$

	Expenditures January 2020 - December 2020	Committed resources January 2020- December 2020	Transferred Funds January 2020- December 2020	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate(%)
PUNO 1	239799,23	8000	471940	0,508113807	0,016951307
PUNO 2					
PUNO 3					
PUNO 4					
PUNO 5					

**Short description of the Joint Programme** (max 1 paragraph):

Based on the on-going process to mainstream SDG acceleration in the National Development Plan (NDP), including in response to the Covid-19 outbreak, the initiative proposes to cost social sector priorities for acceleration and will analyze fiscal space within the public sector budget for financing the priority SDGs, analyze the financing gap and public finance management practices with a view to improving efficiencies, quality of spending as well as the development and implementation of an integrated SDG financing strategy. The joint programme will help Djibouti establish, develop and maintain new financing systems and mechanisms to attract domestic and international investors for the achievement of the NDP, respond to development challenges highlighted by Covid-19 and accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

**Executive summary**

Djibouti has experienced stable economic growth in recent years as a result of achievements in macroeconomic adjustment effort. However, the steady economic upturn has been disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic since the first case was identified in March 2020. The Government of Djibouti launched in April 2020 the National Solidarity Pact (NDP) indicating emergency measures across the health, social and economic sectors immediately after the first Covid-19 case was found. The pandemic has decelerated the formulation process of the new National Development Plan (NDP), namely "Djibouti ICI" focusing on Inclusion, Connectivity, and Institutions, which is being elaborated with the UN. Prior to the pandemic, the NDP mainly highlighted stable and sustainable economic growth, but the pandemic has become an important milestone for Djibouti recognize the values of financial assessment, risk mitigation measures, disaster preparedness and additional financing for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Amidst the pandemic, social disparities, inequality and imbalanced resource allocation within public institutions have become more visible, something which made the country realize investing in SDGs, specifically green, blue, and circular economy, strengthening social protection and creating new financial instruments increasingly important to address the societal issues that Djibouti is faced and to achieve SDGs.

To accelerate to formulate the SDG-sensitive NDP, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP further advocated and supported the Government in integrating the SDGs in the national plan and establishing effective budgetary systems within the framework of NDP for the SDGs acceleration. The NDP formulation process was consultative and involved national stakeholders and private sector representatives. The NDP was organized in synchronization with the 2030 Agenda representing three pillars, Inclusion "leaving no one behind", Institution "enforcing sustainability, and Connectivity "promoting partnership". Currently, the technical teams are in the process of costing of the NDP. This costing process will shape the overall estimates of the INFF. The INFF will act as a new financial methodology to mobilize financing for the achievement of SDGs. the UN agencies proposed the instrument to the Government on the basis of regional best practices, including peers Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and INFF models. As part of INFF, the three UN agencies are planned to develop the SDG investor maps as the tool of choice to track and mobilize private sector investment for sustainable development. Aside from the investor maps, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP have been advancing the discussion with the Government to establish the National Climate Fund (NCF), costing climate related projects. The potential area is water resource management. NCF is a critical financing tool to ensure SDGs acceleration and de-risking of private sector investment.

**Upcoming steps:**

- Stakeholders engagement on analysis of the SDGs financing gaps strengths and weaknesses;
- Plan and assess the need for collaboration for maximization of resource mobilization;
- Explore possible alternative means and potential areas of resource mobilization other than traditional ODA, private sector focus;
- Identify challenges, opportunities, and legal implications of alternative means of resource mobilization;
- Develop an integrated financial framework for SDG financing and financing of the NDP Djibouti ICI.
- Promote a multistakeholders national dialogue forum;
- Establish an SDG investment & match-making forum between public and private sectors;
- Identify of financing solutions for social SDGs.

## A. Annual Progress (MAXIMUM 7 PAGES)

### A.1 The overview of progress and challenges

#### A.1.1. Overall self-assessment

Provide a self-assessment on the overall JP progress in the last year.

- Above expectations (expected annual results fully achieved and additional progress made)
- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Overall activities have been implemented as planned since the transfer of the first allotment in October 2020. The successful implementation of the SDG Financing Framework hinges on the drafting, mainstreaming of the SDGs, and finalization of the new 5-year NDP, which commenced in 2020 with the undertaking of the Covid-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA). The UNCT has successfully supported the NDP formulation forward. In responding to the Covid-19, The UNCT conducted the SEIA with various national counterparts, notably MASS, Ministry of Women and Family, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Communications and National Institute of Statistics. All assessment results will be reflected in the NDP. In the meantime, UNDP Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development (IICPSD) will develop investor maps to identify in which areas private finance can contribute to crisis recovery and development by using an investor-friendly language, concrete solutions and insights of the public and private sectors. This mapping exercise will take place in the first quarter of 2021.

#### A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

The joint programme has made significant progress as of December 2020. The three UN agencies have closely coordinated with other UN organization and their respective national counterparts, including MEFI, MASS, Ministry of Commerce, and among others through SEIA, costing the SDG financing strategy and the whole process of developing the NDP. UNDP leads the investor mapping exercise with IICPSD to identify private investors who are interested in Djibouti's market. Also, the UN organizations conducted the SEIA regarding the specific impacts of Covid-19. These assessment results can be utilized to mobilize SDG financing. The joint programme also includes capacity development exercises to national counterparts on how to accurately and efficiently assess the impact of Covid-19 and forthcoming disasters and crises. During the reporting period, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP have organized meetings to ensure progresses of the joint programme and will hold cross-agency meetings every month to update from the first quarter of 2021. The cross-agency meeting was supposed to take place from the beginning of the programme, but the three main UN agencies for the programme were coordinating with each other to kick-start the project from October to December 2020. UNDP has mobilized financial resources from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to tap into SDG financing through the investment in macro-financing for local MSMEs. The funds will be used to leverage micro-financing projects with CPEC (the credit union savings and loan) Djibouti and capacity development for private financial institutions to package financial services for MSMEs.

#### A.1.3. Changes

Was the JP document modified in the past year?

- Yes
- No

#### A.1.4. Challenges

Did the JP face any major challenges in the past year?

- Yes
- No

With the global pandemic effect on the business process, most UN agencies encountered delays in programme implementation. One of the major challenges encountered is data collection for the SEIA. A number of public institutions, UN agencies, and inter-governmental organizations required statistics and data on Covid-19 affected populations, especially vulnerable ones such as informal business owners, women, elderly, and children. Aside from the delays in programme implementation, another major challenge is that the social protection costing analysis which will be conducted by WFP was already completed by ILO and MASS. The analysis is yet to be approved by MASS, therefore, ILO is not able to share with the UNCT at this stage. As one of the programme activities, the costing analysis needs to be shared with relevant stakeholders as soon as it is available.

#### [A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment](#)

The JP has become a catalytic initiative to leverage SDG financing to respond to Covid-19 in line with the National Solidarity Pact. Djibouti requires more financial and in-kind resources in support of Covid-19 affected populations and the UN acknowledges the importance of SDG financing to enable Djibouti to mitigate the impact and recover from the economic downturn due to the pandemic. The JP has assisted the Government to explore financing opportunities and mobilize more resources to achieve the SDGs. Also, the JP contains the component that the UN leads SDG budgeting and costing exercise so that the Government secure budgets for projects to achieve SDGs. Also, the JP enabled the Government to integrate the SEIA results in the NDP and learn how to develop disaster/crisis risk reduction plans and measures. The Government reflected the results of SEIA in the SERP, which is directly linked to the NDP, to strengthen social protection measures and achieve sustainable economic growth by making use of private investments.

## **A.2 Update on priority issues**

### [A.2.1. Progress on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks](#)

<b>Implementation stages</b>	<b>Planned (0%)</b>	<b>Emerging (1-49% progress)</b>	<b>Advancing (50-99% progress)</b>	<b>Complete (100% progress)</b>	<b>Previously completed</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>	<b>Comments/ Notes</b>
<b>1. Inception phase</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
<b>2. Assessment &amp; diagnostics</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
<b>3. Financing strategy</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
<b>4. Monitoring &amp; review</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
<b>5. Governance &amp; coordination</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

UNDP as the leading UN agency of the JP, in collaboration with MEFI and the UN, established a national technical secretariat to coordinate the NDP process and the INFF taskforce. This was established and endorsed at the level of the council of Ministers. UNDP presented various financial information to MEFI on the SDG financing framework and private sector investment, so that MEFI could facilitate mobilizing more resources from diverse financial windows. As one of examples is the SDG investor map which was recently endorsed by the Government. Aside from the investor map, UNDP, currently, is in the process of preparing diagnoses that assesses financial statements for development, and coordinating with public and private partners to advance the INFF formulation. In addition, WFP has commenced a discussion with MASS to cost the social protection pillar as an accelerator to the SDGs that contains the INFF and accelerate the integration of SDGs in the NDP. UNICEF will engage in establishing the full-fledged platforms where all stakeholders exchange financing information and organizing forums in which the public and private sectors can be matched up for creating new financing opportunities.

### [A.2.2. Thematic focus](#)

- |   |  |                                       |                                     |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting | <input type="checkbox"/> Social protection       | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Health & nutrition      | <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children & youth         | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change & nature | <input type="checkbox"/> Blue economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |

**A.2.3. Gender marker**

Did your Joint Programme feature Gender Results in the past year at the outcome or output level?

- Yes  
 No

Briefly explain:

The joint programme is currently at the macro analysis level once the program detailed analysis and the INFF framework is developed gender-disaggregated impact analysis will be availed. Nonetheless to the input on the NDP formulation, the Covid-19 impact assessment on women in informal sector and MSMEs was conducted and the data collected informed the recovery plan focus.

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): 2

Gender marker 2 indicates that the project applies from 30% to 70% of gender-sensitive approaches and budget allocation. This joint programme integrates over 50% of gender-sensitive project components, including gender-sensitive SEIA, gender budgeting, and gender mainstreaming in the NDP development process. While conducting SEIA, UNDP targeted more women-headed MSMEs and households and identified necessary support measures for women, and root causes on why women-headed MSMEs were affected by Covid-19. Furthermore, the three UN agencies consciously selected female national counterparts and advocated for the inclusion. The UN has gotten the Ministry of Women and Family involved in the NDP development process due to their key role for the economic growth. The rate of female members in the process is over 50% so that NDP reflects women’s voices and applies gender-sensitive financial management in the public and private sector.

**A.2.4. Vulnerable groups**

Will the JP directly impact marginalized and/or vulnerable groups through a dedicated outcome or output?

- Yes  
 No

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Outcome	Dedicated Output	Status (planned/in progress/complete)
Women and girls	Over 50% of national counterparts are composed by women.	Involve over 100 female members from the government, private sector and CSOs in the NDP formulation process.	The Government selected over 100 female members for the NDP formulation.
Children	Policies for children are integrated in the NDP	UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, integrates inclusive financial management	In process of mainstreaming the inclusive financial management for children.

		policies for children.	
Youth	Policies for youth are integrated in the NDP	UNDP, in collaboration with the Government, integrates inclusive financial management for youth.	In process of mainstreaming including the inclusive financial management for youth.
Persons with disabilities	Policies for PwDs are integrated in the NDP	UNDP, in collaboration with the Government, integrate inclusive financial management for the vulnerable including PwDs.	In process of mainstreaming including the inclusive financial management for PwDs.
Older persons	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indigenous peoples	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Migrants	Migrants sensitive social protection policies are integrated in the NDP and costs for addressing migrants around issues are secured.	WFP conducts the analysis of the social protection costing and assists MASS with ILO and IOM to develop migrants sensitive social protection policies.	In process of analysis and development of policies.
Refugees & asylum seekers	Policies for refugees are integrated in the NDP	UNDP, in collaboration with the Government and UNHCR, integrate inclusive financial management for the vulnerable including refugees.	In process of including the inclusive financial management for refugees.
Internally displaced persons	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stateless persons	N/A	N/A	N/A

Persons deprived of their liberty	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peasants and rural workers	N/A	N/A	N/A
Human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...)	N/A	N/A	N/A
LGBTI persons (sexual orientation and gender identity)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons with albinism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances	N/A	N/A	N/A
Victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...)	N/A	N/A	N/A

#### A.2.5. Learning and sharing

##### UNDP:

- Integrating SERP in the NDP requires thorough coordination with diverse counterparts, including relevant ministries, financial institutions, inter-governmental organizations, and UNCT;
- SEIA is part of the NDP formulation process, but as mentioned earlier, several organizations required data on affected populations. Therefore, quality data collection and saving systems are necessary to prepare for forthcoming crises;
- UNDP has diversified counterparts in developing the NDP by partnering with IICPSD and IsDB. The Covid-19 pandemic has been the catalyst of connecting relevant actors and maximizing the impact of the joint programme;

##### UNICEF:

- UNICEF started discussing with national counterparts, particularly the Ministry of Education and the national university, to generate SDG investment intelligence that promotes sustainable and social-oriented investment opportunities. UNICEF and the national counterparts will narrow down potential areas that could tap into human capital to grow the economy and attract private investors. UNICEF has initiated discussions with the Ministry of Women and Family that would result in the development of an investment case for Early Childhood Development to ensure its integration in the national planning and financing framework and to ensure sustainable flows of domestic (public and private) resources to this sector in general and to the operations and policy implementation of the Ministry. UNICEF conducted a bottleneck analysis and a costed plan with the Department of Rural Water to address the problems of access and availability and to propose public-private financing solutions within the framework of acceleration of SDG 6 within the NDP.

##### WFP:

- WFP also commenced a discussion with national counterparts, in particular, MASS which is responsible for social protection in Djibouti. During the discussion, the UN organization and MASS aired their opinions on how to cost the NDP and discover financial solutions to address major societal issues, such as malnutrition among refugee children and women, through the SDG financing strategy.

### **A.3 Update on events and partnerships**

#### A.3.1. Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The UN plans to organize the launch event at the same time as the SDG investor maps process launch event as this is the main tool for private sector mobilization to the INFF, which is in the first quarter of 2021.
Annual donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Partners' event **	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNDP and MEFI joined the meeting together to discuss with IICPSD to mobilize private investments in November 2020.</li> <li>- UNDP, MEFI, and Central Bank organized the Financial Inclusion validation meeting was held on February 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to increase financial access for MSMEs to recover from the impact of Covid-19 and grow the economy sustainably.</li> </ul>
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#### A.3.2. Partnerships

Did your Joint Programme facilitate engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)?

- Yes  
 No

- UNDP, in collaboration with the UN, strengthen partnerships with parliamentarians, especially from MEFI, bilateral partners such as the USA, France, China, and more, the Central Bank, Islamic banks, private banks, and private companies on various occasions such as the financial inclusion national strategy validation meeting that took place on February 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021;
- UNDP, in collaboration with MEFI and UN, has developed solid partnerships with IsDB and IICPSD to mobilize private investments. The first high-level meeting took place in Istanbul, Turkey in October 2020. The Minister of Economy and Finance, the Resident Representative of UNDP Djibouti and the Director of IICPSD discussed the situation of Islamic Finance and how to mobilize the financial sources for Djibouti at a roundtable. As a next step, IICPSD will conduct an Investor Mapping Exercise to identify bankable sectors and potential investors for the sectors;

#### A.3.3. Additional financing

- Yes  
 No

Source of funding	Yes	No	Co-funding or Co-financing?	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Co-funding	USA, IsDB	\$2.9 Million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- USAID funded \$2.5 Mil MSME support and value chain development</li> <li>- IsDB funded \$400,000 the micro-credit project for MSMEs.</li> </ul>
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Co-funding	RFF	\$1.5 Million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RFF funded \$1.5 Mil economic recovery</li> </ul>
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

#### A.4 Strategic communications

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

- Yes  
 No

The strategic communication plan to ensure the visibility of the JP is currently being elaborated with the PUNOs and will be validated in due course. UNDP, in collaboration with the UNCT, will finalize drafting the communication plan in February 2021 and share the final version until the beginning of March 2021. The validation meeting will take place and the final version will be rolled out in March 2021.

- The new NDP launch, including the SDG financing and national investment strategies;
- Highlighting the multi-stakeholder national dialogue platform;
- Highlighting networking and matchmaking forums between the public and private sector.

## **B. Annual Results (MAXIMUM 3 PAGES)**

### **B.1. SDG acceleration**

*List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused in 2020.*

SDG:1

SDG:16

SDG:17

The three UN agencies, in collaboration with other UN agencies, have worked together to support the formulation of the NDP that aims to create an inclusive society achieving sustainable development. The joint programme aims at supporting Djibouti in establishing robust financial strategies and mobilizing private investments through SDG financing. One of the NDP's main objectives is that Djibouti alleviates poverty and include all citizens to achieve sustainable economic growth. Through the formulation process of NDP, the joint programme provided the required technical expertise and resources to conduct the SEIA, creating the SERP, integrating those results into the NDP, which is directly linked to poverty reduction. Furthermore, the joint programme has played a catalytic role in connecting relevant stakeholders to work together to formulate the NDP, recover from the impact of the Covid-19 and propose the financial strategy.

The three UN agencies' effort has taken SDG 1 forward, which specifically promotes development-oriented policies that support productive activities, job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. Although not all these ambitious goals have been achieved, the three agencies have set the scenes as forms of the multi-stakeholder platform and match-making forums, to create inclusive societies in Djibouti. Lastly, as mentioned in other sections, UNDP has strengthened partnerships with key partners, including IICPSD, IsDB and diverse national counterparts. These progresses were planned in line with the Theory of Change, and they have accelerated the SDG implementation.

### **B.2. Contribution to Fund's global results**

The joint programme didn't set a target for the global outcome and output in the submission of the project document. Hence, the Outcome and output are stipulated in Annex 1-1 and Annex 1-2.

N/A

### **B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes**

Achievement of outputs:

Due to the collective effort made by the UNCT, the significant numbers of outputs have been implemented and advanced for a short period of time. UNDP has agreed with IICPSD to start the Investor Mapping Exercise in the 1st quarter of 2021. The concept note of the investor map has been drafted and UNDP and IICPSD will sign

an agreement to carry out the mapping exercise (Output 1.1). UNDP has drafted a strategic INFF planning tool and currently under discussion with the MEFI, on feasibility and timeframe (Output 1.2). UNDP, in collaboration with MEFI, included outcome-based incentives, private sector development, the financial measurement for the vulnerable through SEIA (Output 1.4). During the surveys being conducted, UNDP applied Kobo, which is a digital survey tool that efficiently collects data. This new system has contributed to enhancing data collection systems in Djibouti. In the draft NDP, UNDP also included the disaster risk management agenda, including public financial management to mitigate risks of disasters (Output 2.1). UNDP also suggested to the Government strengthening the governance mechanisms that align policies and annual budgets to NDP (Output 2.3).

In addition, UNDP has supported the Government in enhancing legal and policy frameworks to attract more private investments while formulating the NDP (Output 3.1). With IICPSD, UNDP will help in developing new financing instruments to materialize sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The UN and the Government have been seeking to create financing instruments that are suitable in Djibouti's contexts. (Output 3.6). To establish enabling environment in which relevant stakeholders find innovative financial solution, UNICEF has started discussing with national counterparts, especially the Ministry of Education, establishing a working group with national and international academic institutions to identify sustainable investment opportunities and generate SDG Investment Intelligence (Output 3.3). In addition, the UN agency initiated the establishment of a multi-stakeholder national dialogue platform and networking/match-making forums between the public and private sectors (Output 1.3 and 3.4). WFP also commenced a conversation with MASS about costing the social component, which is one of major parts of the NDP and possibilities of financing solutions through the SDG financing strategy Output 2.2).

- Achievement of outcomes

Outcome 1: An SDG financing strategy and its core institutional components are developed and implemented. As for the progress of outcome 1, the UN strived to develop the SDG financing strategy as part of NDP, and currently in the process of developing the core institutional components to be included in NDP.

Outcome 2: Planning and finance policy functions, processes, and systems are integrated. Planning and financing policy functions, processes, and systems are being implemented output by output. As explained in the above section, outputs 2.1 and 2.2 are under discussions with multiple national counterparts to concretize activities. The governance mechanisms that align with NDP and budget SDGs and national investment strategy are being developed and strengthened in the second quarter of 2021. (output 2.3 and 2.4)

Outcome 3: Private – domestic and international – resources are mobilized to respond to the NDP. UNDP has already mobilized resources to strengthen the joint programme and NDP to achieve SDGs from IsDB, USAID, and RFF. The three UN agencies will find financing concrete solutions with the Government to mobilize more resources to accelerate the process towards the achievement of SDGs.

#### **B.4. Strategic Documents**

Did the JP produce strategic documents in the last year (policy, strategies, analyses/assessments, methodological documents, and other relevant documents)?

- Yes  
 No

**Draft National Development Plan 2020-2024, Djibouti ICI:** as mentioned a number of times in the above sections, NDP is a significant roadmap in developing Djibouti and the plan will be implemented from 2020 to 2024. The NDP is not a mere national development plan, rather a milestone in achieving national development and SDGs by partnering with various partners with whom the Government has never worked. MEFI as the government focal point of the Government and the UN has been contributing to the formulation of NDP together and will finalize it in February 2021.

- **Socio-economic Response Strategy to Covid-19 (SEIA report):** The report consolidates the results of the SEIA surveys (MSME and household) and presents the Government's SERP to Covid-19.
- **Covid-19 socio-economic impact assessment to MSMEs, focusing on informal businesses:** The survey report presents the impact of Covid-19 affected MSMEs, including 8,000 informal and 1,000 formal businesses. The survey results show how Covid-19 financially has affected local businesses and what support they need.

## C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation (MAXIMUM 2 PAGES)

### C.1 Upcoming activities

#### Outcome 1:

Output 1.1.2 indicator: A roadmap developed and suggested to the national counterparts

Output 1.2.1 indicator: Recommendations from the INFF oversight committee and technical leadership are incorporated in the DFA proposal

Output 1.3.2 indicator: Dialogues on financing, planning, allocation, M&E takes place and promote transparency

Output 1.4.3 indicator: Strengthen parliamentary scrutiny over financial systems

#### Outcome 2:

Output 2.2.1 indicator: The NDPs are costed

Output 2.2.2 indicator: financing solutions are suggested to accelerate SDG implementation in line with the NDP financing strategy

Output 2.3.2 indicator: Effective budgeting and its execution systems are established and utilized

Output 2.4.1 indicator: Resource mobilization strategies from public and private sectors are developed

#### Outcome 3:

Output 3.3.1 indicator: Investment opportunities are identified through mapping and consultations with think-tanks

Output 3.6.1 indicator: New financial instruments are developed

Output 3.7.2 indicator: Incentive mechanisms are established

The UN will continue supporting the formulation of NDP with the Government and the final version will be launched by the Government in the first quarter of 2021. The NDP will contain a financial roadmap, recommendations from INFF and SDGs' financial strategy to solicit further domestic and international private investments. While developing the NDP, the UN agencies in Djibouti will provide capacity development opportunities in strengthening parliamentary scrutiny over financial systems and implementation of the NDP.

Each UN agency plays an integral part in developing new financial models to mobilize private investments for the achievement of SDGs. For example, WFP will reach concrete solutions to cost the NDP by breaking down how the Government's budget can be used for the NDP formulation and implementation. UNICEF will also continue collaborating with the Ministry of Education and the national university to generate the SDG Investment Intelligence and find sustainable financial investment opportunities. In addition, UNICEF will launch a multi-stakeholder national dialogue platform where diverse stakeholders can discuss to improve the NDP and accelerate SDG achievement. These efforts and enhanced coordination mechanisms as One UN have expedited the NDP formulation process and have taken the 2030 Agenda forward.

### **C.2. Expected changes**

By now, the three UN agencies implement the joint programme as planned and the Government also agreed to the original work plan. Therefore, no modifications are expected.

### **C.3. Risks and mitigation measures**

Are there any changes made/expected to be made to the Risk Matrix?

- Yes  
 No

N/A

## Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

### 1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement ( Update table below )

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope (for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means)	40%	40%	60%
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale (for the same multi-sectoral solution.)	40%	40%	60%

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Update table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	List of strategies/ frameworks developed
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	40%	30%	60%	NDP, SDG financing strategy, INFF
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners	10	5	10	MEFI, Ministry of Women and Family, Ministry of Commerce, MASS and IsDB
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	3	3	3	Regular donor meetings, national counterpart meetings, UNCT meetings

## 2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

- Provide data for aggregation at the global level of the Joint SDG Fund.

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

- Yes, considerably contributed  
 Yes, contributed  
 No

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme requires thorough coordination with diverse counterparts, which strengthened communications between the three UN agencies and generated bonds toward the same goal.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

- Yes,  
 No  
 N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: There are other joint programmes across UN agencies, but all the joint programmes' transaction costs are minimal, so there is no large difference between the Joint Programme and other ones.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: Developing the NDP and financial frameworks to mobilize private investments for SDG achievement is one of the significant UNCT goals. Therefore, the Joint Programme was aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020.

## 3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

- Present annual JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
<b>Outcome 1: An SDG Financing Strategy and its core institutional components are developed and implemented</b>						
Outcome 1 indicator	None					
Output 1.1: Undertake a Development Finance Assessment to identify the status quo and prospects of the financing flows opportunities and suggest a roadmap of key financing solutions to be taken forward.						
Output 1.1.1 indicator: An assessment conducted, and current status identified	None	1	1	N/A	0	UNDP
Output 1.1.2 indicator: A roadmap developed and suggested to the national counterparts	None	Use assessment results	Being used	N/A	Continually used	UNDP

Output 1.2: Consolidate an INFF oversight committee that would provide the political executive mandate, but also the technical leadership of the recommendations of the DFA proposal for an INFF						
Output 1.2.1 indicator: Recommendations from the INFF oversight committee and technical leadership are incorporated in the DFA proposal	None	Discuss with key counterparts to collect recommendations	In process	The INFF oversight committee is still discussing what recommendations should be incorporated	Recommendations from the committee are incorporated in the DFA proposal	UNDP
Output 1.3: Establish a multi-stakeholder national dialogue platform – whole of society approach – that facilitates dialogue and participation around financing from planning to allocation, to execution, to monitor and oversight. All of which to promote transparency and enhance accountability						
Output 1.3.1 indicator: A multi-stakeholder national dialogue platform is established	None	1	30%	UNICEF and national counterparts are in the process of selecting participating stakeholders	The platform will be established	UNICEF
Output 1.3.2 indicator: Dialogues on financing, planning, allocation, M&E take place and promote transparency	None	Dialogues take place at least 2 times	30%	UNICEF is coordinating to organize meetings with its national counterparts	Dialogues will take place two times and minutes will be taken	UNICEF
Output 1.4: Finance for results is effectively managed (aligning development outcomes with public finance, generating outcome-based incentives for private investment, more effectively targeting vulnerable or excluded populations (social protection schemes from blended finance instruments); strengthening parliamentary scrutiny over finance; enhancing data collection systems						
Output 1.4.1 indicator: A financing management system is established and determine how to manage financing	None	A financing management system is established	Established	N/A	N/A	UNDP
Output 1.4.2 indicator: Align the development outcomes in the system	None	Constantly aligning development outcomes through relevant projects	Results were aligned in the daft NDP	N/A	N/A	UNDP
Output 1.4.3 indicator: Strengthen parliamentary scrutiny over finance	None	Discuss with relevant national counterparts on how to develop the scrutiny system	In process	UNDP just started a discussion with MEFI to strengthen parliamentary scrutiny over finance	The parliamentary scrutiny is strengthened	UNDP
Output 1.4.4 indicator: enhance data collection systems	None	Establish data collection systems and use them through	Established	N/A	N/A	UNDP

		consultations with experts				
<b>Outcome 2: Planning and finance policy functions, processes and systems are integrated</b>						
Output 2.1: The National DRM agenda and its key pillars, including Its PFM, are all aligned to respond to the NDP (Green economy, Blue Economy and Circular Economy agenda)						
Output 2.1.1 indicator: National DRM agenda and its key pillars are aligned in relevant financing schemes	None	1	1	N/A	N/A	UNDP
Output 2.2: The national development plans are costed, and suggested financing solutions are proposed through the SDG financing strategy that serves as the NDP financing strategy						
Output 2.2.1 indicator: The NDPs are costed	None	1	30%	WFP is still discussing costing NDP with MASS. The process has delayed due to other events organized by MASS	The NDP will be costed	WFP
Output 2.2.2 indicator: financing solutions are suggested to accelerate SDG implementation in line with the NDP financing strategy	None	Consultations with relevant partners take place at least 3 times to propose solutions	30%	WFP and MASS are still in a process to find financing solutions. The two parties will consult with experts.	Consultations will be undertaken three times	WFP
Output 2.3: The governance mechanisms that align policies and annual budgets to the national development plan are strengthened (this work implies building effective budgeting, budget execution systems)						
Output 2.3.1 indicator: Assess governance mechanisms and identify what mechanisms should be strengthened	None	Surveys conducted: 1	1	N/A	N/A	UNDP
Output 2.3.2 indicator: Effective budgeting and its execution systems are established and utilized	None	Establish new budgeting and execution systems through consultations with relevant partners	In process	The budgeting exercise will be taking place once NDP is finalized	A new budgeting and execution systems are established	UNDP
Output 2.4: National strategies for mobilizing the public and private resources and aligning the national investment strategies and plans with the NDP are developed to directly realize its targets and objectives						
Output 2.4.1 indicator: Resource mobilization strategies from public and private sectors are developed	None	1	30%	This activity has delayed due to the Covid-19 response	1	UNICEF

Output 2.4.2 indicator: National investment strategies and plans are developed	None	1	30%	This activity has delayed due to the Covid-19 response	1	UNICEF
<b>Outcome 3: Private - domestic and international - resources are mobilized to respond to the NDP</b>						
Outcome 3 indicator	None					
Output 3.1: Legal and policy framework leading to attract sustainable, inclusive private investment (i.e. streamlining procedures and public services for investors) is improved						
Output 3.1.1 indicator: Assess the current national legal and policy framework how comprehensive to private sector	None	1: Conduct assessments and use the results to analyze the framework	40%	IICPSD is conducting an investor mapping exercise in Q1 of 2021 and this activity will be undertaken during the exercise	1	UNDP
Output 3.1.2 indicator: Revise the framework and ask relevant private partners if it is attractive	None	Revise the framework	Not yet started	IICPSD is conducting an investor mapping exercise in Q1 of 2021 and this activity will be undertaken during the exercise		UNDP
Output 3.2: Technical and process-related capacities of key actors from public, but also from private side, are strengthened (skills to manage the new financing Instruments)						
Output 3.2.1 indicator: capacities of relevant partners are developed	None	Conduct training sessions to relevant counterparts	Not yet started	This training will be held when the NDP is finalized	The training will be finished	UNDP
Output 3.3: SDG Investment intelligence is generated - Identification of Sustainable and Social oriented Investment Opportunity areas from the NDP (society approaches should be considered here, tapping into resources from think-tanks and key national universities)						
Output 3.3.1 indicator: Investment opportunities are identified through mapping and consultations with think-tanks	None	Conduct mapping surveys of investment opportunities with relevant partners	40%	This activity has delayed due to the Covid-19 response	Mapping surveys will be completed	UNICEF
Output 3.4: Regular networking and match-making forums that lead to public and private collaboration under the targeted goals and metrics of the NDP are organized						
Output 3.4.1 indicator: Networking and match-making events and forums take place regularly	None	Events or forums are organized at least 3 times	30%	This activity has delayed due to the Covid-19 response	Networking forums will be organized 3 times	UNICEF
Output 3.4.2 indicator: Synergies to achieve SDGs are yielded	None	Matched partners discuss to concretize SDG	30%	This activity has delayed due to the Covid-19 response	Partners are matched and discuss how to	UNICEF

		acceleration initiatives			make concrete SDG related projects	
Output 3.5: Inter-institutional coordination mechanism to generate internal sectoral inter-ministerial coherence (including through current PPPs) is established						
Output 3.5.1 indicator: Inter-institutional coordination mechanism to generate internal sectoral inter-ministerial coherence (including through current PPPs) is established	None	The coordination mechanism is established: 1	1	N/A	N/A	UNDP
Output 3.6: New financing instruments to respond to key SDG oriented goals (SDG, green, orange, blue bonds) are developed						
Output 3.6.1 indicator: New financing instruments are developed	None	At least one financing instrument is developed and utilized	In process	IICPSD is helping national counterparts to identify new financing instruments while conducting the mapping	New financing instruments will be identified and introduced in the NDP	UNDP
Output 3.7: Improving communications between investors and the government and incentive mechanisms for the targeted promotion of strategic investments						
Output 3.7.1 indicator: communication systems between investors and the government are established	None	Effective communication systems are established based on consultations:1	1	N/A	N/A	UNDP
Output 3.7.2 indicator: Incentive mechanisms are established	None	Discuss and negotiate b/w investors and government regarding benefits to investors to be given	In process	UNDP is discussing with MEFI to establish incentive mechanisms while developing NDP	Incentive mechanisms are established	UNDP

## Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
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National Development Plan 2020-2024, Djibouti ICI (draft)	February 2021	The NDP is a significant roadmap in developing Djibouti and the plan will be implemented from 2020 to 2024. The NDP is not a mere national development plan, rather a milestone in achieving national development and SDGs by partnering with various partners with whom the Government has never worked. MEFI as the government focal point of the Government and UNDP in collaboration with the UN, has been drafting the NDP together and will finalize it in February 2021.
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2. Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
National Development Plan 2020-2024, Djibouti ICI (draft)	February 2021	The NDP is a significant roadmap in developing Djibouti and the plan will be implemented from 2020 to 2024. The NDP is not a mere national development plan, rather a milestone in achieving national development and SDGs by partnering with various partners with whom the Government has never worked. MEFI as the government focal point of the Government and UNDP in collaboration with the UN, has been drafting the NDP together and will finalize it in February 2021.
Socio-economic Response Strategy to Covid-19 (SEIA report)	Dec 6, 2020	The report consolidates the results of the SEIA surveys (MSME and household) and presents the Government's SERP to Covid-19.
Covid-19 socio-economic impact assessment to MSMEs, focusing on informal businesses	Jan 24, 2021	The survey report presents the impact of Covid-19 affected MSMEs, including 8,000 informal and 1,000 formal businesses. The survey results show how Covid-19 financially has affected local businesses and what support they need.

### Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

- Provide the responses to the questions below with data for the last year overall.

1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: The UN has been drafting the strategic communication plan to showcase the achievements of the JP, but the plan is yet to be validated by all the UN agencies. The communication plan will be implemented as soon as it is validated by the UNCT and the Government.

2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: 5% of the total budget will be used for communications (i.e. inviting local media, making videos, and articles in multiple languages and such).

3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: The three UN agencies have not numerically measured visibility outcomes, but queries on SDG financing and NDP have increased at the national and international levels. In addition, the new partnership between Djibouti, UNDP, and IICPSD contributed to the increase of visibility.

4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes  
 No

Explain briefly: The UN shares the website when inquired, so it has contributed to knowledge sharing and visibility increase.

5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number:0

Explain briefly: No articles have not been published since the three agencies plan to publish articles when the NDP is completed in February 2021.

6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number:0

Explain briefly: No articles have not been published since the three agencies plan to publish articles when the NDP is completed in February 2021.

7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

- Yes  
 No

Total number:N/A (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly: The UN has not checked follower numbers relating to the joint programme, yet it will be checked in Q1 of 2021.

### Multi-Media Faucets

- Complete the table by focusing on most important strategic communication documents (factsheets, promotional materials, infographics, videos, etc.). Provide hyperlinks when possible.

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Rising Djibouti campaign video (Covid-19 socio-economic response campaign to support MSMEs)	08/20	The campaign was a joint effort between Djibouti and the UN to respond to the National Solidarity Pact, which was a milestone of the NDP. ( <a href="#">Rising Djibouti</a> )
Rising Djibouti campaign flyer (Covid-19 socio-economic response campaign to support MSMEs)	08/20	The campaign was a joint effort between Djibouti and the UN to respond to the National Solidarity Pact, which was a milestone of the NDP.
Rising Djibouti campaign reliefweb (Covid-19 socio-economic response campaign to support MSMEs)	06/20	The campaign was a joint effort between Djibouti and the UN to respond to the National Solidarity Pact, which was a milestone of the NDP. ( <a href="#">Reliefweb</a> )
Rising Djibouti: Socio-Economic recovery from Covid-19 in collaboration with IsDB and USAID	01/21	The campaign was a joint effort between Djibouti and the UN to respond to the National Solidarity Pact, which was a milestone of the NDP. ( <a href="#">La Nation</a> )

### Social Media Campaigns

- Complete the table by focusing on the highest social media impressions or campaigns. Provide hyperlinks when possible.

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Launching a partnership between Djibouti, UNDP and IICPSD	10/20	This new partnership enables the three parties to explore private investments and contribute to the achievement of SDGs. IICPSD will conduct the investor mapping exercise to identify domestic and foreign investors for Djibouti's development ( <a href="#">DjibLive</a> ).

## Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

- Update the table from your JP document with the most recent analysis of risks and identification of mitigation measures. This should support the narrative update on the risks from the part C of the main report.

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
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		Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1		
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
	9	3	3	- Preparedness for forthcoming disasters that affect NDP development	UNDP
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
	6	3	2	- The upcoming presidential election could delay the programme implementation, so activities should be conducted earlier than planned	UNDP
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
	9	3	3	- The UN closely consult with financial experts not to jeopardize their reputations	UNDP/UNICEF/WFP
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
	12	3	4	- The UN closely consults with financial experts not to jeopardize their reputations - The UN will consult banking professionals if any fiduciary risks and modify activities in case of any fiduciary risks	UNDP