



**JOINT
SDG
FUND**

**Joint Programme
Document:**

**Promoting solar
self-consumption
for sustainable
energy in Djibouti**



Joint Programme Document

Integrated Policy and Capacity Funding Track

Cover-page

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)</i>
Country	Djibouti
Region	RBAS/Eastern Africa
Joint programme title:	Promoting solar self-consumption for sustainable energy in Djibouti
Duration:	Maximum 12 months
Anticipated start and end dates:	<i>09/2024 to 09/2025</i>
Short description:	<p>Djibouti, a small country in the Horn of Africa, faces significant challenges in ensuring reliable access to electricity for its growing population and economy. By the end of 2022, approximately 60-80% of Djibouti's annual electricity consumption relied on power generated in Ethiopia, highlighting its heavy dependence on external sources. The country's power infrastructure, managed by Electricité de Djibouti (EDD), is inadequate, suffering from ageing equipment, poor maintenance, and limited coverage, leaving it vulnerable to price fluctuations in global fuel markets and disruptions in the supply chain due to political tensions and climate-related events.</p> <p>Despite efforts to diversify its energy sources, such as incorporating hydroelectricity and importing power from Ethiopia, Djibouti's consumers still face high electricity costs, with the nation having among the highest tariffs in the region. In alignment with Djibouti's Vision 2035 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), policies and strategies have been devised to leverage solar energy for achieving energy security and environmental sustainability. The National Development Plan prioritizes investment in solar energy infrastructure, with specific interventions aimed at promoting solar self-consumption for residential, public and commercial establishments, improving energy access, and fostering economic growth.</p> <p>In the context of sustainable development and the energy transition, self-consumption of solar photovoltaic (PV) energy emerges as a viable solution to Djibouti's energy challenges. Djibouti boasts a comprehensive regulatory framework favouring</p>

renewable energy, with the Renewable Energy Law, Law No. 88, as its cornerstone. Through the proposed Joint Program, regulatory barriers will be identified, and recommendations developed to address them, alongside the establishment of standards, control mechanisms, and certification processes. The program aims to facilitate comprehensive training programs, engage in public awareness campaigns, and enable households to generate their own cost-saving electricity, promoting local businesses, and enhancing the population's resilience by providing a reliable and decentralized energy source less susceptible to disruptions. Through these concerted efforts, the proposed joint proposal (JP) intends to support Djibouti to accelerate its process to attain SDG targets, particularly the SDG 7 and SDG 13 targets.

Joint Programme team:	
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Total budget:	\$250,000
Source of funds:	MPTF
UN Joint SDG Fund	\$250,000
PUNO 1 co-funding	\$ 0
PUNO 2 co-funding	\$ 0
Government co-funding	\$ 0
International donor co-funding	\$ 0
Other sources co-funding	\$ 0

Legal context

The legal basis for the joint programme comprises the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Djibouti and each Participating UN Organization.

Agency name: UN Resident Coordinator Office

Agreement title: United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022

Agreement date: September 2017

Joint Programme Profile

Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)	<p>By 2030, populations, especially vulnerable individuals, benefit from diverse, inclusive, innovative economic opportunities and an entrepreneurial ecosystem that creates decent jobs, enhances resilience to climate change, disasters, and shocks, and promotes sustainable local development.</p> <p>3.2. The resilience of populations, particularly the most vulnerable living in rural and urban areas, is improved by sustainable practices that respect the environment, through measures to adapt to climate change in local economic activities and through the integration into public policies of mechanisms for prevention, response, and management of multi-risk shocks.</p> <p>3.3 Populations, particularly the most vulnerable, have access to an entrepreneurial ecosystem integrating digital technologies, renewable energy, and sustainable agriculture, supporting local initiatives such as cooperatives, farmers' markets, and small businesses, thus promoting the creation of sustainable incomes and decent jobs.</p>
SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme	<i>SDGs: 1,7,10,12,13, and 17</i>
Expected key results of the Joint Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving the quality of life for households in Djibouti by offering reliable and affordable electricity through solar energy. ● Elimination of regulatory barriers through the introduction of standards, control mechanisms, and certification processes to promote the adoption of solar self-consumption. ● Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impact of climate change in Djibouti. ● Enhancing local capacity, market conditions and expertise in solar energy within Djibouti ● Developing a financial mechanism design to mobilize private investment toward solar energy
Anticipated direct beneficiaries	350,000 people
Anticipated financial leverage	<p>The project will make the most out of the allocated funds by collaborating with the Ministries of Energy & Natural Resources and the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development on ongoing and future projects dedicated to low-carbon energy systems' roll-out and improved access to clean energy in Djibouti. By ensuring alignment with GCF and GEF-supported projects in Djibouti while integrating climate objectives into Djibouti's national development plans, the project will raise Djibouti's climate ambitions, attracting additional foreign direct investments in the country's solar sector. In parallel, the project will involve local and international financial institutions to mobilise concessional private financing that will enable the roll-out of self-consumption solar systems. Finally, the project will establish a knowledge management hub organising forums, communicate lessons learned and created knowledge products. Thanks to this hub, Djiboutian consumers, renewable energy</p>

	developers and financial institutions will have the awareness and capacity required to respectively adopt, develop or finance solar systems in the country.
Localization marker score	2

<p>The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP. <i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems <input type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Transforming Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution
<p>Main engine room actions that the JP supports.</p> <p><i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity building at scale <input type="checkbox"/> Deal room (financing mix) <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation analysis *(maximum of 500 words)*

Djibouti, nestled in the Horn of Africa, faces a fourfold energy challenge: grid reliability, electricity access, energy affordability and power decarbonisation. With a rapidly growing population and economy, the demand for electricity increased steadily. By the end of 2022, electricity generated in Ethiopia accounted for 60-80% of Djibouti's annual electricity consumption¹. Djibouti's power infrastructure is inadequate to meet the growing demand: transmission and distribution networks suffer from aging equipment, poor maintenance, and limited coverage. This dependency exposes the country to price fluctuations in global fuel markets and vulnerabilities associated with reliance on finite and carbon-intensive resources. Indeed, disruptions in the electricity supply caused by political instability in Ethiopia and technical difficulties worsened by climate-related events hampers Djibouti's power system.

Although the electricity mix was diversified with affordable hydroelectricity imports from Ethiopia, Djibouti's end-users continue to face high electricity costs. The country has the highest electricity tariff in the MENA region and is ranked among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, with an average sale price of 0.28 USD/kWh², making it unaffordable for many residents, especially the low-income households, particularly women who are unable to engage in income-generating activities, perpetuating gender inequalities.

In alignment with Djibouti's Vision 2035 and National Determined Contributions (NDC), several policies and strategies were developed to the country's harness solar energy potential. Vision 2035 outlines ambitious goals for renewable energy expansion, with a focus on solar power, to achieve at the same time energy security and environmental sustainability. The revised NDCs further reinforce these objectives by committing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 41.3% by 2030 and the increase of the share of renewable energies, including solar. Additionally, Djibouti's National Development Plan prioritizes investments in solar energy infrastructure, with targeted interventions promoting solar self-consumption, enhancing energy access, and stimulating economic growth. These pledges underscore Djibouti's commitment to leverage solar energy as a driver for sustainable development and climate change mitigation. Especially since the country has a high solar energy potential with an average rate of sunshine of 5 to 7 kWh/m² as well as an insolation rate of around 4000 hours³.

In the context of sustainable development and the energy transition, self-consumption of solar photovoltaic (PV) energy is emerging as a viable solution to Djibouti's energy challenges. Self-consumption solar energy means producing and consuming solar energy on the same site. There are two types of self-consumption: without feed-in to the electricity grid and with feed-in of the surplus to the electricity grid. In Djibouti, the injection of surplus into the grid is prohibited by law unless a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is negotiated. Decree No. 2019-013/PR/MERN prohibits injections into the grid for installations of less than 20 kW (reference law and decree). Hence, the JP will promote the off-grid tariff based solar system self-consumption model to improve access to energy for the urban poor populations who often lack reliable access to affordable energy, which is essential for improving their living conditions. Djibouti benefits from a comprehensive regulatory framework that favours renewable energy, with the Renewable Energy Law, law n°88, serving as the cornerstone. This law is designed to stimulate investments and enable the transition to sustainable energy.

¹ [Second electricity link established between Djibouti and Ethiopia - Africa 2023 - Oxford Business Group](#)

² [World Bank Document](#)

³ [vision-2035-anglais.pdf \(gouv.dj\)](#)

Through this JP we will i) analyse Djibouti's current legal framework for solar energy and self-consumption to identify regulatory barriers and develop recommendations to address these obstacles and present them to stakeholders, ii) establish standards, control mechanisms, and certification processes; iii) facilitate the development of comprehensive training programs tailored to professionals interested in solar self-consumption; iv) design a financial mechanism to attract private investment in solar energy; v) engage the general public and development partners to recognize that access to affordable, high-quality, and secure solar energy systems is achievable in Djibouti-ville due to an established and approved circuit.

Enabling households to generate their own costs saving electricity, creating opportunities for local businesses, and enhancing resilience of the population by providing a reliable, decarbonized and decentralized energy source less susceptible to disruptions, the JP will address infrastructure constraints, promote renewable energy development, improve affordability, create market conditions for the uptake of self-consumption solar systems and enhance climate resilience.

Programme Strategy and theory of change *(maximum of 1500 words)*

Assumptions

The theory of change for the proposed project is that:

IF

an enabling policy and regulatory environment are established to incentivize investment in solar infrastructure and encourage the adoption of self-consumption practices, and

access to affordable financing options and targeted subsidies for solar energy equipment is provided to poor households in Djibouti,

access to knowledge via training sessions for key stakeholders such as renewable energy developers, local financial institutions, local government authorities and Djiboutian householders is provided.

THEN there will be an acceleration in the uptake of solar energy, leading to improved energy access, reduced reliance on expensive imported fossil fuels, enhanced economic stability via job creation and reliable electricity supply, and a contribution to environmental sustainability through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, hence mitigating climate change impacts.

The proposed project takes into consideration the following assumptions:

It assumes that abundance and feasibility of solar energy in Djibouti's climate will offer a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels.

It anticipates that promoting self-consumption will reduce reliance on expensive imported fuels, enhancing energy security and economic stability.

It presupposes that technological advancements and decreasing costs will make solar solutions increasingly accessible and affordable for individuals and businesses.

It is assumed that promoting solar self-consumption will contribute to environmental sustainability by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change impacts.

It presupposes Djiboutian households' willingness to adopt solar systems if their economic and environmental viability is demonstrated in the first hand.

It assumes that local financial institutions will be willing to create concessional financial products for the uptake of solar systems by Djiboutian households and MSMEs if a risk-sharing facility is implemented.

Logical framework

Outcome 1: An enabling environment is promoted for the development and use of solar energy.

Output 1.1: The Djiboutian regulatory framework allows the use of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption to every household in Djibouti.

- Indicator: Report identifying obstacles and recommendations for overcoming them.

- Activity 1.1.1: Examine in detail the laws, policies and regulations in force on solar energy and self-consumption to understand the legal and regulatory context of these subjects and the players involved.
- Activity 1.1.2: Identify the legal and regulatory obstacles and constraints that could limit or hinder the deployment of solar self-consumption in Djibouti.
- Activity 1.1.3: Formulate recommendations for overcoming the legal and regulatory obstacles to solar self-consumption. Present results to stakeholders.

Output 1.2: The economic potential of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption has established a basis for private investments, supported by financial incentives, enabling financial products, and a developed economic and financial model for self-consumption installations.

- Indicator: Multidimensional Market Analysis and number of business/economic models developed.
- Activity 1.2.1: Provide in-depth analysis of the local solar energy market, specifically the energy self-consumption sector, including current demand, consumption trends, market players, prices, and availability of solar technologies.
- Activity 1.2.2: Evaluate the technical feasibility, cost-benefit analysis and potential savings, existing financial incentives and support policies, and the level of stakeholder motivation to assess the viability and impact of solar self-consumption.
- Activity 1.2.3: Design and present the economic and financial model developed to the relevant stakeholders, such as potential investors, financial institutions, public authorities and project partners, for feedback and validation.

Output 1.3: Supportive regulations and policies are implemented to favour the growth of the solar energy ecosystem.

- Indicator: Number of regulations drawn up or amended.
- Activity 1.3.1: Drafting and/or amending legislation and specific regulations concerning the self-consumption of energy, in particular detailing the rights and duties of users, the power limit to be produced and the technical standards to be met.
- Activity 1.3.2: Promoting or amending texts and other regulations on self-consumption of energy to the parties concerned, ensuring that they are understood and adopted.

Outcome 2: Solar equipment imported into Djibouti for individual energy self-sufficiency meets government standards and is sold and installed by certified retailers, ensuring consumer protection and reassurance.

Output: 2.1 The solar equipment imported in Djibouti for individual energy self-sufficiency respond to the government's safety and quality standards, and is sold and installed by certified retailers to protect and reassure the final consumer.

- Indicators: Number of standards tightened or introduced to guarantee the quality of imported solar equipment; Number of course modules developed; Number of professionals and stakeholders involved trained in solar technologies and self-consumption.
- Activity 2.1.1: Design specific control protocols to assess the quality of imported solar equipment, including performance tests, checks on compliance with technical standards and safety inspections.
- Activity 2.1.2: Develop training modules for those responsible for standards control, importers, distributors and installers, to ensure a clear understanding of quality requirements, control protocols and certification.
- Activity 2.1.3: Organise and administer the training modules for those responsible for standards control, importers, distributors and installers, to ensure a clear understanding of quality requirements, control protocols and certification.

Outcome 3: The general public and development partners are aware that access to affordable, quality, and secure solar energy systems is possible in Djibouti-ville through an identified and approved circuit.

Output 3.1: The general public and development partners know that access to quality and secure solar energy individual systems is possible and affordable in Djibouti-ville thanks to an identified and approved circuit.

- Indicator: Number of participants in information and awareness-raising sessions.
- Activity 3.1.1: Organise a forum to promote renewable energy with the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce to raise awareness among professionals in the sector and the development partners.

Contribution to Djibouti's climate goals

Benefiting from the momentum of the Paris Agreement, the Republic of Djibouti released its Intended NDC in 2015. With the will to build on the experience gathered in the past decade, Djibouti is currently working on updating its NDC. In a nutshell, Djibouti will pledge in its updated NDC to unconditionally reduce its GHG emissions by 41.3% by 2030 relative to a business-as-usual scenario.

Already in the first NDC, the adoption of solar PV systems was mentioned in measures like the “set-up of pilot solar projects to fight poverty”, the “installation of three solar power plants” or the “installation of a photovoltaic solar park on the roof of the [Cite Ministerielle]”. This JP extends the measures encouraging the roll-out of solar systems by creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment for self-consumption solar systems, providing affordable financing options for Djiboutian households and training public and private stakeholders. These actions will establish the necessary conditions for an accelerated uptake of solar energy, while contributing to the achievement of national energy transition commitments, in line with the priorities of Djibouti's NDC. These efforts will particularly support the objectives of reducing GHG emissions set out in the NDC, while improving access to clean and sustainable energy.

Partners

Various development partners are actively engaged in promoting solar energy in Djibouti. For example, the World Bank supports the development of solar parks and grid infrastructure to increase renewable energy capacity and improve electricity access in rural areas. Additionally, organizations like the African Development Bank (AfDB), European Union (EU), and bilateral donors provide financial and technical assistance to support solar projects and initiatives in Djibouti. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is implementing several projects in the region aimed at deploying solar mini grids. These initiatives are designed to meet the energy needs of local communities, particularly those that are remote from traditional electrical infrastructure.

The UNDP, with its extensive expertise in the energy sector, will play a key role in creating a legal framework conducive to the adoption of solar energy. It will develop appropriate regulations and policies to facilitate the implementation of solar systems, while ensuring that standards meet local needs and are aligned with the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets set out in the revised NDC. As part of a GEF-funded project, UNDP Djibouti worked with the Ministries of Energy and Environment to establish a mini-grid in Moumina 1, Arta, which electrified 100 households. This project was a notable success in promoting solar and sustainable energy. In addition, it has facilitated the creation of regulations to encourage private investment in mini-grids, providing model contracts and tariff guides essential to supporting local energy infrastructure. UNDP has also supported the government's review of NDC in 2024 and continues to mobilise resources for long-term emission reduction strategies (LTLEDS). These efforts, supported by strong partnerships with the Ministries of Energy and Environment, illustrate UNDP's commitment to assist Djibouti in its transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient future.

In parallel, UNEP, with its expertise in climate finance, will focus on providing accessible financial solutions and establishing financial support mechanisms. This intervention will be essential to make solar solutions economically viable for low-income households and small businesses, by offering targeted subsidies and concessional financial products.

The integration of the complementary skills of UNDP and UNEP will effectively facilitate the energy transition. The combination of UNDP's regulatory expertise and UNEP's financing mechanisms will ensure a tailored response to national priorities and support sustainable development goals. This will promote a successful energy transition and climate action in line with NDC commitments and the 2035 vision of 100% green energy. By aligning their mandates and leveraging their networks, UNDP and UNEP will be able to strengthen the deployment of solar self-consumption initiatives, advancing the country's sustainable development and environmental goals.

SDG contribution

Promoting solar self-consumption in Djibouti aligns with several SDGs, particularly those related to affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), climate action (SDG 13), and partnerships for the goals (SDG 17). By expanding access to renewable energy and reducing carbon emissions, these initiatives contribute to mitigating climate change impacts and advancing sustainable

development objectives. Moreover, promoting partnerships between government, private sector, and civil society actors fosters collaborative action and accelerates progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Diversity and inclusion

Women, girls, and persons with disabilities can significantly benefit from solar self-consumption initiatives in Djibouti. Access to clean and reliable energy can alleviate the burden of traditional household tasks, freeing up time for education, income-generating activities, and community participation. Solar-powered lighting can enhance safety and security, particularly for women and girls, reducing the risk of gender-based violence. Additionally, decentralized solar solutions can create employment opportunities in renewable energy sectors, providing pathways for economic empowerment and social inclusion. Prioritizing gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approaches in solar self-consumption initiatives can promote equity, resilience, and sustainable development for all members of Djiboutian society.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Output
Women	Outputs: 1.1/1.2./1.3/2.1/3.1
Children	Outputs: 1.1/1.2./1.3/2.1/
Youth	Outputs: 1.1/1.2./1.3/2.1/3.1
Persons with disabilities	Outputs: 1.1/1.2./1.3/2.1/3.1
Older persons	Outputs: 1.1/1.2./1.3/2.1/3.1
Indigenous peoples	NA
Refugees & asylum seekers	NA
Internally displaced persons	NA

Sustainability and Exit Strategy *(maximum 500 words)*

Transitioning to solar self-consumption in Djibouti requires a sustainable approach that extends beyond the project timeline. Community, financial, and institutional sustainability are crucial aspects to consider for the long-term success of solar initiatives in the country. By focusing on community awareness, easing regulations, establishing financial models, and enhancing institutional capacity, solar projects can thrive and contribute to Djibouti's energy transformation. This JP will enable the demand for solar installations by building capacity and facilitate the supply of finance through the JP's demonstration effect.

The Ministry of Energy will stay committed to maintaining its collaboration with the population through ongoing awareness campaigns aimed at emphasizing the significance of transitioning to solar energy. These campaigns will serve as vital platforms for educating individuals about the benefits and advantages of adopting solar power solutions.

Continuing to ensure access to solar energy, both governmental, through CEPEC, and private financial institutions are dedicated to collaborating with the population by continuing using the viable financial models and incentives that were developed to encourage consumer investment in solar self-consumption. By offering, through the JP, favourable financing options and attractive loan terms tailored for solar installations thanks to the de-risking of solar installations, banks and financial institutions will play a crucial role in facilitating access to solar energy beyond the JP's lifetime. Moreover, exploring partnerships with international organizations or donors to provide additional subsidies or grants serves to further incentivize investment in solar self-consumption initiatives. Through these concerted efforts, both governmental and private financial institutions aim to empower individuals and businesses, ensuring widespread adoption of solar energy solutions for a sustainable future.

Through the training that will be provided to the institutions such as the Standard and Quality Agency and the Djibouti Energy Control Agency, they will ensure effective regulation and oversight of solar installations as well as quality standards, and regulatory compliance. In addition, the implementation of a certification programme for solar panel installers will play a crucial role in guaranteeing the long-term sustainability of solar photovoltaic systems. These institutions' capacity to enforce regulations and standards can build trust in solar energy systems and facilitate their widespread adoption. Additionally, fostering collaboration between government agencies, private sector entities, and civil society organizations can enhance coordination and promote institutional sustainability.

Steering and management arrangements *(maximum 500 words)*

JP will adopt the existing steering committee (SC) structure established for the implementation of UNSDCF (United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework). The SC ensures operational effectiveness and efficiency. It will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Energy and the RC (Resident Coordinator). 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 and UNEP, Ministries of Energy, Commerce, Education, Environment and Sustainable Development, the private sectors, civil societies, and Chamber of Commerce. IFIs (International Financial Institutions) 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 and UNEP would jointly implement the Programme activities as described in Annex 1.3.' As UNEP will be in charge of the implementation of Output 1.2 and UNDP will be in charge of the implementation of Output 1.1, 1.3 and 3.1. UNDP liaises with the Government counterparts to facilitate the studies. Both agencies will collaborate to mobilize resources to implement the recommendations of the studies.

The participating UN agencies will draw on the support from their respective Regional Bureau for technical support.

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon requested. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

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

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 JP 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.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. 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.

Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

JP Outputs

Output 1 : An enabling environment is promoted for the development and use of solar energy			
Output indicator 1.1: Report identifying obstacles and recommendations for overcoming them	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	Means of verification: Final report and analysis of the legal and regulatory framework
Output indicator 1.2: Number of business/economic models developed/ Multidimensional Market Analysis	Baseline: 0	Target: 1 economic model / 1 market study	Means of verification: Financial model validated by the Ministry of Energy and final report of the market study
Output indicator 1.3: Number of regulations drawn up or amended	Baseline: 0	Target: 1 or 2	Means of verification: Regulation amended, validated and applied
Output 2 : Solar equipment imported into Djibouti for individual energy self-sufficiency meets government standards and is sold and installed by certified retailers, ensuring consumer protection and reassurance			
Output indicator 2.1: Number of standards tightened or introduced to guarantee the quality of imported solar equipment	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	Means of verification: List of standards created and validated by the agency and in practice
Output indicator 2.2: Number of training modules developed	Baseline: 0	Target: 3	Means of verification: Slides deck of the course modules developed
Output indicator 2.3: Number of professionals and stakeholders trained in solar technologies and self-consumption	Baseline: 0	Target: 30	Means of verification: Training workshop slides, number of applicants and pictures from the event
Output 3. : The general public and development partners are aware that access to affordable, quality, and secure solar energy systems is possible in Djibouti-ville through an identified and approved circuit.			

Output indicator 3.1 : Number of participants in information and awareness-raising sessions	Baseline: 0	Target:100	Means of verification: Awareness-raising workshop, final report
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Annex 1.2 JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators (select only relevant indicators for the JP)

Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks			
Number of new or enhanced the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 1 or 2	MOV: The official policy released on solar self-consumption.
Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:0	Target: 130	MOV: The applicants to workshops and the number of people reached via the organised forum.
Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.			
Number of integrated multi-sectoral financing solutions or instruments created and launched with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by theme/type.	Baseline:0	Target: 1	MOV: The project will design the first financial and economic model for solar self-sufficiency. A report centralising the analysis, the key findings and the recommendations will be the MOV.

Annex 1.3 Joint Programme Workplan

Output	List of activities	Time				Consultancy, travel and allowances, workshops, communication,				Implementing partner/s involved	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)										
Output 1.1: The Djiboutian regulatory framework allows the use of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption to every household in Djibouti	Examine in detail the laws, policies and regulations in force on solar energy and self-consumption to understand the legal and regulatory context of these subjects and the players involved.	X				Consultancy	25000	0	154028	Ministry of Energy, Djibouti Standards and Quality Agency, Djibouti Energy Control Agency, INS TAD, Financial institutions	Djibouti city	10/10/2024	12/10/2024	UNDP	SD1, 7,13,17,10,12	1	GN2	Normative support	
	Identify the legal and regulatory obstacles and constraints that could limit or hinder the deployment of solar self-consumption in Djibouti		X			Consultancy							10/10/2024	10/12/2024	UNDP		1	GN2	Data collection and analysis
	Formulate recommendations for overcoming the legal and regulatory obstacles to solar self-consumption. Present results to stakeholders.		X			Consultancy							10/10/2024	10/12/2024	UNDP		1	GN2	Normative support
Output 1.2: The economic potential of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption has established a basis for private investments, supported by financial	Provide in-depth analysis of the local solar energy market, specifically the energy self-consumption sector, including current demand, consumption trends, market players (suppliers, installers, etc.), prices, and availability		X			Consultancy	22100	0				30/09/2024	30/12/2024	UNEP		1	GN2	Data collection and analysis	

incentives, enabling financial products, and a developed economic and financial model for self-consumption installations.	of solar technologies.							
	Evaluate the technical feasibility, cost-benefit analysis and potential savings, existing financial incentives and support policies, and the level of stakeholder motivation to assess the viability and impact of solar self-consumption.			X		Consultancy	25400	
	Design and present the economic and financial model developed to the relevant stakeholders, such as potential investors, financial institutions, public authorities and project partners, for feedback and validation.	X	X			Consultancy	26528	0
Output 1.3: Supportive regulations and policies are implemented to favour the growth of the solar energy ecosystem	Drafting and/or amending legislation (decrees and orders if necessary) and specific regulations concerning the self-consumption of energy, in particular detailing the rights and duties of users, the power limit to be produced and the technical standards to be met.		X			Consultancy, Workshops	15000	0

		30/09/2024	30/12/2024	UNEP			1			Data collection and analysis
									GN2	
	Djibouti city	10/01/2025	15/01/2025	UNEP			1			Policy advice and thought leadership
									GN2	
		10/12/2024	10/02/2025	UNDP			1			Normative support
									GN2	

Output: 2.1 The solar equipment imported in Djibouti for individual energy self-sufficiency respond to the government's safety and quality standards, and is sold and installed by certified retailers to protect and reassure the final consumer	Promoting or amending texts and other regulations on self-consumption of energy to the parties concerned, ensuring that they are understood and adopted.			X		Communication, Workshops	15000					10/12/2024	10/02/2025	UNDP		1		GN2	Capacity development
	Design specific control protocols to assess the quality of imported solar equipment, including performance tests, checks on compliance with technical standards and safety inspections.			X		Consultancy, workshops and communication	17400	0		60194	Ministry of Energy, Djibouti Standards and Quality Agency, Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Education and Private Sectors	10/02/2025	10/04/2025	UNDP	SD1, 7,13,17,10,12	1		GN2	Normative support
	Develop training modules for those responsible for standards control, importers, distributors and installers, to ensure a clear understanding of quality requirements, control protocols and certification.			X			20700,00	0					10/04/2025	10/05/2025	UNEP		1		Capacity development
	Organise and administer the training modules for those responsible for standards control, importers, distributors and installers, to ensure a clear understanding of quality requirements, control protocols and certification.			X			22094,00	0					10/05/2025	10/06/2025	UNEP		1		Capacity development



Output 3.1: The general public and development partners know that access to quality and secure solar energy individual systems is possible and affordable in Djibouti-ville thanks to an identified and approved circuit	Organise a forum to promote renewable energy with the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce to raise awareness among professionals in the sector and the development partners				X	Consultancy, workshops and communication	25000	0	25000	
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10/06/2025	10/07/2025	UNDP		1	GN2	Knowledge sharing
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Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Risks	Categories	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	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
Public resistance to solar self-consumption due to lack of awareness or misinformation	Environmental and social	High (12)	3	4	Implement comprehensive public awareness campaigns and educational programs to various stakeholders.	Project Manager, Stakeholders
Insufficient financial incentives for consumers and investors	Financial	High (12)	3	4	Secure funding and developing attractive financial mechanisms to encourage investment and allow the sharing of risks among different players through a network of contracts. This will decrease the risk perception of the financial intermediaries.	Project team
Lack of skilled labor for installations and maintenance	Operational	Very high (16)	4	4	Establish training programs and certification systems for installers and technicians.	Project manager
Supply chain disruptions affecting the availability of solar equipment	Operational	High (12)	3	4	Ensure constant communication with project developers and that they maintain inventory buffers.	Project manager and project developers

Changes in government policies affecting support for solar energy	Political	High (12)	3	5	Engage with policymakers and stakeholders to ensure consistent support for solar initiatives	Project team, Resident Coordinator
Low participation in training programmes	Organizational	Medium	3	3	Design training programmes tailored to the needs and skill levels of participants and regularly evaluate training programmes	National counterparts, Resident Coordinator
Lack of interest or awareness among the general public.	Organizational	Medium	3	3	Work with local influencers, opinion leaders and community organisations to relay the message and reach a wider audience.	National counterparts
Long delays in adopting new regulations.	Political	High	4	4	Engage in ongoing dialogue with regulators to identify barriers and accelerate the adoption process, and provide in-depth data and analysis to support the need for and benefits of new regulations.	National counterparts, Resident Coordinator

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

Likelihood	Consequences					Level of risk	Result
	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)	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.
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)	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.
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)		
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)	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.

Risk Categories (for reference)

1.Social and Environmental	2. Financial	3.Operational	4.Organizational	5. Political	2.Regulatory	7. Strategic	8. Safety and Security
1.1. Human rights 1.2. Gender 1.3. Biodiversity and use of natural resources 1.4. Climate change and disaster 1.5. Community health and safety 1.6. Labour conditions/standards 1.7. Cultural heritage 1.8. Rights of Indigenous Peoples 1.9. Displacement and resettlement 1.10. Pollution and resource efficiency 1.11. Stakeholder engagement	2.1. Cost recovery 2.2. Value for money 2.3. Corruption and fraud 2.4. Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency 2.5. Delivery	3.1. Alignment with national priorities 3.2. Responsiveness to lessons learned and evaluations 3.3. Leadership & management 3.4. Flexibility and opportunity management 3.5. Synergy potential (linking with other initiatives as relevant) 3.6. Reporting and communication 3.7. Partnership 3.8. Capacity development of national partners	4.1. Governance 4.2. Monitoring 4.3. Independence and quality of evaluation 4.4. Knowledge management 4.5. Grievances 4.6. Due diligence of private sector partners 4.7. Human Resources 4.8. Budget availability and cash flow 4.9. Internal control	5.1. Government commitment 5.2. Political will 5.3. Political instability 5.4. Change/turnover in government	6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation 6.2. Changes in the international regulatory framework affecting the whole organization 6.3. Deviation from UN internal rules and regulations	7.1. Theory of change 7.2. Alignment with UN Strategic priorities 7.3. Capacities of the partners 7.4. Roles and responsibilities among partners 7.5. Code of conduct and ethics 7.6. Public opinion and media 7.7. Synergy with UN / Delivery as One	8.1. Armed Conflict 8.2. Terrorism 8.3. Crime 8.4. Civil Unrest 8.5. Natural Hazards 8.6. Manmade Hazards

1.12. Sexual exploitation and abuse		3.9. Engagement of national partners in decision-making 3.10. Transition and exit strategy	4.10. Procurement 4.11. Innovating, piloting, experimenting,				
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Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

SDG Localisation Marker

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization? 	Yes	<p>Outcome 1 is centered around creating an enabling environment for self-consumption solar specific to Djibouti's context; to create it, government officials (e.g. Ministry of Energy), renewable energy developers, local financial institutions and local communities's representatives will be met to gather their current understanding, challenges and to identify the most suitable policy and financial incentives to promote the adoption of self-consumption solar systems.</p> <p>Outcome 2 intends to protect the local RE market by creating safety and quality standards for imported solar systems. These control protocols will be developed hand-in-hand with the Ministry of Energy and Djibouti Agency for Standardisation and Quality. Also, training modules will be created and presented to ensure a clear understanding of quality requirements, control protocols and certification by local importers, distributors and certifiers.</p> <p>Outcome 3: A forum will be organised to officially launch solar self-consumption in Djibouti hand-in-hand with</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Number of interviews and local stakeholders engaged with.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Number of local stakeholders trained; number of protocols designed with the Ministry of Energy.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Number of Djiboutian professionals participating to the forum.</p>

			Djibouti Chamber of Commer to raise awareness on renewable energy amongst Djiboutian professionals.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization? 	Yes	As described above, every outcome (and the cascading outputs/activities) was designed to ensure country ownership with all the activities being adapted to the Djiboutian context.	Cf above.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase? 	Yes	Several discussions were held with government officials from different ministries to define the optimal strategy for implementing a solar self-consumption project, considering pertinent regulations and policies. This project was built in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and the Directorate of Energy Control.	Letter of Ministry of Energy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase? 	Yes	A meeting was held with the Djibouti energy consultancy and engineering firm Djib Energy Services, as well as three local associations working with communities to provide access to solar energy that were already involved in solar energy projects funded by the GEF and implemented by the UNDP. As a result of these discussions, the design of the programme was based on local expertise and lessons learned from civil society and was adapted to meet the specific needs of Djibouti's communities in terms of effective and equitable access to solar energy solutions. This inclusive approach aimed to foster ownership,	Minutes of the meetings listed.

			improve sustainability and maximise the impact of the programme on access to energy in Djibouti.	
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience? 	Yes	After a series of interviews and discussions with local financial institutions, an economic and financial model will be crafted to facilitate affordable access to solar equipment for households, building on local and regional expertise and experience to tailor the model to the Djiboutian market.	Economic/ financial model created, minutes of meetings with Djiboutian financial institutions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders? 	Yes	<p>The programme intends to collaborate with government institutions such as the agency in charge of equipment standards and quality and the directorate of energy management within the Ministry of Energy to develop comprehensive training modules adapted to local contexts, promoting the dissemination of knowledge and capacity-building initiatives. The targets are Djibouti officials responsible for enforcing standards, associations involved in the field and professionals either importing, distributing or installing solar systems.</p> <p>In collaboration with the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce, a forum will be organised to promote the uptake of renewable energy, aiming to raise awareness among professionals and the wider community, and encourage</p>	<p>Modules created, minutes of meetings with Djiboutian agencies, and number of Djiboutian public/private participants to trainings.</p> <p>Number of public/private participants to the forum, news articles and social media posts around the forum.</p>

			discussions on sustainable energy practices. The forum will involve civil society and government, reinforcing cooperation and stakeholder engagement in the country's energy transition. Participants will have the opportunity to discover innovative technologies, best practices and successful initiatives in this field, to stimulate local and regional commitment to the sustainable energy transition.	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service-delivery approaches or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of 	Yes	<p>Outcome 1 is centered around creating an enabling environment for self-consumption solar specific to Djibouti's context; to create it, government officials (e.g. Ministry of Energy), renewable energy developers, local financial institutions will be met to gather their current understanding, challenges and to identify the most suitable policy and financial incentives to promote the adoption of self-consumption solar systems.</p> <p>Outcome 2 intends to protect the local RE market by creating safety and quality standards for imported solar systems. These control protocols will be developed hand-in-hand with the Ministry of Energy. Also, training modules will be created and presented to ensure a clear understanding of quality requirements, control protocols and certification by local importers, distributors and certifiers.</p> <p>Outcome 3: A forum will be organised to officially launch solar self-consumption in Djibouti hand-in-hand with Djibouti Chamber of Commerce to raise awareness on renewable energy amongst Djiboutian professionals.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Number of interviews and local stakeholders engaged with.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Number of local stakeholders trained; number of protocols designed with the Ministry of Energy.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Number of Djiboutian professionals participating to the forum.</p>

	leaving no one behind?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level. 	Yes	<p>The joint programme adopts an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, the private sector, citizens and other stakeholders to jointly implement transformative initiatives aimed at localising the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). For example, in collaboration with the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce, a forum will be organised to promote the adoption of renewable energies. This forum will bring together government representatives, renewable energy professionals, representatives from Djibouti-ville and other local communities, as well as Djibouti's financial institutions. These stakeholders will be involved in training on the new regulatory framework and control standards, and will play a key role in designing sustainable economic and financial models. By mobilising and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources, the programme supports the achievement of the SDGs at the local level, promoting effective cooperation and the successful implementation of renewable energy initiatives.</p>	Project design
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative include a 	Yes	<p>The JP has adopted a multi-level governance as its implementation arrangements follow a funnel approach:</p>	Project design

	<p>multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global.</p>		<p>The joint programme adopts a multi-level governance approach to tackling the challenges associated with the SDGs by promoting close collaboration between different levels of government, international organisations and local communities. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will be primarily responsible for implementing the project, providing the technical, organisational and financial expertise required to achieve the objectives. The Djibouti Ministry of Energy and relevant government agencies will work directly with UNEP and UNDP to update the national policy framework, establish monitoring protocols and standards, and train staff in the new requirements. In addition, they will work together to design an appropriate and effective economic and financial model.</p> <p>The Djibouti Chamber of Commerce will play a crucial role by co-organising a forum dedicated to self-consumption solar energy, aimed at raising awareness among professionals and local communities of the advantages and opportunities offered by this technology. At the same time, the private sector, including local financial institutions and renewable energy companies, will be involved in designing the project's economic and financial model. This multi-level collaboration ensures that actions are coordinated effectively at all levels, from local to global, enabling an integrated and effective response to the challenges of the SDGs.</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc. 	Yes	<p>This JP has the objective to design an economic and financial model that will incentivise local financial institutions to dedicate concessional credit lines to solar systems. The whole model will be tailored to the Djiboutian situation, with a lot of stakeholder engagement conducted (local financial institutions, government agencies, renewable energy companies) to inform the model's design. To ensure transparency and accountability while fostering SDG localization, the model will encompass stringent reporting practices that both the national government and local financial institutions will have to follow.</p>	Financial model created.
Accountability & Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a 	No		

	<p>robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels?</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders? 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The joint programme includes a dedicated plan to ensure sustainability, use of financial resources and replication/expansion of SDG-related actions in other localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other actors and stakeholders. The programme is designed as a 'phase 1', with the aim, during the year of implementation, of creating strong links with government representatives, local financial institutions and renewable energy installers, distributors and importers. This initial phase will enable regulations and incentive policies to be put in place, regulatory barriers to be analysed in depth, and an economic and financial model for affordable solar installations to be created.</p> <p>Phase 2', which could follow with additional funding, envisages the creation of a financial mechanism based on the economic and financial model developed during phase 1. This mechanism would be set up in partnership with motivated local financial institutions, in order to mobilise funding to encourage the adoption of self-consumption solar systems not only in Djibouti City, but also in other towns and villages in Djibouti. This approach not only</p>	<p>Economic and financial model created, project design.</p>

			ensures the sustainability of the project, but also its ability to scale up and replicate, reinforcing a favourable environment for the widespread and equitable implementation of solar energy across the country.	
Criteria for Scoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes. ● Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes. ● Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes. ● Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes. 		Total # 11 of Yes		

Gender Equality Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Gender Equality marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here:

<https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
Output 1.1: The Djiboutian regulatory framework allows the use of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption to every household in Djibouti	GN2	A gender analysis will be carried out, inclusive consultations will be organised, and gender-specific recommendations to overcome the obstacles identified will be formulated as part of the regulatory and legal analysis of self-command.

<p>Output 1.2: The economic potential of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption has established a basis for private investments, supported by financial incentives, enabling financial products, and a developed economic and financial model for self-consumption installations.</p>	<p>GN2</p>	<p>The specific impact on women will be identified, and their active participation in all stages of the study will be guaranteed.</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Supportive regulations and policies are implemented to favor the growth of the solar energy ecosystem</p>	<p>GN2</p>	<p>The project will ensure that the benefits of the policies are fairly distributed between the sexes.</p>
<p>Output: 2.1 The solar equipment imported in Djibouti for individual energy self-sufficiency respond to the government's safety and quality standards, and is sold and installed by certified retailers to protect and reassure the final consumer</p>	<p>GN2</p>	<p>The participation of women will be guaranteed at all stages of this activity.</p>
<p>Output 3.1: The general public and development partners know that access to quality and secure solar energy individual systems is possible and affordable in Djibouti-ville</p>	<p>GN2</p>	<p>The participation and training of women will be encouraged, and specific measures to support women in obtaining qualifications will be put in place.</p>

thanks to an identified and approved circuit		
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Human Rights Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Human Rights marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
Output 1.1: The Djiboutian regulatory framework allows the use of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption to every household in Djibouti	1	Through this output, the JP will emphasize the right to access solar energy.
Output 1.2: The economic potential of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption has established a basis for private investments, supported by financial incentives, enabling financial products, and a developed economic and financial model for self-consumption installations.	1	Through this output, we are advocating for transparency by giving access to all the data sources and assumptions to all relevant parties.
Output 1.3: Supportive regulations and policies are implemented to favor the	1	Here we are highlighting, through the drafting or amendment of legislation, the rights and duties of users.

growth of the solar energy ecosystem		
Output: 2.1 The solar equipment imported in Djibouti for individual energy self-sufficiency respond to the government's safety and quality standards, and is sold and installed by certified retailers to protect and reassure the final consumer	1	Here, our focus lies on safeguarding consumer interests. We're committed to ensuring the health and safety rights of consumers by setting safety and reliability standards for imported solar equipment. Additionally, we uphold the right to information by ensuring clear labeling and documentation accompany imported solar equipment.
Output 3.1: The general public and development partners know that access to quality and secure solar energy individual systems is possible and affordable in Djibouti-ville thanks to an identified and approved circuit	1	Making sure to give information to everyone to take the right decision for themselves

Sustaining Peace Marker

Please copy the output/outcomes as per in the workplan and add the Sustaining Peace marker score justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	SPM Score	Justification
Output 1.1: The Djiboutian regulatory framework allows the use of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption to every household in Djibouti	1	This output will help identify the obstacles in the legal framework so that households in Djibouti city can freely access the solar energy.
Output 1.2: The economic potential of solar self-sufficient systems for private consumption has established a basis for private investments, supported by financial incentives, enabling financial products, and a developed economic and financial model for self-consumption installations.	1	In Djibouti, where high-cost electricity is a significant challenge, stakeholders can strategically leverage the introduction of solar self-consumption models to address pressing energy-related tensions, promote economic stability, and mitigate conflicts over scarce resources.
Output 1.3: Supportive regulations and policies are implemented to favor the growth of the solar energy ecosystem	1	Through this output, the government can design measures that promote equitable access to energy resources and reduce disparities between communities.

<p>Output: 2.1 The solar equipment imported in Djibouti for individual energy self-sufficiency respond to the government's safety and quality standards, and is sold and installed by certified retailers to protect and reassure the final consumer</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>By promoting energy self-sufficiency through solar self-consumption, this output can contribute to reducing tensions over energy resources and promoting peace.</p>
<p>Output 3.1: The general public and development partners know that access to quality and secure solar energy individual systems is possible and affordable in Djibouti-ville thanks to an identified and approved circuit</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Raising awareness and conducting campaigns that highlight the advantages of renewable energy, including financial savings, energy self-reliance, and ecological sustainability, can ease strains on energy supplies and reduce tensions regarding energy accessibility.</p>

Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories

UNDSG BUDGET CATEGORIES	UNDP		UNEP		TOTAL	
	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	0	4,000	0	24,000	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	3,722		0		3,722	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0		0	
4. Contractual services	80,500		99,022		179,522	
5. Travel	5,000		10,800		15,800	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	7,600		3,000		10,600	
Total Direct Costs	116,822		116,822		233,644	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	8,178	8,178	16,355			
TOTAL Costs	125,000		125,000		249,999	-

Declaration of commitment and signatures of Joint Programme

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, work plan and budget.