

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.4/5
October 9, 2009

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.
October 28, 2009

REVIEW OF ON-GOING WORK OF THE MDBs IN DJIBOUTI

Proposed Sub-Committee Decision

The Sub-Committee reviewed document, PPCR/SC.4/5, *Proposal for Djibouti*, and expresses its appreciation to the MDBs for the report on the on-going work performed by the MDBs and other development partners in Djibouti. The Sub-Committee takes note of the ongoing analysis on climate change risks and adaptation options for Djibouti, which will be discussed with the Government of Djibouti in November 2009.

The Sub-Committee agrees that the Government of Djibouti should be invited to collaborate with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to prepare a proposal for PPCR funding to allow it to undertake priority activities consistent with the objectives of the PPCR, taking into account the results of the workshop on the findings of the country case study on climate change risks and adaptation options. It is expected that such funding would be similar in magnitude to Phase 1 funding under the PPCR with a special emphasis on capacity building for scientific and climate risk information systems, and actions targeted towards no-regret adaptation options.

Background

1. This document reports on the status of the ongoing work relating to Djibouti as requested under paragraph 19 of the Joint Summary of the PPCR Co-Chairs from the May 2009, which reads as follows:

“The Sub-Committee also noted that the Expert Group assigned priority to Djibouti based on its vulnerability to sea-level rise. The Sub-Committee was informed that the MDBs are currently working with Djibouti to strengthen analysis of its vulnerabilities to climate impacts and measures for climate resilience. Recognizing the small population size of Djibouti and its limited absorptive capacity, the Sub-Committee invited the MDBs to come back to it with a more in-depth review of the on-going work performed by the MDBs and other development partners in Djibouti and to provide a recommendation as to whether such work can usefully be supplemented by the PPCR.”

2. The CIF Admin unit received input from the World Bank and the African Development Bank in this regard.

World Bank

3. The World Bank has undertaken a study “Climate Change Risks and Adaptation Options for the Republic of Djibouti” for which the draft final report is attached as Annex 1. This country case study undertook a review of the main risks, challenges, and knowledge gaps and provides preliminary recommendations for enhancing the national capacity to address climate change and uncertainty.

4. *Country Case Study on “Climate Change Risks and Adaptation Options for the Republic of Djibouti”* concludes that even in the absence of climate change Djibouti is already facing a water crisis. Some studies show increased water scarcity for the region as a consequence of rising demand and falling supply. Likewise, the city is already highly vulnerable to fluvial flooding, and inundation by high sea levels. Without appropriate adaptation measures, these risks are expected to grow under climate change. Improved integration of climate risk information within the development programs of Djibouti will depend on greater access and uptake of high-quality meteorological data characterizing climate variability and change. Sufficient technical capacity is needed to undertake vulnerability assessment, options appraisal, and adaptation planning. Institutional structures must also be in place to ensure that development programs and projects address the needs of the vulnerable now, yet are resilient to the large uncertainty inherent to projections of future regional climate.

5. *Summary of recommendations* from the study on capacity building on scientific and climate risk information systems, as well as recommendations for low regret adaptation actions, include:

- a) *Expanding monitoring networks*: Especially for (sub-daily) rainfall measurement in zones that are critical for flood generation and/or aquifer recharge, support for meteorological

station at the University of Djibouti and using the resource to expand the knowledge base on field techniques and climate data analysis;

- b) *Enhancing the modeling capacity:* including urban flooding to examine the consequences of structure failure or over-topping of existing defenses, as well as the affect of urban development. Also, modeling tidal surge under present conditions and under climate change to improve risk estimates for extreme water levels;
- c) *Supporting flood forecasting and vulnerability information system:* Surveying to very high accuracy the elevation of the coastal zone and urban landscape to improve inundation mapping under given water levels. Assessing the feasibility of real-time flood-forecasting based on radar rainfall measurement, alongside role play exercises to test flood incident management. Also, making provision to regularly refresh the CARAD vulnerability information system to track evolving climate hazards and population exposure is important; and
- d) *Improving water management practices:* including source protection from pollution, agriculture drainage water reuse, water governance and allocation, reinstating traditional water harvesting techniques and utilization of faster growing and drought resilient crops.

6. **Regional Consultation Workshop:** The findings of the above study will be discussed with key client policy makers and stakeholders at a regional workshop (together with Yemen) planned for **November 2009**. This will provide the opportunity to review and validate the findings and agree on a plan of priority actions, which can potentially be supported under the PPCR.

7. **Relevant on-going portfolio:** the WB has an ongoing program in Djibouti of 5 active projects, ranging from support to health, education, power access and diversification and urban poverty reduction. In addition, more than a dozen pieces of economic and sector work studies are underway in support of the portfolio. In particular, the urban program has incorporated extensive work on disaster risk management, particularly flood management, and the above mentioned case study has been closely coordinated with the parallel work under the Comprehensive Approach for Risk Assessment (CARAD) program which aims to develop an information system for evaluating and communicating risks from natural hazards in the republic.

The African Development Bank

8. The African Development Bank's portfolio in Djibouti is not large, and consists of two ongoing projects, namely:

- a) **Djibouti City Sanitation Project:** and State of Djibouti had prepared a strategic sanitation plan for the city of Djibouti, with the support of the African Development Fund (ADF). This project, which emanated from that plan, is based on priority needs retained by the National Water and Sanitation Authority of Djibouti (ONEAD) under its short-term (0 to 5 years) priority investment program. The project seeks to provide sustainable access to hygiene and sanitation services, improved socio-health conditions of the people, (decline in water-borne disease incidence); and protection of the environment and fishery

resources. Climatic considerations are crucial to the achievement of the objectives of the project.

- b) **Urban Poverty Reduction Projection.** This is part of a program of the same name co-financed by four donors (AFD, ADB, IsDB and WB) and the Government of Djibouti. ADB's contribution is located in the five chief towns of the country's regions. The other operations are concentrated in the poor neighborhoods of Djibouti ville. The project will promote private sector-local authorities-central administration partnership in the programming of operations, and the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of activities. The financing mechanisms put in place give priority to community-based initiatives. The works will be carried out by public works companies (ETP) and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) whose capacities will be reinforced.

Djibouti's First National Communications and NAPA

9. Djibouti's first National Communication (2001) set out several priority actions to address water scarcity/quality issues and risks posed by sea level rise to the coastal zone. The report called for more research on surface water harvesting, methods of artificial groundwater recharge, and on the socioeconomic aspects of water consumption. Future development plans for Djibouti-ville should also include coastal and dune protection, improved urban drainage, and ecosystem monitoring programs (for mangrove and coral).

10. Djibouti completed its NAPA in 2006. It contains an assessment of vulnerability to climate change on various aspects of the country's development and natural resources, including water and agriculture and coastal zones. A total of 8 urgent and immediate adaptation options are contained in the NAPA, for a total resource requirement of 7.4 million US\$.

11. The Djibouti Disaster Risk Management (DRM) program is the result of active collaboration between the World Bank and five leading Djibouti DRM agencies. The following are the national agencies engaged:

- a) Djibouti Center for Study and Research (CERD);
- b) Executive Secretariat for DRM (SEGRC);
- c) Ministry of the Habitat, Urbanism, Environment, and Land Management (MHUEAT);
- d) Meteorology Division of the Airport; and
- e) University of Djibouti.

Potential role of PPCR in Djibouti

12. The vulnerability of Djibouti, coupled with its small size and limited capacity, existing baseline of information from the NAPA, national communications and ongoing analyses, suggests that PPCR assistance could generate transformational impact with fairly limited resources. It is therefore recommended that the Government of Djibouti be invited to collaborate with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to prepare a proposal for PPCR funding to allow it to undertake priority activities consistent with the objectives of the PPCR,

taking into account the results of the regional consultation workshop to be held in November 2009 on the findings of the country case study on climate change risks and adaptation options. It is expected that such funding would be similar in magnitude to Phase 1 funding under the PPCR with a special emphasis on capacity building for scientific and climate risk information systems, and actions targeted towards no-regret adaptation options.