UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00281: The Systematic Observations Financing Facility
FMP Record	SOFF Djibouti Investment Phase
MPTFO Project Id	
Start Date	1 January 2027
End Date	1 January 2031

Applicants

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Description

Please provide a short description of the project which will appear on the SOFF UNMPTF Gateway website - *Systematic Observations Financing Facility (undp.org)*.

The description should include overview of the project including its objectives.

Djibouti is a small country located at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, at the crossroads of the Gulf of Aden and the Horn of Africa. Based on GBON requirements, the standard density for Djibouti is one (1) surface station and one (1) upper-air station. Currently, neither Djibouti's surface station nor its upper-air observation capability is GBON-compliant (the latter simply doesn't exist). To address this gap, Djibouti has outlined the following Investment Phase targets under its validated GBON National Contribution Plan (NCP, July 2025): upgrade one (1) existing surface synoptic station at Djibouti International Airport and establish one (1) new upper-air radiosonde station at the same site.

The initial GBON Global Gap Analysis, undertaken by WMO, identified Djibouti's surface station at the Agence Nationale de la Météorologie (ANM) headquarters as the country's sole WIGOS-registered surface station, currently not transmitting data to the WMO Global Information System. Observational data is, at present, transmitted manually by email to relay centers, a practice that is neither reliable nor compliant with WMO WIGOS obligations. The former upper-air station site at ANM headquarters has been non-operational for many years, with only derelict infrastructure remaining on site.

Djibouti is well-positioned to meet its GBON targets within the Investment Phase timeframe, given that both stations are co-located at the ANM headquarters compound within Djibouti International Airport a secure, staffed, and accessible site that significantly reduces implementation and sustainability risks. However, achieving sustained GBON compliance will require a well-coordinated approach that addresses critical institutional and human capacity gaps, most notably the limited presence of IT expertise at ANM and the lack of government budget allocation for network operations and maintenance.

The SOFF Investment proposal considers these challenges and opportunities. It strategically coordinates with parallel projects: The GEF project which strengthens flood and drought preparedness by training community focal points, installing solar-powered weather stations, and establishing four regional EWS units that connect local realities to national strategies, embedding gender and disability-sensitive

	approaches. The CIDCA project modernizes ANM's meteorological capacity by centralizing data on servers, linking systems with dashboards, seconding staff to the national crisis room, and training personnel in ICT and data management to ensure rapid, reliable multi-hazard early warning support. Meanwhile, the CREWS project expands coverage by installing four new Automatic Weather Stations in underserved regions, modernizing data management systems, and training staff to improve forecasting and service delivery. Together, these initiatives complement SOFF by addressing infrastructure gaps, strengthening institutional and technical capacity, and ensuring interoperability across national and regional systems, thereby creating a robust, sustainable early warning framework for Djibouti. It is important to note that the successful implementation of the SOFF initiative would not only significantly enhance Djibouti's meteorological capabilities but also offer substantial benefits to neighboring countries. The planned upper-air radiosonde station will be the only such facility within a 500 km radius, providing vertical atmospheric profiles that improve numerical weather prediction across the Horn of Africa covering Djibouti, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Yemen, none of which, currently operates an upper-air station in this sub-region other than Ethiopia. The improvement in surface and upper-air observations resulting from the SOFF project will feed into the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and WMO global producing centers, thereby contributing to more effective early warnings and stronger climate change assessments across one of the world's most climatically vulnerable and data-sparse regions.

Universal Markers	**Gender Equality Marker**	**Risk**		
	GEM1 - Key Activity contributes to GEWE in a limited way.	Low Risk		
Optional Markers	**WB Income Category**	Low Income		
	UN LDC	Yes		
	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	No		
Fund Specific Markers	**SOFF Phases**	**SOFF Phases** ◆ Investment phase		
	EW4All	**Early Warnings for All initial focus countries** ◆ Yes		
	Fragile and conflict- affected situation	**Fragile and conflict-affected situation** ◆ No - but Bordering Somalia		
	Peer advisor	**Peer advisor** ◆ GeoSphere Austria		
Geographical Scope	**Geographical Scope**	**Name of the Region**	**Region(s)**	**Country**
	◆ Country	East Africa	◆ Horn of Africa	◆ Djibouti
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	**UN Participating Organizations**	**Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other**	**New Entities**	**Implementing Partners**
	◆UNDP, WMO - WMO (World Meteorological Organization) ◆	ANM (Djibouti NMHS), UNDP, WMO Technical Authority, GeoSphere Austria (Peer Advisor).		UNDP (implementing entity)
Programme and Project Cost	**Participating Organization**	**Amount (in USD)**	**Comments**	
	Budget Requested			
	UNDP	**1,811,320.18**	Includes the 7% IE fee	
	WMO	**199,139.84**	Includes the 7% WMO fee	
	Total Budget Requested	**2,010,460.02**		
	Tranches			
	Tranche 1 **IE (%60) $ 1,086,792.11** **WMO (33.33%) $ 66,373.31** **Total: $ 1,153,166.02**	Tranche 2 **IE (%40) $ 724,528.07** **WMO (33.33%) $ 66,373.31** **Total: $ 790,901.78**	Tranche 3 **IE (0%) $ 0.00** **WMO (33.34%) $ 66,393.22** **Total: $ 66,393.22**	
	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)			
	Total	$ **2,010,460.02**		
Thematic Keywords				
Programme Duration	**Anticipated Start Date**	1 January 2027		
	Period (In months)	48		
	Anticipated End Date	1 January 2031		

Narratives

Close the most significant data gaps

Please provide a brief summary regarding the GBON gap in the Beneficiary Country. Include a table with numbers from the WMO GBON Gap Analysis 2023 and numbers from the National Contribution Plan.

The GBON Global Gap Analysis conducted by WMO in June 2023 classifies Djibouti as a Least Developed Country (LDC). Djibouti is a small country located at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, at the crossroads of the Gulf of Aden and the Horn of Africa, with a land area of 23,200 square kilometers and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 7,000 square kilometers. Based on GBON requirements, the standard density of observation station for Djibouti is one (1) surface station (resolution of 200 km) and one (1) upper-air station. Currently, neither of these requirements are met as Djibouti's sole surface station nor its upper-air observation capability is GBON-compliant. To address this gap, Djibouti has outlined the following Investment Phase targets as documented in its validated GBON National Contribution Plan (NCP, July 2025): improve one (1) existing surface synoptic station at Djibouti International Airport and establish one (1) new upper-air radiosonde station at the same location. The NCP notes that coating the GBON surface station at the airport maximizes the effective spatial coverage while also offering operational advantages in terms of security, accessibility and maintenance.

Table 1. GBON National Contribution Target (200 km radius for surface stations and 500km radius for upper air station)

Type of station	WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis, June 2023				GBON National Contribution Target	
	Target	Reporting	Gap		To improve	New
			To improve	New		
	[# of stations]				[# of stations]	
Surface	1	0	1	0	1	0
Upper air	1	0	0	1		1

The initial GBON Global Gap Analysis undertaken by WMO (June 2023) indicated that Djibouti, with a land area of 23,200 square kilometers and an EEZ of 7,000 square kilometers, currently has no GBON-compliant surface or upper-air station transmitting data to the WMO Global Information System. At present, the ANM has registered one (1) surface station in WIGOS OSCAR/Surface, which has no GBON affiliation visible in the WIGOS Data Quality Monitoring System (WGDQMS). Observational data is currently transmitted manually by email to relay centers in South Africa and Ethiopia, a practice that is neither reliable nor compliant with WMO WIGOS obligations under Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext 2021). The former upper-air station site at ANM headquarters has been non-operational since 1994, with only derelict infrastructure remaining on site. While the validated NCP refers to this intervention as an “improvement” because the historical upper-air site already exists, the remaining infrastructure is in such a deteriorated and non-serviceable condition that restoring upper-air operations will effectively require rebuilding the station from the ground up, including new infrastructure and equipment. The IFR therefore treats the intervention as a “new” upper-air station for implementation and budgeting purposes, while retaining the same historical site identified in the NCP.

Djibouti is well-positioned to meet its GBON targets within the Investment Phase timeframe, given that both stations are co-located at the ANM headquarters compound within Djibouti International Airport, a secure, permanently staffed, and accessible site that significantly reduces implementation and long-term sustainability risks - namely of vandalism and maintenance delays associated with mission planning. Achieving this objective will, however, require a well-coordinated approach that strategically addresses critical institutional and human capacity gaps, with SOFF playing a central role. Most notably, ANM currently has one IT expert on staff, no dedicated government budget allocation for network operations and maintenance, and no connection to the WMO Global Telecommunication System or WIS 2.0. These are the structural gaps that must be resolved for GBON compliance and sustainability beyond the Investment Phase.

The unique strategic significance of Djibouti's GBON targets necessitates investment beyond the rehabilitation of the surface station alone. Several factors make the establishment of the new upper air station a particularly high impact intervention:

Regional data coverage and forecast improvement: The new upper-air radiosonde station will be the only facility of its kind within a 500 km radius, providing twice-daily vertical atmospheric profiles that directly improve numerical weather prediction (NWP) for the entire Horn of Africa. The sub-region covering Djibouti, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Yemen currently relies on a single upper-air station in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, leaving vast areas with no vertical atmospheric data. The addition of a Djibouti upper-air station will represent a significant step forward in closing one of the most critical observational gaps globally identified by SOFF.

Vulnerability to climate hazards: Djibouti's geographic position at the confluence of the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, and Indian Ocean exposes the country and the broader sub-region to extreme weather events including flash floods, severe droughts, tropical cyclone activity from the Indian Ocean, and high-impact dust storms. Insufficient upper-air observation data compromises the accuracy of early warning systems across five countries, affecting disaster preparedness and risk management for millions of people. Enhanced upper-air coverage ensures more timely and precise atmospheric forecasts, vital for protecting human lives, infrastructure, and food security.

Economic and strategic importance. Djibouti hosts one of the busiest maritime corridors in the world, with approximately 20,000 vessels transiting the Bab-el-Mandeb strait annually. Reliable meteorological data are critical to support key economic sectors in Djibouti, particularly port operations, logistics, and aviation, which are highly sensitive to weather and climate conditions. Improved surface and upper-air observations will support aviation safety, maritime route planning, and the climate-sensitive agriculture and livestock sectors that sustain the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities in Djibouti's interior.

S**ub-regional and international responsibilities:** Djibouti plays a growing role in regional climate monitoring and is a member of the IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) regional framework. The observations generated by the SOFF-supported network will feed directly into the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and WMO global producing centers, contributing to more effective regional early warning systems and stronger climate change assessments for the Horn of Africa one of the world's most climatically vulnerable and data-sparse regions.

The SOFF Investment proposal takes full account of the above challenges and opportunities. It is designed in close coordination with the parallel CREWS project, which is simultaneously installing four additional AWS across Djibouti using the same technical specifications, and with the GCF pipeline under development, ensuring a homogeneous, jointly maintainable national observation network and

	maximizing the collective impact of donor investments. Institutional and human capacity building at both the technical and management levels has been fully integrated into the proposal, recognizing that infrastructure alone cannot deliver sustained GBON compliance without a trained, resourced, and institutionally supported national meteorological service.

Target easy fixes	Please provide an overview of the opportunities for rehabilitation and improvement of existing observing infrastructure in the country and rapid delivery of GBON data sharing. Djibouti presents a strong and immediate opportunity for rapid GBON compliance, driven by one distinctive advantage: both the surface station and the future upper-air station are co-located at a single site the ANM headquarters compound within Djibouti International Airport. This concentration of infrastructure at one permanently staffed, secure, and accessible location eliminates the logistical complexity that typically slows GBON implementation in LDCs and creates the conditions for the fastest possible path to international data sharing. **Surface station** The existing AWS at Djibouti International Airport is physically in place, operated by ANM staff present on site daily, and requires only the replacement of its non-compliant sensors and data logger to meet GBON technical standards. No new site identification, land access negotiation, or civil infrastructure is needed. The Djibouti Airport station remains the surface station prioritized under SOFF, consistent with the validated NCP. Its co-location with ANM headquarters within the secure airport compound, permanent presence of technical staff, immediate access for preventive and corrective maintenance, and existing site infrastructure provide strong conditions for sustained GBON compliance and minimizing long-term operational risks. Combined with the deployment of a WIS 2.0 node at ANM headquarters which will replace the current manual email transmission with automated hourly BUFR data distribution to the WMO Global Information System, the surface station can achieve full GBON compliance and begin international data sharing by the end of Year 1. This rapid delivery is further reinforced by coordination with the CREWS project particularly in the country's rural areas, which is simultaneously procuring four additional AWS across Djibouti to address geographical observation gaps in underserved areas. The two investments therefore serve distinct but complementary purposes within the national observation network: CREWS expands spatial coverage, while SOFF upgrades the existing Airport station selected in the NCP to secure Djibouti's sustained GBON surface reporting commitment. By aligning SOFF procurement with the technical specifications adopted under CREWS (ie purchasing the same system), Djibouti benefits from a homogeneous national surface network with a harmonized spare parts supply chain, unified maintenance training, and a common data management platform all elements that accelerate implementation and reduce long-term operational costs. **WIS 2.0** A particularly high-impact opportunity lies in the WIS 2.0 deployment. ANM is already collecting observational data at its surface station, but regular and automated transmission of these data through WIS 2.0 remains constrained by technical and operational gaps. The installation of a WIS 2.0 node at ANM headquarters was already completed with support from JICA. Under the SOFF Investment Phase, the existing system will be properly configured, secured and maintained, including through long-term coverage of server and hosting costs where these are not already covered by JICA. This node will simultaneously route data from the SOFF-supported GBON surface station and from the four CREWS AWS as they come online, thereby strengthening Djibouti's contribution to GBON and the international exchange of surface observations. Building on the successful approach implemented by ANAM Chad and Burkina Faso, it is recommended that Djibouti use ADL as the data management system for the WIS 2.0 node. From a sustainability perspective, the SOFF Investment Phase will ensure the continued hosting and operational maintenance of the WIS 2.0 node. ADL, as an open-source data management solution provided by WMO, can be implemented and maintained without additional software licensing costs, thereby supporting the long-term sustainability of the system. WIS 2.0 infrastructure is already in place in Djibouti; however, several technical and operational gaps remain to ensure secure, reliable and automated data transmission: • The required SSL certificate is not currently active and needs to be installed to ensure secure data exchange. • The current WIS 2.0 node requires an update to the latest software version to ensure security and compliance with current transmission standards. • Data from the airport station (SOFF GBON surface station) are currently transmitted manually rather than automatically, resulting in gaps in the required reporting frequency. • Minor metadata inconsistencies also need to be corrected, including the station name registered in WIS 2.0. The SOFF Investment Phase will therefore address the following priority actions: a. Update the WIS 2.0 node software to the latest version. b. Install and maintain the required SSL certificate. c. Install ADL on an appropriate cloud server to provide the required data management functionality, subject to confirmation that this is not already covered by JICA support. Where not already covered by the JICA project, SOFF will also ensure the continued hosting and operational maintenance of ADL and the WIS 2.0 node, thereby supporting secure, reliable and sustainable GBON data exchange beyond the Investment Phase. **Upper-air station** The upper-air station requires a longer implementation timeline given the need for full civil works of reconstruction at the former site. However, the enabling conditions are strong: the site sits within the secure airport compound adjacent to ANM offices, ensuring permanent staff access, reliable power infrastructure, and controlled security. The adoption of a system similar to hydrogen generator models operated across the francophone African meteorological networks provides immediate access to an established regional ecosystem of technical support, spare parts, and peer training, significantly reducing commissioning risks. In addition, South-South exchange with ASECNA on aeronautical meteorology, station management and sustainability will be encouraged. All the specifications will comply with WMO standards and guidance.

A clearly phased approach makes the timeline manageable and predictable: site preparation and civil works construction in Year 1, equipment procurement and installation in early Year 2, and commissioning with WMO Technical Authority compliance verification starting ideally in Year 2 as well. This sequencing ensures that upper-air data sharing begins within the Investment Phase, filling out the most critical atmospheric data void in the Horn of Africa in a 500 km radius with no other upper-air facility.

Djibouti's GBON targets are achievable rapidly and reliably. The surface compliance milestone can be reached by Year 2. Full compliance surface and upper air is deliverable within Year 3 (with first data sent already in Year 2). The co-location of both stations at one secure, staffed site, combined with the coordination with CREWS and the replication of proven WIS 2.0 and upper-air implementation models from the region, makes Djibouti one of the most straightforward and high-impact SOFF Investment Phase opportunities in the Horn of Africa.

Create leverage

Please detail how SOFF investments are complementary to previous, ongoing, and planned operations in the beneficiary country by the SOFF Implementing Entities and other funds. Please state relevant ongoing or planned activities of the Implementing Entities in the beneficiary country. If the SOFF Investment program will be integrated within or complemented by a larger project or program of the Implementing Entity / Beneficiary Country, please identify the project or program and summarize alignment and leverage.

If the country is receiving support through AF, CIF, CREWS, GCF or GEF, please include a table listing the project title, status (ongoing or completed) and financing amount.

SOFF investments in Djibouti are designed to complement and build upon ongoing and planned climate resilience and early warning initiatives supported by multiple partners. The CREWS Djibouti project, already approved and under implementation, is installing four AWSs in strategic locations, while the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project under development will add further surface stations. UNDP's Integrated Climate Resilience Programme, financed by GEF and GCF, is strengthening early warning systems and data management capacities.

The ongoing CIDCA project will strengthen Djibouti's meteorological capacity by centralizing ANM data on a single platform, interconnecting systems with dashboards, and seconding staff to the national crisis room. It also trains ANM staff on ICT tools and data management, ensuring rapid sharing and stronger multi-hazard early warning support. In addition, the World Bank, IFAD, WFP, AfDB, and IGAD are implementing projects focused on food security and disaster risk management, which rely on improved meteorological data. By harmonizing procurement, ICT systems, and training across these initiatives, SOFF ensures compatibility of equipment, reduces costs, and maximizes efficiency. The Investment Phase will therefore not operate in isolation but will be integrated into Djibouti's broader climate resilience framework, creating synergies that enhance national capacity while contributing to regional and global forecasting systems.

Table 2: Complementary Projects to SOFF Djibouti project

Project Title	Funding Source	Status	Financing Amount (USD)	Contribution to GBON/SOFF
Sustainable management of water and rangeland resources for enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in Djibouti	Global Environmental Facility	Ongoing	1,148,000 million (Funding for early-warning/SOFF-relevant portion of project)	One of the clear outcomes of this project will be to advance Early Warning System by reinforcing flood and drought preparedness through coordinated action at community, regional, and national levels. At the community level, it will assess vulnerabilities, train six focal points, and provide solar-powered weather stations to ensure timely, reliable data collection and communication, while embedding gender- and disability-sensitive approaches. At the sub-national level, four regional EWS units will be established within councils, equipped and staffed to manage databases, generate risk analyses, and disseminate information in accessible formats and local languages. These units will serve as the bridge between communities and the national EWS, ensuring local realities inform national strategies. By collaborating with initiatives such as GCF EWS, CREWS, SOFF, and IGAD, the project will strengthen the entire EWS value chain data collection, transmission, and communication ultimately improving decision-making, preparedness, and resilience against climate-induced disasters, with particular attention to food security and inclusive participation.
GCF Climate Resilience Project (concept stage)	Green Climate Fund	Pipeline	1,628,000 million	Additional AWS installations, ICT/data management support
Meteorological Infrastructure & Disaster Preparedness Support	CIDCA (China International Development Cooperation Agency)	Ongoing	1,800,000 million	The CIDCA project will enhance Djibouti's meteorological capacity by installing servers to centralize data on a single platform, interconnecting ANM's system with knowledge portals and dashboards, and seconding one staff member to the national crisis room for SEGERC. It also includes training ANM staff on ICT tools and centralized data management, ensuring rapid data sharing and stronger support for the national multi-hazard early warning system.
CREWS Djibouti – Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems	WMO/World Bank	Ongoing	3,689,430 million	The CREWS Djibouti project focuses on strengthening the country's early warning capacity by installing four new Automatic Weather Stations in Waddi, Moucha Island, Omar Jagga, and Randa, strategically expanding coverage to underserved regions. It also supports the modernization of data management systems, enabling ANM and CERD to share compatible hydromet data, and provides training for staff to improve forecasting and service delivery. These activities directly enhance Djibouti's ability to monitor severe weather, improve climate resilience, and lay the groundwork for integration with SOFF and other global initiatives.

Maximize delivery capacity	Please outline the capacity of the Implementing Entity and any Executing Entities to deliver SOFF support efficiently and effectively in the country. The Implementing Entity, UNDP, has extensive experience in managing climate resilience and meteorological infrastructure projects in Djibouti and across the Horn of Africa. UNDP combines strong fiduciary systems with established procurement processes, ensuring timely delivery and compliance with international standards. Its presence in Djibouti through the country office provides direct oversight, coordination with government institutions, and logistical support for project implementation. The Executing Entity, the Agence Nationale de Météorologie (ANM), holds the legal mandate to operate and maintain meteorological services in Djibouti. While ANM currently faces constraints in human resources and operational budgets, its institutional framework and partnerships with national stakeholders (Civil Protection, CERD, Ministry of Agriculture) position it as the central operator of the GBON network. Capacity gaps will be addressed through targeted training, and technical assistance under the project. The Peer Advisor, GeoSphere Austria, brings specialized technical expertise in GBON compliance, observing systems, and ICT integration. With a proven track record in supporting SOFF readiness phases in other countries, GeoSphere Austria will provide independent technical guidance, ensure harmonization with WMO standards, and support knowledge transfer to ANM staff. Together, this implementation arrangement ensures efficiency and effectiveness: UNDP guarantees fiduciary and operational delivery, ANM provides national ownership and sustainability, and GeoSphere Austria secures technical excellence. This tripartite structure maximizes delivery capacity by combining international best practice with local institutional responsibility.
Sub-regional gains	Please state describe opportunities to create economies of scale and optimize the design of the GBON national networks through multi-country / sub-regional SOFF implementation, e.g., existing sub-regional cooperation or opportunities for sub-regional procurement and operations and maintenance. Explore opportunities for collaboration among Implementing Entities in the same region, where relevant. Please indicate how regional opportunities will be pursued during the Investment Phase implementation and any support required from the SOFF Secretariat. Djibouti's investment in GBON infrastructure offers significant opportunities to create economies of scale and strengthen regional meteorological collaboration. The country is strategically located at the crossroads of the Horn of Africa, bordered by Ethiopia, Somalia, and Eritrea all of which are engaged in SOFF readiness or investment phases. Ethiopia is upgrading 15 surface stations and installing 13 new ones, including 5 upper-air stations, while Somalia is envisaging to contribute 16 surface and 3 upper-air stations to the global GBON observing network. Coordinated implementation across these countries will optimize network design, reduce duplication, and ensure complementary coverage. The planned upper-air station in Djibouti will provide observations over a 500 km radius, filling a critical gap by covering northern Somalia, Eritrea, eastern Ethiopia, and parts of Yemen. This regional reach enhances the accuracy of forecasts not only for Djibouti but for neighboring countries that currently lack such infrastructure. To maximize efficiency, procurement and maintenance arrangements will be harmonized with regional partners, such as ASECNA, leveraging common equipment types and shared training programs. Collaboration through the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) will ensure that data from Djibouti's GBON stations are integrated into regional forecasting systems, strengthening early warning capacities across the Horn of Africa. The WIS 2.0 deployment model being adopted for Djibouti replicating the WIS2-in-a-box approach implemented in Chad and Burkina Faso with WMO Regional Office for Africa support is directly transferable to other Horn of Africa SOFF countries. A coordinated sub-regional WIS 2.0 implementation programme, in which Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia deploy compatible nodes under a shared technical architecture coordinated by WMO Regional Office for Africa, would create a coherent sub-regional data sharing infrastructure where each country's investment reinforces the others. ANAM Chad, as the established regional reference for francophone WIS 2.0 implementation, can serve as a peer learning hub for the entire cluster, reducing the technical assistance costs required for each individual country deployment. During the Investment Phase, Djibouti will pursue these opportunities by coordinating with WMO Africa Regional Office, SOFF Implementing Entities, and peer advisors to align procurement, ICT systems, and capacity-building activities. Support from the SOFF Secretariat will be sought to facilitate joint procurement frameworks, regional training exchanges, and cross-border data sharing agreements, ensuring that Djibouti's contribution is embedded within a robust sub-regional observing network.
SOFF Beneficiary Country Capacity Assessment	This section should summarize existing Beneficiary Country capacity to execute the GBON National Contribution Plan. Based on the National GBON Gap Analysis and the requirements of the GBON National Contribution Plan, and complemented by the Country Hydromet Diagnostic where available, please provide an overview of Beneficiary Country technical, management, and administrative capacity for Investment Phase execution, including an assessment of the status of the NHMS and any other national and/or regional partners. ANM is the national meteorological and hydrological service of Djibouti, established under Law 108/AN/10/6ème L and operating under Decree 2012-167/PR/MET, which formally mandates ANM to operate the national observation network permanently and without interruption, ensure international data exchange, and fulfil Djibouti's obligations under WMO conventions. ANM operates under the supervision of the Ministry of Equipment and Transport, with a Board of Administration comprising nine members drawn from key government ministries and agencies, including the Presidency, the Ministry of Finance, the Civil Aviation Authority, and the Airport Authority. This multi-sectoral governance structure provides ANM with direct institutional linkages to government bodies whose engagement is critical for GBON sustainability. ANM currently employs 56 staff members, of whom approximately 30% are women. The workforce includes 7 engineers in senior management positions, 7 meteorologists, 19 technicians, 7 researchers, and 16 general support staff. While this staffing base provides a functional foundation for meteorological service delivery, the NCP identifies several critical gaps that must be addressed for GBON implementation. Most significantly, ANM has one IT expert on staff with a structural absence that currently prevents autonomous management of any digital data system, including WIS 2.0. ANM also lacks dedicated maintenance technicians formally assigned to GBON station operations and has no trained upper-air operators given the long-standing absence of a radiosonde programme. **Technical Capacity**

	ANM's technical capacity for GBON implementation remains limited but has a clear and achievable development pathway. The service currently operates a central data concentration system at headquarters, based on Vaisala technology, which could facilitate the integration of observations from the SOFF-rehabilitated AWS and the WIS 2.0 node. However, the presence of this system does not imply any preference for, or requirement to procure, Vaisala equipment for GBON implementation. In parallel, a CREWS-supported project is procuring four additional AWS through a competitive process. This presents an opportunity for SOFF to align the upgrade of its station at Djibouti Airport with a broader national observing network and potentially benefit from a common data management architecture, regardless of the equipment supplier ultimately selected. At present, ANM's data management workflow remains largely manual. Both manual and automated observations are recorded in logbooks, entered Excel spreadsheets, and transmitted by email to regional relay centers in Ethiopia and South Africa. No automated data transmission to the WMO Global Information System is in place, and no GBON data quality monitoring through a WGDQMS is currently performed. On the positive side, ANM's technical staff have direct daily access to the surface station, which is co-located with the ANM headquarters within Djibouti International Airport. This proximity enables rapid response to equipment issues and supports the weekly preventive maintenance schedule required under GBON. The parallel CREWS project, currently under implementation by WMO, is providing hands-on technical experience for ANM staff through the installation of four additional AWS across the country using the same technical specifications as SOFF creating valuable learning opportunities that will directly support SOFF implementation from Year 1. For upper-air operations, ANM currently has no operational capacity. The former radiosonde site at ANM headquarters has been inactive since 1994, and no staff member holds current training in hydrogen safety, balloon launching, or sounding data management. Building this capacity from the ground up is one of the most significant technical challenges of the Investment Phase, and the NCP addresses it through a structured two-year preparation period recruitment and theoretical training in Year 2, vendor-led operational training at commissioning in Year 3 designed to ensure that qualified operators are in place before the station becomes operational. **Management Capacity** ANM's management capacity presents both strengths and areas requiring development. The service is led by an experienced Director General supported by a Deputy Director General and three technical directors, providing a stable leadership structure with institutional continuity. ANM has demonstrated its ability to engage with international partners, as evidenced by its active participation in the NCP development process with GeoSphere Austria and WMO, and its ongoing coordination with the CREWS project. However, the NCP identifies management competence as a medium-to-high risk for GBON implementation. ANM management currently lacks formal training in international project management, donor financial reporting, and strategic planning for meteorological services skills that are essential for effective oversight of a complex multi-stakeholder investment such as the SOFF Investment Phase. Capacity building in these areas, including a benchmarking visit to Geosphere Austria and enrolment in WMO Education and Training executive programmes, is therefore a core component of the Investment Phase design rather than an optional add-on. **Administrative and Financial Capacity** ANM's administrative capacity is functional at the level of day-to-day service delivery, with established human resources and financial management procedures operating within the government's public sector framework. However, ANM's current budget allocation from the government covers salaries only, with no dedicated funding for network operations and maintenance, equipment procurement, calibration services, or GPRS communication subscriptions. This financial gap is the single most critical sustainability risk for GBON compliance: without a government commitment to dedicated O&M budget lines, the network cannot be maintained beyond the Investment Phase regardless of the quality of the infrastructure installed. Procurement processes at ANM are subject to national public procurement regulations, and meteorological equipment is not currently exempt from customs duties and excise taxes is a potential source of import delays that must be proactively managed through early engagement with the Ministry of Finance for tax waiver requests, as recommended in the NCP. Procurement, including that of meteorological equipment, during the investment phase will be carried out by UNDP, as the implementing entity, under the DIM modality, in accordance with UNDP's institutional procurement standards and SOFF requirements, thereby ensuring full oversight in the areas of fiduciary management, procurement, and financial management. **National and Regional Partners** Several national and regional partners will contribute to Investment Phase execution. At the national level, the Centre d'Études et de Recherches de Djibouti (CERD) is the primary scientific research institution with complementary hydromet data management interests, and a data-sharing MoU between ANM and CERD is included in the Investment Phase to formalize data exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority (AAC) and Djibouti International Airport Authority (AID) are key institutional partners given their co-location with ANM and their partial financial contribution to ANM's operations through aeronautical meteorological service fees. At the regional level, ANAM Chad has been identified by the NCP as the primary peer learning partner for WIS 2.0 deployment, having successfully implemented the same WIS2-in-a-box model with WMO Regional Office for Africa support. ASECNA the regional air navigation agency for francophone Africa provides the technical reference framework for upper-air equipment procurement and operations, and its network of operational radiosonde stations using the same SAGIM-type hydrogen generator offers a readily accessible regional support ecosystem for Djibouti's new upper-air programme. The IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) provides the regional NWP and climate services framework into which Djibouti's GBON data will feed and represents a key regional partner for data sharing coordination and sub-regional impact documentation.
Investment Phase Alignment with the GBON National Contribution Plan	Please explicitly indicate and justify any differences in the proposed Investment Phase targets and the requirements of the GBON National Contribution Plan approved at the finalization of the Readiness Phase. The Investment Phase proposal is consistent with the targets formally approved at the conclusion of the Readiness Phase, reflected in

	Djibouti's National Contribution Plan (NCP, July 2025). The Investment Phase targets are as follows: • **Surface stations:** 1 existing station to improve (Djibouti International Airport / ANM headquarters, 11°49'21"N, 42°35'18"E) - 0 new stations to install • **Upper-air stations:** 1 new station to establish (Djibouti International Airport / ANM headquarters) - 0 existing stations to improve Two points of clarification are nonetheless provided below to ensure full transparency. **Clarification 1: Surface station classification** The NCP Table 1 records the surface target as 1 station to *improve*, not 1 station to *install new*. In practice, the physical implementation involves procuring and installing a brand-new AWS unit to replace the existing non-compliant station at the same site. This is classified as an improvement rather than a new installation because the station location, WIGOS registration, and site infrastructure remain unchanged. Only the instrument package and data transmission system are being replaced. This distinction is consistent with the SOFF template definition of Output 2.2 (improved land-based stations) and does not constitute a deviation from the NCP. **Clarification 2: Upper-air station classification** The NCP characterizes this upper-air station as an improvement although it is rather a new installation requiring complete reconstruction from the ground up, which is why it is reflected under Output 2. 3. A former radiosonde site exists at ANM headquarters, but it has been non-operational since 1994 and retains only derelict structural walls with no serviceable equipment or infrastructure.
Execution model and implementation arrangements	Based on the Beneficiary Country Capacity Assessment, please detail the proposed Investment Phase execution model, including governance, implementation arrangements, coordination and management and implementation of activities, the roles and responsibilities of each Executing Partner, and the flow of funds (including an overview of relevant legal / financial instrument(s) to distribute the SOFF support). UNDP will support the ANM in the implementation of the project under a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) Under this DIM framework, both UNDP and ANM will work together in the execution of the project activities, however UNDP will be responsible for overall coordination of project implementation including the coordination of annual and quarterly planning of activities and their approval by the project steering committee (which will be established at the beginning of the project implementation) The Investment Phase will be executed through a coordinated governance and management structure that ensures efficiency, accountability, and sustainability. The Implementing Entity (UNDP) will assume fiduciary responsibility, and procurement, including that of meteorological equipment, will be carried out by UNDP under the DIM modality, in accordance with UNDP's institutional procurement standards and SOFF requirements, thereby ensuring full oversight in the areas of fiduciary management, procurement, and financial management. UNDP's established presence in Djibouti provides direct oversight and logistical support, ensuring timely delivery of equipment, services, and capacity-building activities. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) will act as the Technical Authority, providing oversight to guarantee compliance with GBON regulations and international standards. WMO will also facilitate harmonization with regional initiatives and ensure that Djibouti's contributions are integrated into global forecasting systems. The Peer Advisor (GeoSphere Austria) will provide independent technical guidance, drawing on its experience in SOFF readiness phases and GBON implementation in other countries. GeoSphere Austria will support network design, ICT integration, and training, ensuring that ANM staff acquire the necessary skills to operate and maintain the upgraded infrastructure. The Agence Nationale de Météorologie (ANM) will serve as the national Executing Partner, responsible for day-to-day operation, maintenance, and data transmission. ANM will oversee the rehabilitation of the Djibouti Airport AWS and the reconstruction of the upper-air station. It will also manage coordination with national stakeholders such as CERD, SGERC, Civil Protection, and the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure integration of meteorological data into disaster risk management and hydrology. Flow of funds: SOFF resources will be channeled through UNDP as the Implementing Entity, which will disburse funds for procurement and capacity-building activities. Legal and financial instruments will follow UNDP's fiduciary framework, ensuring transparency and compliance with international standards. Procurement will be harmonized with CREWS and GCF projects to maximize economies of scale, reduce costs, and ensure compatibility of equipment and spare parts. This execution model combines international fiduciary and technical oversight with national ownership and sustainability. By clearly defining roles, UNDP for fiduciary management, WMO for technical compliance, GeoSphere Austria for advisory support, and ANM for operational delivery, the Investment Phase ensures effective implementation, accountability, and long-term resilience of Djibouti's GBON network.
Private sector involvement	Please indicate the anticipated role of the private sector according to the Business Models outlined in the Operational Manual, including relevant stakeholder engagement processes. While Djibouti does not currently have a domestic private sector actively engaged in meteorological observations, there are opportunities to leverage private and semi-private actors to strengthen GBON implementation. Foreign military bases operating in Djibouti may maintain their own weather stations, and through formal agreements (Memoranda of Understanding facilitated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), their data could serve as a valuable complement to the national network. In addition, the Investment Phase will explore the development of decision-support services tailored to sectors such as aviation, maritime transport, agriculture, and energy. These services could generate revenue streams that help offset maintenance costs of GBON stations, thereby reducing reliance on government budgets. Engagement with private operators in these sectors will be pursued through stakeholder consultations to identify data needs and potential service models. The project will also encourage partnerships with technology providers for ICT infrastructure, spare parts supply, and maintenance services. By aligning procurement and service contracts with regional initiatives (CREWS, CIDCA, GCF), Djibouti can benefit from economies of scale and ensure sustainability. Overall, private sector involvement in Djibouti's GBON network will be framed around data-sharing agreements, service delivery partnerships, and revenue generation models, consistent with the SOFF Operational Manual. These engagements will be structured to reinforce ANM's mandate while creating complementary support mechanisms that enhance resilience and sustainability of the national

	observing system.
Civil society participation	Please indicate the anticipated role of civil society organizations, including relevant stakeholder engagement processes. Civil society organizations (CSOs) in Djibouti will play an important role in ensuring that GBON investments are inclusive, locally relevant, and sustainable. Their participation will focus on community engagement, awareness-raising, and the dissemination of early warning information to vulnerable populations, particularly women, youth, and rural communities. During the Investment Phase, CSOs will be consulted through structured stakeholder engagement processes, including national workshops, focus group discussions, and community outreach sessions. These consultations will help identify local needs, build trust, and ensure that meteorological data and forecasts are translated into actionable information for end-users. Civil society actors will also contribute to promoting gender equality in climate services and facilitating dialogue between the Agence Nationale de Météorologie (ANM) and community beneficiaries. Their involvement will strengthen the social dimension of GBON implementation, ensuring that improved observation networks translate into better preparedness and resilience at the grassroots level. Overall, civil society participation will be embedded in the governance and communication framework of the Investment Phase, ensuring that the benefits of GBON compliance extend beyond technical infrastructure to empower communities and reinforce national resilience.
Fiduciary systems	Please provide an overview of the Investment Phase fiduciary arrangements, including financial management and procurement. The fiduciary framework for the SOFF Investment Phase in Djibouti is anchored in UNDP's established systems, which are internationally recognized for transparency, accountability, and compliance with donor requirements. UNDP Djibouti will serve as the Implementing Entity, ensuring that all financial flows, procurement processes, and reporting obligations meet the highest fiduciary standards. • **Financial Management**: UNDP will manage project funds through its Atlas system, which provides real-time tracking of expenditures, budget allocations, and disbursements. Quarterly financial reports will be shared with the SOFF Secretariat and national stakeholders, ensuring transparency and accountability. • **Procurement:** All procurement will follow UNDP's competitive bidding procedures, aligned with CIPS standards. This guarantees value for money, fairness, and compliance with international best practices. Procurement will be harmonized with parallel projects (CREWS, CIDCA, GCF) to reduce duplication, ensure compatibility of equipment, and maximize efficiency. • Oversight and Compliance: UNDP's country office in Djibouti provides direct oversight, coordination with government institutions, and logistical support. Fiduciary risks will be mitigated through independent audits, internal controls, and close monitoring of financial flows. The Agence Nationale de la Météorologie (ANM), as the Executing Entity, holds the legal mandate for meteorological operations in Djibouti. While ANM faces resource constraints, its institutional framework ensures accountability for project execution. Fiduciary risks at the national level will be addressed through: • Recruitment of financial management staff. • Training in budgeting, reporting, and compliance. • Integration of project expenditures into national financial law to secure sustainability. This dual arrangement UNDP provides fiduciary oversight and ANM ensuring national ownership balances international accountability with local responsibility.
Social and environmental safeguards	Please provide an overview of the Investment Phase social and environmental safeguards, including gender policy. The SOFF Investment Phase in Djibouti is designed to deliver maximum social benefits while keeping environmental risks to a minimum. **Climate Vulnerability Context** Djibouti's geographic position at the confluence of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden makes it highly vulnerable to flash floods, droughts, dust storms, and tropical cyclone activity. These hazards pose significant risks to lives, infrastructure, and livelihoods. By strengthening meteorological infrastructure and ensuring GBON compliance, the SOFF investment will directly enhance disaster preparedness and resilience. Improved surface and upper-air observations will feed into regional forecasting systems through IGAD/ICPAC, providing more accurate early warnings and reducing vulnerability for communities across Djibouti and the wider Horn of Africa **Environmental Safeguards** The project will rehabilitate existing infrastructure at Djibouti International Airport and reconstruct the upper-air station within the secure ANM compound. Because both sites are already developed and accessible, the intervention avoids risks of land acquisition, displacement, or ecological disturbance. Civil works for the upper-air station will be carried out under strict environmental monitoring protocols, ensuring compliance with national regulations and UNDP safeguards. By focusing on existing facilities, the project minimizes ecological impact while strengthening operational reliability. **Social Safeguards** The initiative places strong emphasis on inclusivity and gender equality. Recruitment and training will actively encourage women's participation in technical and management roles, addressing the current gender imbalance in Djibouti's meteorological services. Community engagement will be pursued through ANM's partnerships with Civil Protection, CERD, and the Ministry of Agriculture, ensuring that enhanced meteorological data directly supports multi-hazard early warning systems. The integration of the Gender Equality Marker (GEM1) into project monitoring guarantees that gender considerations are systematically tracked and reported, reinforcing accountability and inclusivity.
Dispute resolution mechanism	Please provide an overview of the Investment Phase complaints management and conflict resolution mechanism. The SOFF Secretariat will be promptly informed in case of urgent matters, in addition to regular reporting requirements. As stakeholder engagement activities in Djibouti particularly those involving civil society organizations and gender-focused groups are initiated, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established for the SOFF Investment Phase. This mechanism will be embedded within the UNDP Djibouti Country Office website to ensure visibility and accessibility, while also being adapted to Djibouti's institutional and cultural context. Its purpose is to provide stakeholders who may be adversely affected by project activities with a clear, transparent, and accessible process to raise concerns about social, environmental, or operational impacts. By hosting the GRM on the Country Office website, stakeholders will have a trusted and centralized entry point for submitting complaints, accessing

	information about the process, and tracking the resolution of their concerns. The GRM will be designed to be transparent, inclusive, and rights-compatible. Stakeholders will be able to submit complaints through multiple entry points, including ANM headquarters at Djibouti International Airport, dedicated email addresses, the Ministry of Transport's digital portal, WhatsApp and SMS lines, a 24/7 hotline available in French, Arabic, Afar, and Somali, and local radio announcements for rural outreach. All complaints will be logged in a centralized database, acknowledged within three to five working days, and tracked up until resolution. Once a complaint is received, it will be categorized by urgency and impact, then assigned to the appropriate institution whether ANM, UNDP, or WMO for investigation. A neutral team will review the grievance, and mediation will be offered where necessary. Feedback will be provided to the complainant, and corrective actions or other remedial measures will be implemented if the complaint is validated. If resolution is not achieved, the case may be escalated to the Project Steering Committee or referred to national authorities under Djibouti's legal framework. Conflict resolution will be supported through preventive measures such as awareness sessions on conflict sensitivity and stakeholder engagement. Mediation by neutral third parties will be used to facilitate dialogue, while arbitration may be considered if mediation fails. Regular stakeholder dialogues and forums will also be organized to address issues before they escalate. Transparency and accountability are central to the mechanism. Community meetings in local languages will keep stakeholders informed, while Community Liaison Officers will engage directly with vulnerable groups, including women's associations and rural communities. Continuous monitoring will identify patterns and strengthen the mechanism over time, ensuring that lessons learned are integrated into future project planning. Finally, if grievances cannot be resolved at the project level, stakeholders will have access to UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit. These supplemental mechanisms provide an additional layer of accountability and ensure that unresolved concerns are addressed at the institutional level.
Additional relevant policies and procedures	Please state any other policies and procedures that the Implementing Entity applies. The Implementing Entity for the Investment Phase of the Meteorological Service of Djibouti follows several key policies and procedures to ensure effective governance and compliance: **1. Financial Management:** Budgeting and Reporting - Guidelines for budget preparation and financial reporting, ensuring compliance with donor requirements. Procurement Procedures: Standard procedures for competitive bidding and contract management. **2. Gender Equality:** Gender Mainstreaming Framework - Guidelines to integrate gender considerations into all project activities. **3. Risk Management:** Risk Assessment Procedures: Policies for identifying and managing risks throughout the project lifecycle. **4. Monitoring and Evaluation:** Performance Monitoring - Guidelines for tracking project progress and outcomes through regular evaluations. **5. Stakeholder Engagement:** Consultation Procedures - Framework for engaging stakeholders to incorporate their feedback and concerns. It is important to note that UNDP has a robust Programme and Operational Policies and Procedures (POPP) framework. This framework provides comprehensive guidance for project and programme implementation, ensuring effectiveness, transparency, and accountability in all operations. The Project operated as a DIM Project will follow UNDP POPP at all times during project implementation.

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.4	13.4 Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Secondary Goals	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
13.b.1	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate c

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_5.5	% TARGET_13.1	% TARGET_13.2	% TARGET_13.3	% TARGET_13.b	% Total
WMO	10%	40%	35%	5%	10%	100
IE	10%	40%	35%	5%	10%	100

Project Results / Indicators / Work Plan

Please note that there are different sections for **Project Results**, **Project Indicators** and **Work Plan** in the UN MPTF Gateway. Please refer to the Gateway Manual for guidance on how to fill out these sections.

Outcome	Output	Description
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed	1.1 National Consultations conducted	National consultations including with CSOs, and other relevant stakeholders conducted

Activities (add rows as needed)

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets					Budget
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Strengthening the institutional and legal mandate of ANM for sustained GBON operation	Conduct stakeholder workshops with Ministry of Equipment and Transport, Ministry of Finance, ANM senior management and key partners (CERD, Civil Protection, Aviation Authority, Airport Authority) to validate the public business model for GBON operations and secure high-level political commitment;	IE	WMO	ANM, Civil Protection, CERD	Number of participants reached by stakeholder workshops	Advocacy and consultation supporting establishment of the legal and institutional framework defining ANM's GBON mandate.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	25	2027	25					
Support the Government GBON business model consultancy	Provide technical assistance to strengthen ANM's institutional and legal framework for sustainable GBON operations, support the development of a national GBON business model, and facilitate inclusive stakeholder consultations.	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of participants reached by stakeholder workshop	Technical support is provided to strengthen ANM's institutional and legal mandate and to develop a sustainable GBON business model through inclusive stakeholder consultations.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates (Consultancy report)	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	25	2027	25					
Launch Workshop	Kick-off meeting/workshop with all stakeholders	IE	WMO	ANM, Ministry of Equipment and Transport, CERD, Civil Protection, Aviation Authority	Number of kick-off workshop report % of women among kick-off workshop participants	Official project launch and presentation of implementation arrangements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	Yearly	County	Number	0	2026	1 (30% of women among kick-off workshop participants)	2027	1					
Launch Workshop	Participating at the Kick-off meeting/workshop with all stakeholders (2 persons from GeoSphere Austria in person 3 days)	WMO	IE	ANM, Ministry of Equipment and Transport, CERD, Civil Protection, Aviation Authority	Number of kick-off workshop report % of women among kick-off workshop participants	International technical participation in project launch and technical discussions.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	1 (30 % of women among kick-off workshop participants)	2027	1					
Steering Committee Meetings	Organize SOFF Project Steering committee meetings with relevant governmental entities (yearly)	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of steering committee meeting reports and % of women participants	Strategic oversight and implementation of review meetings conducted.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	4 (30% of women participants)	2030	1	1	1	1		
Steering Committee Meetings	Participation at SOFF Project Steering committee meetings with relevant	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of steering committee meeting reports and % of	Steering committee meetings (WMO technical staff)	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	4 (30% of women participants)	2030	1	1	1	1		

	governmental entities (yearly)				women participants																
Implementation of cross-project coordination mechanisms among SOFF, CREWS and GCF programmes with key national stakeholders (CERD, ANM and SGERC)	Organize quarterly coordination meetings between three projects at ANM.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of coordination meetings reports (% of women participants)	Improved coordination and technical synergies among hydrometeorological initiatives.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Other	Yearly	country	Number	0	2026	6 (15% of women participants for each meeting)	2029	2	2	2			
Participation at project coordination meetings among SOFF, CREWS and GCF programmes with key national stakeholders (CERD, ANM and SGERC)	Participation at quarterly coordination meetings between three projects	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of coordination meetings reports (% of women participants)	Technical support to strengthen alignment between initiatives	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Other	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	6 (15% of women participants)	2029	2	2	2			
Community stakeholder consultations and CSO engagement in GBON implementation	Conduct 2 community workshops with local populations and Civil Society Organizations	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of people reached (% of women participants)	Community awareness and stakeholder engagement on GBON implementation and benefits.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	30 (30% of women participants)	2028	15	15				
Organize gender coordination meetings	Organize annual coordination meetings to mainstream gender in GBON implementation and monitor gender-sensitive actions	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of people reached for gender awareness (% of women participants)	Strengthened gender integration in project implementation and monitoring.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Other	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	60 (30% of women participants)	2029	20	20	20			
Organize Safeguard's training meetings	Organize a safeguards training session for ANM staff to strengthen their understanding and application of relevant environmental and social safeguards requirements throughout SOFF implementation.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of safeguards training sessions conducted (% of women participants)	Strengthened safeguards integration in project implementation and monitoring.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Other	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	30 (30% of women participants)	2027	30					
Preparation, translation and dissemination of communication materials	Interpretation and document translation, communication for workshops and consultation events	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of communication products produced	Increased visibility and awareness of SOFF project objectives and achievements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Other	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	10	2030	3	3	2	2		
Environmental and Social Safeguards reporting, training of project implementation teams, and establishment of a safeguards monitoring system	Establish monitoring system. Track gender targets. Monitor construction safety.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of people reached % of female participants	Safeguards monitoring system was established to track E&S requirements, gender targets and construction safety.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Country	Number and Percentage	0	2026	25 (50% of woman)	2027	25					
Final evaluation	Conduct the final evaluation of the GBON project to assess implementation progress, achievement of results, sustainability of outcomes, lessons learned, and recommendations for future operation and scaling up	IE	WMO	ANM	Number Final project evaluation completed	Independent final evaluation completed, validated, and final report submitted with findings, lessons learned, and recommendations.	Final evaluation report; validation workshop report (if applicable); mission report; acceptance of final deliverables.	Other	At Closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2030				1		
1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed	**NMHS institutional capacity required to operate the GBON network developed**																				
Activities (add rows as needed)																					

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets					Budget
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Gender assessment and integration of gender-responsive practices in SOFF implementation	Conduct a gender assessment of ANM to identify gender-related gaps and barriers relevant to SOFF implementation and define practical gender-responsive measures to be integrated into project implementation and monitoring.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of gender assessments completed and gender-responsive measures developed	Gender assessment completed and gender-responsive actions integrated into project implementation.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Policy	Yearly	Country	Percentage	0	2026	1 #	2027	1					
Establishment of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and MoUs for GBON data integration into national systems	Formalize and operationalize institutional coordination between ANM, Civil Protection, CERD, and the Ministry of Agriculture through technical support for the development and finalization of MoUs, complemented by 3 multi-stakeholder consultation meetings to establish joint coordination mechanisms and ensure the systematic integration of GBON data into national disaster risk management and climate adaptation frameworks.	IE	WMO	ANM, CERD, Civil Protection, Ministry of Agriculture	Number of Inter-institutional coordination mechanism formalized	Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms formalized through signed MoUs for the integration and use of GBON data.	Signed MoUs, joint committee meeting minutes, data integration protocols	Policy	At closure	country	number	0	2026	2	2028		2				
Advice on preparing MoUs for data sharing	Assist in formalizing and operationalizing institutional coordination between ANM, Civil Protection, CERD, and the Ministry of Agriculture through MoUs and joint technical committees, ensuring the systematic integration of GBON data into national disaster risk management and climate adaptation frameworks	WMO	IE	ANM, CERD, Civil Protection, Ministry of Agriculture	Number of Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms formalized	Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms formalized through signed MoUs for the integration and use of GBON data.	Signed MoUs, joint committee meeting minutes, data integration protocols	Policy	At closure	country	number	0	2026	2	2028		2				
Budget advocacy consultancy for inclusion of GBON O&M in national financial law	Advocacy for inclusion of GBON network O&M costs (consumables, spare parts, staff, transport, calibration) as dedicated budget lines in the annual national financial law targeting a minimum government contribution aligned with SOFF Compliance Phase cost structure	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of Budget advocacy strategies developed	GBON O&M budget line included in draft national financial law	Draft budget law text	Policy	At closure	country	number	0	2026	1	2029			1			

	Advise ANM on institutional strengthening measures for GBON operations	Provide technical advisory support to ANM to assess institutional and operational gaps for sustained GBON compliance and identify required measures on governance, staffing, operational procedures, maintenance and coordination. Support the integration of agreed recommendations into ANM's Strategic Plan	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of ANM Strategic Plan updated and adopted to GBON compliance	Institutional strengthening recommendations incorporated into ANM Strategic Plan.	Institutional strengthening recommendations incorporated into ANM Strategic Plan.	Policy	At Closure	country	Number	0	2026	1	2029			1			
	Establishment of formal cost-recovery mechanisms with Aviation sector (AAC, AID) and Maritime sector for meteorological service provision	Establishment of formal cost-recovery mechanisms with Aviation sector (AAC, AID) and Maritime sector for meteorological service provision	IE	WMO	ANM/ Aviation service	Number of Cost-recovery mechanisms prepared	Formal cost-recovery arrangements established with the aviation and/or maritime sectors through MoUs, SLAs or equivalent agreements.	Feasibility study report, signed MoU/SLA, revenue projections	Policy	At closure	Country	number	0	2026	1	2029			1			
	Advice on the establishment of a formal cost-recovery mechanism	Provide international technical expertise on cost-recovery models, pricing policies and institutional arrangements.	WMO	IE	ANM, AAC, AID	Number of Cost-recovery mechanisms prepared	Formal cost-recovery arrangements established with the aviation and/or maritime sectors through MoUs, SLAs or equivalent agreements.	Consultancy report, mission reports	Policy	At closure	country	number	0	2026	1	2029			1			
	Customs and excise tax waiver process for meteorological equipment and consumables	Support the Director General of ANM to initiate the formal process for customs and excise tax waivers for meteorological equipment and spare parts, through the Minister of Equipment and Transport to the Minister of Finance	IE	WMO	ANM/Budget	Number of Tax and customs exemption mechanism formally established for ANM imports of meteorological equipment, spare parts and consumables	Umbrella tax and customs exemption certificate/agreement formally issued	Exemption certificate, formal waiver approval letter	Policy	At closure	Country	number		2026	1	2029			1			
	SOFF Regional Learning Exchanges participation	ANM participation in 2 SOFF regional events for peer learning and experience sharing	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of regional learning events organized (% of women participants)	ANM staff participating in regional exchanges and sharing lessons learned and experiences.	Mission reports, workshop reports, participant certificates	Policy	At closure	Country	number	0	2026	2 (15% of women participants)	2029		1	1			
	Training of ANM senior management on leadership, project management and financial management	Implement a capacity-strengthening programme for ANM senior management, including training on leadership, project and financial management, KPIs and M&E, as well as benchmarking visits and participation in regional platforms to enhance governance and GBON coordination	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of senior management members trained	ANM senior management staff completing training on leadership, project and financial management, KPIs and M&E.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number		2026	6	2028		6				

Establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU)	Support overall project management, coordination, planning, financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, communication with WMO and UNDP, audit coordination, and administrative support throughout project implementation.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of staff recruited for the PMU	Establish and maintain the PMU throughout project implementation to ensure effective day-to-day project management, coordination, planning, financial management, procurement, monitoring and reporting	Annual Work Plans, Project Progress Reports (PPRs), PIR/SOFF reports, financial reports, procurement records, Steering Committee minutes, audit reports	Other	Yearly	Country	number	0	2026	3 (50% of women participants)	2027	1				
Enhanced visibility of country-specific SOFF investment through communication materials and specialized support	Developpement of resource materials and communication with stakeholders to enhance the visibility of the SOFF investment and to support future resource mobilization efforts	IE	WMO	ANM	Communication materials developed/produced	Communication materials developed and stakeholder sessions conducted to promote SOFF investments and support resource mobilization.	Communication session reports/ resource materials	other	yearly	country	Yes/no	0	2027	Yes	2030	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1.3 NMHS human capacity developed	**NMHS human capacity required to operate the GBON network developed**																			
Activities (add rows as needed)																				
Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**	**Indicator Title**	**Description**	**Means of Verification**	**Category**	**Cycle**	**Scope**	**Value Type**	**Baseline Value**	**Baseline Year**	**Total Target Value**	**Target Completion Year**	**Annual Targets**				**Budget**
																Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**
Development of ICT and System Administration Training Programme	Design and develop a comprehensive training programme, including curriculum, training materials, practical exercises, and reference manuals on ICT systems administration and network infrastructure management for ANM technical staff.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of ICT training programmes developed	Comprehensive ICT and system administration training programme, including curriculum and training materials, developed and validated for implementation.	Approved training programme; training curriculum; training manuals; validation records.	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2028		1			
Training of ANM Technical Staff on ICT and System Administration	Implement a comprehensive GBON operational and capacity-building programme, including delivery of technical and field-based training (Relevant WMO regulatory and guidance material) sensors, data logging, maintenance and calibration), vendor training on the newly installed AWS system for Y1).	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of ANM technical staff trained in ICT and system administration, with improved operational capacity (30% of women participants)	10 ANM technical staff trained in ICT and system administration and in maintenance including field verification and traceability assurance, disaggregated by sex.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates Training reports and attendance sheets AWS performance and data quality reports	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	10 (30% of women participants)	2028		10			
Provision of ICT and System Administration Support Services	Provide dedicated ICT and system administration support to ANM for the operation, maintenance, security, troubleshooting, and continuous improvement of the	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of ICT and system administration support services operational	Two dedicated ICT and system administration support functions established and providing continuous technical assistance to ensure reliable	Service reports; work plans; quarterly progress reports; maintenance logs; IT service records.	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2028		1			

		GBON digital infrastructure, communication systems, and data management platforms throughout project implementation.					operation and maintenance of GBON digital infrastructure throughout the project.														
	Assist in preparing a training program for ICT AWS operations including maintenance, field verification and data quality control	Assist in preparing an ICT AWS training programme	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of technical staff trained and (% of women participants) (10 people trained)	10 of ANM technical staff trained and operational on AWS installation, maintenance, calibration and data quality management.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates Training reports and attendance sheets AWS performance and data quality reports	capacity	At closure	country	number	0	2026	10 (30% of women participants)	2028		10				
	Training of ANM technical staff on upper-air station operations, hydrogen safety and radiosonde launches	Implement a comprehensive upper-air operational capacity programme at Djibouti Airport, including vendor-led site-specific safety training on hydrogen generator operation and emergency protocols; operational training on radiosonde launches, data acquisition and transmission to WIS 2.0	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of technical staff trained on upper-air station / % of women participants	ANM technical staff trained to safely operate the upper-air station, handle hydrogen systems, conduct radiosonde launches and support compliant data transmission.	Training completion certificates	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	10 (30% of women participants)	2029			10			
	Advice on training of ANM technical staff on upper-air station operation, hydrogen safety and radiosonde launches	Training of ANM technical staff on upper-air station operation, hydrogen safety and radiosonde launches	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of technical staff trained on upper-air station / % of women participants	ANM technical staff trained to safely operate the upper-air station, handle hydrogen systems, conduct radiosonde launches and support compliant data transmission.	Training completion certificates	Capacity	Yearly	country	number	0	2026	10 (20% of women participants)	2029			10			
	Training of ANM Technical and IT Staff on AWS Operations, Maintenance, Calibration, WIS 2.0 and Data Quality Management including Vendor Commissioning Training	Provide practical training to ANM technical and IT staff on AWS operation and maintenance, WIS 2.0 administration and data quality management, including vendor commissioning training for the newly installed AWS equipment and systems. As part of the practical WIS 2.0 component, support the update of the existing WIS 2.0 node to the latest software version and installation of the required SSL certificate, while transferring the necessary knowledge	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of technical staff trained and (% of women participants) (10 people trained)	10 of ANM technical staff trained and operational on AWS installation, maintenance, calibration and data quality management	Annual or semi-annual progress updates Training reports and attendance sheets AWS performance and data quality reports	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2026	10 (30% of women participants)	2028		10				

		to ANM IT staff for their subsequent administration and maintenance.																				
	GeoSphere Austria exchange visit	Study visits to GeoSphere Austria to observe GBON operational management and forecasting systems.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of ANM staff participating in the GeoSphere Austria exchange visit	Exchange visit completed and lessons documented.	Mission report	Capacity	At Closure	Regional	Number	0	2026	3	2028		3				
	GEoSphere Austria exchange visit	Austrian experts provide in-country mentoring to ANM staff	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of ANM staff participating in the GeoSphere Austria exchange visit	Exchange visit completed and lessons documented.	Mission report	Capacity	At Closure	Regional	Number	0	2026	3	2028		3				
	South-South exchange with ASECNA on aeronautical meteorology, station management and sustainability; travel and hosting costs	Technical exchange on aeronautical meteorology, upper-air observations, and station sustainability.	IE	WMO	ANM/ASECNA	Number of ANM staff participating in the South-South exchange with ASECNA	Exchange completed and recommendations documented.	Mission report	Capacity	At closure	Regional	Number	0	2026	3	2028		3				
	Development and reviewing of existing maintenance plan AWS	Develop and validate preventive and corrective maintenance plans aligned with WMO standards.	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of AWS maintenance plans reviewed, updated and validated	AWS maintenance procedures are formally adopted.	Approved maintenance plan	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2028		1				
	Development of a Maintenance plan for the new upper-air station	WMO expert development of preventive maintenance plan for new radiosonde/upper-air station	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of upper-air station maintenance plans developed and validated	Upper air procedures formally adopted	Approved maintenance plan UA	Capacity	At Closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2028		1				

Outcome	Output	Description																				
2. GBON infrastructure in place	2.1 New land-based stations in place	New land-based stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place																				
	Activities (add rows as needed)																					
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**	**Indicator Title**	**Description**	**Means of Verification**	**Category**	**Cycle**	**Scope**	**Value Type**	**Baseline Value**	**Baseline Year**	**Total Target Value**	**Target Completion Year**	**Annual Targets**					**Budget**
																	Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	
	N/A	Please list sub-activities			A				Select	Yearly	Country	Number	0	YYYY	#							
	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place	Improved land-based stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place																				
	Activities (add rows as needed)																					
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**	**Indicator Title**	**Description**	**Means of Verification**	**Category**	**Cycle**	**Scope**	**Value Type**	**Baseline Value**	**Baseline Year**	**Total Target Value**	**Target Completion Year**	**Annual Targets**					**Budget**
																	Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	
	Improvement of existing land-based stations	Procurement and installation of a complete GBON-compliant AWS, including construction of relevant WMO regulatory and	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of existing AWS rehabilitated and operational	Existing AWS rehabilitated and operational in accordance with	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2026	1	2028		1				105,800

		guidance material observation site, installation of mandatory sensors, solar backup power system, three-year spare parts and consumables package, and field calibration, verification and maintenance toolkit for surface instruments)					GBON requirements.														
	Review and advice on rehabs of existing AWS station /technical support	Conduct technical assessments of existing AWS stations and provide recommendations and technical specifications for their rehabilitation, upgrading and compliance with GBON requirements.	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of existing AWS technically assessed and supported for rehabilitation	Existing AWS technically assessed with rehabilitation and maintenance recommendations provided in accordance with WMO requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2029		1				4,500
	ANM-CERD automated data exchange	Develop and operationalize an automated exchange of meteorological and disaster-risk data between ANM and CERD through interoperable information systems.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number Automated data exchange operational	Governance and data-sharing frameworks formally endorsed	Governance framework, approval minutes	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2029			1			24,000
	Develop recommendations on governance, coordination and data-sharing frameworks	Develop governance arrangements, institutional protocols and technical recommendations for operational data exchange and long-term coordination.	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of data automated data exchange operational	Governance and data-sharing frameworks formally endorsed	Governance framework, approval minutes	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2029			1			5,400
	Technical advice on data transmission issues and ICT	Provide technical advice on ICT configuration, data transmission and interoperability to support reliable and automated exchange of meteorological data.	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of operational ICT system and data management system for new manual stations	ICT and data management systems operational for data transmission and exchange in accordance with WMO requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2029			1			10,800
	Technical advice on procurement of the spare parts / sensors needed for the improved land-based station, and technical advice on data exchange	Provide technical advice on the specifications and procurement of spare parts and sensors required for the upgraded land-based stations, including recommendations to ensure compatibility with existing systems and operational data exchange.	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of Operational ICT and data transmission system	Procurement specifications and spare parts plan prepared and validated for sustainable operation of the upgraded station	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2026	1	2029			1			4,500
	2.3 New upper-air stations in place			New upper-air stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place																	
	Activities (add rows as needed)																				
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**	**Indicator Title**	**Description**	**Means of Verification**	**Category**	**Cycle**	**Scope**	**Value Type**	**Baseline Value**	**Baseline Year**	**Total Target Value**	**Target Completion Year**	**Annual Targets**					**Budget**
																	Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	

	Site preparation and procurement launch for the new upper-air station	Conduct a detailed technical site assessment + prepare civil works design documentation, international competitive procurement in line with ASECNA-type specifications	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of technical site assessment studies completed for the new upper-air station	Technical site assessment completed and civil works design documentation prepared to support the subsequent installation of the new upper-air station.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2028		1				5,000
	Construction, installation, and commissioning of the upper-air station	Construction and full operationalization of an upper-air station, including civil works, installation of a secure hydrogen generation system and radiosonde equipment, autonomous solar power supply, configuration of GBON-compliant WIS 2.0 transmissions, registration, development of standard operating procedures, and a three-month commissioning period. Spare parts/consumables	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of new upper-air stations installed	Upper-air station constructed, equipped and commissioned to enable operational upper-air observations in compliance with GBON requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates	Investment	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2029			1			770,940
	Ensure integration with data management and GBON reporting (ICT issues)	ICT systems configured and integrated to enable automated transmission of upper-air observations to the national data management system and GBON reporting mechanisms.	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of upper-air stations successfully integrated into the national data management system and GBON reporting framework	Upper-air stations operationally connected to the national data management system and GBON.	Integration test reports; ICT configuration reports.	Capacity	Yearly	Cuntry	Number	0	2026	1	2029			1			9000
	Advice on rehabilitation of existing upper-air infrastructure	Provide technical supervision and quality assurance during rehabilitation works (if applicable), verify compliance with GBON/WIGOS technical standards, and issue final recommendations before operational acceptance.	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of Rehabilitation quality assurance completed	Final technical verification completed and recommendations implemented	Verification report; completion report	Capacity	Yearly	Country	Number	0	2027	1	2030				1		13,500
	2.4 Improved upper-air stations in place		**Improved upper-air stations and related equipment, ICT systems, data management systems and standard operating practices in place**																		
	Activities (add rows as needed)																				
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**	**Indicator Title**	**Description**	**Means of Verification**	**Category**	**Cycle**	**Scope**	**Value Type**	**Baseline Value**	**Baseline Year**	**Total Target Value**	**Target Completion Year**	**Annual Targets**					**Budget**
																	Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	
	N/A	Please list sub-activities	Select		Please write if institutions other than the IE and peer				Select	Select	Select	Select		Y	#							

					advisor are contributing.																

Outcome	Output	Description
3. Sustained compliance with GBON	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed	GBON land-based stations' commissioning period completed, country- specific standard cost for operations and maintenance established, and data sharing verified by WMO Technical Authority

Activities (add rows as needed)

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets					Budget
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Surface GBON station commissioning support and preventive maintenance	Implement and operationalize autonomous upper-air operations, including twice-daily radiosonde launches, hydrogen safety and generator maintenance, consumables supply management with 30-day buffer, documentation of country-specific O&M costs, regional forecast impact reporting, WMO compliance verification, and submission of the Investment Phase Final Report.	IE	WMO	ANM	Number of GBON land-based stations commissioned	Upper-air station successfully commissioned and maintained to ensure continuous operations in accordance with GBON requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	Yearly	Global	Percentage	0	2026	1	2029				1		66,000
Advice on commissioning period	Provide advisory support on commissioning and operational readiness - Support the development of station O&M cost estimates - Advise on data sharing compliance and verification with WMO	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of GBON land-based stations commissioned	Upper-air station receiving technical support for commissioning, operational readiness and compliance with WMO requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	Yearly	Global	Percentage	0	2026	1	2029				1		25,400
3.2 GBON upper air stations' commissioning period completed			GBON upper air stations' commissioning period completed, country- specific standard cost for operations and maintenance established, and data sharing verified by WMO Technical Authority																		

Activities (add rows as needed)

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations	Indicator Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Total Target Value	Target Completion Year	Annual Targets					Budget
																Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Upper-air GBON station commissioning, operational verification and reporting	Support completion of the GBON upper-air station commissioning period through routine operation, preventive maintenance, operational verification, documentation of operation and maintenance arrangements, and preparation of the final commissioning report to	IE	WMO	N/A	Number of GBON upper air stations commissioned	Upper-air station commissioned and operationally verified in accordance with GBON requirements.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	Yearly	Global	Percentage	0	2026	1	2029				1		60,000

		demonstrate GBON compliance and readiness for the Compliance Phase.																			
	Advice on commissioning period	Support commissioning, O&M planning, and training for upper-air stations and ensure data sharing and compliance verification	WMO	IE	ANM	Number of GBON upper air stations commissioned	Upper-air station receiving technical support for commissioning, O&M planning, training and GBON compliance verification.	Annual or semi-annual progress updates SOFF Compliance tool	Investment	Yearly	global	Percentage	0	2026	1	2029				1		15,400

Risks

The Investment Phase Risk Management Framework should be based on the SOFF Risk Management Framework, incorporating relevant programmatic risks and including additional country-specific risks. Please follow the methodology established by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) presented below.

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

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Challenges in Cooperation, Joint coordination and mis- alignment of goals and processes.	Organizational	Medium	Likely	Major	To address this risk, Djibouti will establish a national steering committee led by ANM Djibouti and UNDP to align priorities and processes. Regular coordination meetings and clear terms of reference will ensure roles and responsibilities are well defined.	UNDP, ANM, WMO
Non-compliance with fiduciary and procurement standards in some SOFF activities	Organizational	High	Possible	Moderate	To reduce this risk, SOFF implementation in Djibouti will strictly follow UNDP's Programme and Operational Policies and Procedures (POPP), which provide internationally recognized fiduciary safeguards. Procurement processes will be conducted by UNDP to ensure transparency, value for money, and accountability. Independent financial oversight will be established through regular audits and reporting to the project steering committee.	UNDP, Ministry of Finance, ANM
NMHS staff depart after being trained	Organizational	High	Likely	Moderate	ANM Djibouti will collaborate closely to build strong institutional capacity, ensuring that knowledge is retained even if key staff depart. This will be achieved through tailored training programs, standardized capacity-building materials, and knowledge-sharing mechanisms that embed expertise within the institution rather than individuals. By institutionalizing skills and processes, Djibouti will safeguard continuity and resilience in operating and maintaining GBON-compliant systems.	ANM
Lack of national budget allocation for operations and maintenance of the GBON network.	Financial	High	Likely	Major	Integrate recurrent costs into the national budget, negotiate co-financing agreements with partners (CREWS, GCF, CIDCA), and establish long-term financial planning mechanisms.	Ministry of Finance and ANM, with oversight by UNDP.
Operational efficiency risk, causing slow implementation and delays in procurement, installation and capacity building activities,	Organizational	High	Possible	Moderate	The project will establish a close implementation monitoring mechanism supported by a targeted acceleration plan to ensure timely delivery of all SOFF activities. Regular progress reviews, performance tracking, and coordination meetings will be conducted to identify implementation of bottlenecks, define corrective actions, and maintain compliance with national requirements and WMO standards.	ANM, UNDP WMO
Limited availability of qualified IT and data management staff within ANM, potentially delaying GBON compliance.	Organizational	High	Possible	Major	Strengthen staff skills through targeted training, mobilize technical support from the Peer Advisor (GeoSphere Austria), and establish a structured knowledge transfer plan to build long-term capacity.	ANM, with technical oversight by UNDP and GeoSphere Austria
After the conclusion of the Investment phase, GBON data are not collected or shared or are shared of insufficient quality	Organizational	Low	Unlikely	Minor	Djibouti will streamline project management through clear timelines, responsibilities, and procurement plans overseen by Meteo Djibouti and UNDP. Early vendor engagement and quarterly reviews will help identify bottlenecks, while capacity-building activities will run in parallel with procurement and installation to keep implementation on track.	ANM, WMO, UNDP

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Non-compatibility between SOFF systems and parallel projects (CREWS, CIDCA, GEF), leading to duplication or inefficiencies.	Operationnal	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Harmonize technical specifications across projects, adopt a common data management model (WIS 2.0), and ensure supervision and compliance verification by the WMO Technical Authority.	ANM, with technical oversight by WMO and UNDP
Countries cannot make optimal use of data, including accessing or using improved forecasts products from the Global Producing Centers throughout the hydromet value chain	Organizational	High	Possible	Moderate	Capacity-building activities and regional partners will complement the SOFF investment phase by focusing on Meteo Djibouti's ability to make optimal use of meteorological data. Training and tailored methodologies will be aligned with national policy frameworks for early warning, forecast-based financing, and anticipatory action, ensuring that data is effectively integrated into decision-making and resilience strategies.	ANM, WMO, Regional Climate Centers
Political instability and regulatory risks which will impact the successful completion of the Investment Phase	Political	High	Possible	Moderate	Djibouti will align SOFF activities with national climate and development strategies to ensure government ownership and continuity. Strong collaboration with UNDP and ANM Djibouti, combined with transparent oversight and regional support through IGAD and WMO, will safeguard implementation against political or regulatory disruptions.	UNDP, ANM Government of Djibouti
Physical destruction, vandalism, or theft of meteorological equipment and infrastructure financed under SOFF (surface station, upper-air station, WIS 2.0 node)	Organizational	High	Possible	Major	To reduce the risk of destruction or theft of SOFF-financed equipment, installations will be placed within secure compounds such as Djibouti International Airport, supported by close coordination with Civil Protection and airport security. Physical safeguards like fencing, locks, and surveillance will be added, while insurance or contingency funds will cover potential losses. ANM staff will also be trained in asset protection and incident reporting to ensure resilience and continuity.	ANM, with oversight by UNDP as Implementing Entity.
Natural disasters	Social and Environmental	High	Likely	Major	Djibouti will integrate disaster risk reduction and resilience measures throughout SOFF implementation in accordance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Critical infrastructure, including the upper-air station, will be designed, constructed, and operated to withstand climate-related hazards and other relevant risks. Appropriate measures will be implemented to ensure occupational health and safety, physical security, fire protection, emergency preparedness and response, business continuity, and asset protection against theft, vandalism, and accidental damage. Emergency response procedures, backup systems, and regular maintenance protocols will be established to ensure the continuity and reliability of observations and data transmission.	ANM, UNDP, Ministry of Environment, Civil Protection

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	Description	IE	WMO	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	Personnel directly supporting project management, technical coordination, procurement oversight, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and day-to-day implementation of project activities.	$180,000.00	$ 0.00	$180,000.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Operational supplies and consumables required for GBON operations, including radiosondes, balloons, lifting gas, calibration materials, spare parts, maintenance kits, cables, connectors, office supplies, and other consumables necessary for routine operation and maintenance of meteorological observing systems.	$212,960.00	$ 0.00	$212,960.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		$399,780.00	$ 0.00	$399,720.00
4. Contractual services	Procurement, delivery, installation, testing and commissioning of meteorological observation equipment, upper-air systems, AWS equipment, ICT infrastructure, servers, communication equipment, networking devices, software, , consultancy services, engineering support, installation and commissioning services, system integration, software configuration, ICT support services, AWS operation and maintenance support, capacity development, expert missions,	$730,560.60	$186,112.00	$916,672.60
5. Travel	National and international travel required for project implementation, technical assistance, supervision, installation, commissioning, monitoring, training, workshops, stakeholder consultations, and participation in WMO technical meetings.	$46,000.00	$ 0.00	$46,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$-	$ 0.00	$-
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		$123,522.00	$ 0.00	$123,522.00
Project Costs Sub Total		**$1,692,822.60**	**$186,112.00**	**$1,878,934.60**
8. Indirect Support Costs		$ 118,497.58	$13,027.84	$131,525,42
Total		**$1,811,320.18**	**$199,139.84**	**$2,010,460.02**

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche			Total
Tranche 1	IE (%60)	$1,086,792.11	$1,153,165.42
	WMO (33.33%)	$66,373.31	
Tranche 2	IE (% 40)	$724,528.07	$790,901.38
	WMO (33.33%)	$66,373.31	
Tranche 3	IE (0%)		$66,393.22
	WMO (33.34%)	$66,393.22	
			$ 2,010,460.02

Results based budget

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *
1. GBON institutional and human capacity developed		Sub Total	**$ 758,694,00**
1	1.1 National Consultations conducted	IE	$91,800.00
		WMO	$27,412.00
1	1.2 NMHS institutional capacity developed	IE	$ 408,782,00
		WMO	$18,900.00
1	1.3 NMHS human capacity developed	IE	$165,500.00
		WMO	$46,300.00
2. GBON infrastructure in place		Sub Total	**$ 953,440**
2	2.1 New land- based stations in place	IE	$-
		WMO	$-

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *
2	2.2 Improved land-based stations in place	IE	$129,800.00
		WMO	$25,200.00
2	2.3 New upper-air stations in place	IE	$770,940
		WMO	$27,500.00
2	2.4 Improved upper-air stations in place	IE	
		WMO	
3. Sustained compliance with GBON		Sub Total	**$166,800.00**
3	3.1 GBON land-based stations commissioning period completed.	IE/WMO	$91,400.00
3	3.2 GBON upper air stations commissioning period completed.	IE/WMO	$75,400.00
Total			**$1,862,174.00**