

***Integrated Water and Soil Resources Management Project***

***(Projet de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau et des sols PROGIRES)***

**Inception Workshop Report**

Djibouti City, Djibouti

29 March 2022

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**List of Acronyms**

AF Adaptation Fund

AWPB Annual Work Plan and Budget

DHR Rural Hydraulic Directorate

ESMP Environmental and Social Management Plan

ESP Environmental and Social Policy

GP Gender Policy

GRM Grievance and Redress Mechanism

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IW Inception Workshop

PGIRE Integrated Water Resources Management Project

PMU Project Management Unit

PPR Project Performance Report

PROGIRES Integrated Water and Soil Resources Management Project

PROGRES Water and Soil Management Programme

SECAP Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures

# I. Introduction

1. The Government of Djibouti supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) submitted the USD 5,339,285 Integrated Water and Soil Resources Management Project (PROGIRES) to the Adaptation Fund (AF) Board, which was approved on the 26th of July 2021.
2. The agreement between IFAD and the AF was signed on the 09 December 2021. As per the agreement, the Executing Entity is the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock of the Government of Djibouti. The Inception Workshop (IW) was held on the 29th of March 2022 to officially launch the project and the financing agreement for PROGRES and PGIRE were amended on 1st April 2022 Due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the workshop was held remotely and was attended by national and international stakeholders and interested parties (see list of attendees Annex 3). The workshop was conducted in one day, as presented in Annex 2.

# II. Summary and Recommendations

1. The workshop recommended for the project to further develop and finalise the Annual Work Plan and Budget, setting the project implementation priorities and sequencing of activities, among others:

* The project was reminded to update the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in line with AF Environmental and Social Guidelines and IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP).
* The workshop was an opportunity to help the project staff set the priorities for the first year of implementation and define the geographical area and approach, with a clear division of roles among implementing partners. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock of the Government of Djibouti will submit an annual work plan and budget for PROGIRES activities for the FY 2022.
* The PMU was recommended to develop a robust M&E system that reflects the project activities. A follow-up meeting will be organized in the coming months to harmonize the data collection approach and ensure consistency in data analysis and reporting.

# III. Project Inception Workshop Objectives and Overview

1. The Inception Workshop officially launched the project and marked the starting point of its implementation. The objective of workshop was to reach a clear and common understanding of the project cycle, objectives & goals, to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in implementation, and to clarify the division of activities between the two IFAD-funded projects involved and the associated procedures and responsibilities. The workshop further aimed to discuss and assist the PMU in finalising the project's AWPB and the preparation of the baseline study, as well as to present the Adaptation Fund’s and IFAD's policies and procedures, the fiduciary and reporting requirements and to clarify the processes of official supervision reviews and implementation support for project improvements.
2. Administrative, financial and accounting procedures were presented during the Start-Up Workshop of the PGIRE project in late October 2021 and therefore not included in this workshop. The importance of good financial management was stressed to ensure the mitigation of risks; adherence to the Financing Agreement; adequate controls of project funds; that funds are used for intended purposes; project resources are managed efficiently; and deter fraud and corruption. Procurement procedures were also presented during the Start-Up Workshop, supporting the development of the first Procurement Plan.
3. The IW was attended by the PMUs of both PGIRE and PROGRES, the IFAD country team, and the focal points in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock. Representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and from the Ministry of Environment participated in the opening session of the workshop and contributed to the opening remarks. The IW was organised and delivered using a mix of presentations and plenary discussions to enable participants to raise key issues of concern, identify challenges, discuss practical solutions and agree on priority actions.

# IV. Project Overview

1. Djibouti's economy is largely based on the tertiary sector (83% of GDP). The economy is highly dependent upon port services, as most of Ethiopia’s exports and imports pass through Djibouti. During the past 15 years, Djibouti has seen strong and rapid growth in GDP per capita (3.1% per annum over the period 2001-2017 with peaks of 6.5% in 2014 and 2016). Total public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt increased from 50% of GDP at end-2014 to 85% of GDP at end-2016. The pace of debt accumulation accelerated sharply during 2014–2016 due to the loan disbursements to finance three large projects, but is now expected to moderate. Despite these investments, the economy remains poorly diversified, increasing the country's vulnerability to external shocks.
2. Characterised by its arid to semi-desert climate, with high temperatures and low annual rainfall (150 mm), the country is extremely sensitive to drought. Rain falls mainly between August - October (Karan) and March - June (Dira) inland, and between October - March (Heys) on the coast. Renewable water resources are estimated at 300 million m³/year and only 5% contributes to groundwater recharge. Surface water is only observed during high floods (before disappearing into the sea). Often exposed to climatic hazards (periods of severe drought every 4 years on average) which can be followed by torrential rains and floods (every 10 years on average), drinking water supply conditions are very difficult throughout the country, particularly in rural areas, with a low productivity of hydraulic infrastructure. The country is thus heavily dependent on groundwater sources that are often overexploited and have high salinity (covering about 95% of these needs). Perennial surface waters are almost non-existent. The recent construction of a water supply system with Ethiopia (one of the three major investments) has helped to alleviate the situation in Djibouti City and seems to be raising the water table over the past 2 years with some wells becoming artesian. However, rural areas of Djibouti are characterized by a subsistence economy based on nomadic livestock farming with little access to infrastructure, services or markets. Strongly limited by climatic conditions, the agricultural sector contributes only about 4% of GDP. This modest contribution is nevertheless an important economic activity as it provides employment for about 80% of the rural population (161,600 people)[[1]](#footnote-1).
3. The overall objective of PROGIRES is to improve the climate resilience of vulnerable ecosystems and increase the adaptive capacity of rural poor to respond to the impacts of climate change in Djibouti.
4. The project objectives will be achieved through three components:

* Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructures;
* Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities;
* Capacity building and knowledge management.

1. The PROGIRES is fully synergistic with the IFAD "*Integrated Water Resources Management Project (Projet de Gestion intégrée des ressources en eau)*" (PGIRE) project. PGIRE aims to improve the sustainable access of rural households to water and rangeland resources, their food and nutritional security and their income, in particular for women and young people. It will achieve this by improving the availability and efficiency of water management, improving the livelihoods of rural households, and providing institutional support and community development.
2. The PROGIRES will further align with the IFAD “*Water and Soil Management Program*” (PROGRES). Launched in 2017, PROGRES aims to sustainably improve rural households’ access to water and local resources, as well as their resilience to climate change. The programme's investments and activities will scale up best practices in mobilizing surface water and managing environmental and climate change risks by expanding and adding to the network of hydraulic structures and regeneration of plant cover, promoting exchanges and social organization around improving rural living conditions, and developing innovative activities to raise pastureland productivity.

# V. Workshop Presentations

1. The workshop started on the 29th of March with the opening remarks from the focal points in the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock (Directorate of Hydraulic Resources), and the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry of Environment is the National Designated Authority for the AF and stressed the importance of AF interventions in the domain of water for climate change adaptation.
2. The first session was an **introduction of the Adaptation Fund**, focusing specifically on activities financed by the Fund, IFAD accreditation and the project approval process. The session clarified the nature of the PROGIRES as a standalone project, rather than a co-financing on IFAD activities.
3. The second session presented the PROGIRES, including geographic areas of interventions, targeting, components, alignment with IFAD-funded projects and institutional setting. The session stressed the need for a close coordination between the Management Units of both PGIRE and PROGRES, supporting the implementation of the PROGIRES, in synergy with the GEF-funded project “*Gestion durable des ressources en eau, parcours et périmetres agro-pastoraux dans la vallée de Cheikhetti*”[[2]](#footnote-2). The session further provided an outlook on the total budget and clarified the roles of key actors, IFAD and the AF, with specific reference to reporting requirements.
4. Discussion among participants focused around **institutional organization and project management.** The participants agreed on the need to develop a joint AWPB for PROGIRES, with a clear division of responsibilities among the implementing entities and a specification of physical/quantitative objectives and allocated budget. Similarly, the project adopts an approach centred on catchment areas, which will require harmonization with the pastoral pathway approach adopted by PROGRES.
5. The afternoon sessions focused on **Monitoring and Evaluation** (M&E), with a first presentation of the AF monitoring requirements and a specific session on the PROGIRES logframe. The first session presented the AF Strategic Results Framework and related output and outcome objectives. The workshop went into detail on AF reporting requirements, consisting of an Inception Report (the present report, to be submitted one month after the Start-up Workshop), Project Progress Reports (PPR) (submitted yearly on March, 28th)[[3]](#footnote-3), a Results Tracker (to be completed at inception, MTR and completion), and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). As reporting is to be done in English and French is the working language in Djibouti, IFAD (HQ and Sudan Country Office) has organized to assist in this final step. Every tab of the PPR was presented in detail and questions were answered for clarifications. The PPR will report on several sections, including procurement (both contracts and bids), risks identified and mitigation measures adopted, gender, key milestones and progress, among others. The PPR will further include ratings on implementation, defined by the project coordinator and validated by the IFAD team. The participants agreed on having a joint meeting to establish the scores for the first year of implementation, in order to ensure coherence. The timely submission of PPR is key as it allows the project to obtain yearly funding. At mid-term and completion, the PPR will have to report on lessons learned, focusing specifically on the risks identified and strategies adopted to mitigate them. The timely submission of PPR is key as it is a prerequisite for the project to obtain yearly funding. The Results Tracker will have to be completed at inception and updated at mid-term and completion with data from the M&E system. Further to this, the project will have to commission an MTR and a Final Evaluation, recruiting an independent consultant. Six months after project completion, the PROGIRES will submit an audited Financial Report and a Summary of Project Completion. A specific ESMP will have to be developed for the PROGIRES, informed by the environmental and social plans of the PGIRE and PROGRES, plus the assessments of specific physical works.
6. The logframe analysis was detailed and extensive, covering both indicators and means of verification. The project M&E officers confirmed that M&E systems are already in place for the IFAD-funded projects and they will be used to monitor the PROGIRES. During the revision of indicators, several inconsistencies were identified in the PROGIRES logframe and they have been highlighted in the logframe (Annex 1). Issues discussed included strategies to avoid double counting, the calculation of indirect beneficiaries, and the scope of reporting for outcome and impact indicators. A point was raised in relation to indicator “*Persons trained in income-generating activities or in business management*” under Outcome 2.2.1. As the targets are relatively high compared to the number of rural enterprises supported, the assumption is that this indicator includes household members. However, to ensure a correct measurement, a clarification on this point is required from the AF. Another point that requires clarification from the AF is whether attribution will be measured at outcome or output level. The participants agreed on organizing a separate M&E workshop to ensure that PGIRE and PROGRES harmonize data collection for the PROGIRES.
7. Following the session on logframe analysis, the workshop focused on the baseline study. It was clarified that the baseline is measuring specific indicators, with the aim of establishing attribution. As such, a control and treatment group will have to be identified. The session further presented existing tools available to the project, such as the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT)[[4]](#footnote-4), an innovative instrument created in 2014 by IFAD to assess rural poverty. The MPAT has already been tested in several countries and produced robust results, comparable at global level. Similarly, data collected through the MPAT can be monitored daily, allowing for a swift data cleaning and quality check. The MPAT further integrates different areas, such as rural poverty and environmental degradation, for an easier mainstreaming of cross-cutting themes. However, as the IFAD Core Outcome Indicator (COI) methodology will be used, the related poverty assessment will be adopted.
8. The session continued with a discussion on the baseline requirements of PROGIRES. The project staff clarified that the TORs for the baseline study have been drafted and the selection of the executing firm is ongoing. Decision remains to be taken concerning the areas covered by the baseline study, considering that the baseline assessment of the PROGRES project already covered one catchment area. The World Food Programme (WFP) will conduct the nutrition surveys on a yearly basis.
9. During the last session of the workshop, the AF **Environmental and Social Guidelines** were presented in connection with the contextual social and environmental challenges, identified at design stage. The presentation made specific reference to the 15 principles[[5]](#footnote-5) of the Adaptation Fund’s Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and to the Adaptation Fund’s Gender Policy (GP)[[6]](#footnote-6). The AF guidelines were also connected with the IFAD’s SECAP[[7]](#footnote-7). These procedures refined IFAD’s guiding values and principles, and defined an improved course of action for assessing social, environmental and climate risks to enhance the sustainability of programmes and projects. As PROGIRES has been classified as a B project, with a limited risk of negative impacts, IFAD requires an updated E&S Management Plan and analysis. SECAP activities will then have to be included in the AWPB, in the Procurement Plan, in the M&E system and in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). Further to this, the Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM), the Complaints Procedure and stakeholder engagement were discussed. To conclude, IFAD-funded projects will have to formalise their GRM mechanisms and ensure that all complaints are properly recorded.

# Annex 1 PROGIRES Logframe

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| **Project Objective(s)** | | **Project Objective Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall objective:**  **To improve the climate resilience of vulnerable ecosystems and increase adaptive capacity of rural poor to respond to the impacts of climate change in Djibouti** | | Number of people benefiting from services promoted or supported by the project | | | Baseline study, Mid-term survey, Households surveys, Impact study, National statistics | Good governance  No major natural disasters and/or epidemics, Security situation steady  Political stability  Improvement of macro-economic conditions |
| Women - Number | 0 | 15 600 |
| Men - Number | 0 | 15 780 |
| Youth - Number | 0 | 12 500 |
| Persons other than youth - Number | 0 | 18 880 |
| Total number of people receiving services - Number of people | 0 | 31 380 |
| Total number of indirect beneficiaries[[8]](#footnote-8) | 0 | 60 000 |
| Households reporting an increase in average income | | |
| Households - Percentage | 0 | 10 |
| Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water surfaces for productive purposes | | |
| Men - Number | 0 | 5 000 |
| Women - Number | 0 | 2 000 |
| Youth - Number | 0 | 3 500 |
| Households reporting a significant decrease in time spent collecting water | | |
| Households - Percentage | 0 | 40 |
| Women reporting minimal dietary diversity (MDDW) | | |
| Women – Percentage | 0 | 20 |
| **Component 1:** Sustainable management of climate-resilient water infrastructure | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1. 1** Climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure built and the capacity to mobilize and store surface water increased for groundwater recharge and agro-pastoral production | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1.1 Feasibility studies carried** | | Number of studies produced | 0 | 6 | Completed studies/assessments  Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports |  |
| **Output 1.1.2**  **Climate resilient surface water mobilization infrastructure built and efficiently managed** | | Hydraulic infrastructures for the capture and storage of water | | | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Capacity for project coordination and management by DHR and effective service delivery by MAEPE-RH technical directorates and other service providers, |
| Number of recharge check dams realized | 0 | 4 |
| Number of water retention dykes realized | 0 | 2 |
| Number of sub-surface dams built | 0 | 1 |
| Number of household cisterns built | 0 | 12 |
| Number of floodwater spate irrigation structures built | 0 | 1 |
| Number of shallow wells built | 0 | 4 |
| Number of excavation retentions | 0 | 2 |
| Number of water systems supply renovated | 0 | 2 |
| **Output 1.1.3**  **Solar energy equipment installed on water pumping infrastructure** | | Number of solar equipments installed for shallow wells or dykes | 0 | 8 | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations |  |
| **Output 1.1.4**  **Enhanced management capacity for climate-resilient water infrastructure** | | Number of experts and technicians hired | 0 | 1 GR- DHR engineer  2 GR- DHR technicians  1 hydro geologist  1 hydro geological technician  2 maintenance technicians  4 mechanical assistants  1 IWRM expert planner  1 climate change expert | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations |  |
| **Component 2:** Adaptation of agro-pastoral systems to climate change and enhancement of the resilience of targeted communities | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2.1 Integrated management of agro-pastoral systems adapted to climate change** | | | | | | |
| **Output 2.1.1**  Strengthen capacities on improvement of rangelands in face of climate change | | Number of awareness raising sessions organized on sustainable natural resources management | 0 | 15 | Workshop/training reports  Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities. |
| Number of awareness raising sessions organized on natural assisted regeneration | 0 | 15 |
| Number of study tours for exchange of experience | 0 | 1 |
| Number of persons benefiting from awareness raising sessions[[9]](#footnote-9) | | |
| Women | 0 | 1500 |
| Men | 0 | 1500 |
| Young | 0 | 1500 |
| **Output 2.1.2**  Defense of rangelands and vegetation cover regeneration | | Number of ha seeded with medicago sativa | 0 | 250 | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities.  Population interested to being trained in cultural and pastoral techniques and to the preservation of natural resources through appropriate measures;  Communities' participation in rural investment planning and management |
| Number of ha planted with acacia trees | 0 | 200 |
| Number of ha planted with inermis cactus | 0 | 300 |
| Number of ha under ANR | 0 | 200 |
| Number of ha with a direct sowing of local species | 0 | 120 |
| Number of ha benefiting from anti-erosion and conservation works | 0 | 200 |
| **Outcome 2.2 Improvement and diversification of income sources and access to basic services** | | | | | | |
|  | | Rural Enterprises with Access to Business Development Services | | | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities. |
| **Output 2.2.1**  Creation of income-generating activities | | Rural enterprises – Number | 0 | 40 |
| Persons trained in income-generating activities or in business management[[10]](#footnote-10) | | |
| Women - Number | 0 | 3 000 |
| Men - Number | 0 | 1 800 |
| Youth - Number | 0 | 2 400 |
| **Output 2.2.2**  Support to Mothers Advisors carried out | | Mothers Advisors trained for the local supervision of women and children in matters of reproductive health, Appropriate nutrition practices, hygiene and transmissible diseases | | | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities. |
| Women - Number | 0 | 7 000 |
| Number of teaching kits provided to Mother Advisors | 0 | 50 |
| Number of basic equipment provided to Mother Advisors | 0 | 50 |
| Number of awareness-raising sessions for the population organized | 0 | 30 |
| **Output 2.2.3**  Nutrition education and food security | | Number of awareness sessions on nutrition and health organized | 0 | 50 | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities. |
| Number of culinary demonstration sessions organized | 0 | 40 |
| Number of Cooking Demonstration Kits provided | 0 | 40 |
| Health Awareness Campaigns - Hygiene and Nutrition | | | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities. |
| Women - Number | 0 | 1100 |
| Men - Number | 0 | 400 |
| Youth - Number | 0 | 1 000 |
| Raising awareness on nutrition and food security | | | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities. |
| Women - Number | 0 | 2 000 |
| Men - Number | 0 | 500 |
| Youth-Number | 0 | 1 200 |
| Culinary demonstrations for agricultural product processing and storage | | | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities. |
| Women - Number | 0 | 250 |
| Men - Number | 0 | 50 |
| Youth - Number | 0 | 200 |
| Households receiving targeted support to improve nutrition | | | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Good participation and involvement of local communities. |
| Households- Number | 0 | 450 |
| Men - Number | 0 | 1 000 |
| Women - Number | 0 | 1 700 |
| Youth - Number | 0 | 1 080 |
| **Component 3: Capacity building and Knowledge Management** | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3.1: Capacity building** | | | | | | |
| **Output 3.1.1**  Institutional’ capacities on natural resources information systems and sustainable natural resources management in light of climate change strengthened | | Number of training sessions for project’s team and facilitators on natural resources information systems | 0 | 2 | Workshop/training reports  Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Capacity for coordination and management of the project by the DHR and the effective delivery of services by the technical directorates of the MAEPE-RH and the other service providers, |
| Number of training weeks for personnel from the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry on cultivation techniques, irrigation, post-harvest, marketing, IGAs | 0 | 2 | Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations |
| **Output 3.1.2**  Farmers and beneficiaries’ capacities to adapt to climate change reinforced | | Number of training sessions  Number of persons trained[[11]](#footnote-11) | 0 | 8 | Training reports  Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Populations open to training in farming and pastoral techniques and in the preservation of natural resources through appropriate measures; Participation of communities in the planification and management of rural investments; |
| **Output 3.1.3**  Functional literacy for women developed and access to basic services | | Number of training session for women facilitators | 0 | 1 | Training reports  Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR reports  Mid-term and final project evaluations | Populations receptive to being trained in cultural and pastoral techniques and to the preservation of natural resources through appropriate measures;  Communities' participation in rural investment planning and management |
| Number of literacy training months for 25 groups of 20 women and men | 0 | 18 |
| Functional literacy of beneficiaries supported to appropriate the project's technical advice. | | |
| Women - Number | 0 | 400 |
| Men - Number | 0 | 100 |
| Youth - Number | 0 | 200 |
| **Outcome 3.2 Knowledge is generated and disseminated** | | | | | | |
| **Output 3.2.1**  Knowledge generation and disseminated programme implemented | Knowledge products produced and disseminated | |  | Baseline survey carried out;  Success stories collected; knowledge produced synthesized into knowledge products; video clips, radio programmes, posters, leaflets produced and distributed. | Published communication materials  Project M & E reports  Progress reports  Supervision mission reports  AF PPR report  Mid-term and final project evaluations  Project website |  |

# Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

**Atelier de démarrage du PROGIRES financé par le Fonds d’Adaptation**

**29 Mars 2022 – Atelier en ligne**

**Lien Zoom :** <https://ifad.zoom.us/j/86786383214?pwd=UHVzTTZiaFhqOXhLNVphUTBvdjVBQT09>

Meeting ID: 867 8638 3214   
Passcode: 319401

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Heure de Djibouti** | **Activité** | **Facilitateur** |
| 10:30 – 10:45 | Mot de bienvenue du Représentant Ministère de l’Environnement, du MAEPE-RH et du Ministère des Finances  Tour d’écran et introduction des participants |  |
| 10 :45 – 11 :00 | **Session 1**: Introduction au Fonds d’Adaptation | Fanny Minjauw |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | **Session 2**: Présentation du PROGIRES et répartition des activités et du budget entre PROGRES et PGIRE | Rasha Omar |
| 12 :00 – 12 :30 | Pause |  |
| 12 :30 – 13 :30 | **Session 3**: Système de suivi évaluation des projets financés par le Fonds d’Adaptation : présentation des indicateurs et de la structure des rapports | Fanny Minjauw |
| 13 :30 – 14 :30 | **Session 4**: Système de suivi évaluation du PROGIRES : examen détaillé du cadre logique du PROGIRES | Fanny Minjauw |
| 14 :30 – 14 :45 | Pause |  |
| 14 :45 – 15 :15 | **Session 5** : Etude de base du PROGIRES | Fanny Minjauw |
| 15 :15 – 15 :45 | **Session 6**: Les dispositions de sauvegarde sociales et environnementales | Ilyasse Elbaroudi |
| 15 :45 – 16 :00 | Mot de clôture | Rasha Omar |

# Annex 3: List of Participants

**Ministry of Environment**

Hassan Mohamed Hassan, Engineer, DHR

**PMU-PGIRE**

Said Kaireh, Project Director

Beydane Mohamed Miyir, Project Officer – Deputy Director

Ayane Mohamed Waiss, Procurement Officer

Kamil Abdoulkader Kamil, Assistant Procurement Officer

Liban Khadar Abdi, M&E Officer

Hibak Abdillahi Gawrah, Assistant M&E Officer

Idil Aden Ali, Financial Controller

Najmoudin Hamoud, Accountant

Radwan Said, Assistant Accountant

Ali Mohamed Ali Kamil, Sociologist – Community Development Manager

Hassan Mohamed, Engineer

Sahal Hassan, Engineer

Ali Mohamed Ali Kamil, Sociologist – Community Development Manager

**PMU-PROGRES**

Baragoita Said Mohamed, Project Coordinator

Abdoulkader Isse Ali, Regional Coordinator

Oubah Souleiman Aden, Financial Controller

Ahmed Aden Mohamed, M&E Officer

Ibrahim Mola Farada, Rural Engineer

Faysal Pedron, Procurement Officer

**IFAD**

Rasha Omar, Country Director, NEN

Alessia Marazzi, Programme Officer, NEN

Audrey Nepveu, Global Technical Lead, PMI

Fanny Minjauw, ECG

Ilyasse Elbaroudi, ECG

Sandrine Jacqueson, Programme Liaison Officer, NEN

Aziz Tabet, Consultant, NEN

1. AF, PROGIRES Project Proposal (2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Implemented by UNDP and Ministry of Environment. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. For the last year, the Progress Report will be submitted within 6 months after the completion date of the project and will be considered the Completion Report. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/-/publication/the-multidimensional-poverty-assessment-tool> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Environmental-Social-Policy-approved-Nov2013.pdf](https://eur05.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.adaptation-fund.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2015%2F09%2FEnvironmental-Social-Policy-approved-Nov2013.pdf&data=05%7C01%7Ca.marazzi%40ifad.org%7C25a2c04737d844c4b72008da2923f52c%7Cdc231ce49c9443aab3110a314fbce932%7C0%7C0%7C637867531656288670%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=5oKW%2BuU6qQkQDHBKwG0DFxO7TfvpyvT83UYaKutO3Wc%3D&reserved=0)) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. ([https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/OPG-Annex-4\_GP-and-GAP\_approved-March2021pdf.pdf](https://eur05.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.adaptation-fund.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2016%2F04%2FOPG-Annex-4_GP-and-GAP_approved-March2021pdf.pdf&data=05%7C01%7Ca.marazzi%40ifad.org%7C25a2c04737d844c4b72008da2923f52c%7Cdc231ce49c9443aab3110a314fbce932%7C0%7C0%7C637867531656288670%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=lDmWZx%2FOzZdphWfqnG1Tf%2F4w1f5gLsfBd%2FU%2BuWKcb1I%3D&reserved=0)). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://www.ifad.org/en/secap> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. In the M&E Workshop, discuss methodologies to calculate indirect beneficiaries. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The number of persons benefitting from awareness raising sessions is too high in relation to the number of sessions. Suggestion to increase the no. of sessions or decrease the no. of beneficiaries targeted at MTR. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Assumption : participants include HH members [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Target is missing [↑](#footnote-ref-11)