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MID-TERM PROJECT REVIEW



Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmers Field School Approach

**GCP/SEN/065/LDF
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Table of contents

List of boxes, figures and tables	iii
Acronyms et abbreviations.....	v
Executive summary.....	1
1. Introduction	7
1.1. Scope and purpose of the review.....	7
1.2. Potential users.....	7
1.3. Focus and objectives of the review	7
1.4. Methodology	8
1.4.1. Preparation for fieldwork	8
1.4.2. Data collection and field observations	9
1.4.3. Data analysis and report writing	10
1.5. MTR limitations.....	11
2. Project background and context	12
2.1. Geographic and agro-ecological context.....	12
2.2. Issues and challenges of climate change.....	14
2.3. Project description	16
2.3.1. Funding, duration and objectives of the project	16
2.3.2. Components and expected effects of the project.....	17
2.3.3. Project execution and implementation.....	18
2.4. The theory of change	19
3. Issues of the review: key findings.....	21
To what extent is the project appropriate to meet Senegal's needs and achieve the expected results?	21
3.1.1. The project is aligned with Senegal's priorities for sustainable agricultural development and adaptation to climate change	21
3.1.2. The project is consistent with the GEF and FAO strategic frameworks for agricultural development and environmental management	22
3.2. To what extent is project implementation progressing towards the achievement of results?	24
3.2.1. Level of achievement of mid-term impacts	25
3.3. To what extent are project implementation and management mechanisms likely to increase or decrease project performance?	33
3.3.1. Project design and preparation	34
3.3.2. Level of accuracy of the result and theory of change frameworks	34
3.3.5. Project cofinancement.....	36
4. Conclusions and recommandations	43
4.1 Conclusions	43
4.2. Recommendations.....	44
Appendices	46
Annexes	61

List of boxes, figures and tables

Boxes

Box 1: Main review questions.....	8
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Figures

Figure 1: Map of the climatic regions in Senegal	14
Figure 2 : The project's theory of change	19

Tables

Table 1: Types of stakeholders met	9
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Acronyms et abbreviations

AGMV: National Agency for the Great Green Wall
AGPM: FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division
AMAT: Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation Tool
ANACIM: National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology
ANCAR: National Agency of Agricultural and Rural Council
APFS: Agro-Pastoral Field School
AVSF: Agronomist and Veterinarians Without Borders
CC: Climate Change
CCA: Climate Change Adaptation
CLM : Unit for the Fight Against Malnutrition (Cellule de lutte contre la Malnutrition)
CNCR: National Council for Rural Dialogue and Cooperation
CNMDE: National Council of the House of Livestock Breeders
CNSA: National Council for Food Security
COMNACC: National Committee on Climate Change
COMRECC: Regional Committees on Climate Change
CPF: Country Programming Framework
CSE: Ecological Monitoring Centre
DC: Dimitra Club
DEEC: Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS: Farmer Field School
FS: Field School
GEB: Global Environmental Benefits
GEF: Global Environment Facility
GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GTDRSA/TFP: TFPs' Rural Development and Food Security Thematic Group
GTP: Local Multi-Disciplinary Working Groups
HRBA: Human Rights-Based Approach
IED/Afrique: Innovation, Environment, Development/Africa
IGA: Income Generating Activities
IPPM: Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) Programme
LDCF: Least Developed Countries Fund
LDCs: Less Developed Countries
LOASP: Agro-sylvo-pastoral Orientation Law
MATCL: Ministry of Regional Planning and Local Government
MEDD: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MEFP: Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
MEPA: Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production
MGTDAT: Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development and Spatial Planning
MTR: Mid-Term Review
NAPA: National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change
NFCO: National Federation of Cotton Producers
NFCS: National Framework for Climate Services

NNFS-IPPM: National Network of IPPM Facilitators in Senegal

OD: Operational Directives

OED: FAO Office of Evaluation

OMO: Organization and Methods Office

P2RS: Multinational - Programme to Build Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel

PADAER: Support to Agricultural Development and Rural Entrepreneurship Programme

PAFA: Agricultural Value Chain Support Project

PAPIL: Project to Support Local Small-scale Irrigation

PASALouMaKaf: Food Security Support Project in Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine Regions

PCTI : Plan climat territorial intégré

PCU: Project Coordination Unit

PES: Plan for an Emerging Senegal

PNIA: National Agricultural Investment Plan

PNIASAN: National Agricultural Investment Program for Food and Nutrition Security

PO: Producer Organization

PPR: Project Progress Report

PRACAS: Programme for the Acceleration of the Agricultural Cadence in Senegal

PRAPS: Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project

PSAOP: Agricultural Services and Producer Organization Programme

SGB: South Groundnut Basin

SIENA: National Environmental Information System in Senegal

SIGEL: Livestock sector information and management system

SOHC: Eastern Senegal and Upper Casamance

SPAIF: Pastoral Alert and Information System in the Ferlo region

STC: Steering Technical Committee

TFP: Technical and Financial Partners

ToF: Training of Facilitators

ToR: Terms of Reference

UNEG: United Nations Evaluation Group

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive summary

Introduction

"Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmers Field School Approach" is a project funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), which is managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The expected project duration is 5 years (from 01/12/2015 to 31/12/2020) for a budget of USD 30.8 million. This budget includes a GEF grant of USD 6.2 million, of which a LDCF allocation of USD 24.6 millions and a co-funding of USD 24.6 million provided by other partners. These partners are PASALouMaKaf and P2RS, which are financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB), and PAFA and PADAER, through a financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The overall project objective is to improve food security and nutrition of agro-sylvo-pastoral communities through the development of climate change (CC) resilient livelihoods. The project operates in 17 communes located in seven administrative regions (Louga, Matam, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine and Tambacounda) across three ecogeographical zones of Senegal: the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone (SPZ), the Groundnut Basin (BA) and the Eastern Senegal area.

The Project's Mid-Term Review (MTR) is required by the GEF to determine progress towards the achievement of the expected results as outlined in the project document. It aims to make a thorough analysis of project implementation to identify factors affecting or likely to affect, positively or negatively, project performance, and to make appropriate recommendations.

Main results

The project is well aligned with Senegal's priorities for sustainable agricultural development and adaptation to climate change. It is overall consistent with the GEF and FAO strategic frameworks for agricultural development and environmental management. It is a project essentially dedicated to building actors' capacities on climate change adaptation strategies and integrating the adaptation dimension into policies, programs and projects. Consequently, the project intervention mechanism does not provide for supporting or facilitating beneficiaries' access to certain basic facilities that are nevertheless necessary to remove some of the major constraints observed at the local level. Nor does it provide for maintaining or even increasing beneficiaries' interest in the proposed technologies and innovations.

The mid-term objectives and expected results have been fully achieved for Component 1 and partially for Components 2 and 3. With regards to Component 1, the expected outputs have been achieved with respect to quantity, quality and deadlines through a multidisciplinary approach and good collaboration between implementing partners including ANACIM and CSE. These outputs have been appreciated and used by their main recipients.

With regards to Component 2, stakeholder participation in the development of results has been effective and significant. Product targets have generally been met. However, the training curricula must be finalized (local language translation) and disseminated to the relay facilitators for their use.

On the other hand, the quality of certain processes, products and services has been reduced by constraints that have negatively affected the functioning of the Field Schools (FS) and, in some cases, called into question the process of experimentation and participative learning. These constraints include, for example: an insufficient synergy between the FS and Dimitra Clubs (DC) approaches in some sites; the assignment of trained facilitators outside of project sites; the installation of FS on inappropriate parcels; late availability of agricultural inputs for FSs; delays in

the payment of facilitator allowances; lack of a training programme for some facilitators; animal damage to crops and the pastoral crisis of 2017-2018. This pastoral crisis caused by a generalized fodder supply shortage has led to an early and massive transhumance of pastoral populations outside the Ferlo (Sylvopastoral) area; etc. These difficulties and constraints encountered by the project are likely to hinder the wider adoption and ownership of innovations by beneficiaries.

With regards to Component 3, the planned processes have been generally smooth and have generated the expected intermediate results, with the exception of the "Resilience Fund Window", which is being finalized through a partnership protocol between FAO and the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral National Development Fund (FNDASP). Delays in finalizing this partnership could have a negative impact on some activities due to the non-mobilization of resources. However, this delay must be put into perspective as the mechanism regulating the use and allocation of resources on which the Resilience Fund is based is complex and unprecedented in relation to current FAO practices and procedures. Its outcome will certainly provide lessons for future projects.

For instance, the project has planned to rely more on "relay facilitators" as a replacement for trained facilitators who have dropped out (assigned to other regions). It should also provide closer monitoring and more targeted support to these relay facilitators. The PCU should also put in place mechanisms for concerted activity planning to improve the quality of interventions and synergies between different operators.

The implementation and management mechanisms are generally satisfactory. The project design, activities and approach are appropriate to achieve the intended results. They are based on a participative, systemic and integrated approach and they mobilize political, scientific, technical and socio-economic levers to sustainably reinforce the resilience capacities of populations.

The FS and DC approaches are adapted to the needs and skills of beneficiaries. They are effective and interesting in terms of participatory experimentation and learning process. The innovations tested and topics covered by FSs and DCs to address climate change are appropriate for the beneficiary populations. However, the project must seek the appropriate approach to best apply the recommendations of the methodological alliance between FS and DC, in order to increase the complementarities and synergies between these two approaches.

The theory of change is coherent and based on feasible activities, realistic products and achievable effects. The results framework is equally consistent. However, as already mentioned above, the achievement of the quantitative objectives set during project design (number of FSs and DCs created, number of people affected, etc.) faces a number of constraints that could negatively affect the quality and sustainability of the results obtained. To remedy this, the project must continue to adjust its strategy and find a better balance between the quantitative and qualitative objectives pursued in its components 2 and 3.

Indeed, some targets (notably of component 2), although built on realistic standards, proved to be mid-term, a little too ambitious (see details in the analysis of the results framework). For example, the number of school fields to be created was determined based on the principle that each trained facilitator will facilitate the creation of 2 FSs. However, the high attrition rate of trained facilitators (assignment outside the project area), questioned the realism of the initial target. Some quantitative objectives could therefore reasonably be reduced to qualitative objectives (quality of school fields, degree of empowerment of women and youth in DCs, level of social cohesion in beneficiary communities, etc.). Socio-cultural and socio-economic indicators are lacking, while the project aims to strengthen the capacities of individuals, organizations and the enabling environment.

Project implementation is generally satisfactory thanks to the mobilization of relevant partnerships, good stakeholder involvement, good collaboration between the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), implementing partners and service providers, results-based management, early warning and risk

management, transparent and realistic data communication, and an application of environmental and social safeguards. The PCU in Dakar is very committed and responsive to the various requests.

Project supervision is satisfactory. FAO's oversight is ongoing, sufficiently responsive and adaptive and considered satisfactory. Nevertheless, it could be more proactive in alerting the PCU of certain risks related to FAO's procedures and helping it to take action to avoid delays. At the national level, the technical steering committee (TSC) ensures the regularity of these meetings and provides the necessary guidance to achieve the set objective.

The monitoring and evaluation system is moderately satisfactory. For now it is not automated. Information is well collected and analyzed, but feedback towards PCU is slow, thus reducing the use of results for early and targeted activity planning. The actual use of the KoBoCollect tool planned for February 2019 is an appropriate solution.

Environmental and social safeguarding and capacity building of marginalized and vulnerable groups are at the core of project's priorities. The project has capitalized on past projects and programs experiences. It has also taken action at national and local levels to enhance the participation of stakeholders, particularly women and youth.

Most of the targeted project areas have advanced levels of land degradation. Experimental innovations proposed for adoption are selected on the basis of their potential environmental, social and economic sustainability and their capacity to strengthen Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategies and people's livelihoods.

The project proposes techniques and/or innovations that are adapted to the needs and/or requests of agro-sylvo-pastoralist populations. These techniques and innovations will contribute to the improvement of food and nutritional safety conditions and the income of targeted agro-silvo-pastoral producers. The resilience fund currently being negotiated with the FNDASP will finance PO development plans including income-generating activities and strengthen the economic viability of households. The involvement of governmental and non-governmental, national and local development actors contributes to ongoing sustainability at the end of the project.

Several factors related to the intervention mechanism and the project's enabling environment are likely to negatively affect the quality and sustainability of the interventions and to challenge the project's theory of change. Delays were reported in the signing and disbursement of funds for certain activities resulting in delays in products delivery. For example, the agreement with the National Agency of Agricultural and Rural Council (ANCAR) started properly, but the second tranche of funding was delayed, which hampered the completion of certain planned activities. Delays were also noted in the availability of inputs and equipment for FSs and the start of DC activities for various reasons.

Conclusions

Conclusion 1: The project strategic relevance is satisfactory. The project is well aligned with Senegal's priorities for sustainable development and adaptation to climate change. It is generally consistent with the GEF and FAO strategic frameworks for sustainable agricultural development and environmental and social safeguarding.

Conclusion 2: Project implementation progresses moderately well towards the achievement of project results. Mid-term objectives and targets have been fully achieved with respect to the development and refinement of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategies and tools on the basis of improved or new knowledge and piloting of climate change practices (component 1). On the other hand, capacity building and dissemination of CCA strategies, technologies, and best practices at the level of small-scale agro-sylvo-pastoral producers (component 2) and the

integration of CCA strategies into policies, programs and projects (component 3) were only partly achieved compared to mid-term expectations.

Conclusion 3: Project implementation is generally satisfactory, although PCU responsiveness and current monitoring-evaluation and planning mechanisms still need to be strengthened in order to deal with the various internal and external constraints met during project implementation.

Conclusion 4: Issues related to gender, vulnerable groups and environmental protection have been taken into account very satisfactorily. The project targeted vulnerable groups through activities and approaches aimed at gender balance and equity, women's leadership and empowerment, youth inclusion and environmental protection / restoration.

Conclusion 5: Sustainability factors have been identified and taken into account satisfactorily. The innovations proposed to the producers are selected through a process of participatory experimentation and learning, and a resilience fund and various partnerships are planned to support their appropriation by the POs.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1. FAO needs to improve its implementation strategy by strengthening its project monitoring and evaluation system and being more anticipatory and proactive. In the very short term, the PCU will need to recruit a monitoring and evaluation manager, make the KoBoCollect tool operational so that it has real-time information on activity progress and use it to better coordinate, plan and monitor partners' interventions. The PCU, AGPM and FAO-GEF Unit should identify and implement anticipatory and proactive management strategies for both risks and activities that require better coordination between partners or complex and time-consuming processes.

Recommendation 2. FAO, and particularly the Technical Division in collaboration with the Country Representation, should assist the Government in order to institutionalize the field school approach. They should also promote the dissemination of adaptation technologies that are already of interest. This requires improving the project enabling environment and mobilizing all partners involved in this innovation process.

Recommendation 3. FAO through the Project Coordination Unit needs to continue the policy dialogue with the Government to encourage it to fund the design, development and dissemination of CCA strategies in Senegal. To this end, the PCU, in agreement with FNDASP, must accelerate the opening of the resilience fund within FNDASP and make it operational. This would allow the fund to increase its resources, finance the development plans of Producer Organizations and draw lessons for the Government on how it could improve its financial interventions for agro-silvo-pastoral development.

Recommendation 4. FAO through the Project Coordination Unit and implementing partners must resize the project results framework and guidance tools to optimize the conditions that can facilitate the sustainable adoption of proposed technologies and strategies. Thus, the project must seek a better balance between the quantitative and qualitative objectives concerning the creation and the functioning of Field Schools and Dimitra Clubs. It will have to reformulate some indicators and resize their targets, then integrate social indicators to capture the dynamics of social change triggered by FSs and DCs. The project must also carry out other activities, such as cost-benefit analysis of the proposed innovations under different investments and technology methods (drip irrigation, solar energy wells, protective barrier, etc.). This cost-benefit analysis will serve as a decision support tool for the direct beneficiaries of the project and indirectly for the other actors concerning the type of investment to be made and the expected benefits.

GEF scorecard

GEF criteria/sub criteria	Ranking ¹	Brief comments
A. RELEVANCE		
Strategic relevance	Very satisfactory (VS)	See P Error! Bookmark not defined.
B. EFFECTIVENESS		
Evaluation of project results ²	Moderately satisfactory (MS)	See Effects P 25
Product delivery (products)	Satisfactory (S)	See Effects P 25 and P 67
Achievement of Effects and Project Objectives	MS	See Effects P 25
Impact probability	Likely (L)	See P Error! Bookmark not defined.
C. EFFICIENCY		
Efficiency	S	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
D. FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE		
Design and Project Preparation	S	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
Project implementation quality	S	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
Project supervision (FAO, PSC, PTF, etc.)	S	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
Project execution quality	S	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
Project management procedures and execution	S	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
Cofinancing	MS	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.

¹ See rating scheme at the end of the document.

² Assessment and ratings by outcome may be undertaken if there is added value. A composite scoring of all outcome ratings, however, is not advised.

Project Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement	S	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
Communication and knowledge management	S	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
M&E overall quality	MS	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
M&E design	TS	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
M&E implementation	MS	See P 33 to Error! Bookmark not defined.
E. LIKELIHOOD OF SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT RESULTS		
In relation to all risks	Moderately likely (ML)	There are moderate risks to sustainability
In relation to financial risks	(ML)	Partner support and FNDAPS
In relation to social and political risks	Likely (L)	There is little or no risk. CCA is a priority
In relation to institutional risks	L	Favorable environment
In relation to environmental risks	ML	Vulnerable context
Cross-cutting issues	S	See P Error! Bookmark not defined.
Overall project score	S	

1. Introduction

1.1. Scope and purpose of the review

1. This mid-term review (MTR) concerns the "Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmers Field School Approach" project. The project is financed by the Fund for Least Developed Countries (LDCF³) managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF⁴) for a 5-year period. The project is implemented by FAO in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MAER) and the other Technical Services of the Government of Senegal.
2. The project's MTR is required by the GEF to determine progress towards the achievement of the expected results identified in the project document. It makes possible to analyze in-depth the project's implementation, to identify the factors positively or negatively affecting or likely to affect the project's performance, and to make appropriate recommendations. The purpose of the MTR is to inform policy-makers, funding and co-financing partners, the executing agency, steering committee, project coordination unit, implementing partners, beneficiaries and other interested parties on the status of the project at mid-term, the corrective measures to be applied where appropriate and the direction to be given to the project to increase its chances of success.
3. The findings of the MTR are accompanied by recommendations that are formulated to facilitate their inclusion and integration into project management processes.

1.2. Potential users

4. MTR findings are intended for all actors involved in project implementation. They are particularly aimed at:
 - The Steering Committee and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) to assess project management and implementation performance and propose improvements.
 - FAO to assess and improve the quality of its support to the project and its intervention on climate change adaptation measures.
 - The GEF to assess the project's performance towards the achievement of expected results, draw lessons and provide future support and guidance.
 - Co-financing partners to assess the added value of their support and to identify additional efforts needed to achieve the expected project effects.
 - National Authorities at different levels (Government, Ministry, Region, Department, Communes, Villages) to know the project status and the role they have to play to facilitate beneficiary participation and adoption of adaptation strategies proposed by the project.

1.3. Focus and objectives of the review

5. The MTR covers the April 2016 – September 2018 period and focuses on all components, areas of intervention and stakeholders of the project.

3 Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF)

4 Global Environment Facility

6. The objective of the MTR is to critically review the project in terms of its design, implementation strategy, and progress towards the expected results. It will also examine the conditions for outcome sustainability and the consideration of cross-cutting issues related to the project. The findings will measure the first signs of project success or failure, draw lessons and determine the necessary changes and adjustments to maintain or put the project back on track.
7. The analysis is based on the DAC criteria⁵ (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability) and on internationally recognized good practices in evaluation (gender, environmental and social safeguarding, co-financing, stakeholder involvement and other partners' concerns). In line with the new FAO and GEF project cycle, the review follows the common principles of the United Nations Country Programming Framework: Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA), Right to Food, Right to decent work; gender mainstreaming; sustainability (financial, socio-political, institutional and environmental sustainability); capacity building and results-based management. A series of questions has been developed to better define the objectives of the review (Box 1).

Box 1: Main review questions

Review Question 1: To what extent is the project appropriate to meet Senegal's needs and achieve the expected results?

Review Question 2: To what extent is project implementation progressing towards the achievement of results?

Review Question 3: To what extent are the project implementation and management mechanisms likely to increase or decrease project performance?

Review Question 4: To what extent have issues related to gender, indigenous peoples, vulnerable or marginalized groups and environmental protection been taken into account during project implementation?

Review Question 5: To what extent have sustainability factors been identified and addressed?

1.4. Methodology

8. The MTR process has been guided by the evaluation standards and policies of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the review. The MTR relied on a systemic and participatory approach during the preparation for fieldwork, field survey, data analysis and report writing phases.

1.4.1. Preparation for fieldwork

9. The preparatory phase took place during the second half of October 2018. During this phase, meetings were organized via Skype between the MTR team, the MTR supervision team based in Rome and the UCP based in Dakar to clarify the objectives of the fieldwork, collect documentation, discuss the MTR methodology and plan the field investigation phase. During this preparatory phase, the MTR team conducted the documentary review. Specific project documents such as the project document, baseline studies and

⁵ Development Aid Center within the OECD

diagnostics, annual activity reports, project progress report (PPR⁶), internal implementation review reports (PIR⁷), the reports of the steering committee and partners' reports on research studies and activities were analyzed. Other relevant documents such as the strategy and policy documents of the Government, GEF, FAO, scientific and technical reports applicable to the project were analyzed. This literature review developed the project's methodological note and the project's theory of change (Figure 2), formulated the review questions, and provided the evaluation matrix with the specific questions used during interviews and discussions the relevant stakeholders (Annex 3).

1.4.2. Data collection and field observations

10. The MTR investigation phase took place from 3 to 18 November 2018 in Senegal. It began with a team briefing with the PCU. The fieldwork planning, the sites to visit and the actors to meet were validated. The choice of sites to be visited in each zone took into account the following criteria: site accessibility; distance between different sites to be visited during a single day; presence of field schools (FS); presence of Dimitra Clubs (CD); types of adaptation technologies tested; women's involvement. In Dakar, the interviews were conducted with the implementing and executing project partners (Table 1). Then, the three intervention zones of the project were visited.
11. During field visits, the UCP's Zootechnician expert and Agronomist expert, who respectively supervise the Agropastoral Field School (APFS) activities in the Ferlo and Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in the Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal, have accompanied the MTR team. This support allowed a better presentation of intervention tools on the visited sites, without however influencing or interfering in the interview process with local stakeholders. During these field visits, regional public authorities, prefectures and communes were systematically informed and when they were available, the MTR team met them. In the visited sites, individual or group interviews were conducted according to their relevance with the actors involved in the implementation and the project beneficiaries (Annex 3). This field phase also allowed us to grasp the realities (assets and constraints) of the project's intervention context and to make direct and concrete observations on the ground. At the end of the field phase, the preliminary MTR results were presented successively to the UCP in Dakar and to the MTR supervision team based in Rome, to gather their feedback and clarify certain points.

Table 1: Types of stakeholders met⁸

Stakeholder category	Institutions
Executive partners	FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, PASALOUMAKAF, PR2S, PAFA-E, PADAER, AGMV

⁶ Project Progress Report

⁷ Project Implementation Review

⁸ See detailed list of actors met during the field visit in 'Annex 3

Implementing partners	ANCAR, DEEC, ANACIM, CSE, DRDR, SDDR, SDEL, RNFS (master facilitators), AVSF, ONG SYMBIOSE (DC facilitators), FNPC, Water and Forestry Services, FNDASP, partner POs, PRAPS.
Other partners	GIZ, INP, Information Centre in Nioro, RBM, IED, PNDL, Community NGOs, etc.
Project Team	Coordinator, Technical Experts, Focal Points, FS facilitators, (DC facilitators)

1.4.3. Data analysis and report writing

12. The data analysis and report writing phase ran from 17 November to 7 December 2018. Field data and observations and secondary data from the literary review were analyzed using traditional OECD / DAC evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability) and good analytical practices on cross-cutting issues related to gender, environmental protection, indigenous peoples and vulnerable or marginalized groups. The analysis was organized around five points corresponding to the review questions: (i) project strategy; (ii) progress towards achievement of results; (iii) project implementation; (iv) cross-cutting issues; (v) sustainability.
13. The analysis of the project strategy focused on the quality of the project design and the quality of the results framework and the theory of change. The design quality was estimated by simultaneously assessing the degree of relevance of the problem targeted by the project, the realism of the basic assumptions made, the alignment of the project with the country's priorities, the realism of the interventions / activities planned in relation to the project, the expected results, the quality of the actors involved and the decision-making processes put in place. The quality of the results framework and theory of change were assessed by questioning the appropriateness and realism of the objectives, activities, results and expected outcomes, and the mid-term and end-of-project indicators and targets. The MTR also analyzed the extent to which outcome indicators are disaggregated by gender.
14. The analysis of the progress made towards the achievement of results was done by comparing the information collected in the field with the mid-term objectives indicated in the project documents. The determination of the level of progress was based on the GEF's six-level rating scale: High Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) and very unsatisfactory (HU). The assessment of the achievement of the indicator targets was based on the "traffic light" principle: green (realized), yellow (in the process of being completed), red (Not in progress). Barriers hindering the achievement of project objectives for the remaining period have been highlighted.
15. The analysis of project implementation was done by assessing the effectiveness of the management mechanisms, the quality of activity planning including the respect or not of delays (efficiency) and their causes, the application of the results framework as a management tool, funding and co-financing, project financial management including cost-effectiveness of interventions, effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation system, direct and indirect stakeholders' participation, communication on data (FAO, GEF, steering committee) and communication with stakeholders.

16. The analysis of cross-cutting issues concerned the level of consideration given to gender concerns, indigenous peoples, vulnerable or marginalized groups and environmental protection. The FAO and GEF policies in this area served as a framework for analysis.
17. The analysis of sustainability was done by assessing the (financial, socio-economic, environmental, institutional and governance) conditions put in place or needed to ensure the adoption and ownership of the adaptation strategies that have been tested or proposed. A 4-level scale was used to qualify this sustainability: Likely (L), Moderately Likely (ML), Moderately Unlikely (MU), and Unlikely (U).
18. The information derived from the analysis was used to develop the MTR report highlighting the results of the review, the strengths and weaknesses of the project, the conclusions of the review, and the practical recommendations for the implementing partners and relevant stakeholders.
19. The MTR team consisted of two independent consultants, including an international consultant specialized on participatory approaches, research on and development of integrated agriculture-livestock-environment systems in Africa and project appraisal. The second consultant was a national expert in project evaluation and development policies in Senegal. The MTR team was supervised by a team from the coordination unit of FAO-GEF projects with the support of the FAO Evaluation Office (OED) and the FAO International Dimitra Project Coordinator.

1.5. MTR limitations

20. The duration of the fieldwork (15 days) and the distribution of intervention sites over a vast geographic area limited the number of intervention sites, field schools and Dimitra clubs that were visited during the survey phase. This limit was however mitigated by accurate sampling of the sites, Field Schools and Dimitra clubs to be visited and by meeting all the categories of key actors involved in project implementation. The MTR results are therefore valid for the entire project.

2. Project background and context

21. Project GCP / SEN / 065 / LDF: "Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmers Field School Approach", is a joint effort of the Government Senegal, FAO and GEF to strengthen the adaptive and resilient capacities of vulnerable populations to Climate Change (CC). In Senegal, climate change manifests itself in various forms according to agro-climatic zones, with varying consequences for the production systems and livelihoods of rural populations.

2.1. Geographic and agro-ecological context

22. The Republic of Senegal is located at the extreme west of the African continent, between 12.5 and 16.5 degrees north latitude and covers an area of 196 712 km². The country is bordered to the North by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, to the East by Mali, to the South by Guinea Bissau and the Republic of Guinea, and to the West by the Atlantic Ocean. Between the regions of Kaolack and Ziguinchor, the Republic of Gambia forms a quasi-enclave on the lower course of the eponymous river.
23. Senegal has 5 climatic zones generally grouped into two large climatic regions on either side of the 500 mm isohyet, which extends approximately between Thiès and Bakel (Figure 1). In the Sahelian-type climatic region, winter is from June to September with annual rainfall ranging from 200 mm in the north to 500 mm in the south. In the Sudanian-type climatic region, winter is from May to October, with annual rainfall ranging from 600 mm in the north to 1200 mm in the south.
24. The variability of rainfall is high. It varies both spatially, with significant differences over a few hundred meters, as well as temporally between years and seasons. On this basis, the country is subdivided into six eco-geographical zones namely:
- The Niayes zone, which spreads over 8,883 km² along the northern coast (1% of arable land). This zone has a propensity for market garden and fruit tree cultivations especially on its hydromorphic soils, although most of it is occupied by millet and groundnuts food crops. Intensive cattle breeding is practiced for the production of milk, as it is poultry farming for the production of meat and eggs. Artisanal coastal fishing is also practiced on the Grande Côte;
 - The Senegal River Valley, which is an alluvial plain and sandy highlands spanning 22,472 km² (8% of arable land). Agriculture is organized around traditional flood-recession crops (sorghum, corn, rice) and irrigated crops (rice, market gardening and industrial crops, including sugar cane and tomato) on its floodable part.
 - The Ferlo, or Sylvo-Pastoral Zone (SPZ), which is one of the largest areas of the country with an area of 55,561 km², but only 4% of the land is arable. It belongs to the Sahelian-type climatic region and lies between 300 - 600 mm isohyets. Extensive transhumant breeding is the main production system (22 to 30% of the national herd);
 - The Groundnut Basin Zone (GBZ), which covers an area of 46,367 km² (57% of arable land). Its rainfall ranges from 500 to 700 mm between June and October. The GBZ produces two-thirds of the national production of millet and groundnuts, which are the main national cultures;
 - The Eastern Senegal Zone (ESZ) occupying 51,958 km² (10% of arable land). In the northern part, livestock is predominant while in the southern part, the main activity is

mining. It also supplies almost all the wood fuel consumed in the country's major urban centers. This zone is one of the most watered of Senegal in its southern part, with cumulative annual rainfall exceeding 1000 mm.

- Casamance, which covers an area of 49,361 km² (20% of arable land) and, together with ESZ, constitutes the most watered areas of Senegal. It has the most important forest formations in the country which are constantly declining following the extension of agricultural areas and the exploitation of wood. The area is very suitable for rice growing and horticulture, thanks to its shallows and dense hydrographic network. La Zone du Bassin Arachidier (ZBA) qui couvre une superficie de 46.367 km² (57% des terres arables), enregistre des précipitations comprises entre 500 et 700 mm entre juin et octobre et produit deux tiers de la production nationale de mil et d'arachide (principales cultures nationales);

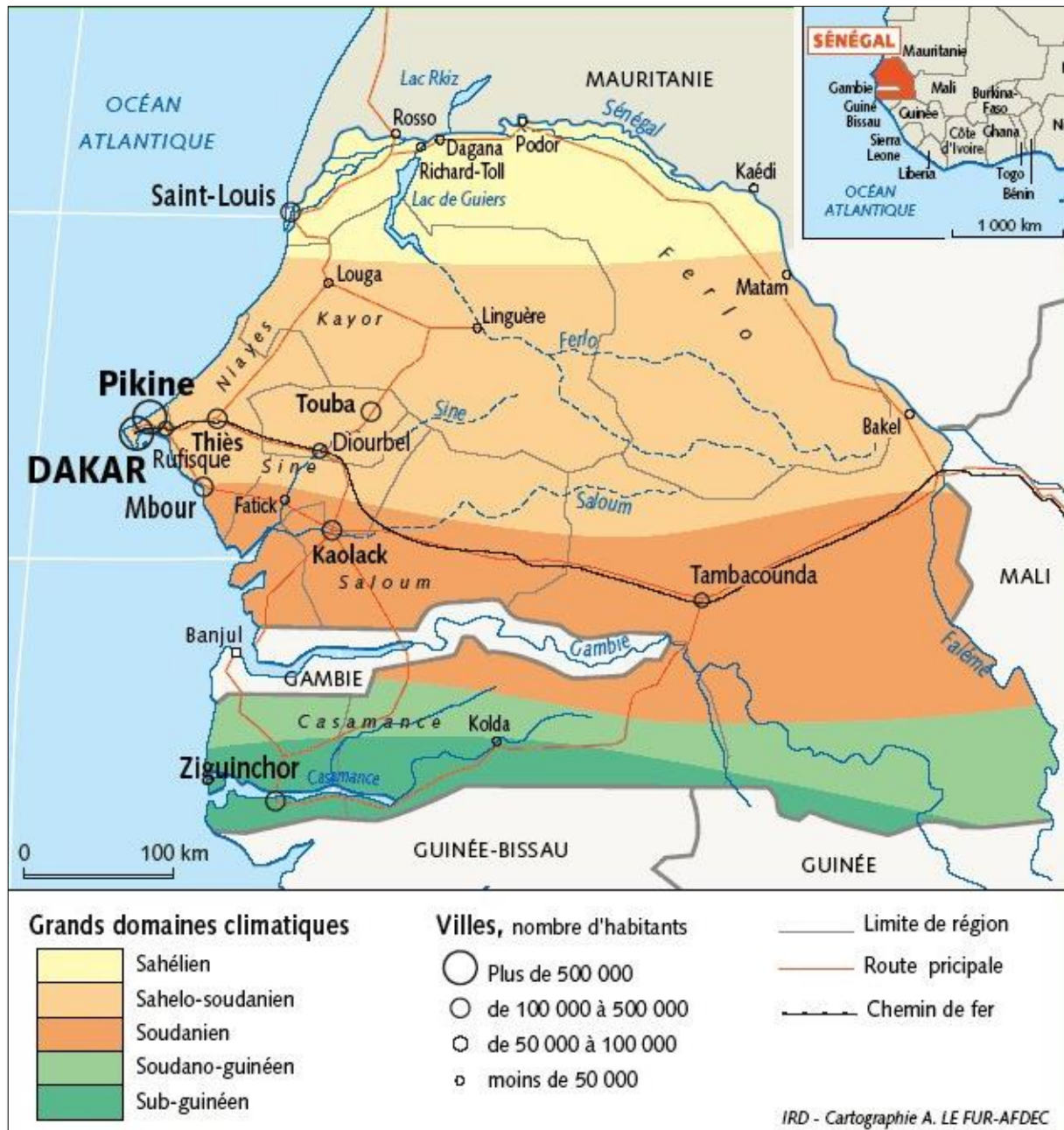


Figure 1: Map of the climatic regions in Senegal

2.2. Issues and challenges of climate change

25. Given the geographical context and the production systems practiced by the rural populations, the agricultural and silvo-pastoral sectors in Senegal are likely to be affected by climate change, with the main consequence being a decline in agricultural yields, livestock productivity and food security.

26. In 2006, Senegal developed and adopted its National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA - 2006), which focuses on four priority programs: (i) agroforestry development; (ii) rational use of water; (iii) coastline protection; and (iv) public awareness and education. Also, the Senegalese government has initiated the implementation of several projects and programs among which:

- The Agricultural Value Chain Support Project (PAFA) for food security which aims to contribute to the sustainable improvement of the livelihoods of family farms in the Central and North Groundnut Basin and the West Sylvo-Pastoral Zone.
- The Food Security Support Project in Louga, Matam and Kaffrine Regions (PASALouMaKaf) which aims to improve the food security and income of rural people, targeting three vulnerable regions of Senegal (Louga, Matam and Kaffrine) subject to climatic hazards.
- The Support to Agricultural Development and Rural Entrepreneurship Programme (PADAER) whose overall objective is to contribute to the reduction of rural poverty and stimulate economic growth in Kédougou, Kolda, Matam and Tambacounda regions.
- The Project to Support Local Small-scale Irrigation (PAPIL) in Fatick, Kédougou, Kolda and Tambacounda regions, whose objective is to produce hydro-agricultural structures to ensure the control and recovery of surface water.
- The Great Green Wall Program (PGMV) in Senegal whose main objective in Senegal is to contribute to the fight against desertification and increase the resilience and development of the Sahel and Saharan regions through sustainable natural resources management and the fight against poverty.
- The Climate Information Services for Increased Resilience and Productivity in Senegal (USAID-CINSERE), a project funded by USAID and coordinated by ANACIM, whose objective is to provide agro-sylvo-pastoral producers and fishermen with forecasting, warning, advice and training to better cope with increasing climatic hazards.

27. These implemented projects and programs integrate several aspects of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and provide an opportunity to improve development approaches in Senegal. However, weaknesses persist both in the design and implementation of some projects and mainly concern: (i) the weak integration in agricultural and pastoral programs and projects of relevant approaches and tools to identify the adverse effects of climate change and propose appropriate adaptation measures; (ii) insufficient coordination between programs / projects; (iii) deficiencies in the regulatory framework; (iv) weak knowledge and limited sharing of best approaches to climate change adaptation practices; etc.

28. The aforementioned weaknesses limit the efficiency of interventions and hinder the strengthening of the adaptation capacities of the country, and particularly of its rural population, to face climate change and its adverse effects. Several priority challenges are therefore imperative for the Government of Senegal, namely:

- Improve producers' access to useful and usable agro-climate information. Indeed, this agro-climatic information is lacking despite the existence of several institutional frameworks and information systems, including the Multidisciplinary Working Group (MWG), the Livestock Sector Information and Management System (SIGEL) and the Senegalese National Environmental Information Network (SIENA), whose mission is

to collect, process and share knowledge in the areas of agriculture, livestock and climate change-induced threats.

- Develop an iterative approach based on the complementarity of peasant and scientific knowledge. Farmers and pastoralists have knowledge and experience in adapting to CC. However, these remain fragmented and insufficiently considered and valued by conventional tools and approaches to agricultural and rural advice.

2.3. Project description

2.3.1. Funding, duration and objectives of the project

29. The project: "Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production for Food Security in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmers Field School Approach" is funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), which is managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The LDCF has been designed to assist Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the preparation and implementation of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action on Climate Change (NAPAs). NAPAs are country-driven strategies that identify the most immediate needs of LDCs for climate change adaptation. Target sectors include water, agriculture, food security, health, disaster risk management and prevention, infrastructure and fragile ecosystems. The LDCF focuses on reducing the vulnerability of key sectors identified by the NAPA process, by funding adaptation activities on the ground that deliver concrete results for vulnerable communities.
30. The planned duration of the project is 5 years from 01/12/2015 to 31/12/2020. The project budget is US \$ 30.8 million and includes a LDCF allocation of US \$ 6.2 million from the GEF and a co-financing of US \$ 24.6 million from other partners at the start of the project, namely: the Agricultural Value Chain Support Project (PAFA) for food security (USD 3,321,254); the Food Security Support Project in the Louga, Matam and Kaffrine Regions (PASA LouMaKaf, USD 9,769,939); the Support to Agricultural Development and Rural Entrepreneurship Programme (PADAER, USD 4,022,146); the project to Support Local Small-scale Irrigation (PAPIL, USD 4,225,390) in the Fatick, Kedougou, Kolda and Tambacounda areas; the Great Green Wall Program in Senegal (USD 3,068,656). At its inception, the project mobilized other co-financing partners, including: the Multilateral Programme to Build Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS), which follows PAPIL; the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS). The co-financing situation at the beginning of the project and at mid-term is presented in Appendix 2.
31. The project operates in seven (7) administrative regions of Senegal, namely: Louga and Matam in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone; Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine and Kaolack in the Groundnut Basin; and Tambacounda in the Eastern Zone. It involves seventeen (17) municipalities in these regions.
32. The overall objective of the project is to improve the food security and nutrition of agro-sylvo-pastoral communities through the development of livelihoods resilient to the effects of CC. Two specific objectives are pursued:
 - Facilitate the use of agro-climatic information and adoption of CC adaptation practices by agro-sylvo-pastoral producers;
 - Improve the capacity of the agro-forestry-pastoral sector to address CC by integrating CC adaptation strategies into agri-silvo-pastoral development policies, programs and projects.

The project will also strengthen the involvement of women and youth in the learning process and encourage their engagement in the supported organizational bodies.

2.3.2. Components and expected effects of the project

33. The project is structured into 4 components, including 3 operational components including activities whose implementation aims at generating a set of expected outputs and outcomes as described in the logical framework and project theory of change (Figure 2).
34. Component 1 "Developing and Refining CCA Strategies and Tools Based on Enhanced or New Knowledge and Piloting Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Practices in Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Systems" aims to ensure that CCA innovations, technologies, practices and agro-meteorological information are available for large-scale replication. Participatory surveys, including gender concerns and disparities, will be coupled with scientific knowledge to make relevant proposals tailored to the specific needs of producers. The products of this first component will feed the curricula developed in the field schools. In addition, this component will allow collaboration and synergies between different stakeholders involved in the collection and analysis of these data: CSE, ANACIM, OP, etc. Two products and one effect are expected in this component.
35. Component 2 "Capacity Building and Dissemination of CCA Strategies, Technologies, and Best Practices at the Level of Small Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Producers Through an Increasing Network of Field Schools (FSs)" is the pillar of the Project in terms of outreach and adoption of CCA practices and technologies. It is a continuation of the FS developed in Senegal by FAO and other partners, but adding the aspects related to CCA. It also aims to: (i) improve the use of climate information to improve the productivity of agro-silvo-pastoral systems; ii) the mobilization of producers and local development actors around CCA issues through FS networking, the participation of community radios, the animation of local consultation frameworks and the empowerment of rural populations through the methodological alliance between the FS and the Dimitra Clubs; (iii) the organizational strengthening of POs to increase their autonomy of action and professionalization; and (iv) the optimization of agricultural and silvo-pastoral value chains to improve the populations' income. This component also incorporates cross-cutting issues related to gender mainstreaming and household nutritional improvement. Nine products and two effects are expected from this component 2.
36. Component 3 "Coordinated Integration of CCA Strategies into Policies, Programs and Projects: a Framework for the Development of Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Production Sectors at the National Level and in Vulnerable Areas of the Project" will contribute to integrating climate change considerations into agri-silvo-pastoral sector planning policies, programs and strategies through a two-pronged approach. The first is the increasing awareness and providing training for decision-makers, and the second is the establishment of a "National CC Resilience Fund" to support CC adaptation activities at the local level. Three products and two effects are expected from this component 3.
37. Component 4 "Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation" aims to ensure a systematic follow-up focused on results and evaluation of the project progress. Thus, it will monitor and evaluate the achievement of outputs and expected outcomes that are indicated in the project results framework, the dissemination of project information, and the valorization of data and lessons learned for replication in other areas.

2.3.3. Project execution and implementation

38. The project is implemented by FAO in collaboration with the Government of Senegal. FAO as GEF's implementing agency, is responsible for project supervision and technical guidance during its implementation. It must ensure compliance with the policies and criteria of the LDCF / GEF and the efficient and effective achievement of project objectives, results and outputs. Project implementation is done in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MARE). Other implementing technical partners including the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (MLAP), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD), the Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development and Land Planning (MTGDLP) the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE) and the National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM).
39. The technical steering committee (TSC) is the project's orientation, supervision and control body. It is chaired by the Minister in charge of agriculture and rural equipment or his representative and it meets annually in ordinary session. The TSC is composed of:
 - Senior representatives of the State Administration: the Chairmen of the "National Assembly's Committee on Land Development and Planning" and the "Economic, Social and Environmental Council Committee on Living Conditions, Environment and Sustainable Development"; the Prime Minister's Environmental Advisor; representatives of the Ministries in charge of Economy, Finance and Planning (MEFP), Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD), Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (MLAP), Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development and Land Planning (MTGDLP); the Chair of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC); Governors of the regions of Louga, Matam, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack and Tambacounda;
 - Representatives of Technical Organizations: the Director General of the National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM); the Director of the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE); the Executive Director of the Unit for the Fight Against Malnutrition (CLM); the Executive Secretary of the National Council for Food Security (SE / CNSA); the Director of the NGO called "Innovation, Environment, Development / Africa" (IED / Africa);
 - Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) representatives: the FAO Representative, the GEF Focal Point; the Representative of the TFPs' Rural Development and Food Security Thematic Group (GTDRSA / TFP);
 - Representatives of professional platforms, organizations and civil society: the representative of the National Framework of Climate Services (NFCS); the president of the National Council for Rural Dialogue and Cooperation (CNCR); President of the National Council of the House of Livestock Breeders (CNMDE, *Conseil National de la Maison des Eleveurs du Sénégal*).
40. The Technical Steering Committee (TSC) Secretariat is provided by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the FAO Representation in Senegal. The PCU includes a National Project Coordinator (NPC), three Technical Expert Assistants (TEA), and a Finance and Operations Assistant (AFO). It is based on a field device, which is designed by the technical focal points and oversees project implementation.
41. On the basis of letters of agreement, memoranda of understanding, agreements and partnerships and contracts, the PCU mobilizes co-financing partners, technical institutions and suppliers to support the delivery of specific activities in the field.

2.4. The theory of change

42. The theory of change was reconstructed before the start of the investigation phase and then improved after it (Figure 2). This theory is based on carrying out the activities to generate products which in turn will lead to the achievement of the expected effects provided that a set of conditions (assumptions) is satisfied. The project will have longer-term impact on improving people's food security. The lever for change rests on raising the awareness and capacity building of actors from the central to the local level through integrated and complementary approaches.

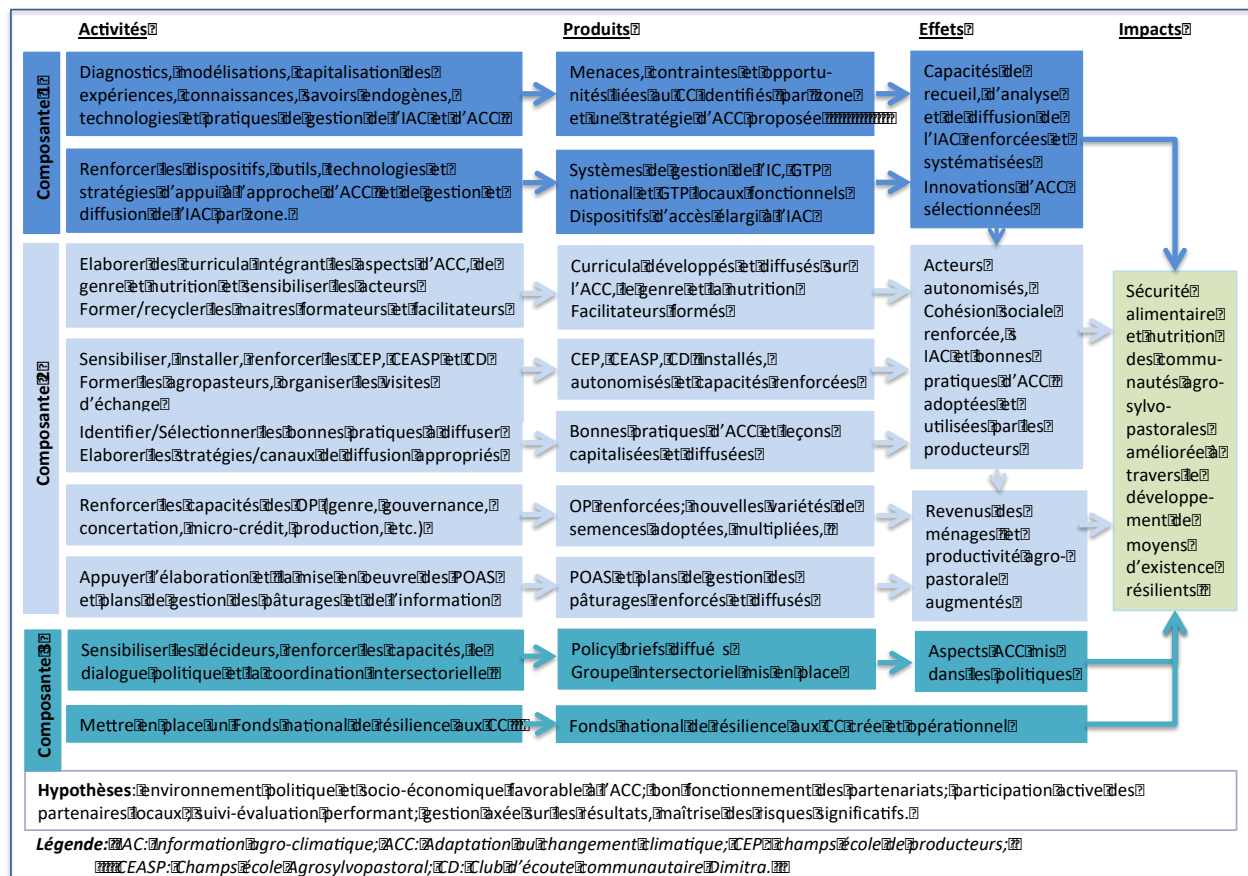


Figure 2 : The project's theory of change

43. Interviews with project implementers confirmed certain risks and identified other significant risks that could negatively affect the project's success. These risks are incorporated as assumptions in the project's theory of change. One of the project's success hypotheses is that the Government of Senegal, policy makers and rural development actors continue to keep the climate change adaptation issue among the country's priorities by facilitating its integration into policies and planning frameworks and by allocating necessary resources. Similarly, the interest and commitment of beneficiaries (producers, producer organizations, community development organizations, etc.), identified in the project document as necessary for project success, was noted during field visits. The project must continue to arouse this interest / commitment while putting in place, early enough and throughout its duration, a set of conditions which are sufficient to

promote and allow the beneficiaries' appropriation of knowledge and innovations proposed and tested.

3. Issues of the review: key findings

To what extent is the project appropriate to meet Senegal's needs and achieve the expected results?

- The project is consistent with the priorities and strategies for sustainable development and adaptation to climate change in Senegal, including: the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES), its 2014-2018 priority action plan and its Programme for the Acceleration of the Agricultural Cadence in Senegal (PRACAS); the agro-sylvo-pastoral orientation law (LOAPS); the National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA 2011-2015), the National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and the Environmental Code.
- In general, the project effectively integrates GEF policies and guidelines on stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation, co-financing, application of the incremental cost principle, gender equality, environmental and social safeguarding. etc.
- The project is aligned with two FAO strategic objectives and an expected effect of the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF 2013-2017). The project focuses on capacity building by addressing the three dimensions⁹ recommended in the FAO Capacity Building Strategy¹⁰.
- A weakness noted is that the project's intervention mechanism does not provide for supporting or facilitating access to certain basic equipment or services, which are nevertheless necessary to encourage the experimentation and adoption of the innovations proposed in particularly restrictive contexts.

3.1.1. The project is aligned with Senegal's priorities for sustainable agricultural development and adaptation to climate change

44. With regard to agricultural development, the project is aligned with the priorities of the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES), notably its strategic axes 1 "Structural transformation of the economy and growth" and 2 "Human capital, social protection and sustainable development". The 2014-2018 PES Priority Action Plan aims to support family farming, support climate resilience, manage risks and disasters and mainstream Climate Change Adaptation, following the country's sustainable development path. The Programme for the Acceleration of the Agricultural Cadence in Senegal (PRACAS, 2014) initiated in 2014 is the PES' agricultural component.
45. The project fits into the National Agricultural Investment Plan's (PNIA 2011-2015) programs called "Increasing production and improving the productive base" and "Strengthening stakeholders' capacities". It is also aligned with the specific objectives No. 2 and No. 4 of the National Programme for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security (PNIASAN 2018-2022). It fits precisely into the following strategic options of PNIASAN: fight against deforestation and land degradation; promotion of agroecology and agro-silvopastoral integration; promoting the transfer and development of new technologies; prevention of chronic malnutrition and acute malnutrition; promotion of food diversification; etc.
46. The project is consistent with the agro-sylvo-pastoral orientation law (LOASP, 2004). Its Article 6 focuses on reducing the impact of climatic, economic, environmental and health risks by managing water, diversifying production, training rural people, improving incomes and living standards for rural populations, protecting the environment and sustainably

⁹ Enabling environment, organizations and individuals

¹⁰ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/capacity_building/Summary_Strategy_PR_F.doc

managing natural resources. In particular, it promotes the knowledge and improvement of soil fertility, and the establishment of a incentive system for private investment in agriculture and in rural areas.

47. In terms of sustainable resource management and adaptation to climate change, the project is well aligned with NAPA priorities (NAPA 2006) and contributes to the testing and dissemination of NAPA adaptation options for the agricultural sector. It contributes directly to the implementation of NAPA Priority Program 1 "Development of agroforestry" through training activities, fight against the decline of soil fertility and support for crop diversification and innovation in cropping systems. It also contributes to the Priority Program 4 "Public Awareness and Education" by supporting the adaptation of scientific information on climate to the context of the actors concerned, and the integration of the climate change and adaptation to climate change dimensions in sectoral development policies in Senegal.
48. The project contributes to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through its components 1 and 2, which allow to generate and update knowledge on climate change and to identify and experiment sustainable adaptation strategies. It proposes, for example, to experiment with agricultural actors some innovative and sustainable systems that favor the use of good agricultural practices (use of organic manure, integrated pest management, etc.) and the reduction of chemical inputs (mineral fertilizers, pesticides).
49. Component 3 of the project contributes to strengthening the capacities of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNAACC) and Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECC) institutionalized by Decree No. 2011-1689 of 3 October 2011 establishing the National Committee on Climate Change. This decree stipulates that the COMNAAC must play an informational, awareness, training and facilitation role in the design, financing, implementation, validation and monitoring of the coherence of national, sub-regional and regional programs and projects focusing on climate change adaptation priority areas.
50. The project is consistent with the Environmental Code (2001) and particularly with its Chapter 3: Pollution and Degradation of Soils and Subsoils, It declares in Articles L82 and L83 that the State and local authorities have the obligation to protect the soil and the subsoil.

3.1.2. The project is consistent with the GEF and FAO strategic frameworks for agricultural development and environmental management

51. The project is aligned with FAO's Strategic Objective (SO) 2 "Making Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries More Productive and Sustainable" and SO 3 "Reduce Rural Poverty". It is also aligned with the Country Programming Framework's (CPF 2013-2017) Effect 6 "Food insecurity of vulnerable households is mitigated". It builds on the principles and guidelines of the Farmer Field and Dimitra Club approaches developed by FAO.
52. In general, the project is relatively compliant with GEF requirements and guidelines regarding co-financing (Policy: FI/PL/01, GEF/C.31/12), public participation (1996), stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation, application of the incremental cost principle, gender equality, environmental and social protection. With regard to co-financing, the indicative information on the amounts, sources and types of co-financing is indicated in the approved project document, which serves as a basis for assessing the level of mobilization of this co-financing at mid-term.

53. With regard to public participation, all five basic principles for design, implementation and evaluation of GEF projects are respected¹¹. The Government, FAO and implementing partners have specific responsibilities for mobilizing and involving the public and strengthening the social, environmental and financial sustainability aspects of the project. This public participation is generated relatively flexibly. Indeed, through the Field School (FS) and Dimitra Club approaches (DC), the project promotes a series of activities and initiatives that arouse peoples' interest and participation. The DC approach, for example, is documented, transparent and open mobilization approach, which brings added value to the project.
54. In general, the project has complied with the requirements of the Operational Directives¹² for the application of the additional cost. The project has also identified and presented the baselines for each expected output and effect and set the indicators and targets to be achieved. In addition, each baseline indicates environmental problems, threats and obstacles. The adaptation objectives are well perceived through the planned activities.
55. The lack of flexibility is noted in the project's intervention mechanism, which does not provide for supporting or facilitating access to basic equipment that certain local constraints require. For example, the project did not provide for the funding of fences to protect Fields Schools boundaries, resulting in damage caused by livestock (mainly small animals) on certain parcels fenced with wood. In some FSs, the water points needed for market gardening are quite far from plots, thus increasing women's workload related to water transport. In some cases, the plants did not reach their growth potential due to a water deficit. These problems could in the long run limit participants' interest, especially if the production and returns are not up to the time and work invested by participants.

¹¹ As presented in the "Public Involvement Policy" document.

¹² GEF/C.31/12 May 14, 2007

3.2. To what extent is project implementation progressing towards the achievement of results?

- Mid-term objectives and impacts have been fully achieved for Component 1 and partially for Components 2 and 3.
- In Component 1, the expected outputs have been achieved with respect to quantity, quality and deadlines thanks to a multidisciplinary approach and good collaboration between the implementing partners, including ANACIM and CSE. These products have been highly appreciated and used by their main recipients, including the National Network of IPPM Facilitators in Senegal (NNFS-IPPM).
- In Component 2, stakeholder participation in the development of results has been effective and significant. Product targets have generally been met. On the other hand, the quality of certain processes, products and services has been diminished by difficulties and constraints that have negatively affected the functioning of the FS, and in some cases called into question the process of experimentation and participatory learning and the expected productivity. For example, the weak networking of FSs and DCs, the assignment of trained facilitators outside of project sites; the installation of FSs on inappropriate parcels; late availability of agricultural inputs for FSs; delays in the payment of facilitator allowances; lack of a training programme for some facilitators; animal damage to crops and the pastoral crisis of 2017-2018. This pastoral crisis caused by a generalized fodder supply shortage has led to an early and massive transhumance of pastoral populations outside the Ferlo (Sylvopastoral) area; etc. These difficulties and constraints encountered by the project are likely to hinder the wider adoption and ownership of innovations by beneficiaries. Some products also need to be finalized, including training curricula that must be translated into local languages and disseminated to the relay facilitators, who will use them.
- In Component 3, the planned processes were generally well conducted and generated the expected intermediate results, with the exception of the "Resilience Fund" not yet created within the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral National Development Fund (FNDASP) due to the ongoing review within FAO headquarters of the FAO-FNDASP partnership draft protocol. The review duration could have a negative impact on the implementation of activities related to resource mobilization from the "Resilience Fund". However, this delay must be put into perspective as the mechanism regulating the use and allocation of resources on which the Resilience Fund is based is complex and unprecedented in relation to current FAO practices and procedures. Its outcome will certainly provide lessons for future projects.
- In general, the project has been deployed with a focus on achieving the quantitative objectives (number of FSs, number of DCs, number of people affected by the project, etc.), despite several difficulties encountered. These difficulties were linked, among other things, to the loss of trained facilitators, the 2017-2018 pastoral crisis and delays in providing the logistics needed to set up certain certain FSs. They are likely to have a negative impact on the quality and sustainability of project results. It therefore appears necessary for the PCU to reflect on how to adjust its strategy and find a better balance between the quantitative and qualitative objectives pursued in its components 2 and 3.
- For example, the project envisaged relying more on relay facilitators to address the attrition rate of trained facilitators who are assigned outside of project sites. In this case, the project should adapt its training and intervention approaches to the capacity of relay facilitators (i.e. provide more in-depth follow-up and support to relay facilitators) in order to anticipate and overcome the knowledge gaps that relay facilitators may have. The project should also put in place concerted planning mechanisms for activities. It should revise certain quantitative objectives and compensate for them with the objective of improving the quality of the products and services delivered. As proposed below (see Results Framework Analysis), the project could reduce the target value of some indicators and introduce qualitative indicators (CCA

innovation adoption rate, field school quality, women's and youth empowerment in DCs, level of social cohesion in beneficiary communities, etc.).

3.2.1. Level of achievement of mid-term effect

Effect 1.1. Knowledge and capacities for collecting, analyzing and disseminating agro-climatic data to improve local adaptation practices to CC are strengthened and systematized. CCA innovations and practices that could be scaled up are identified in the selected eco-geographical areas.

56. The achievement of effect 1.1. is considered satisfactory at mid-term. The generated products are generally of good quality, appreciated and used by their recipients and appropriate to build the capacity of final beneficiaries.
57. The project has generated well-documented knowledge of the climate situation¹³, vulnerabilities¹⁴ and adaptation strategies in the project area and pastoral units in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone¹⁵. Agro-climatic information has been updated and presented in a way that is understandable for development actors and agro-pastoralists, thanks to good collaboration between ANACIM and CSE.
58. The project assessed¹⁶ existing Local Multi-Disciplinary Working Groups (GTPs), which made it possible to determine the conditions for the installation of new GTPs, to design and establish a communication system between the national GTP and Field School (FS) facilitators to disseminate weather information to rural people. Eight (8) local GTPs were installed in the project area departments based on the findings of the feasibility study. These GTPs are functional. The project also strengthened the national GTP's capacity to facilitate communication and create interactions with local GTPs. CCA practices have been identified and integrated in collaboration with agro-sylvo-pastoral communities.
59. It is important for the project to continue the work of consolidating and sustaining the tools and mechanisms for transmitting climate information (CI). The aim is to create an agro-climatic advisory system in the very short term and, at the end of the project, to establish a real decision-making tool used by stakeholders to plan and manage the entire agricultural production system for which they are responsible. For this, it is necessary to: 1) strengthen the capacity of climate information relayers; 2) ensure that the messages received are well translated and delivered to producers in the form of simple and easily understandable advice; 3) to take into account and valorize FS' experiments and 4) facilitate a wide dissemination of information and agro-climate advice to final beneficiaries. This aspect should also be promoted by the Dimitra Club mechanism, club networks and community radios working with and for clubs.

¹³ Study to update climate knowledge in the Silvo-Pastoral Zone, Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal (Étude pour la mise à jour des connaissances sur le climat dans la zone sylvopastorale, le bassin arachidier et le Sénégal Oriental), ANACIM, 2017.

¹⁴ Assessment study on threats, constraints and opportunities related to climate change and endogenous knowledge on climate adaptation in the Silvo-Pastoral Zone, the Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal, (*Diagnostic des menaces, des contraintes et des opportunités liées au changement climatique et aux savoirs endogènes en matière d'adaptation dans la zone sylvopastorale, le Bassin arachidier et le Sénégal Oriental*), ANACIM, CSE, FAO, GEF. Oct. 2017

¹⁵ Characterization of Pastoral Units in Senegal: Key elements in fodder areas in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone (Caractérisation des unités pastorales au Sénégal : éléments de synthèse dans des zones de forage de la Zone Sylvopastorale).

¹⁶ Assessment study on the functioning of (national and local) GTPs and feasibility of GTP implementation at the community level, in Senegal, (*Etude diagnostique du fonctionnement des GTPs (national et locaux) et de faisabilité de la mise en place de GTPs au niveau communal, au Sénégal*), ANACIM, Déc. 2017.

Effect 2.1. Agro-climatic information, innovations and CC adaptation practices are used and adopted by agro-sylvo-pastoral producers.

60. The achievement of effect 2.1 is considered satisfactory at mid-term. Some mid-term deliverables were satisfactorily achieved (outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.4), while others were only moderately satisfactory (outputs 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.5) as detailed in Annex 2 (Results Matrix).
61. The project has remarkably facilitated access to climate information and CCA strategies to a large number of producers in its intervention sites. Agro-climatic advice is regularly given to producers through relayers, who are managers and agents of State technical services (Regional Direction of rural development, Departmental service of livestock breeding, ANCAR, etc.), FS facilitators, DC, NGOs' and partner projects, and relay producers. Producers receive information about the rainy season and the likely start of the rainy season. They also receive alerts in the form of a voice or text message on climate events, such as possible outbreaks of rain, dry breaks and heavy rainfall at the beginning and during the cropping season. The project plans to place picture boards / posters with pictograms describing agro-climating information in the busiest places in each village where it operates in order to further popularize agro-climatic information.
62. According to the PCU, about 300 FS facilitators and other key actors receive SMS and voice messages, and nearly 4600 farmers receive weather information from rural radios and FSs. The Sylvo-Pastoral Zone also benefits from a Pastoral Alert and Information System of Ferlo (SPAIF) which was set up by the NGO Agronomist and Veterinarians Without Borders (AVSF) as part of the support for pastoralism. The SPAIF has issued SMS alerts to 518 actors (7992 broadcast messages).
63. The project supported the retraining of four master trainers in the Agro-Pastoral Field School (APFS) approach and 15 master trainers including two women on the issues of integrating the climate change dimension into planning. Through the National network of IPPM facilitators in Senegal (NNFS/IPPM), the project carried out the retraining of facilitators and trained all NNFS/ IPPM members working in the project area with special emphasis on access and use of climate information. The project also trained new facilitators through 5 Facilitator Training Courses (FTC) on Farmer Field Schools (FFS), lasting 6 sessions each, and 3 FTC on Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS), lasting 7 sessions each. Each FTC on APFS trains an average of 20 people. Up until now, the number of trained APFS facilitators is 64.
64. With regard to FFS, for example, the project has trained and "recycled" (retrained) a total of 377 facilitators available, including: 103 FFS facilitator technicians, including 15 women have been trained; 20 FFS facilitators, including 1 woman, have been retrained; 131 FFS relay producers have been trained; 93 relay producers have been trained in cooperation with ANCAR - South Groundnut Basin area (SGB). The low proportion of female facilitators is related to the project's enabling environment and low female application number for these training courses. To improve women's participation, the project plans to review the women's mobilization strategy, revise the targeting methods and recruitment methods for women and set up a relay training.
65. At mid-term, the project created 387 FSs including 322 FFSs and 65 APFSs (7 APFSs specifically for women). A total of 5380 producers were formed, i.e. 3755 on FFS and 1625 on APFS approaches (including 845 women). This FFS number includes dry season and rainy season fields schools and cumulates the FFSs created from 2016 to 2018. Although the mid-term targets are reached or exceeded, questions exist about the quality and operation of these FFSs. Several FFSs and APFSs encountered difficulties and

constraints that negatively affected their functioning and in some cases challenged the experimentation and participatory learning processes, thus affecting the expected productivity. For instance: the assignment of facilitators outside project sites; the installation of FSs on sites that do not have DCs or have not previously benefited from the DC approach; weak networking between FSs and DCs; FS installation on inappropriate parcels; late availability of agricultural inputs for FSs; animal damage on crops; the 2017-2018 pastoral crisis caused by a widespread forage deficit, etc. In the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone, for instance, monitoring the project impact¹⁷ in June 2018 revealed that out of 19 APFSs that were installed in the 15 Pastoral Units (Pus) assisted by FAO, only 21% of them were operational. This low rate is due to the 2017-2018 pastoral crisis which led to an early and massive transhumance of pastoral populations outside the Ferlo area.

66. The project had to cope with a high rate of relocation of trained facilitators caused by their employment outside of the project area (assignment of state agents, engagement of community development agents by other projects or NGOs). This relocation affected the set up and facilitation of some FSs. In the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone, for example, project impact monitoring¹⁸ revealed that out of 25 facilitators trained at the first session, more than a dozen joined other structures and/or were posted to other areas. To mitigate this situation, the project started the training of relay facilitators recruited from leading producers and other resource persons at the village level. It is important to ensure their training by adapting it to their basic knowledge and skills while adjusting the duration of the training.
67. A total of 240 DCs were installed in Tambacounda (Eastern Senegal) and Nioro (Groundnut Basin), exceeding the target of 200 DCs at mid-term. The DCs have been set up by two competent technical operators who have an excellent social and territorial knowledge. These two operators, and the others later, did not know the DC approach, but were initiated by a series of trainings and coaching by Dimitra Club experts. The sociological and territorial organization was respected during the creation of DCs. Unlike FS facilitators, prior to the signing of MoUs with implementing partners, FAO (Dimitra Project) requested half of the external DC facilitators to be women. Thanks to DCs, women and young people are well involved in the decision-making process and in development activities in their villages. For example, out of the 62 DCs created by the National Federation of Cotton Producers (NFCP), 30 DCs are only for women, 24 only for men, and 8 DCs are mixed. DCs usually have 30 members. However, despite the expected number of DCs and the positive effects of the DC approach on communities, synergies with FSs remain weak. The project must ensure a coordinated planning of activities among the partners responsible for setting up Dimitra Clubs and Field Schools and support the networking efforts of these organizations and approaches.
68. A significant number of good practices have been identified in the different sites, and 5 good agricultural practices (GAP) have been selected and capitalized in each zone for dissemination. In the Silvo-Pastoral Zone, for example, 13 local good practices have been identified, and 5 of them have been selected for capitalization and dissemination (see Results Matrix, Appendix 2). Some zones organized exchange visits to promote good practices while involving community radios for wider dissemination. However, the MTR has not found or obtained evidence that lessons learned from FSs have been capitalized. It is important for the project to identify and capitalize on factors that may encourage or prevent the adoption of these GAPs in each area.

¹⁷ ASVF, 2018. Final Impact Monitoring Report / Climate Resilience Project in the Silvo-Pastoral Zone.

¹⁸ ASVF, 2018. Final Impact Monitoring Report / Climate Resilience Project in the Silvo-Pastoral Zone.

69. At this stage, producers are showing interest in the adaptation strategies experienced in field schools. However, their adoption requires the project to meet a set of preconditions, such as, for example, the availability of sorghum and/or millet and peanut seeds and market gardening seeds at the right time. These seeds are already of great interest to producers who have tested them, as well as access to fertilizers where their use has proven useful. This requires the project to be more flexible (closer support service, ease of purchasing inputs) and a good planning of activities at the start of the season. Facilitators in year 2 of experimentation should, during the planning of the season, identify early adopters and integrate them into activity planning.
70. The full realization of effect 2.1 at the end of the project is based on the respect of a set of conditions. Thus, the indicator "At least 25% of the POs participating in FSs use climate information and CC adaptation and resilience practices and technologies that have been disseminated" will be more likely to be achieved if:
- A good momentum favoring the mobilization and continuous participation of producers in FSs is maintained by the project;
 - The FS plots are well managed and the results obtained from the FS experiments are sufficiently convincing;
 - Access to proposed seeds for adoption is facilitated;
 - Access to water and seeds for market gardening is facilitated;
 - The overall cost-benefit analysis of the different technological options tested and proposed for adoption at each site or FS is carried out at this scale and results are communicated and discussed with producers.
71. Also, the indicator "At least 10 Action Plans of producers' organizations integrate CCA strategies" will only be realized if the facilitators acquire sufficient skills to support producers on this aspect. Similarly, with regards to adaptation practices and strategies, the realization of the indicator "25,000 people, 40% of whom are women and youth, are directly affected by the project", will depend on the actual number of FSs that will be set up and functional at the end of the project.
72. The information collected in the field by the MTR team indicates that some activities and support advice could be carried out by the project to remove the bottlenecks observed during the implementation. The project should focus more on the quality and sustainability of FSs than on quantity. It is better to have a limited number of FSs that work well rather than a lot of badly functioning FSs. The ex-ante and ex-post cost-benefit analysis of the innovations tested and the feasibility analysis (at the APFS level and their operation) could constitute on each site a topic of discussion around the proposed innovations and generate their adoption. It is also necessary to include in the project specific mechanisms and provisions to prevent and/or mitigate risks and negative impacts and to provide targeted support to producers when necessary.

Effect 2.2. Household incomes and agricultural and pastoral productivity of FS participants have increased through the use of CCA practices, agro-meteorological information, and improvement of agricultural and livestock products' value chains.

73. The level of achievement of effect 2.2 mid-term objectives is moderately unsatisfactory according to the MTR. Indeed, although FS participants receive climate information and

test good practices, no evidence has been found regarding the increase in incomes and agricultural productivity of participating households. In addition, compared to mid-term objectives of the 4 outputs expected from this effect, 2 are achieved in a moderately unsatisfactory way.

74. Output 2.2.1 "Agro-silvo-pastoralist organizations are strengthened through the adoption of new CCA technologies and innovations, productive improvement and value chains' valorization." has been satisfactorily completed. ANCAR conducted the assessment of producer organizations in 15 communes in the 3 project areas to gain a better understanding of POs for the promotion and scaling up of income-generating activities. 65 producer organizations were identified and trained by ANCAR and 48 POs were supported while preparing their development plans. This plan integrates priorities, development opportunities around priority sectors, diversification, improving the quality of agro-sylvo-pastoral products and income-generating activities (IGAs).
75. Output 2.2.2 "At least one producer per FS multiplies and markets seeds that are adapted to CC and are high in nutritional value" was achieved in a moderately satisfactory manner. The seed production capacity of 15 organizations has been strengthened. Awareness was raised on seed legislation in the Eastern Senegal and Upper Casamance (ESUP) area for 90 producers coming from three communes. The information obtained from these stakeholders is optimistic about the continuation of this process, from production to seed marketing. In the other agro-ecological zones (Valley of the Casamance River, Sylvo-Pastoral Zone, North Groundnut Basin), the delay in starting developing PO reference situations did not allow the program to support the production of seeds adapted to climate change.
76. Output 2.2.3 "New adapted varieties of fruit and vegetable cereals and fodder species are introduced in the intervention areas to improve the food and nutritional security of the populations" was carried out in a moderately unsatisfactory way. For the time being, given the delay in implementing the relevant activities, targeted farmers and pastoralists have not yet adopted new high nutritional value varieties. A guidance document for the integration of nutrition in field school has been developed. The cultivation of "Pennisetum purpureum or neema" was introduced in 17 localities. The MTR has been able to observe the experimentation of several millet and peanut varieties adapted to CC and market gardening in FSs. For the moment, there is no evidence of their adoption since the FFSS that have been visited are, for the most part, in their first year of production. The realization of output 2.2.3 is estimated at 40%. To encourage adoption of these varieties, the project must facilitate the timely availability of seeds and access from the next agricultural season. This requires better planning and coordination with the Regional Directorates for Rural Development (DRRD) and the Departmental Rural Development Services (DRDS). At the same time, it will be necessary to continue to support POs' seed production.
77. Output 2.2.4: "Land Use and Occupation Plans (*Plans d'Occupation et d'Affectation des So/s*, POAS) and rangeland and livestock management plans are strengthened through the participation of farmers' and breeders' associations and local authorities" was realized in a moderately unsatisfactory way. The selection of pastoral units was done in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone. The project trained facilitators coming from PASALouMaKaf, the NGO AVSF and PRAPS which support the management of pastoral units. However, the MTR did not find any conclusive evidence regarding the strengthening of POAS and management plans for pastures and livestock rangelands. However, APFS learning programs include modules on collaborative management of pastoral resources as developed in pastoral units. According to the PCU, by teaching and learning these training modules, the management plans of pastoral units should eventually improve.

78. As a result of the project, the majority of FS producers are increasingly accessing weather forecasting tools and using them to plan their season (seasonal forecast) or to modify planned activities in the event of an alert. For now, producers are testing CCA practices in FFSs showing great interest. Since most of the FSs are in their first year of experimentation and operation, the MTR has not seen a real and broad adoption of CCA practices. The case of a producer who has adopted neema cultivation and already sells the plants has been reported.
79. Concerning the final target of the project, the MTR noted that the learning and capacity building process implemented in FSs is a real success. Virtually all of the producers met during the fieldwork expressed a real interest in FSs and were able to clearly explain the ongoing processes in field schools, the treatments tested, and the lessons learned.
80. Interventions are carried out in a context where the populations' livelihoods in the intervention areas are limited and malnutrition rates are high. Therefore, the project should also focus on the achievement of the income indicator: "increase of at least 20% of the income of targeted producers".
81. The project baseline study showed that more than 63% of Ferlo households were very vulnerable: "Households with a herd of less than 10 cows and a herd of less than 20 small ruminants. Households that do not have access to water (17% of households in this study) or who have difficulty accessing it (63% of households). Households that do not have good access to fodder supplies (57% of households) or that have difficulty accessing it". It is important for the project to address vulnerability factors if it is to improve farmers' incomes.
82. In addition to the baseline study carried out by the project in its intervention area, a methodological note to monitor project impact was carried out in May 2018 and a follow-up supervision in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone was carried out in July 2018. The monitoring report dated July 2018 shows that out of 19 APFSs installed in the 15 PUs assisted by FAO, 79% were not operational for several reasons. The installation of the APFSs following the geographical distribution approach of the PU (sector) means that some members have to travel between 15 to 25 km, which limits their attendance to the training sessions. Also, the development of APFSs facilitated by the agents of State technical services and local partners, is hampered by facilitators' mobility. For example, out of 25 facilitators trained during the first APFS' session, 8 have joined other structures and/or have been assigned to other areas, which severely limits the development of these APFSs. The low rainfall and fodder deficit recorded did not favor the operation of APFSs in Belel Samba Labardi, Belel Namary, etc., where populations left very early due to the seasonal movement of livestock (i.e. transhumance).
83. The promotion of forage crops, such as fodder cowpea and neema, has been launched in APFSs in Labgar Thianor, Labgar Center, Thiel, Domokhé and Moguéré. The scale up of this crop could be encouraged by setting up demonstrations and seed multiplication plots with appropriate irrigation. Producers face a number of constraints, some of which could be solved by the project by including a pedagogical approach that could favor the adoption of proposed CCA strategies. This situation shows once again the need to make a cost-benefit analysis of innovations in order to use them as a tool for dialogue and discussion with producers on the feasibility of these innovations.

Effect 3.1 - The CCA dimension is integrated into national policies, strategies and programs moving from a reactive to a proactive approach.

84. Progress towards the achievement of effect 3.1 is satisfactory. The project has made a significant contribution to the development of awareness building modules for policy makers and towards institutional capacity-building in order to integrate CCA strategies based on FS approach into policies, programs and projects (Output 3.1.1). Progress has been moderately satisfactory in regards to the establishment of a high-level intersectoral group. This group should define and adopt the CCA strategies and resilience agenda to be mainstreamed into policies, programs and projects (Output 3.1.2). The "Climate Change" dimension has been integrated into the National Guide for Local Planning in order to take it effectively into account in the communal development plans (CDP). The National Guide for Local Planning has three other cross-cutting dimensions with the Integrated Climate Change dimension: gender, migration and nutrition. In addition, 4 national projects have integrated CCA strategies into their activities (PASA and PRAPS, P2RS, PARFA / PAFA-E)
85. With regard to 3.1.1 output development, the project started capitalizing on SITAR (Agricultural and Rural Technologies Information System), whose study was validated during implementation of the Agricultural Services and Producer Organization Program (PSAOP). As a result, the project wanted to review the agricultural council and integrate CCA strategies under the FNDASP protocol. This is done in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) that supports this process for its projects. The CCA working group initiated by the project participated in the whole process of integrating the climate change dimension into the national guide of local planning and budgeting under the Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development and Spatial Planning (MGTDAT) and the coordination of the National Program for Local Development (NPLD). The project works closely with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) to train local authorities (governor, director of regional development agencies and local authorities) to integrate CCA into local development plans. Collaboration has been established with GIZ as part of the Scientific Support to National Adaptation Plans Project (PAS-PNA) to co-finance training sessions for the benefit of stakeholders from the National Assembly's Development and Planning Committee and the High Council of Territorial Communities. Capacity-building programs for members of the Network of Parliamentarians for Environmental Protection in Senegal (REPES) and members of the Environmental Economic and Social Council (EESC) have also been planned. The project supported the NAP process (National Adaptation Plan) in collaboration with the Department of Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC).
86. Several activities were carried out to support the development process and technical validation of the National Guide to Local Planning and Budgeting incorporating the four cross-cutting dimensions (climate change, migration, nutrition and gender). Other activities aimed at training government decision-makers, technical services (governors, directors of regional development agencies, heads of the regional environmental division) and senior representatives of Parliament, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (EDESC) and the High Council of Territorial Communities (HCCT). A policy brief "Agro-sylvo-Pastoral sector & climate change in Senegal" was prepared in October 2017 under the supervision of the DEEC.
87. With regard to the development of Output 3.1.2, the project identified the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) as the most relevant structure among the many committees established by the Government to lead and conduct the political dialogue on climate change. The COMNACC was created by the decree n° 2011-1689 of October 3rd, 2011 to assure the coordination, follow-up and evaluation of climate change interventions and to curb the problems linked to climate change and its impacts on the

global and national economy. The setting up of the Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECC) in each of the 14 regions of Senegal is part of the desire to extend the political dialogue on climate change to the decentralized level. This process was supported by the INTAC project and the TACC project. Following an initial slump after setting up the COMRECC, the project has contributed to their revitalization through a capacity building program based on (i) the integration of the climate change dimension in planning and budgeting, (ii) the development of a feasible plan of action; (iii) the preparation of financial resource mobilization strategies to have a regional policy dialogue structure on Climate Change (CC) to monitor, evaluate and even submit projects.

88. The project also carried out, through the Organization and Methods Office (OMO), a study on the institutional evolution of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC), whose report and roadmap was validated on August 29 and 30, 2018.

Effect 3.2 - A "National CC Resilience Fund" is established within an existing funding mechanism to support CC adaptation activities at the local level.

89. The level of achievement of the mid-term objectives is moderately unsatisfactory because the "Resilience Fund Window" is still not created. However, the letter of agreement with the FNDASP for the opening of the window and the management of the Resilience Fund has been technically approved by the Lead Technical Officer (LTO). This letter focuses on three aspects: the design of a platform to capitalize results on climate change adaptation practices; support for the institutionalization of the FS approach; the management of the "Resilience Fund Window". The process of signing the letter has been delayed at FAO Headquarters because of the unusual and innovative nature of the mechanism as it is not an FAO practice to transfer the funds to a third party. Due to this delay, the advocacy mechanism is not yet in place as planned to ensure the doubling of the resources of the fund as planned.
90. The information obtained from stakeholders in the field is rather optimistic about the ability of this incentive fund to help mobilize more resources for CCA projects. In addition, it is planned to organize a workshop on the capitalization of successful experiences and good practices in the financing of agro-sylvopastoral development.

3.2.2. Probability of impact

91. It is highly likely that the implementation of the project will improve the food security and nutrition of the agro-sylvo-pastoral communities through the development of CC-resilient livelihoods. In fact, the involvement of all governmental, non-governmental actors at national and community level and the total support of the population for the project contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to the adoption of technologies and tested strategies.
92. People's mobilization through the Dimitra Club approach and the observed reinforcement of their technical capacities through the Field Schools demonstrate producers' predisposition to adopt the technologies and innovations experimented. All DCs' and FSS' members who were interviewed were able to clearly explain the main aspects of the learning and innovation process in which they were involved. No refractory or dubitative actor on the interest of the experiments or on the advantages and benefits of the tested innovations, was not identified among the actors met. At the individual level or organization of the actors (EC, CD, producer organizations, other diverse rural organizations), the social cohesion and the positive dynamics generated by the project are favorable to the adoption of the technology and the impact .

93. In conclusion, with the exception of an early end of the project, it is likely that the technologies and innovations tested in the field with convincing results in terms of efficiency and CC resilience will be adopted. Their adoption will positively impact the food security and nutrition of agro-sylvo-pastoral communities.

3.3. To what extent are project implementation and management mechanisms likely to increase or decrease project performance?

- The implementation and management mechanisms are generally satisfactory. The project design, activities and approach are appropriate to achieve the intended results. It is based on a participatory, systemic and integrated approach and mobilizes political, scientific, technical and socio-economic levers to sustainably strengthen the resilience capacities of the population.
- The FS and DC approaches are tailored to the capacities and needs of beneficiaries and prove to be effective and interesting from a learning and production point of view. The innovations tested and the topics addressed in FSs and DCs to address climate change are appropriate for beneficiary populations. However, the project must seek the appropriate approach to best apply the recommendations of the methodological alliance between the FSs and DCs.
- The theory of change is coherent and based on activities, outputs and achievable effects. The results framework is equally coherent but with weaknesses. The project document focused more on quantitative indicators at the expense of quality. Some indicator targets, in particular Component 2, are a bit too ambitious (see Results Analysis). Socio-cultural and socio-economic indicators are lacking as the project aims to strengthen the capacities of individuals, organizations and the enabling environment.
- Implementation is overall satisfactory due to partners' mobilization, good stakeholder involvement, good collaboration between PCU, implementing partners and service providers, results-based management, risk management, transparent and realistic communication on data, an application of environmental and social safeguards. The PCU in Dakar is very committed and responsive to the various requests.
- However, some weaknesses were noted in regards to project management and implementation, causing delays in the signature and disbursement of funds for certain activities as well as pushing back deadlines for outputs' completion and delivery. For example, the agreement with ANCAR started properly, but the second tranche of funding was delayed, which hampered the completion of planned activities. Inputs arrived more than 15 days late at some sites. The delay in the provision of inputs and equipment for fields schools is linked to the fact that resource mobilization is done on the basis of the real needs expressed from fields schools, following FAO procedures.
- Project supervision is satisfactory. FAO's oversight is continuous, enough responsive and adaptive and thus it is considered satisfactory. Nevertheless, it could be more proactive in alerting the PCU to certain risks associated with FAO's procedures and help it take early action to avoid delays. At the national level, the Technical Steering Committee (TSC) regularly holds regular sessions and provides the necessary guidance to achieve the desired objective.
- The monitoring and evaluation system is moderately satisfactory. For now it is not automated. The information is well collected and analyzed but the feedback to the PCU is slow, reducing the use of results for early and objective planning of activities. The actual use of the KoBoCollect tool planned for the month of February 2019 is an appropriate solution.

3.3.1. Project design and preparation

94. Project design and preparation is very satisfactory. The project is appropriate to meet the adaptation needs of Senegalese populations to climate change. The project's intervention approach is systemic, participatory and integrates well the concerns of its 3 components.
95. The methods and means of intervention which have been used are overall adapted to beneficiaries' capacities and are potentially sustainable. The Farmer Field Schools and Dimitra Club approaches are at the center of the intervention system in targeted sites. Policy dialogue is conducted simultaneously at the national and local levels to encourage and support funding and sustainable adoption of CCA practices and strategies in Senegal. Interviews with stakeholders confirmed that these approaches are tailored to the expectations and capacities of beneficiaries.
96. The project's use of the FS and DC approaches is an asset because FAO has a recognized expertise in these areas. The process strengthens transparency, local governance and the social fabric. FAO has developed a methodological alliance between FS and DC based on 9 recommendations to guide the development of both approaches and create synergies.
97. The Dimitra Clubs approach is a community mobilization tool that strengthens the organizational, analytical, synthesis, listening and expression skills of their members, as well as the capacity for collective action and implementation by networking with other clubs, communities and development actors. The approach enhances members' self-confidence and helps to increase the socio-economic and political empowerment of marginalized actors, such as women and youth. It promotes social changes in the daily lives of individuals, households and communities, including their farming practices, eating habits, nutrition, health, education, housing, etc. It fosters the development of gender relations by helping women and men to become aware of and act on gender inequalities, and encourages women's leadership. FSs are using CDs to strengthen the gender aspects of the project (women's leadership, including youth) and the dissemination and ownership of CCA good practices discussed in the FSs.

3.3.2. Level of accuracy of the result and theory of change frameworks

98. The theory of change is in overall accurate and coherent and based on activities, outputs and achievable effects. Change requires meeting several conditions, namely: a political and socio-economic environment favorable to the implementation of the proposed adaptation strategies; effective mobilization of partnerships; a successful project implementation; national ownership.
99. The results framework is coherent but shows some shortcomings in its accuracy. High priority is given to quantitative indicators, which could negatively affect the quality of the field school set up, the quality of learning, and the level of adoption of proposed technologies and strategies. As a result, the targets for some indicators, especially for **Output 2.1.3**, seem overly ambitious in view of the constraints encountered on the ground that have already been mentioned above and the need to give priority to the quality of the FSs put in place: i) *at least 1,250 FSs are set up or reinforced, including 750 plant production FFSs and 500 APFSs; (ii) 15,000 farmers and 10,000 agro-pastoralists are trained*. The targets for these two indicators could be reduced by 25%. A new quality indicator could be integrated into the results framework: *At least 70% of the field schools installed in 2019 and 2020 are working well*.

100. Other indicators for components 2 and 3 could be modified by rewording the text, revising the target downward, or extending the period of time to obtain the effect or impact.
- Component 2 concerns two indicators of **Output 2.2.3** i.e. (i) *50% of the beneficiaries adopted the new varieties*; (ii) *70% of beneficiaries diversify their diet and meet their nutritional needs*. They could be reworded as follows: (i) *50% of the beneficiaries have adopted the new CCA varieties or good agricultural practices and are actually using them on their farm*; (ii) *50% of beneficiaries diversify their diet and meet their nutritional needs at the end of the project*. To support and promote the adoption of technologies and good practices tested in FSSs, the project should identify precisely the factors of adoption in each intervention site and make the most of them.
 - Component 3 concerns the indicator of **Effect 3.2**: *"At the end of the third year of the project, a fund (or window) mobilizing twice the initial GEF contribution is operational"*. Due to the delay in signing the MOU with FNDASP, this indicator could be reworded as follows: *"At the end of the fourth year of the project, a fund (or window) mobilizing twice the initial GEF contribution is operational"*.
101. While the project aims to build the capacity of individuals, organizations and the enabling environment, socio-economic, psychological and behavioral changes indicators are lacking in the results framework. The project may miss the opportunity to capture and account for the socio-economic, cultural, cognitive, behavioral effects on members and communities generated by DC activities. It is necessary to introduce two indicators, one of which targets "the level of improvement of social cohesion within the beneficiary communities of the project" and the other "the contribution of the project to the empowerment of women and youth in the DCs and FSSs".
102. In addition, four current indicators of **Output 2.1.4** within the results framework should be replaced, namely: (iii) *8 training sessions foreseen in the action plan (launching workshops, decentralized training and technical training) were conducted*; (iv) *about half of the training participants are women*; (v) *11 monitoring missions were carried out*; (vi) *the planned interactive programs dealing with Dimitra Clubs activities and FS achievements have been realized and disseminated*. In lieu of these previous indicators, new targets should be developed that better reflect the following end-of-project objectives that are identified in **Output 2.1.4** of the current Results Framework: *there are observable changes in gender behaviors*; *Changes in climate resilience behaviors of target populations are observable*; *Targeted populations have better access to information and better participate in CCA themes*.

3.3.3 Quality of project implementation

103. Project implementation is satisfactory. The Government participated in project implementation through its various services at central and decentralized level. Collaboration between the PCU and implementing partners and service providers was good. The quality of PCU's work was overall appreciated. However, delays in signing and disbursing funding have been identified as a weak point. This slowness was generally attributed to FAO procedures but also to insufficient anticipation by the PCU on certain issues, such as the anticipated quantification of periodic funding requirements. For example, the provision of inputs and materials to FSSs and DCs for the agricultural campaign required the preliminary quantification of the needs at the grassroots level (needs of FSSs, DCs, facilitators, focal points, etc.), followed by their recovery at the PCU,

then the application of the purchase procedures and finally the transfer of assets acquired to the base.

104. Project management is results-oriented and the PCU builds on its results framework and the theory of change to implement the project. The project also organized the partners' meeting to remobilize funding partners around the project and inform other interested parties about the project. The PCU has regularly held technical meetings with partners to monitor the activities mentioned in the letter of agreement, and has put in place an FS monitoring system to ensure quality.
105. Data was communicated in a realistic and frank manner. The MTR found the likelihood of the information contained in the previous internal implementation review reports (PIRs). Project activities focused on climate change adaptation innovations and strategies. In its implementation, the project primarily used technologies that are sustainable and accessible to the population and had no significant negative impact on the environment and resources as already explained above.

3.3.4. Supervision and quality of project execution

106. FAO's supervision is considered satisfactory. In particular, the Procurement Service (CSAP) supported the PCU in developing protocols with partners. The Senior Technical Officer, the Budget Officer and GEF Coordination Unit staff provided ongoing support in project monitoring. The implementation of the FS and DC approach has benefited from strong support from FAO Headquarters in terms of capacity building of providers. The international coordinator of the DC project at FAO provides ongoing support to the project. The FAO-GEF unit completed a project supervision mission in October 2017, and met with all partner institutions in Dakar and partners and beneficiaries at the project sites. Recommendations were made to improve project.
107. Two project STC meetings were held in October 2016 and December 2017 and assessed progress and made relevant recommendations (see Results Matrix, Appendix 2).
108. The project team (PCU in Dakar, Headquarters team) is very engaged and responsive in replying in a timely manner to various requests from different partners and stakeholders. The project approach is cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary, and promotes multi-dimensional dialogue for CCA.
109. Good collaboration exists between the project coordination unit and various partners. Good relations have also been established with co-financing partners in order to scale up and put in place conditions for the sustainability of project results. Common reflections are carried out on activity implementation. The project encouraged synergies between partners to make their intervention more effective and efficient, including a collaboration between ANACIM and CSE to improve knowledge of climate change adaptation practices under Component 1. Systematic meetings are organized with partners to follow up on the activities mentioned in different letters of agreement. However, there is an urgent need for a specific M&E Officer to ensure real-time data collection and possible corrective action in response planning.

3.3.5. Project cofinancement

110. The project mobilized co-financing partners around a first meeting organized with them in March 2018. This meeting reaffirmed the expectations and responsibilities of each

partner. It also made it possible to share information on the implementation of projects in the common areas of intervention, to assess synergies in progress or to be created with co-financing partners, other technical partners and service providers. The project has seized existing co-financing opportunities to mitigate the demobilization and constraints faced by some co-financing partners. The co-financing table is presented in Appendix 2.

111. The Multinational - Programme to Build Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS) took over from PAPIL and continued the collaboration in the same vein. To this end, a letter of understanding was signed in June 2017 between the two partners. The P2RS hopes, however, that the number of community interventions of the FAO/GEF project will be enlarged, so that those who already have irrigation infrastructures can benefit from the project's actions.
112. With regard to PAFA, the signing of the letter of understanding specifying the actions to be carried out jointly with them was not effective. PAFA-E has been in a transition phase characterized by the start of the PAFA-E project and the change of its coordinator. The following corrective actions are proposed: (i) organize regular meetings with co-financing partners to review synergies and complementarity in the common areas of intervention; (ii) sign the letter of understanding specifying joint activities with PAFA-E in particular.
113. For PADAER, the signature of the letter of understanding specifying the actions to be carried out jointly with them was not effective. The PADAER was at the end of the project and in the process of preparing another project phase. The following corrective actions are applied: (i) organize regular meetings with co-financing partners to review synergies and complementarities in the common areas of intervention; (ii) specifically with the PADAER, it will be necessary to sign the letter of understanding specifying the joint activities.
114. Complementarities have been developed with partner structures, projects and programs for coherence in the common areas of intervention. For example, the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS) co-financed the training of its facilitators in APFSs organized by the project. Livestock experts from AVSF and PASA Lou-Ma-Kaf provide technical support for each APFS training session. The project facilitated collaborations between national platforms, national programs and local authorities to integrate CCA into national policies and local development plans.

3.3.6. Partnerships and stakeholder involvement

115. The project mobilized valuable partnerships for both co-financing, implementation and potentially scaling up ownership and sustainability of the tested innovations. Implementing partners in the field (field service providers) were selected based on their technical expertise. The project is implemented in collaboration with the relevant ministries (MAER, MEPA, MEDD, MGTDAT) and two relevant technical institutions (ANACIM and CSE). Within the implementing partner ministries, the project identified the most relevant technical structures for the implementation of the project (ANCAR, DEEC, DRDR, DIREL, etc.). The different departments and institutions in these departments mobilized their staff and resources to support project activities. Specific partnership protocols have been developed with them. The project fostered collaboration between ANACIM and CSE, which allowed the two structures to work in synergy to develop a more complete and usable product, in this case: the assessment of threats, constraints and related opportunities linked to climate change and endogenous knowledge on adaptation in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone, the Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal, the report of good adaptation practices to climate change.

116. In June 2018, the PR2S and the FAO/GEF Project decided to test a common intervention approach on GTPs. The Tambacounda region has been chosen as the experimental region. A joint P2RS, FAO and ANACIM mission clarified and reoriented some aspects of the approach. According to the P2RS coordinator, the project is willing to continue working with the FAO/GEF project and strengthening its level of co-financing. In this perspective, it is foreseen, with the support of the FAO/GEF project and according to the available resources, to contribute to a complete training cycle of 17 APFS facilitators (depending on the FAO/GEF project schedule) at the end 2018 or early 2019 for a period of 6 months. These 17 facilitators will be supported to facilitate 34 APFSs between 2019 and 2020.
117. The good territorial anchoring of field operators (AVSF, NNFS-IPPM, NGO SYMBIOSE, FNPC) and their expertise on pre-existing socio-cultural practices are factors that the project took into account when choosing the service providers responsible for the DCs. Field Schools are set up by the National Network of Facilitators in IPPM in Senegal (NNFS-IPPM). Dimitra Clubs are set up by FNPC, SYMBIOSE and AVSF. AVSF is also responsible for monitoring the indicators proposed by the Project Coordination Unit through its own system.
118. The NNFS-IPPM supports the establishment of the FS and provides training services for facilitators (ToF) and producers (FFS/APFS), recycling and monitoring of existing FFSs and APFSs. The network has about a hundred members. All members are facilitators. State service agents are also members of the network. Refresher courses are organized regularly.
119. Symbiose is a local NGO firmly rooted in the territory and sharing its social values. FAO has a long-standing collaboration with Symbiose regarding FS facilitators' training. The application of the FS approach to sites assisted by Symbiose was very often successful, which led to further collaboration. All Symbiose agents have benefited from FS training for the project. A supervisor and 6 facilitators from the NGO Symbiose were trained (training-action) in Dimitra Club approach. The approach used by Symbiose is based on the organization and traditional operation at the village level. In each village, there is a *Kepar*, which is shaded square where the village population meets to discuss. *Kepar* brings together all categories of village people, who discuss a specific problem in order to find solutions. Above the *Kepar* there is the *Penc* which means palaver tree. Thus, the *Kepar* constitutes an assembly point at the village level, and the *Penc* is an assembly point at the level of the commune following the implementation of Act 3 of the decentralization law. This organization has thus facilitated the consultation framework. It takes a deliberation of the communal council to give legality to the *penc*. The last *penc* were installed 5 years ago. The third notion is *interpenc*. The NGO installed 247 *kepar*s in 15 communes + 2 communes in Fatick. Initially (2004), the *penc* discussion groups helped people to value their time, to discuss problems and to find solutions.
120. Symbiose's social and territorial roots and its approach are assets. According to Symbiose's Director, FAO proposed to work on the DC approach which proved to be an interesting tool to strengthen the "kepar" and "Penc". Symbiose proceeds by derivation to reach the target. The DC tool integrates gender and allows for the collection of opinions while stimulating the process of dialogue and planning. In the Niore area, the assessment study revealed that there were problems linked to access to resources for women and young people (especially to parcels good for market gardening). Symbiose has empowered women to negotiate for land with the city council. A Water and Forest Department Official, who participated in group discussions, said that "in this project area, the organizational system is very open, which offers the opportunity for discussion and consultation". It is common for producers to approach the Water and Forest Manager to

request that their forest parcel be placed in the public domain. The forest service is setting up nurseries for project beneficiaries.

3.3.7. Communication and knowledge management

121. The project produces quarterly bulletins to report on activities and results achieved. The PCU held 2 meetings of the PTC and a meeting of co-financing partners during which information on the state of project implementation was presented and discussed. Two videos on CCA and DCs' practices have been published by FAO and Deutsche Welle (German TV). Capitalization visits of DC experiments were conducted in Senegal and Niger as part of FAO's South-South cooperation. A film on DCs is also in the making. In addition, the project uses community radio to disseminate climate information and information on climate change adaptation, FSs and DCs. The project organized Open Days marking the end of the training of facilitators in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools.

3.3.8. Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation

122. Project monitoring overall is satisfactory. Monitoring of field activities has weaknesses. Indeed, the information on the state of project implementation is reported from the production sites to the PCU, passing respectively by the focal points and supervisors who capitalize data at the municipalities' and departments' levels. This information is capitalized at the PCU level to inform on the progress of the project. A project impact monitoring report has been prepared for the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone. The PCU does not yet have a project monitoring and evaluation officer. However, it receives global monitoring at the strategic level by the FAO/Senegal M&E Officer, who reports on project progress and contribution towards the realization of FAO mandate in Senegal. The absence of a project-specific monitoring and evaluation officer has increased the workload of the Project Coordination Unit. It has also reduced the effectiveness of activity planning and coordination, and impacted the ability to anticipate, prevent and quickly and adequately rectify constraints and/or problems encountered during project implementation. The planned recruitment of an M&E Project Officer and the use of the KoBoCollect tool (described below) will contribute to improving the monitoring of FSs and DCs. The main issues to be addressed include: late availability of inputs for FSs, which in turn leads to the loss of the first useful rains; the installation of FSs on the least suitable plots because of the delay in the identification and negotiation of the plot; animal damage to crops due to poorly made fences; the weak networking of DCs and FSs in intervention sites and the weak effectiveness of the methodological alliance between FSs and DCs; etc. Better planning could also anticipate difficulties in complying with FAO procurement procedures.

3.3.9. Monitoring and evaluation design

123. The GEF / LDCF / SCCF¹⁹ Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (AMAT) was used in the design of the project results framework. AMAT indicators are used to measure progress towards outcomes and portfolio-level outcomes in the LDCF/SCCF results framework. The monitoring and evaluation system covers two levels and involves several stakeholders.

¹⁹ Guidance Document: Monitoring and Evaluation in the LDCF/SCCF (2014).

124. At the management and supervision level, the National Project Coordinator (NPC) is accountable for the quality of project monitoring and evaluation. It prepares a project progress report (PPR, every six months) in close collaboration with the PSC and the PCU. On this basis, and on an annual basis, the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO) prepares the Project Implementation Report (PIR). The CNP uses external consultants for the MTR and the final evaluation.
125. At the operational level, some of the responsibility for monitoring and evaluation is borne by the implementing partners through contractual agreements that describe the quality of the processes, results and reporting format expected. Manually collected information on the status of project implementation across the 3 zones is reported from the production sites (facilitators) to the PCU via the focal points and supervisors who capitalize on data respectively at the communes' level (focal points) and departments' level (project supervisors). All this information from these partner structures' agents is then capitalized at the PCU level to update the project status.
126. The project planned to establish and operationalize a system of regular field data collection to monitor project impact indicators. The method proposed by the activity M&E system is based on KoBoCollect and consists in: (i) Creating quick and easy forms to complete in order to obtain basic data on FFS/APFS; (ii) Including KoBoCollect Monitoring training in ToFs; (iii) Using KoBoCollect to collect data and geo-locate FFSs & APFSs. The tool has the advantage of being free and open source, flexible, simple and adapted to difficult contexts. After data analysis, the expected results are as follows: data available and analyzed in real time for the PCU; news and updates available for the whole FFS/APFS network; increased visibility for donors and partners.
127. The project also planned to carry out baseline context studies and periodic studies on project impacts by conducting surveys among agro-pastoralist APFS members and by using data collected from technical services and projects, from Pastoral Units' (UP) offices, etc.

3.3.10. Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan

128. The GEF Coordination Unit in Rome monitored the project and drafted the project progress report for the period from June to December 2017. The Project Lead Technical Officer (LTO), in collaboration with the PCU prepared 2 implementation reports (PIRs) in 2017 and 2018. The CNP supervised and monitored project activities, including agreements with implementing partners, and contracted external consultants and contractors for specific activities related to project implementation (adaptation of the **KoBoCollect tool** to the needs of the current project). The MTR started in October 2018, making it possible to verify the information contained in these reports and has no reservations about their likelihood.
129. On the other hand, the project does not have a M&E Officer and plans to hire one jointly with the "One Million Tankers" project, on a cost-shared basis, to cover both projects. Similarly, the **KoBoCollect system** is in the process of being operationalized and should be operational by February 2019. Monitoring and evaluation is based on the manual collection of field data and the capitalization on data and reports of facilitators (intervention sites), focal points (communes) and project supervisors (departments).
130. The project had already carried out household surveys to establish the baseline situation in the Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal areas (September 2017) and in the Sylvo-

Pastoral zone (March 2018). The project developed a methodological note for monitoring the project's impacts and carried out a first follow-up.

3.4. To what extent issues related to gender, indigenous peoples, vulnerable or marginalized groups and environmental protection have been taken into account during project implementation?

Environmental and social safeguarding and capacity building for marginalized or vulnerable groups are at the center of the project's priorities. The project has effectively capitalized on past projects and programs and taken action at the national and local levels to strengthen the participation of these stakeholders, particularly women and youth.

Most of the intervention areas selected by the project have advanced levels of land degradation. Tested innovations are proposed for adoption. They are selected on the basis of their potential environmental, social and economic sustainability and their ability to strengthen CCA strategies and people's livelihoods.

131. FFSs and DCs play an important role in building the capacity of women and the youth. For example, out of 62 DCs set up by FNPC, 30 were for women-only, 24 for men-only and 8 were mixed groups. Also, during the 2018-2019 rainy season, in the Groundnut Basin area, 58 facilitators (including 53 men and 5 women) facilitated 75 FFSs involving 1,891 producers, including 672 men (36%) and 1,219 women (64%). In the Eastern Senegal area, 40 facilitators (including 34 men and 6 women) facilitated 52 FFSs, involving 1,310 producers, including 669 men (51%) and 641 women (49%). The low proportion of women among facilitators is related to the low proportion of women among the decentralized state service agents. On the other hand, women are still in the majority in field schools. The dynamic generated by the FS and DC approach has facilitated a dialogue between populations and water and forest services. Similarly, dry season field schools based on market gardening, among other things, contributed to social sustainability.
132. The outputs and outcomes of the project focused: on adaptation to the effects of climate change and several environmental and social aspects such as Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats, Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, Animal Health, Pest Management and Reduction of Diseases, Pesticides, Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Endogenous Knowledge, Management and Sustainable Use of Pastoral Units, etc.
133. Most of the intervention areas selected by the project have advanced levels of land degradation. Within this context, the project contributes to improve pastures, water resources, or farmland that has lost its fertility. Crops requiring irrigation such as "neema" are proposed for adoption only at sites with excess flow drilling. Practices of sustainable intensification of production, the use of organic matter and green manures and the introduction of varieties adapted to agro-climo-climatic conditions have been suggested by the project in order to contribute to the safeguarding environmental and social.

3.5. To what extent have sustainability factors been taken into account?

Several factors related to the intervention mechanism and the project's enabling environment are likely to positively or negatively affect the quality and sustainability of the interventions and the results obtained.

134. The project proposes techniques and innovations adapted to the needs and/or demands of agro-sylvo-pastoralists and which will contribute to the economic development of targeted agro-sylvo-pastoral producers. The Resilience Fund Window, which is currently being negotiated with FNDAS, will finance PO development plans, including income-generating activities and strengthen the economic viability of households. The involvement of governmental and non-governmental, national and local development stakeholders during project implementation contributes to its sustainability.
135. The assignment by the State of certain trained facilitators (State agents) outside the project area leads to a loss of human resources which can have a negative impact on the establishment and operation of the field schools. The negative impact of these assignments must however be put into perspective because the new facilitators and government agents trained by the project will use their new professional knowledge and skills for the benefit of the populations in their new work area.
136. To compensate for the loss of trained facilitators, the project undertook the training of a larger number of relay facilitators chosen from among the leading producers. This solution however also requires a more in-depth training of the latter and a closer follow-up of the FSs that they will put in place. In this case, it is also expected that these facilitators work in pairs or that they are supported by a more experienced facilitator during FS facilitation.
137. The project intervention zones occupy a large geographical area within which communes and intervention sites entrusted to the same focal point are far apart, which may reduce the effectiveness of the supervision work. The project has integrated the sites of the co-financing partners (these partners have their own site supervisors) into its intervention zone and its monitoring system, in order to capture and account for its effects and impacts.
138. The project intervention sites face many constraints that are not under the direct control of the project and that require adaptation strategies. These constraints concern, for example, the absence of water due to a failure of drilling or its mismanagement, the late arrival of rain, animal damage to crops, late activity planning that does not allow to obtain the ideal plots for the installation of school fields, etc. These factors are likely to limit the chances of adopting the proposed CCA strategies. In addition, the project has not done a cost-benefit analysis of the adoption of the proposed CCA strategies and/or technologies. Such an analysis would provide additional information to guide the producers' choices and ensure the sustainability of the adopted innovations and/or technologies.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Conclusion n° 1: The project strategic relevance is satisfactory. The project is well aligned with Senegal's priorities for sustainable development and adaptation to climate change. It is generally consistent with the GEF and FAO strategic frameworks for sustainable agricultural development and environmental and social safeguarding.

- 139. In the area of agricultural development, the project is aligned with the priorities of the PES, its current priority action plan and its Programme for the Acceleration of the Agricultural Cadence in Senegal. The project is consistent with the National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security and Senegal's Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Orientation Law.
- 140. In terms of sustainable resource management and adaptation to climate change, the project is well aligned with NAPA priorities. It contributes to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It contributes to strengthening political dialogue through COMNAACC and COMRECCs.
- 141. In addition, the project is aligned with two FAO SOs and an effect of the Country Programming Framework (CPF 2013-2017) and is based on the Farmer Field and Dimitra Club approaches. In general, the project meets GEF requirements and guidelines.

Conclusion n° 2: Project implementation progresses moderately well towards the achievement of project's results

- 142. The mid-term objectives and targets have been fully achieved with respect to the development and refinement of CCA strategies and tools based on improved or new knowledge and the piloting of Climate Change Adaptation practices (Component 1). On the other hand, capacity building and dissemination of CCA strategies, technologies, and best practices at the level of small agro-silvo-pastoral producers (Component 2) and the integration of CCA strategies into policies programs and projects (Component 3) were only partly achieved compared to mid-term expectations.
- 143. Weaknesses were mainly noted in regards to facilitators' capacity building, particularly the number of facilitators to be reached and their drop-out (2.1.2.), the installation and reinforcement of FSs (2.1.3.), capitalization on good practices and lessons (2.1.5) and the creation of the resilience fund (3.2.1.). However, with the exception of the "Resilience Fund" being finalized, the processes under Component 3 have generally been successful. The weaknesses noted come from external causes, such as the pastoral crisis, the relocation of trained facilitators, etc., but also internal to project implementation.

Conclusion n° 3: The implementation of the project is generally satisfactory, although the responsiveness of the PCU and the monitoring-evaluation and planning mechanisms used still needs to be strengthened to meet the various internal and external constraints encountered during the implementation of the project

144. Several factors have contributed to the successful implementation of the project: an adequate design based on approaches, technologies, techniques and strategies adapted to the capacities and expectations of partners and beneficiaries; the use of the results framework and theory of change as tools for implementation; the commitment and responsiveness of the PCU to various requests; ongoing, responsive and adaptive project oversight by FAO; regular organization of technical meetings with partners to monitor the implementation of partnership agreement letters; the operation of the FS surveillance system put in place.
145. On the other hand, the responsiveness of the PCU and the monitoring, evaluation and planning mechanisms used proved to be insufficient to meet the various internal and external constraints encountered during project implementation.

Conclusion n° 4: Issues related to gender, vulnerable groups and environmental protection were taken into account very satisfactorily

146. The project primarily targets vulnerable groups through activities and approaches aimed at gender balance and equity, women's leadership and empowerment, inclusion of young people, implementation of activities enabling environmental and social safeguard. Despite constraints related to the project's enabling environment, the project developed strategies to promote the integration of women among the facilitators of Dimitra Clubs and Field Schools.

Conclusion n° 5: Sustainability factors have been identified and taken into account satisfactorily

147. The project proposes techniques and good agricultural practices, technologies and innovations that are well adapted to the needs of agro-sylvo-pastoralists and likely to contribute to the economic development of targeted agro-sylvo-pastoral producers. Adoption of CCA techniques and strategies was done by learning, and a resilience fund was provided by the project to support and finance PO development plans, including income-generating activities, and enhance the economic viability of households. The involvement of governmental and non-governmental, national and local development actors is an important sustainability factor at the end of the project.

4.2. Recommendations

Recommendation 1

148. FAO needs to improve its implementation strategy by strengthening its project monitoring and evaluation system and being more proactive. In the very short term, the PCU will need to recruit a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, make the KoBoCollect tool operational so that it has real-time information on the progress of the activities and use them to better coordinate, plan and monitor implementation of partners' activities. The PCU, AGPM and the FAO-GEF Unit should identify and implement anticipatory and proactive management strategies for both risks and activities that require better coordination between partners or complex and time-consuming processes.

Recommendation 2

149.FAO, and particularly the Technical Division in collaboration with Senegal Country Representation, should assist the Government in institutionalizing the Field School approach and in promoting the dissemination of adaptation technologies that are already of interest. This requires improving the project enabling environment and mobilizing all partners involved in this innovation process.

Recommendation 3

150.FAO through the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) should continue the policy dialogue with the Government to encourage it to fund the design, development and dissemination of CCA strategies in Senegal. To this end, the PCU, in agreement with FNDASP, must accelerate the opening of the “Resilience Fund Window” within the FNDASP and make it work in order to increase its resources, finance the development plans of the Producer Organizations (PO) and draw lessons for the Government on how it could improve its financial interventions for agro-silvo-pastoral development.

Recommendation 4

151.FAO through the Project Coordination Unit and implementing partners should resize the project results framework and support tools in order to put in place all conditions that can facilitate the sustainable adoption of suggested technologies and strategies. Thus, the project must seek a better balance between the quantitative and qualitative objectives concerning the creation and operation of Field Schools and Dimitra Clubs. It will have to reformulate some indicators and resize their targets, then integrate social indicators to capture the dynamics of social change triggered by FSs and DCs. The project must also carry out other activities, such as cost-benefit analysis of the proposed innovations under different investments and technology methods (drip irrigation, solar energy wells, protective barrier, etc.). This cost-benefit analysis will serve as a decision support tool for the direct beneficiaries of the project and indirectly for the other actors concerning the type of investment to be made and the expected benefits..

Appendices

Appendix 1. Classification Table and Rating Scale for GEF Evaluation Criteria

Table of GEF evaluation assessment criteria / Sub Criteria

Criteria / Sub Criteria	Ranking ²⁰	Comments - pages
A. RELEVANCE		
Strategic Relevance	Highly satisfactory (HS)	see P 22
B. EFFICACY		
Evaluation of results at page ²¹	Moderately satisfactory (MS)	see Effects P 27
Output Delivery	Satisfactory (S)	see Effects P 27 et P 74
Achievement of outcomes and project objectives	MS	see Effects P 27
Probability of impact	Likely (L)	see P 35
C. EFFICIENCY		
Efficiency	S	see P 36 to 45
D. FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE		
Conception and project preparation	S	see P 36 to 45
Quality of project implementation	S	see P 36 to 45
Project supervision (FAO, PSC, TFPs, etc.)	S	see P 36 to 45
Quality of project execution	S	see P 36 to 45
Modalities and project execution	S	see P 36 to 45
Cofinancing	MS	see P 36 to 45
Partnership and stakeholder involvement	S	see P 36 to 45
Communication and knowledge management	S	see P 36 to 45
Global M&E quality	MS	see P 36 to 45
M&E Conception	TS	see P 36 to 45
M&E Implementation plan	MS	see P 36 to 45
E. PROBABILITY OF PROJECT RESULTS SUSTAINABILITY		
In relation to all risks	Moderately likely (ML)	It exists a moderate risk for sustainability
In relation to financial risks	ML	Support from partners and FNDASP

²⁰ See rating scheme at the end of the document.

²¹ Assessment and ratings by outcome may be undertaken if there is added value. A composite scoring of all outcome ratings, however, is not advised.

In relation to socio-political risks	L	It has a low or no risk. CCA is a priority, enabling environment
In relation to institutional risks	L	
In relation to environmental risks	ML	Vulnerable context
Cross questions	S	see P 45
Overall note of the project	S	

A. Overall Results Scoring System²²

Note	Description
Highly satisfactory (HS)	<i>"The level of results obtained clearly exceeds expectations and/or there were no gaps."</i>
Satisfactory (S)	<i>"The level of results was as expected and/or there were no, or a few, minor deficiencies. "</i>
Moderately satisfactory (MS)	<i>"The level of results was more or less as expected and/or there were moderate weaknesses".</i>
Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)	<i>"The level of results was slightly below expectations and/or there were significant gaps."</i>
Unsatisfactory (U)	<i>"The level of results was considerably below expectations and/or there were serious gaps."</i>
Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	<i>"Only a negligible level of results and/or there were serious gaps."</i>
Unable to assess (UA)	<i>The available information does not make it possible to evaluate the level of achieved results</i>

B. Scoring system for the evaluation of project implementation

Note	Description
Highly satisfactory (HS)	<i>There was no gap and the quality of implementation or audit exceeded expectations</i>
Satisfactory (S)	<i>There are a few or no gaps and the quality of implementation or response meets expectations</i>
Moderately satisfactory (MS))	<i>There were some gaps and the quality of implementation or response more or less meets expectations</i>
Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)	<i>There were significant gaps and the quality of implementation or execution was slightly below expectations</i>
Unsatisfactory (U)	<i>Major gaps were observed and the quality of implementation was well below expectations</i>
Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	<i>There were serious gaps in the quality of implementation or execution</i>
Unable to assess (UA)	<i>The available information does not make possible to evaluate the quality of project implementation or execution</i>

²² See instructions provided in Annex 2: Rating Scales in the "Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations for Full-sized Project", April 2017.

C. Rating system for the evaluation of the M&E design or implementation (overall M&E design, design evaluation and implementation evaluation)

Note	Description
Highly satisfactory (HS)	<i>There were no gaps and the quality of the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation, as well as its implementation, exceeded expectations.</i>
Satisfactory (S)	<i>There were no or minor deficiencies and the quality of the M&E design or implementation met expectations.</i>
Moderately satisfactory (MS)	<i>There were some gaps and the quality of M&E design or implementation more or less met expectations</i>
Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)	<i>There were significant gaps and the quality of M&E design or implementation was lower than expected.</i>
Unsatisfactory (U)	<i>There were major gaps and the quality of M&E design or implementation was well below expectations</i>
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	<i>There were serious gaps in the design and implementation of M&E.</i>
Unable to assess (UA)	<i>The information available does not allow the evaluation of the quality of M&E design or implementation</i>

D. Rating System for Sustainability Assessment

Rating	Description
Likely (L)	<i>There is little or no risk for sustainability.</i>
Moderately likely (ML)	<i>There are moderate risks to sustainability</i>
Moderately unlikely (MU)	<i>Sustainability presents significant risks.</i>
Unlikely (U)	<i>There are serious risks to sustainability</i>
Unable to assess (UA)	<i>Unable to assess the expected impact and magnitude of risks for sustainability</i>

Appendix 2: Project co-financing table

Name of co-financer	Type of co-financer ²³	Type of co-financing ²⁴	Co-financing at the beginning of the project (Amount confirmed with GEF CEO approval / approval by project design team (US dollars))			Project co-financing at mid-term (US dollars)		
			Kind	Cash	Total in USD	Kind	Cash	Total in USD
Agricultural Value Chain Support Project (PAFA) for food security	Others (development project)	In-kind contributions	Support to components 1 and 2, through the implementation of pastoral units and 4 pastoral perimeters (20 - 30 Ha) in the Louga region; and by establishing, developing and structuring value chain sectors, and the professionalization of key stakeholders.		3,321,254	0	0	0
Food Security Support Project in Louga, Matam, and Kaffrine Regions (PASA-Lou-Ma-Kaf)	Others (development project)	In-kind contributions	The project will support components 1 and 2 through the pastoral units where agro-pastoral field schools are implemented as well as the integration of CCA best practices into agricultural and livestock policies; it will promote knowledge sharing.		9,769,939	(i) training the Pastoralist expert in the APFS approach (ii) joint facilitation of the training sessions on Agro-Pastoral Field Schools; (iv) signing a letter of agreement (iii) set up Agro-Pastoral Field Schools in the three pastoral units: Tessékéré / Labgar (Linguère) and Oudalaye (Ranérrou); Moguéré.		4,265,490
Support to Agricultural Development and Rural Entrepreneurship	Others (development project)	In-kind contributions	The project co-finance all components 1, 2, 3 and 4 by supporting the development and refinement of CCA strategies, capacity building and dissemination of CCA strategies,		4,022,146	Intervention in the pastoral units of Younouféré and Dayane		201,107

²³ Examples of categories: Local, provincial or national government; autonomous semi-governmental institutions; private sector; multilateral or bilateral organizations; educational and research institutions; non-profit organizations; civil society organizations; Foundations; Beneficiaries; GEF Agencies; Other(s) to be specified).

²⁴ Subsidies; loans; equitable participation of (individual) beneficiaries in cash; guarantees; in kind or material contributions; and others (specify).

Programme (PADAER)			technologies and best practices. producers through the CEPs and the CEAP					
Project to Support Local Small-scale Irrigation (PAPIL) in Fatick, Kédougou, Kolda and Tambacounda regions	Others (development project)	In-kind contributions	Co-financing will focus on taking CC into account during implementation of all activities related to the valorization of agricultural land through components 1 and 2. Co-financing will support the implementation of Farmer Field Schools which integrate CCA in their curricula. The project will capitalize on PAPIL's achievements in the management of agricultural, pastoral and agro-forestry resources and infrastructure and the related environment. Co-financing will also support components 3 and 4 to strengthen institutionalization and advocacy at local, regional, and national levels.		4,225,390	<p>Training of farmers on vegetable crops in Koulour (3h) Rabia (1 ha) (Tambacounda region of Goudiry) and Pethie (5 ha), Ndiomdy (1h) and Boly Sérère (0.5) in Fatick region - department of Foundiougne; (ii) signing a letter of agreement for the installation of 3 agro-meteorological stations with the support of the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE) and ANACIM;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment and support of the operation of 10 GTPs in the program area and their reinforcement in various equipment - Support for 34 GTP meetings in 2017 in Fatick, Kedougou, Kolda, Matam, Tambacounda and Ziguinchor regions - training of 180 farmers' leaders on agricultural adaptation and the use of climate information - setting up of 11 FFSS in 2017 mainly in Tambacounda, Kédougou, Fatick and Kolda regions. 		173,370

National Agency for the Great Green Wall in Senegal (AGMV)	Others (development project)	In-kind contributions	Co-financing mainly support ongoing activities throughout the Great Green Wall in Louga, Matam and to a lesser extent in Tambacounda (rural communities of Gabou and Balou). It will support Component 1 through improved management of knowledge and information on CCA practices in agro-sylvo-pastoral areas; Component 2 by strengthening synergies in terms of income-generating activities and the management of agro-silvo-pastoral sectors through school fields and the development of infrastructure for the production and marketing of rural products; and Components 3 and 4 by supporting a harmonized national and regional strategy for the effective implementation of CCA and ANGMV initiatives through the FFS approach.		3,068,656	Training of ANGMV agents as facilitators of Agro-Pastoral Field Schools to intervene at the level of the Great Green Wall route in the communes of Thiel, Tessékéré and Mboulal.		708,850
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS)	Others (development project)	In-kind contributions	PRAPS was not considered a co-financing partner at the start of the project. Co-financing started in 2018 with the wish of PRAPS to contribute to the dissemination of the APFS approach	0	0	Financing the training of 10 PRAPS facilitators as facilitators in APFS approach, the project provided technical support; (ii) dissemination of the APFS approach in 6 pastoral units in the departments of Dagana, Linguère, Matam and Podor		
Agronomists and Veterinarians without Borders (AVSF)	Others (development project)	In-kind contributions	AVSF was not a co-financing partner at the beginning of the project. A protocol has been signed with AVSF but the NGO is	0	0	Contribution to facilitators training in APFS by mobilizing a Pastoralist expert at each training		1,161,513

			actively involved in project activities outside the activities listed in the MoU.			session, (ii) support by AVSF agents to the monitoring of activities at the level of pastoral units located in the Department of Linguère		
Total contribution in USD								

Appendix 3: Results Matrix to Evaluate the Achievement of Project Outcomes

As part of the evaluation of the achievement of project results, the review should assess progress towards the achievement of medium-term project objectives using the Results Progress Matrix below. Where medium-term objectives are not defined in the project's logical framework, an assessment can be made against the end-of-project objectives. The assessment of progress should be color-coded using a 'traffic light system', with a score assigned to progress for each outcome, using the standard six-point GEF progress towards the rating scale of the results. Recommendations should be made on areas marked as "Not up to the goal" (red).

Appendix 4: Progress in the Results Matrix (achievement of results against medium-term objectives)

Project Strategy	Indicator ²⁵	Baseline ²⁶	Level at 1st PIR (self-declared)	Mid-term objective ²⁷	Target Project Completion	Mid-term level & evaluation ²⁸	Note of achievement ²⁹	Justification of scoring
Effect 1.1	A system for collecting, analyzing and exchanging agro-climatic data is set up and operational at national and local level [LDCF AMAT Indicator 2.1.2.1]. At least 4 CCA practices are identified by specific area (including POAS), discussed and validated by agro-sylvo-pastoralists. Agro-climatic information	<p>There are currently only 3 local GTPs covered by ANACIM for climate information transmission and the national GTP does not cover CCA.</p> <p>Currently there is no data that is accessible and easily understandable for agro-sylvo-pastoralists. Information is elaborated for the central level.</p>	The feasibility study of new and existing local GTPs is carried out by ANACIM. National GTP support to improve its communication system by building on local systems.	ANACIM has initiated a study to update climate data in the three project areas. CSE and ANACIM conducted a vulnerability study, assessed climate adaptation practices and identified training needs for CCA.	<p>17 local GTPs are set up and the national GTP is revitalized and adapted to local GTPs.</p> <p>The agro-climatic and CCA information is adapted to the understanding of agro-pastoralists.</p>	<p>The 17 local GTPs conduct their activities correctly as well as the national GTP. Agro-climatic and CCA information is adapted to the understanding of agro-pastoralists and is available in Farmer Field Schools. 8 Local GTPs and national GTPs are conducting their activities properly. Nota Bene. The target has been modified because the study showed that the GTPs</p>	HS	The target has been reached as well as the mid-term targets of the outputs of this effect 1 have also been satisfactorily achieved. Agro-climatic information has been updated and presented in an understandable way for development actors and agro-pastoralists, thanks to good collaboration between ANACIM and CSE. 293 project partners

²⁵ Populate with data from the Logframe and scorecards;²⁶ Populate with data from the Logframe and Project Document;²⁷ If available;²⁸ Colour code this column only;²⁹ Use the 6-point Progress towards Results Rating Scale: HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU.

	in the form of agricultural advice specific to the targeted areas is available to agro-sylvo-pastoralists at Farmers Field Schools and local GTPs levels (LDCF AMAT Indicator 3.1.1.1).					<p>had to be installed at the departments level and not the communes level, as initially planned.</p> <p>CSE and ANACIM carried out a participatory assessment study in the 3-ecogeographical zones: the Groundnut Basin, Eastern Senegal and Sylvo-Pastoral Zone; 50 factsheets on climate change adaptation practices for FFS training have been finalized.</p>		received regular voice and SMS messages on ANACIM weather forecasts and they were sent to 4589 producers via community radios and school grounds.
Effect 2.1.	(i) At least 25% of POs participating in Farmer Field Schools use climate information	The use of climate information and CCA tools are not readily available to POs in project	65 new facilitators trained at APFSs. 20 master trainers updated	10% of FOs who follow the Farmer Field Schools use climate information	25% of trained farmers breeders have adopted CCA practices	18% of farmers trained through FFS and APFS use climate information	S	Some mid-term objectives of the outputs have been satisfactorily achieved (outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.4),

	and disseminate d practices and technologies for adaptation and resilience to CC [LDCF AMAT Indicator 3.1.1]; (ii) 25,000 people (40% of whom are women and youth) are directly affected by the project [LDCF AMAT Indicator 3.1.1.2]; and (iii) At least 10 Farmers' Action Plans integrate CCA strategies.	intervention areas; Climate resilience activities initiated by projects (INFOCLIM, CCAFS) have not been scaled up.	(recycled) on CCA. A study of opportunities and risks conducted in the 3 eco-geographical zones. ANACIM works with local telecom operators to disseminate information on agro-meteorology through audio channels, in addition to the short message system already in use.					while others are moderately satisfactory (outputs 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.5). On the other hand, the achievement of the mid-term target of the effect 2.1. has been satisfactory despite some weaknesses. All in all, the achievement of the effect 2.1. is considered moderately satisfactory.
Effect 2.2.	i) Household incomes supported by the project increased by at least 20% [LDCF AMAT	The livelihoods of the populations in the intervention areas are limited and malnutrition rates are high;	Initial survey of 650 households in the Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal and 209 households in	60% of farmers trained in FSs have adopted weather forecasting tools and apply good	100% of targeted farmers trained have adopted weather forecasting tools and increased	Initial survey of 650 households in the Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal and 209 households in 13 pastoral	MU	Although Farmer Field Schools' participants receive climate information and test good practices, no evidence was

	Indicator 1.3.2]; or (ii) agricultural and livestock productivity increased by 25% [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.2.8].	(ii) The organization of production chains initiated by PAFA has not been extended in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone and the Eastern Senegal region.	13 pastoral units.	CCA practices.	their incomes by at least 20%	units in the Sylvo-Pastoral zone. 65 producers' organizations in 15 communes and training needs have been identified.		found regarding the increase in agricultural productivity of participating households and their incomes. In addition, on the mid-term objectives of the 4 outputs expected from this effect, 2 are achieved in a moderately unsatisfactory way.
Effect 3.1.	(i) CCA strategies are embedded in at least 30% of agricultural, forestry and pastoral sector policies and programs [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.1.1.1]; and (ii) at least	CCA's strategies are currently limited to specific environment and sustainable development policies and programs. Little cross-sectoral integration.	A working group with 6 national technical services of the Ministry of Environment, Meteorological Services and NGOs; local authorities (mayors, representative s of farmers' organizations) launched to integrate CCA	10% of Agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrate CCA issues into their budget.	30% of Agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrate CCA issues into their budget.	The CCA strategy has been integrated into the national guide for local planning and budgeting for CCA integration into the local development plan; 4 national projects included CCA in their activities (PASA and PRAPS, P2RS,	S	The project has contributed satisfactorily to the development of awareness building modules for policy makers and institutional capacity building for CCA integration based on the

	30% of agro-silvo-pastoral projects include in their budgets CCA issues [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.1.1.2].		into local development plans and budgets Contribution of the project on the integration of the CCA into the national program for the investment plan and the national adaptation plan Contribution to the National Community Development Plan (NCDP) Revision Guide incorporating the CCA			PARFA / PAFA-E (25%)		Farmer Field Schools approach in policies, programs and projects (Output 3.1.1) and moderately satisfactory to the establishment of a high-level intersectoral group to define and adopt the CCA and Resilience agenda for mainstreaming into policies, programs and projects (Output 3.1.2)
Effect 3.2.	At the end of the third year of the project, a fund (or window) mobilizing twice the initial GEF contribution is operational.		Nothing to report (RAS)	The assessment report of existing funds is developed, discussed and validated. A fund / counter is open.	Funding is granted. The initial GEF contribution is doubled and partners in the fund are mobilized.	Study realized to capitalize the financing experiences of agro-silvo-pastoral development. LoA with FNDASP to manage the resilience fund is underway	MU	As the fund has not yet been created. The capitalization of successful experiences and good practices in financing agro-silvo-pastoral development has been

				An advocacy mechanism is put in place to double the resources of the fund				made. The letter of agreement with FNDASP has been technically approved but not yet signed.
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Indicator evaluation key

Green = Achieved	Yellow = in the process of being realized	Red = not in the process of being realized
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Appendix 5: List of consulted documents

FAO, 2010. Organizational Strategy for Capacity Building. Program Committee. 104th session. Rome, 25 - 29 October 2010;

GEF, 2007. Guidelines for the application of the incremental cost principle;

GEF, 2008. Results-Based Management Framework for LDCF and SCCF. LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting November 13, 2008;

GEF, 2012. Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples;

GEF, 2014. Guidance Document: Monitoring and Evaluation in the LDCF/SCCF. Independent Evaluation Office. Evaluation Document No. 5;

GEF, 2017. GEF policy on Gender Equality. GEF / C. 5 3 / 0 4 October 26, 2017;

GEF, 2017. Policy on stakeholder engagement. GEF/C.53/05/Rev.01;

GEF, 2018. GEF policy on Gender Equality. Policy: SD/PL/02;

GEF, 2018. Guidelines on co-financing. Policy: FI/GN/01;

GEF, 2018. Policy on co-financing. Policy: FI/PL/01;

GEF, 2018. Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7. 54th GEF Council Meeting. June 24 - 26, 2018. Da Nang, Viet Nam;

Republic of Senegal, 2001. Law on the Environment Code;

Republic of Senegal, 2004. Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Orientation Act.

Republic of Senegal, 2006. National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change.

Republic of Senegal, 2006. Senegal Action Plans (2006-2010) for the establishment of the National Framework for Climate Services (CNSC).

Republic of Senegal, 2010. Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; 2010

Republic of Senegal, 2011. DECREE No. 20111689 of 3 October 2011 establishing the National Committee on Climate Change. Official Journal of Senegal.

Republic of Senegal, 2011. National Agricultural Investment Program (PNIA). Investment Plan 2011-2015.

Republic of Senegal, 2012. Senegal National Report. United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20).

Republic of Senegal, 2014. Program of Acceleration of the Rate of Senegalese Agriculture **PRACAS**. Agricultural component of the PES. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment

Republic of Senegal, 2014. Priority Action Plan 2014-2018.

Republic of Senegal, 2014. Emerging Senegal Plan.

Republic of Senegal, 2018. National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutrition Security.

Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of reference (excerpt)

Purpose of the mid-term review

The mid-term project review that is required by the GEF will determine the progress made in achieving the expected results and it will identify corrective actions if necessary.

Recommendations deriving from the review will be expected to result in program improvement and ensure that expected results are achieved within the established timelines. It will also provide deeper insight and contextualization of project operationalization parameters, partnership relationships and the accuracy of outcome and outcome indicators. The review will finally provide a response to the information needs and interests of decision-makers and other stakeholders.

Field of the review

The mid-term review will assess the project from its conceptual phase to actual and potential results, during the period from April 2016 to September 2018. For this purpose, the mid-term review will draw on the relevant documents concerning the project as listed in Annex 1 of the ToRs. Based on the revision of this documentation, the consultants will establish and present the project's Theory of Change. In addition, the review will include consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project through semi-structured individual and collective interviews in Dakar, as well as in project intervention communes in the three-ecogeographical zones (Groundnut Basin, Eastern Senegal and Sylvo-Pastoral Zone). Stakeholders and beneficiaries will be consulted at various levels to address the following key themes. The review team will meet with stakeholders at the capital level (10 partners). On the ground, interviews will be conducted with decentralized structures working on the agricultural, livestock and environmental sectors, producer organizations, projects and NGOs.

Criteria that need to be assessed

- Evaluation of project results (Overall quality of project results: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency);
- Sustainability of project results (overall risk for sustainability: financial risk, socio-political risk, institutional risk, environmental risk);
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system (M&E design, implementation of the M&E plan);
- Project implementation and execution (quality of project implementation and quality of project execution).

Criteria that need to be assessed and integrated into other relevant sections

- Capacity development (in relation to the FAO CD dimension: Individual, Institutional and Enabling Environment);
- Need for monitoring and exit strategy / sustainability;
- Ownership, reproducibility and catalytic role.

Criteria that need to be assessed and should have a dedicated section in the report

- Environmental and social safeguards

- Gender dimension
- Co-financing materialization
- Progress towards impact
- Stakeholder engagement

Objectives of the mid-term review

The project needs to be critically monitored and evaluated through internationally accepted evaluation criteria, in order to review and evaluate the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, potential impact and sustainability of the project and preliminary results. As part of the analysis of the above criteria, the MTR will pay particular attention to the following:

- review of the project design (coherence of the logical framework, adequacy of the means foreseen in relation to the needs, adequacy of the approaches in relation to the local context);
- achievement of mid-term results, institutional arrangements, partnership agreements;
- review of project implementation and management: review of annual work plans and budget validated by the steering committee and their level of implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems; mobilization of co-financing;
- Identify possible issues and/or challenges and propose corrections and/or mid-term adjustments if necessary.

In line with the new FAO and GEF project cycle, the review will adhere to the following common United Nations country programming principles: Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA), right to food, right to decent work; gender mainstreaming, (financial, socio-political, institutional and environmental) sustainability, capacity building and results-based management.

Examples of evaluation questions

Evaluation Question 1: How does the project contribute to national, regional and international priorities and initiatives related to FAO's strategic objective and the objectives of the GEF/LDCF? **EQ 1** deals with the relevance and ownership of the project. This involves gathering additional information from stakeholders at FAO Headquarters, regional and national representations, other project partners and FAO member states.

Evaluation Question 2: To what extent has the project produced its outputs, results and objectives and, if so, what have been the broader project results at the regional and national levels to date? **EQ 2** focuses on the achievement of project outputs, impact and efficiency. The main sources of information will be the project team and activities with implementing partners.

Evaluation Question 3: What factors influenced the delivery and outcomes of the project and how can the delivery be improved? **QE 3** deals with project design, preparation and readiness for project participation, project management and supervision, budget and financial management, M&E and communication. Documentation reviews and interviews with the project team, partners and stakeholders provided relevant information.

Methodology of the review

The review will take a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders throughout the process. The triangulation of the data and information gathered will support validation and analysis, and support the conclusions and recommendations.

In order to answer the main evaluation questions that will be more precisely defined by the consultants, the review will use the following tools: review of existing documents, semi-structured interviews with key informants, stakeholders and participants, supported by checklists and/or maintenance protocols; direct observation during field visits; surveys and questionnaires; monitoring data and studies conducted by the project.

Document review phase, understanding of the issues addressed by the project, and definition of the project's methodology and theory of change (5 days). At the end of this phase, it will be produced and submitted to the validation of the project. FAO GEF unit, a methodological note of 10 pages maximum specifying the issues tackled by the project, its theory of change, the methodology of the mid-term review including the tools, the list of people and institutions to be met as well as an indicative calendar.

The draft Terms of Reference will be circulated among key stakeholders for comment prior to finalization; suggestions will be incorporated if deemed appropriate by the FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit. The preliminary project review report will also be circulated to key stakeholders for comment prior to finalization; suggestions will be incorporated if deemed appropriate by the review team.

Special attention will be paid to women and other underprivileged groups to ensure that they are consulted appropriately. Where possible and appropriate, non-participants will also be consulted to explore their opinions. The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework and the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats framework (SWOT) can be used for the review of project results.

Interview and field visit phase (15 days): The review team will discuss in detail with the main stakeholders of the project, during the various phases of the review and take into account their perspectives and opinions. The main stakeholders consulted will be:

- The members of the project working group;
- Government representatives of partner organizations;
- Resource partners;
- The representative of FAO in Senegal;
- GEF Operational Focal Point;
- Participants in communities, including farmers, processors, exporters, producer organizations, service providers, etc.

The review team will liaise closely with the FAO office in Senegal, the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. Project Working Group members and project staff at headquarters level (in particular LTO, AGPM). Although the appraisal mission is free to discuss with the relevant authorities any object useful to its mission, it is not authorized to make a commitment on behalf of the government, the donor or FAO.

The review team will present its findings and preliminary recommendations to project stakeholders and as far as possible in a Skype meeting with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit at Headquarters, to obtain feedback from the end of the data collection phase.

Report drafting phase, presentation and validation (4 weeks): A first draft of the draft report will be produced and submitted to the FAO Representative in Senegal, Project Budget Holder, the FAO GEF Project Coordination Unit and the LTO. On the basis of the comments made, the consultants will review the report and submit a second draft report to FAO Senegal and FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit.

The final report will take into account the comments received from the parties concerned. It will be presented within 5 days of the comments received. In addition to answering the questions of the review, the final report will have to synthesize all the findings and conclusions into an overall assessment of the state of project implementation.

In order to facilitate comparison with the routine reports prepared by the GEF and to contribute to the GEF (LDC Portfolio) learning program, the review will note the success of the project on the GEF's six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (TS), satisfactory (S), moderately satisfactory (MS), moderately unsatisfactory (MU), unsatisfactory (U), and very unsatisfactory (VU). Each of the items listed above must be evaluated separately, with comments and a given overall rating.

Roles and responsibilities

The **Budget Officer** (BO) is the FAO Representative in Senegal and is responsible for the coordination and management of this mid-term review with the support of the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. In particular, the BO is responsible for initiating the evaluation, keeping the Office of Evaluation (OED) and FAO-GEF informed and assigning key responsibilities throughout the evaluation process. The BO oversees the different steps this entails: producing the first version of the terms of reference of the journal; recruiting the consultant (s) and inform the MTR team about the process, methodology and evaluation tools; organizing the mission agenda (data collection, interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries, meetings, field visits); providing the necessary documentation; commenting on the draft report; circulating the first draft of the evaluation report for comment to all project stakeholders and incorporating comments (including those from OED) and coordinating the preparation of the monitoring matrix –all this steps require the support of the LTO (Lead Technical Officer) and the FTP (working Group of the project to be evaluated).

More specifically, **AGPM as Lead Technical Unit** (LTO) and FTP initiated the review process and the drafting of the first version of the Terms of Reference. They are required to comment on terms of reference, participate in meetings with the review team, provide the necessary information and documentation, and comment on preliminary report. The involvement of the different members of the project working group will depend on the respective roles and their participation in the project.

The **review team** is responsible for conducting the review and applying the appropriate methodology (described in the Prior Methodological Note), as well as producing the report of the review (preliminary and final versions). All members of the team, including the team leader, will participate in information and debriefing meetings, discussions, field visits, and contribute to the review by their written contributions to the preliminary and final reports. The team leader of the journal will guide and coordinate the team members in their specific tasks, discuss their observations, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations and prepare the preliminary report and the final report, consolidating the contributions of the team members and supplementing them with their observations.

The review team will be free to expand the scope, criteria, issues and areas listed above, as well as develop its own tools and analytical framework, within the given time and resources available. The team leader will complete, at the same time as the finalization of the report, the quantitative OED questionnaire on the project's performance. More details on the tasks of the team leader and team members will be incorporated into the individual terms of reference for team members.

The review team is fully responsible for its report, which will not necessarily reflect the views of the Government or FAO. A review report is not required to be technically approved by FAO, but

the FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit will be responsible for ensuring that it complies with the established reporting standards of the review.

The FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit will have an advisory and supervisory role to ensure the quality of the process and to ensure that the specific aspects of the GEF review are taken into account. It will also participate in the review of terms of reference, the selection of the consultant (s) and the review of the interim and final reports.

Composition and profile of the MTR team

The review team will be composed of an international consultant accompanied by a national consultant. They cannot be directly involved in the project's implementation or technical support. The Review team should provide the best possible and available range of skills required to evaluate the project and will as a whole have expertise in all the areas mentioned below:

- Conducting evaluations, preferably for projects funded by the GEF Rural and Agricultural Development;
- In-depth knowledge of agricultural extension systems (FFS)
- In-depth knowledge of CCA systems/approaches
- Development and institutional strengthening
- Gender dimension and HRBA
- Knowledge of the country and the region

Team members will have a university degree and a minimum of 10 years of professional experience, or equivalent level of expertise, in their respective areas of specialization. They will speak and write French fluently.

Individual terms of reference will be formulated based on the global terms of reference at the time of recruitment of each team member.

In addition, and to the extent possible, the review team will represent different geographical areas and gender to ensure diversity and complementarity of viewpoints.

Outputs review

A methodological note (10 pages maximum) briefly outlining the issues addressed by the project, its theory of change, the methodology of the review including the questions, the tools/means of verification and the list of structures/people to meet. This methodological note will be prepared after reviewing the project documentation and before initiating the field visit. Lastly, it will be submitted by the review team to the BO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

Preliminary Assessment Report (Draft): the Project Team and key evaluation stakeholders (FAO-GEF Unit, LTO and BO) will review the first version of the review to ensure that the reported facts are accurate and that the analysis meets the required quality criteria (including the UNEG and GEF criteria).

The main output of the mid-term review will be a final report that will present information answering the questions and criteria listed in the terms of reference. A format for the report will be submitted by the FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit. The final report will include an executive summary - the data and analyzes on which it will be presented in appendix of the report if they are considered important for completing the main report. The recommendations will be addressed to the various stakeholders and organized by priority. The appendices of the review report will include, but not limited to, the following, as applicable: Terms of reference for the review; Profile of team members,

List of analyzed documentation; List of institutions and stakeholders interviewed by the review team; Matrix of results obtained mid-term; Table of co-financing;

Right from the beginning of the review process, the review team will agree on the structure of the report, which will be based on the template provided in Appendix 1. The report will be prepared in French with numbered paragraphs, according to the standard OED template. The report will then be translated into English under the responsibility of FAO / BO.

The review team leader will be responsible for submitting the draft report to FAO within two weeks upon conclusion of fieldwork. Within 1 additional week, FAO will submit comments and suggestions to the team for inclusion in the report (2 days). The interim report will then be shared with national partners who will send their comments within one week to the team who can then produce the final report (2 days).

Annex 2: Project Results Matrix

Objectives and Evaluation Questions		Indicators	Source/Method
Objective 1: Evaluate the relevance of the project intervention and approach			
Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is the project appropriate to meet Senegal's needs and achieve the expected results?			
1.1	To what extent does the project meet Senegal's sustainable development priorities and its climate change commitments?	Level of priority given to the issue of climate change	Source and method
<p>Results</p> <p>In terms of agricultural development, the project is aligned with the priorities of the Senegal Emergent Plan (PSE) including the strategic axe 1 "Structural transformation of the economy and growth" and 2 "Human Capital, Social Protection and Sustainable Development" of the PES, the plan 2014-2018 Priority Action Plan for Supporting Family Farming, Supporting Climate Resilience and Risk and Disaster Management and Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development sustainable development of the country, and finally the Program of Acceleration of the Cadence of Senegalese Agriculture (PRACAS, 2014) initiated in 2014 which is the agricultural component of the PES. The project is consistent with the programs "Increasing Production and Improving Productivity and" Strengthening the Capacity of Stakeholders "of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA 2011-2015) and the Agro-Silvo-pastoral Orientation Law (LOAPS, 2004) whose Article 6 is focused among others, on reducing the impact of climate, economic, environmental and health risks, by controlling water, diversifying production, training rural people, improving and the standard of living of rural populations, the protection of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, in particular through the knowledge and improvement of soil fertility, and the establishment of a system of incentives for private investment in agriculture and rural areas.</p> <p>In terms of sustainable resource management and adaptation to climate change, the project aligns well with the priorities of NAPA (2006) and contributes to the testing and dissemination of adaptation options proposed by NAPA for the agriculture sector. It contributes directly to the implementation of the NAPA Priority Program 1 "Development of agroforestry" through training activities, fight against the decline of soil fertility and support for crop diversification and innovation in cropping systems. It also contributes to the Priority Program 4 "Public Awareness and Education" by supporting the adaptation of scientific information on climate to the context of the actors concerned, and the integration of the climate change dimension and adaptations to climate change in sectorial policies.</p> <p>The project contributes to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through its components 1 and 2, which allows to generate and update knowledge on the real situation of climate</p>			<p>Documentary review: ESP (Emerging Senegal Plan), Policy Letter of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector (LPSEDD 2016-2020); National Policy for Sustainable Development (NPSD) - or National Climate Change Policy (NCCP); National Adaptation Action Plan (NAPA), etc.</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews: Project Management Unit; Implementing partners; beneficiaries</p>

<p>change and to identify and experiment sustainable adaptation strategies. It proposes, for example, to experiment with agricultural actors, innovative and sustainable systems that favor the use of good agricultural practices (use of organic manure, integrated pest management, etc.) that reduce dependence to chemical inputs (mineral fertilizers, pesticides.)</p> <p>The component 3 of the project contributes to strengthening the capacities of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNAACC) and Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECC) institutionalized by Decree No. 2011-1689 of 3 October 2011 establishing the National Committee on Climate Change. This decree stresses that the COMNAAC must play a role of information, awareness, training, facilitation in the design, financing, implementation, validation and monitoring of the coherence of national and sub-regional programs and projects.</p> <p>The project is consistent with the Environment Code (2001) and particularly with its Chapter 3 Pollution and degradation of soils and subsoil and provides in Articles L82 and L83 that the State and local authorities have the obligation to protect the soil and the subsoil.</p>			
1.2	To what extent is the project design and activities appropriate to achieve the intended results?	Level of coherence and realism of activities and methods	Source and method
<p>Results</p> <p>The design and preparation of the project are very satisfactory. The project is appropriate to meet the adaptation needs of Senegal's populations to climate change. The intervention approach of the project is systemic, participatory, integrated and complementary for the different components: Knowledge is updated and used to develop and refine CCA practices and strategies and steering tools (component 1); capacity and dissemination of these CCA practices and strategies at the level of small agro-silvo-pastoral producers through the establishment and animation of a growing network of School Fields (Component 2); and CAA strategies are integrated into the policies, programs and development framework of the agricultural and silvo-pastoral sectors at the national level and in the vulnerable areas of the project (component 3).</p> <p>The methods and means of intervention used are generally adapted to the beneficiaries' capacities and potentially sustainable. The FS approach and the FS approach are at the center of the intervention system in intervention sites. The political dialogue is simultaneously conducted at the national and local levels to encourage and support funding and sustainable adoption of CCA practices and strategies in Senegal. Interviews with stakeholders confirmed that these approaches were tailored to the expectations and capacities of the beneficiaries.</p>			<p>Document analysis: logical framework; theory of change; mechanisms / mechanisms for managing and implementing the project</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews: Project Management Unit; implementing and implementing partners; beneficiaries.</p>

<p>The use of the FS and DC approach in the project is an asset because FAO has recognized expertise in these areas. The FS uses the DC approach to facilitate social mobilization and the participation of rural people in the economic, political and social life of their communities. The process strengthens transparency, local governance and the social fabric. FAO has developed a methodological alliance between FS and DC based on 9 recommendations to guide the development of both approaches and create synergies.</p> <p>The DCs strengthen the organizational capacities, the analysis and synthesis, listening and expression capacities of their members, as well as the capacity for collective action and networking with other clubs, communities and development actors. The approach enhances members' self-confidence and helps increase the socio-economic and political empowerment of women and men. DCs promote social changes in the daily lives of individuals, households and communities, including their agricultural practices, eating habits, nutrition, health, education, housing, etc. They promote the development of gender relations by helping women and men become aware of and respond to gender inequalities, and encourage women's leadership.</p>			
1.3	Are the results framework and theory of change realistic?	Quality and realism of indicators and targets	Source and method
<p>Results</p> <p>The theory of change is generally realistic and coherent and based on activities, products and achievable effects. With the risks, positive change required meeting several conditions, namely: a political and socio-economic environment favorable to the implementation of the proposed adaptation strategies; effective mobilization of partnerships; a successful implementation of the project; national ownership. The results framework is coherent but has some shortcomings in its realism. High priority is given to quantitative indicators, which could negatively affect the quality of the school fields set up, the quality of learning, and the level of adoption of proposed technologies and strategies. Some indicator targets, in particular for Product 2.1.3, are too ambitious: (i) at least 1,250 FSs are set up or strengthened, including 750 plant production FFSs and 500 APFSs; (ii) 15,000 farmers and 10,000 agro-pastoralists are trained. For example, the project ultimately aims at setting up at least 1250 school fields (i.e. 750 FFSs and 500 APFSs) thanks to 500 facilitators. Other indicators for components 2 and 3 need to be reformulated either by revising the target downward or by extending the period of time to obtain the effect or impact. It's about two indicators of Output 2.2.3 i.e. (i) 50% of the beneficiaries adopted the new varieties; (ii) 70% of beneficiaries diversify their diet and meet their nutritional needs. This is also the case for an indicator of Effect 3.2: At the end of the third year of the project, a fund (or window) mobilizing twice the initial GEF contribution is operational.</p> <p>Indicators of socio-economic, psychological and behavioral changes are lacking in the results framework, while the project aims to build the capacity of individuals, organizations within their environment. The project may miss the opportunity to capture and account for the socio-economic, cultural, cognitive, behavioral effects on members and communities generated by DC facilitation. Four current indicators of Output 2.1.4 of the Results Framework should be replaced, namely: (iii) the 8 training sessions foreseen in the action plan (launching workshops, decentralized training and technical training) were conducted; (iv) About half of the training participants are women; (v) 11 monitoring missions carried out; (vi) The planned interactive programs dealing with Dimitra Clubs activities and FS achievements</p>			<p>Literature Review: Project Document, The Logical Framework, Theory of Change, Activity Reports Interviews: Project Management Unit, Key Partners, Producers,</p>

have been realized and disseminated. To replace these previous indicators, new targets should be developed that better reflect the following end-of-project objectives that are identified in Output 2.1.4 of the current Results Framework: observable; Behavioral changes in climate resilience of target populations are observable; Targeted populations have better access to information and participation around CCA themes.			
1.4	To what extent have development effects in general been taken into account in the design of the project?	Targeted development effects and level of gender integration	Source and method
Results <p>The project aims at 5 effects including a preparatory effect for the support and the accompaniment of the beneficiaries (Effect 1.1), two effects directly centered on the participatory experimentation of the innovations, the reinforcement of the capacities of stakeholders' ownership and empowerment and their development (Effect 2.1 and Effect 2.2) and two effects focused on improving the enabling environment of CCA projects and production conditions (Effect 3.1 and Effect 3.2.).</p> <p>The effects of the project are formulated as follows: Effect 1.1 "Knowledge and capacities for collecting, analyzing and disseminating agro-climatic data to improve local CC adaptation practices are strengthened and systematized and CCA innovations / practices that could be scaled up are identified in the selected eco-geographic areas"; Effect 2.1. "Agro-climatic information, innovations and CC adaptation practices are used/ adopted by agro-sylvo-pastoral producers"; Effect 2.2 "Household incomes and agricultural and pastoral productivity of FS participants have increased through the use of CCA practices, agro-meteorological information and improvements in value chains of agricultural and livestock products "; Effect 3.1 "The CCA dimension is embedded in policies, strategies and national programs shifting from a reactive response to a proactive one "; Effect 3.2 "A National CC Resilience Fund is established within an existing funding mechanism to support CC adaptation activities at the local level".</p>			Document Review: Project Document, Logical Framework, Theory of Change, Activity Reports Interviews: Project Management Unit, key partners in implementation and implementation, producers
1.5	To what extent is the project in line with FAO's capacity building strategy?	Level of coherence with the FAO Capacity Building Strategy	Source and method
Results <p>The project focuses on Capacity Building (CB) by addressing the three dimensions³⁰ recommended in the FAO Capacity Building Strategy.³¹ It builds on the basic principles and guidelines of the farmer field approach and the Dimitra Club approach developed by FAO.</p>			Analysis of project reports and stakeholder views on FAO's RC strategy

³⁰ Enabling environment, organizations, individuals

³¹ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/capacity_building/Summary_Strategy_PR_F.doc

1.6	In what ways does the project contribute to the strategic objective of the Country Programming Framework and the strategic objective of the FAO?	Level of coherence with the FAO Country Programming Framework	Source and method
Results The project is aligned with FAO SO 2 "Making Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries More Productive and Sustainable" and SO 3 "Reduce Rural Poverty" of FAO, and the effect 6 " food insecurity of vulnerable households is mitigated "from the Country Programming Framework (CPF 2013-2017).			Analysis of the strategic objectives of the FAO and the CPF
1.7	Does the project have a mechanism for adapting to changes that may occur during implementation?	State of analysis and risk management	Source and method
Results The project from its conception identified the risks that could affect project implementation and proposed measures to prevent and mitigate them. During implementation, the risks were well monitored by the PCU. A meeting of co-financing partners was organized to inform on the progress of the project and to re-engage the initial and potential partners around the project objectives. Steering committees were held regularly and allow decisions to be made to prevent and mitigate actual or potential risks. The same is true of monitoring from the GEF FAO coordination unit based in Rome. At the operational level, with the exception of an early end of the project, there is very little risk that the technologies and innovations proposed in the well-managed plots and with convincing results in terms of yield and capacity of CC resilience re not adopted. Their adoption will positively impact the food security and nutrition of the agro-sylvo-pastoral communities.			
Objective 2: Evaluate the progress towards the achievement of results			
Evaluation Question 2: To what extent is the implementation of the project progressing towards the achievement of results?			
2.1	What are the accomplished progress towards the achievement of the project's results?		Source and method
Results Level of output achievement of Effect 1.1.			Review of the IPR, activity reports and technical reports

<p>Output 1.1.1 "ANACIM and CSE analyzed the threats, opportunities and constraints due to climate change and proposed an integrated CCA strategy by specific project area" was achieved very satisfactorily. The project generated well-documented knowledge of the climate situation³², vulnerabilities³³ and adaptation strategies in the project area and pastoral units in the sylvo-pastoral zone³⁴. This knowledge was used for the animation of local GTPs and FSs. The generated products (reports and knowledge) are generally very operational and of good quality and can be justified by the choice of the competent providers and the good collaboration between some of them. This is the case, for example, of the good collaboration between ANACIM and the CSE, which has made it possible to promote the multidisciplinary approach (climatology, ecology, sociology, agronomy) and local knowledge to generate knowledge.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2. "The information management systems and tools used by the national GTP are strengthened to integrate climate change aspects and local GTPs are created and participate in the agro-climatic advisory mechanism" has been satisfactorily achieved. The mid-term target was as follows: "the information provided by the national GTP is tailored to the needs of local FSs and GTPs". The project has previously performed the assessment³⁵ of existing local GTPs to determine the conditions for installing new GTPs. This diagnosis led to the design and establishment of a communication system between the national GTP and school field facilitators to disseminate weather information to rural populations. GTPs were installed in the 8 departments / districts of the project area. These GTPs operate and contribute to the dissemination and adaptation of agro-climatic information. Agro-climatic councils are regularly given to producers through intermediaries composed of officials and agents of the State Technical Services (Directorate of Rural Development, Livestock Directorate, ANCAR, etc.), FS facilitators, DC , NGOs and partner projects, and relay producers. Producers receive information on the profile of the rainy season, the likely start of the rainy season. They also receive alerts in the form of SMS or voicemail messages on climatic episodes of interest such as the appearance of dry breaks and heavy rainfall at the beginning and during the cropping season, etc. According to a master trainer of FS facilitators we met, members of the national network of facilitators in IPPM create WhatsApp groups to share climate information distributed by ANACIM on seasonal forecasting and climate warnings. According to him, this climate information is very useful for the facilitators and producers at the moment.</p> <p>According to PCU staff, around 300 FS facilitators and other key actors receive SMS and voice messages, and nearly 4600 farmers receive weather information from rural radio and FSs. The sylvo-pastoral zone also benefits from a Ferlo Pastoral Alert and Information System (SPAIF) set up by the NGO veterinarians without borders as part of the support for pastoralism. The SPAIF issued SMS alerts to 518 actors (7992 broadcast messages).</p> <p>According to the producers, this information is useful for planning their activities. With some warning messages they can predict or cancel a farm operation the next day. The voice message has advantages but with the risk that the recipient misses the call.</p>	<p>Interviews with implementers, beneficiaries and other project stakeholders</p>
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³² Study to update knowledge on climate in the forest-pastoral zone, Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal, ANACIM, 2017..

³³ Assessment study on threats, limits and opportunities linked to climate change and local knowledge on adaptation in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone, Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal, ANACIM, CSE, FAO, GEF. Oct. 2017.

³⁴ CSE, 2017. Characterization of Pastoral Units in Senegal : synthesis elements on fodder areas in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone.

³⁵ Assessment study on local and national GTPs' functioning and on the feasibility to set up GTPs at the local level in Senegal. ANACIM, Dic. 2017.

Despite a satisfactory level of implementation of 1.1.2., it is important for the project to continue the work of consolidation and sustainability of the device and the mechanisms of transmission of climate information (CI) in order to obtain in the very short term, an operational agro-climatic advisory system, and at the end of the project, a real decision-making tool used by the actors to plan and manage the entire agricultural production system for which they are responsible. For this, it has been necessary to strengthen the capacities of the facilitators of climate information, to ensure that received messages are well translated and delivered in the form of simple advice and easily understandable by the producers, to value the experimentations of the FS and to facilitate a wide diffusion of information and agro-climatic advice to the final beneficiaries. The use of pictograms on boards posted in the most frequented places of the villages and sites of intervention is an option envisaged by the project.

Level of output achievement of Effect 2.1.

Output 2.1.1 aimed at developing and disseminating specific curricula for CC focused on CCA, ecosystem resilience and integration between agricultural production systems, sylvo-pastoral and nutrition are developed and disseminated. The mid-term objectives have been achieved satisfactorily. Curricula for FS training, focusing on CCA, ecosystem resilience and integration between agricultural production systems, sylvo-pastoral and nutrition have been developed and disseminated. According to a master trainer we met during the review "products generated by ANACIM are reliable and take into account local knowledge." However, the translation of the local language training curricula and its dissemination to the relay facilitators has not yet been done. The project plans to do this fairly quickly as lead producers will be increasingly mobilized and trained by the project to become bridge facilitators. The project produced two documents: "Design of new training curricula integrating climate change adaptation aspects" and "compendium of good practices for adaptation to climate change". These documents serve as training material for the FS facilitation in the three project areas. The collection of good practices includes forty-five (45) fact sheets grouped into three (3) themes: Natural Resources Management and Restoration of Biodiversity; Improvement of animal productions; Improvement of agricultural production systems.

Output 2.1.2. *"Facilitators are trained in CCA practices and strategies, gender and nutrition issues"* was done in a moderately satisfactory manner. The project supported the training of 3 master trainers. Through the National Network of IPPM Facilitators (NNFS-IPPM) the project facilitated the training of facilitators and trained new facilitators. According to the NWA, training was generally good and all members of the national network of IPPM facilitators working in the project area were recycled. During the ToF, the issue of climate information has been the subject of intense exchanges between master trainers and facilitators. The training sessions were conducted in small groups and lasted 5 days each. The project has also trained new trainers through 5 Training of Facilitators (ToF) on Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for 6 sessions each, and 3 ToF in Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) for 7 sessions each. Each ToF in APFS has an average of 20 people. We can estimate the number of trained APFS facilitators at 64.

With regard to the FFS, the project trained or reused a total of 392 facilitators mobilized for the FFS: 15 master trainers including 2 women "recycled" (updated on new issues); 103 FFS facilitators, including 15 women, trained; 20

FFS facilitators including 1 woman recycled; 131 FFS relay producers trained; 93 relay producers trained in co-organization with ANCAR - South Groundnut Basin area (SGB). The mobilization of FFS facilitators led to the creation of 322 FFS.

The low representation of women is linked to the project's enabling environment and low female candidates for these courses. To improve women's participation, the project plans to review the women's mobilization strategy, to review the targeting methods and the recruitment methods for women in these training courses and to set up relay trainings.

Output 2.1.3 "*Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are set up or strengthened to integrate CCA practices into production systems and producers are trained*" was achieved in a moderately satisfactory manner. The project installed 387 FSs including 322 FFS and 65 APFSs (7 APFSs specific to women). A total of 5380 producers were formed, i.e. 3755 in the FFS and 1625 in the APFSs (including 845 women). Although the mid-term targets are almost reached or exceeded (110% for the number of FS created, 86% for the number of producers trained), questions exist about the quality and functioning of these FS. Several FFSs and APFSs encountered difficulties and constraints such as the assignment of facilitators outside the project sites, the installation of FSs on inappropriate parcels, the late availability of inputs in the FSs, animal damage to crops, a harsher drought, which negatively affected the functioning of FSs and in some cases called into question the process of experimentation and participatory learning and the expected productivity. The project has had to deal with a relocation rate of facilitators trained following their assignment outside the project area (assignment of State agents, engagement of community development agents by other projects or NGOs), which affected the planning of creation and animation of some FSs. In the sylvo-pastoral zone, for example, project impact³⁶ monitoring revealed that out of 25 facilitators trained in the first session, more than a dozen joined other structures and / or were assigned to other areas. To mitigate this situation, the project started the training of relay facilitators recruited from leading producers and other resource persons at the village level.

These benefits include: (i) better knowledge of their intervention site and the population, uses and customs and traditional production systems; (ii) they are closer to the population and producers; (iii) they are more stable geographically and administratively. However, strengthening their abilities in animation techniques could be much more difficult. It is important to ensure their training by adapting it to their basic abilities while adjusting the duration of the training. Beyond these solutions, the information collected in the field by the MTR team indicates that the project should focus more on the quality of FSs created in relation to quantity. It is better to have a limited number of FSs that work well rather than a lot of FSs that work poorly. In the sylvo-pastoral zone, for example, the monitoring of project impact³⁷ in June 2018 revealed that out of 19 APFSs that were installed in the 15 PUs assisted by FAO, only 21% of them work. This low rate is due to the pastoral crisis of 2017-2018 caused by the generalized fodder deficit and which led to an early and massive transhumance of pastoral populations outside the Ferlo area. Several other factors hinder the functioning of the FS created, for example: the choice of FS members or sites; mobility of facilitators (assignments); population mobility when rainfall occurs very late or when drought continues in the sylvo-pastoral zone; delay in the introduction of inputs; etc. These constraints also underline the need to provide specific

³⁶ ASVF, 2018. Impact monitoring final report / Climate Resilience Project in the sylvo-pastoral zone.

³⁷ ASVF, 2018. Impact monitoring final report / Climate Resilience Project in the sylvo-pastoral zone.

mechanisms / provisions in the project to remove constraints, prevent / mitigate negative risks / impacts and provide targeted support to producers when necessary.

Despite the creation of the planned FS number, the networking of the FS and the Dimitra Clubs (DC) has been a very great weakness and therefore represents the big challenge for further implementation to ensure that the FS installation precedes the mobilization of DCs in the villages. The 2 minimum starting criteria required for the creation of a FFSs are not systematically respected. For example, community mobilization by DCs is only rarely the gateway to the FFS approach. As a result, there are only 21 villages in which DCs and FFSs collaborate in a close and synergistic way. Similarly, the selection of FFSs members does not systematically respect the criterion of membership of at least two members to a DC because in most cases the FFS is created without waiting for the creation and social mobilization of DCs. It is important for the project to develop a strategy to better integrate the recommendations of the FS and DC methodological alliance in order to increase the success and operational capacities of the already in place FFSs.

Considering the constraints observed, it appears that to achieve the objectives: (i) the installation of FFSs must respect the 9 points of the methodological alliance between FFSs and DCs; (ii) Created FFSs must work better and be "true success stories" for participating producers, and an "attractive showcase" for other interested people. With this in mind, the PCU should internally reflect on finding the best balance between the quality and quantity of FFS and significantly lower the targeted target at the end of the project for the indicators "number of FC created" and "number". trained producers ". Priority should also be given to the creation of viable FFSs in accordance with 9 methodological points, and the establishment of an enabling environment for the adoption of technologies proposed in the FFSs.

Output 2.1.4. *"The Dimitra Listening Clubs (DLC) are set up and empowered to allow networking of the School Fields"* has been satisfactorily completed. The capacities of 34 Dimitra Club (DC) facilitators, 60 DC leaders and 12 community radio managers were strengthened. A total of 240 DCs were installed in Tambacounda (Eastern Senegal) and Niore (Groundnut Basin), exceeding the targeted target of 200 DCs at mid-term. The DCs were set up by two competent technical operators in the manner namely the NGO SYMBIOSE and the National Federation of Cotton Producers (NFCP). These two actors have an excellent social and territorial anchorage which constitutes their asset. The sociological and territorial organization is generally respected in the creation of DCs. Women and young people are well involved in the decision-making process and in the development actions of the village. For example, out of 62 DLCs created by FNPC, 30 are female, 24 are male, and 8 are mixed. Created DCs usually have 30 members. However, despite the expected number of DCs and the positive effects of the DC approach on communities, synergies with the FFS remain weak. The project must ensure the concerted planning of activities between the partners responsible for the establishment of the FFS and DC and support the networking of DCs and FFSs as already explained above (see Output 2.1.3).

Output 2.1.5 *"Good practices and lessons learned for better adaptation to climate risks are capitalized and disseminated at the local level"* was achieved in a moderately satisfactory manner. A large number of good practices

were identified in the different sites, and 5 good practices were selected and capitalized in each area for dissemination. In the sylvo-pastoral zone, for example, 13 local good practices have been identified, and 5 of them have been selected for capitalization / dissemination, namely: the adoption of short cycle seed varieties combined with the use of agro-forestry information on climate; the practice of market gardening combined with the installation of windbreaks and the practice of composting; natural phytosanitary treatment in market gardening; the technique of producing forage from *Pennisetum purpureum* (neema in the local language) or cowpea fodder; Sheep and cattle fattening technique. Some zones organized exchange visits to promote good practices while involving community radios for wider dissemination. A project partner stressed that that the Minister of Livestock had positively appreciated the production of neema in the training of trainers FS to the point of recommending its dissemination in the silvopastoral zone as a good strategy for adaptation to CC and building resilience. However, the PMR has not found or obtained evidence of capitalizing lessons learned from FSs. It is important for the project to identify the factors that may encourage or block the adoption of these GAPs in each zone.

Level of output achievement of Effect 2.2

Output 2.2.1 *"Agro-sylvo-pastoralist organizations are strengthened through the adoption of new technologies and innovations for CCA and improvement of production and valorization of value chains"* has been achieved satisfactorily in relation to the mid-term target. ANCAR conducted the diagnosis of producer organizations in 15 communes in the 3 project areas to gain a better understanding of POs for the promotion and scaling up of income-generating activities. 65 producer organizations were identified and trained by ANCAR and 48 POs were supported in the development of their development plans. This plan integrates priorities, development opportunities around priority sectors, diversification, improving the quality of agro-sylvo-pastoral products and income-generating activities (IGAs).

Output 2.2.2 *"At least one producer per FS multiplies and markets seeds adapted to CC and of high nutritional value"* was achieved in a moderately satisfactory manner. The capacity of 15 organizations has been strengthened for seed production. In the South Groundnut Basin (SGB) area, 9 POs in the Kafrine and Kaolack regions produced maize seeds (Early Thai and Swan varieties), millet (Souna 3 variety, Thialack 2) and sorghum (Payerne variety) on a total surface of 29 ha. In the Eastern Senegal and Upper Casamance (SOHC) area, seed production was carried out on 03 ha of Nerica 4 and 03 ha of Early Thai maize. Awareness-raising on seed legislation was also made in the SOHC area for 90 producers from the three communes. The information obtained from the actors is optimistic about the continuation of the process until the marketing of seeds. In the other agro-ecological zones (Valley of the River, Sylvo-pastoral zone, North Groundnut Basin), the delay in starting the development of the reference situations of the POs did not make it possible to carry out the program of support to the production of seeds adapted to climate change.

Output 2.2.3 *"New adapted varieties of fruit and vegetable cereals and forage species are introduced in the intervention areas to improve the food and nutritional security of the populations"* was carried out in a moderately unsatisfactory manner. For the time being, given the delay in implementation of the activities, the targeted farmers have not yet adopted new varieties with high nutritional value. A guidance document for the integration of nutrition in school fields has been developed. The culture of "neema" has been introduced in 17 localities. The MTR has been able to observe the experimentation of several varieties of millet and peanut adapted to CC and market gardening in

the FS. For the moment, there is no evidence of their adoption since the FFSs visited are for the most part in the first year of production. The realization of the product is estimated at 40%. To encourage adoption of these varieties, the project should facilitate seed availability and access as of the next agricultural season. This requires better planning / coordination with the Regional Directorates for Rural Development (DRDR) and the Departmental Rural Development Services (SDDR). At the same time, it will be necessary to continue supporting POs on seed production.

Output 2.2.4 " *Land Use and Occupation Plans (POAS) and rangeland and livestock management plans are strengthened with the participation of farmers', breeders' and producers' associations and local authorities*" was carried out in a moderately unsatisfactory way. The characterization of pastoral units was done in the sylvo-pastoral zone. The project trained the animators of Pasa-lou-ma-kaf, the NGO AVSF and the PRAPS who support the management of pastoral units.³⁸ However, the PMR did not find any conclusive evidence regarding the strengthening of the Land Use and Occupation Plans (POAS) and the management plans of the pasture areas and livestock routes. However, the APFS learning programs include modules on the collaborative management of pastoral resources as developed in pastoral units. According to the UCP, the learning of these training modules should eventually improve the management plans of pastoral units.

Level of output achievement of Effect 3.1.

Output 3.1.1 is aimed at developing awareness building modules for policy makers and building institutional capacity for CCA integration based on the FS approach in policies, programs and projects. The mid-term objectives have been achieved satisfactorily. The project initiated the capitalization of the functioning of SITAR (Agricultural and Rural Technologies Information System) whose study was validated during the implementation of the PSAOP. As a result, the project wanted to review the agricultural council and integrate CCA under the FNDASP protocol. This was done in partnership with IFAD that accompanies this process for its projects. The CCA working group initiated by the project participated in the entire process of integrating climate change adaptation into the national guide to local planning and budgeting under the leadership of the Ministry of Local Governance. The project worked closely with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to train local authorities (governor, director of regional development agencies and local authorities) to integrate CCA into local development plans. Collaboration has been established with GIZ as part of the Scientific Support Project for National Planning Processes (PAS-PNA) to co-finance training sessions for large national institutions (USD 6 531): the National Assembly (Commission Development and regional planning), the High Council of Territorial Communities. Capacity-building programs for members of the Network of Parliamentarians for the Protection of the Environment in Senegal (REPES) and members of the Environmental and Social Council (EESC) were planned. The project supported the NAP (National Adaptation Plan) process in collaboration with DEEC. Several supporting activities were carried out, such as the process of development and technical validation of the National Guide to Local Planning and Budgeting incorporating four cross-cutting dimensions: change climate change, migration, nutrition and gender; training of decision-makers in the administration and technical services (governors, directors of regional development agencies, regional environmental division

³⁸ CSE, 2017. Characterization of Pastoral Units in Senegal : synthesis elements on fodder areas in the Sylvo-Pastoral Zone.

<p>heads) and senior representatives of Parliament, Economic and Social Economic Council (EESC) and the High Council of Territorial Communities (HCCT). A policy brief "Agro-silvo-pastoral sector & climate change in Senegal" was prepared in October 2017.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 concerns the establishment of a high-level intersectoral group to define and adopt the CCA and Resilience agenda for mainstream in policies, programs and projects. The mid-term objectives have been achieved in a moderately satisfactory manner. The project identified the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) as the most relevant structure among the many committees set up by the Government.</p> <p>The COMNACC was created by the decree n° 2011-1689 on the 3rd of October 2011 to ensure a function of coordination, follow-up and evaluation of the actions implemented to face the climatic disturbance and to stem the problems which resulted from it with regard to the magnitude of climate change and its impacts on the global and national economy. The establishment of the Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECC) in each of the 14 regions of Senegal was supported by the INTAC project and the TACC project. To contribute to the revitalization of COMRECC following a lethargy noted after their installation, the project accompanied them through a capacity building program on (i) the integration of the climate change dimension in planning and budgeting, (ii) the development of a feasible plan of action; (iii) preparing strategies for mobilizing financial resources to have a regional policy dialogue structure on CCA to monitor, evaluate, and submitting projects.</p> <p>The study on the institutional evolution of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) was conducted by the Organization and Methods Office (OMO). The validation workshop was organized on the 29th and 30th of August 2018 and a roadmap was validated in order to finalize the texts on the institutional evolution of COMNACC. The project also supported the participation of the Senegalese delegation at COP23, held in Bonn, Germany, from the 6th till the 17th of November, 2017. A Policy Brief was developed and validated.</p> <p>Level of output achievement of Effect 3.2.</p> <p>Output 3.2.1 aims to open a "National Resilience Fund" at the level of one of the existing Funds. The level of achievement of the mid-term objectives is moderately unsatisfactory as the fund is still not created. The consultant recruited for this purpose met with the stakeholders, analyzed the documentation and capitalized on the successful experiences and good practices in financing agro-silvo-pastoral development. The letter of agreement with the FNDASP for the management of the resilience fund has been technically approved by the LTO. This letter of agreement with the FNDASP focuses on three aspects: the design of a platform to capitalize results on climate change adaptation practices; support the institutionalization of the FS approach, and the management of the "national fund. The process of signing the letter of agreement has been delayed at FAO Headquarters due to the unusual and innovative nature of this new partnership dynamism. Indeed, FAO does not practice transferring funds to an agency usually. Because of this delay, the advocacy mechanism is not yet set up as planned to ensure the doubling of the fund's resources. The information obtained from stakeholders in the field is rather optimistic about the ability of this incentive fund to help mobilize more resources for CCA projects.</p>	
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2.2	What factors contributed to achieved and non-achieved results?	Favorable and unfavorable factors	Source and method
<p>In general, the project has been implemented with a focus on achieving the quantitative objectives (number of FSs, number of DCs, number of people affected by the project, etc.) despite various constraints encountered. These constraints have been poorly managed by the project and are likely to negatively affect the quality and sustainability of the results obtained by the project. This situation suggests that the PCU should reflect on how to adjust its strategy and find a better balance between the quantitative and qualitative objectives pursued in its components 2 and 3.</p> <p>In component 2, stakeholder participation in the development of results has been effective and significant. Product targets have generally been met. On the other hand, the quality of certain processes, products and services generated have been diminished by difficulties and constraints that have negatively affected the functioning of FSs and in some cases called into question the process of experimentation and participatory learning and the expected productivity. Examples include weak FS and DC networking, the assignment of facilitators trained outside the project sites, FS installation on inappropriate plots, late availability of FS inputs, delays the payment of the facilitators' allowances, the absence of a training program among certain facilitators, the damage of animals to crops, the pastoral crisis of 2017-2018 caused by the generalized fodder deficiency led to an early and massive transhumance of pastoral populations outside the Ferlo area, etc. These negative factors may hinder wider adoption and ownership of innovations by beneficiaries. Some products also need to be finalized, including training curricula that need to be translated into local languages and disseminated to relay facilitators who will use them.</p>			Logical framework, theory of change, work plans, activity reports Interviews with implementers, beneficiaries and other project stakeholders
Objective 3: Evaluate project implementation and adaptive management			
Evaluation Question 3: To what extent is the project implementation and management mechanisms (management mechanisms, business planning, financing and co-financing, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder participation, data communication and communication) likely to increase or decrease the efficiency and effectiveness of the project? ³⁹			
3.1 et 3.2	To what extent is the technical assistance provided to the implementation team by FAO adequate with the expected results?	Quality of implementation /supervision	Source and methods
FAO's oversight is considered satisfactory. In particular, the Procurement Service (CSAP) supported the PCU in developing protocols with partners. The Senior Technical Officer, the Budget Officer and GEF Coordination Unit staff provided ongoing support in project monitoring. The implementation of the FS and DC approach has benefited from strong support from FAO headquarters in terms of capacity building of providers. Similarly, the facilitator trainers' network has received support from FAO for the training of master trainers. The international coordinator of the DC			Document review : Interviews: Project Managers at FAO; involved partners;

³⁹ The evaluation will be based on a 6-level scale (see Box 5).

<p>project at FAO provides ongoing support to the project. An FAO team carried out a project supervision mission in October 2017, and met with all partner institutions in Dakar and partners and beneficiaries at the project sites. They overall made recommendations that implementation could be improved.</p> <p>Project supervision is satisfactory. FAO's oversight is ongoing, sufficiently responsive and adaptive and considered satisfactory. Nevertheless, it could be more proactive in alerting the PCU to certain risks related to FAO's procedures and helping it to anticipate to avoid delays. At the national level, the technical steering committee (TSC) follows the project very well and gives the necessary guidance to achieve the objective</p>			
3.3	Has the project activity planning been effective and efficient?	Quality of M&E planning and use	Source and method
<p>The monitoring and evaluation system is moderately satisfactory. For now it is not automated. The information is well collected and analyzed, but the feedback to the PCU is slow, reducing the use of results for early and objective planning of activities. The actual use of the KoBoCollect tool planned for February 2019 at the latest is an appropriate solution.</p>			Project documents and interviews with project managers
3.4	What is the situation and the effectiveness of co-financing?	Effectiveness of co-financing	Source and method
<p>See Co-financing table</p>			Document review and interviews with co-financing partners
3.5	To what extent are monitoring and evaluation tools in place and used appropriately?	Quality, relevance, use and effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation tools	Source and method
<p>The results framework is coherent but has some shortcomings in its realism. High priority is given to quantitative indicators, which could negatively affect the quality of the school fields set up, the quality of learning, and the level of adoption of proposed technologies and strategies. As a result, the targets for some indicators, especially for Output 2.1.3, seem overly ambitious given the constraints on the ground that have already been mentioned above and the need to prioritize the quality of the FSs put in place: (i) at least 1,250 FSs are set up or reinforced, including 750 crop production FFSSs and 500 APFSs; (ii) 15,000 farmers and 10,000 agro-pastoralists are trained. The targets for these two indicators could be reduced by 25%. A new quality indicator could be integrated into the results framework: At least 70% of the mid-term school fields are working well.</p> <p>Other indicators for components 2 and 3 need to be modified by rewording the text, revising the target downward or lengthening the time to obtain the effect or impact.</p>			Project documents, project work plans, GEF monitoring tools, Project Implementation Review (PIR)

<p>For Component 2, these are two indicators of Output 2.2.3 ie (i) 50% of the beneficiaries adopted the new varieties; (ii) 70% of beneficiaries diversify their diet and meet their nutritional needs. They could be reworded as follows: (i) 50% of the beneficiaries have adopted CCA new varieties or good agricultural practices and are actually using them on their farm; (ii) 50% of beneficiaries diversify their diet and meet their nutritional needs at the end of the project. To accompany and favor the adoption of technologies and good practices tested in the EC, the project should accurately identify the factors of adoption in each intervention site and make the best use of them.</p> <p>For Component 3 - the next indicator in Effect 3.2: "At the end of the third year of the project, a fund (or window) mobilizing twice the initial GEF contribution is operational". Due to the delay in the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with the FNDAPS, this indicator could be reworded as follows: "At the end of the fourth year of the project, a fund (or window) mobilizing twice the initial GEF contribution is operational ".</p> <p>Indicators of socio-economic, psychological and behavioral changes are lacking in the results framework, while the project aims to build the capacity of individuals, organizations and the enabling environment. The project may miss the opportunity to capture and account for the socio-economic, cultural, cognitive, behavioral effects on members and communities generated by DC animation. It is necessary to introduce two indicators, one of which targets "the level of improvement of social cohesion within the beneficiary communities of the project" and the other "the contribution of the project to the empowerment of women and youth in the DCs and CE ".</p>				
3.6	To what extent are stakeholders involved in the management of the project?	Level of involvement of partners in management	Source and method	
<p>Two TCC project meetings were held in October 2016 and December 2017 to assess progress and make relevant recommendations such as: (i) strengthening accountability and decentralization for activity implementation in the project areas; (ii) take into account local specificities in information and awareness; (iii) ensure the capitalization of scientific and endogenous knowledge; (iv) set up as soon as possible a project-specific monitoring mechanism to capitalize and share the project results on CCA strategies; (v) further involve research and universities in the appropriation, animation and management of school fields; (vi) develop a communication strategy to collect, among other things, the beneficiaries' testimonies on the positive changes related to the implementation of the project; etc.</p> <p>The project mobilized co-financing partners around a first meeting of co-financing partners organized in March 2018. This meeting reaffirmed the expectations and responsibilities of each partner. It also made it possible to share information on the implementation of other projects in the common areas of intervention, to assess synergies in progress or to be created with co-financing partners, other technical partners and service providers. The project has seized existing co-financing opportunities to mitigate the demobilization and constraints faced by some co-financing partners.</p>				<p>Project Document, Monitoring and Evaluation Tools</p> <p>Interview with the project management team and stakeholders</p>

3.7	To what extent are the data communicated and used?	Level of compliance with the data reporting requirements at the GEF.	Source and method
	The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) of the project in collaboration with the Project Coordination Unit prepared 2 Implementation Reports (PIRs) in 2017 and 2018. The PCU supervised and monitored the project activities, including the agreements with the project partners, implementation and used external consultants and service providers for specific activities (Adaptation of the KoBoCollect tool to the needs of the current project, RMP started in October 2018). The Mid-term Project Review (MTR) has verified the information contained in these reports and makes no reservation as to their likelihood.		Project Document, Monitoring and Evaluation Tools; Interview with the project management team and stakeholders; Annual reports; PIR
Evaluation Question 4: To what extent have concerns about gender, indigenous peoples, vulnerable or marginalized groups, and environmental issues been effectively addressed during the implementation of the project?			
4.1 4.2 4.3	<p>Has gender considerations been taken into account during the implementation and management of the project?</p> <p>To what extent has civil society, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable and marginalized groups participated and had their needs taken into account in the project?</p> <p>Does the project apply environmental and social safeguards?</p>	Existence and implementation of a plan for integrating gender, vulnerable populations and environmental safeguard	Source and method
	<p>The project primarily targets vulnerable groups and has effectively capitalized on projects and past programs and actions at the national and local levels to enhance the participation of stakeholders, particularly women and youth.</p> <p>FSs and DCs play an important role in building the capacity of women and youth. For example, out of 62 DCs set up by FNPC, 30 were women, 24 are men. In addition, during the 2018-2019 wintering campaign, in the Groundnut Basin area, 58 facilitators (including 53 men and 5 women) facilitated 75 FFSs involving 1,891 producers, including 672 men (36%) and 1,219 women (64%). In the Eastern Senegal area, 40 facilitators (including 34 men and 6 women) facilitated 52 FFSs involving 1310 producers, including 669 men (51%) and 641 women (49%). The low proportion of women among the facilitators is related to the low proportion of women among state agents. On the other hand, women represent the majority in the field schools. The dynamic generated by the FS and DC approach has facilitated dialogue between populations and water and forest services. In the same way, dry season field schools based on market gardening, among other things, improved social capital in communities.</p> <p>The outputs and outcomes of the project focused on: adaptation to the effects of climate change and several environmental and social aspects such as Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats, Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, Animal Health, Pest Management and Pesticide Reduction, Community Health, Safety and Working</p>		Project Document, Gender Policy of GEF, Framework Developed by OED for Gender Analysis Mid-term evaluation report Activity Report

<p>Conditions, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Endogenous Knowledge, Management and Sustainable Use of Pastoral Units, etc.</p> <p>Most of the project areas selected by the Project have advanced levels of land degradation. Therefore, one of the project's objective is to contribute to improve pastures, water resources, or farmland that has lost its fertility. Crops that require a lot of water such as "Pennisetum purpureum or neema" are taken into account in climate adoption only at sites with excess flow drilling. Practices of sustainable intensification of production, the use of organic matter and green manures and the introduction of varieties adapted to agro-climo-climatic conditions are proposed by the project in order to safeguard environmental and social environments.</p>		
4.3	<p>Have the risks been identified during implementation?</p> <p>What is the plan and the significant risk management and control measures identified?</p>	<p>Document review: Environmental and Social Management Plans; activity report</p> <p>Interviews: actors of implementation; focal point GEF, actors of the public, private and civil society services; producers; communities</p>
Objective 4: Evaluate sustainability		
Evaluation Question 5: To what extent are the sustainability conditions and risks (financial, socio-economic, environmental, institutional and governance) identified (Project Document, Annual Project Review / RIP) taken into account, updated and managed in the project?		
5.1 5.2 5.3	<p>Are the financial risks to ensure sustainability taken into account and managed?</p> <p>Are socio-economic and environmental risks to ensure sustainability taken into account and managed?</p> <p>To what extent are risks taken into account to ensure the implementation of the institutional framework and governance, and overall sustainability?</p>	<p>Level of establishment of conditions and factors conducive to sustainability</p> <p>Project documentation Interviews with actors</p>
<p>The project proposes techniques / innovations adapted to the needs / demands of agro-sylvo-pastoralists in order to ensure the economic development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral producers targeted. The resilience fund currently being negotiated with the FNDASP will finance PO</p>		

development plans including income-generating activities and enhance the economic viability of households. The involvement of governmental and non-governmental, national and local development actors contributes to sustainability at the end of the project.

Several factors already described and related to the intervention system and the project's enabling environment are likely to negatively affect the quality and sustainability of interventions and negatively affect the project's theory of change.

The project should integrate the intervention sites of the co-financing partners (these partners have their own site supervisors) into its monitoring mechanism in order to capture / account for the effects and impacts.

State allocation of trained facilitators (government agents) outside the project area leads to a loss of human resources for school fields. The project envisages the training of relay facilitators (chosen from among the leading producers) to overcome this constraint. But, this solution also requires a more in-depth training of the latter and a closer follow-up of the FS that they will put in place. In this case, it is also expected that these facilitators work in pairs or that they are supported by a more experienced facilitator during the FS facilitation.

The sites visited faced many constraints that are not under the direct control of the project and that require adaptation strategies. These constraints concern, for example, the absence of water due to a failure of drilling or its mismanagement, the late arrival of rains, the damage of animals and crops, the late planning of operations that does not allow to obtain the ideal plots for the installation of school fields, etc. They are likely to limit the chances of adopting the proposed CCA strategies. In addition, the project did not do a cost-benefit analysis of the adoption of the proposed CCA strategies / technologies.

Annex 3: List of consulted people

	Name	Function	Email	Date	Where
FAO	Ibrahima NIANG	Security briefing			Dakar
FAO	Cheikh Guèye	Assistant to the FAO Representative in Senegal in charge of Programme	cheikh.queye@fao.org	Monday 5 Nov. 2018	Dakar
FAO	Makhfousse Sarr	Project Coordinator GCP/SEN/065/LDF	makhfousse.sarr@fao.org	5+6 Nov. 2018	Dakar
FAO	Mame Ndiobo Diène	Policy and Institutions Expert GCP/SEN/065/LDF	mame.diene@fao.org	5+6 Nov. 2018	Dakar
FAO	Malick Faye	Livestock Breeding Expert GCP/SEN/065/LDF	malick.faye@fao.org		Fieldwork participant
FAO	Cheikh Sadibou Pène	Agronomist Expert GCP/SEN/065/LDF	cheikh.pene@fao.org		Fieldwork participant
FAO	VeyretPicot, Maude		Maude.VeyretPicot@fao.org	23 Nov. 2018	Skype
FAO	Christiane Monsieur,		Christiane.Monsieur@fao.org	23 Nov. 2018	Skype
FAO	Genevieve Braun,	Coordination Unit FAO-GEF	Genevieve.Braun@fao.org	05 Nov. 23 Nov. 2018	Skype
DEEC	Madeleine Diouf Sarr	CC Division Leader	rosemadiouf@gmail.com	5 Nov. 2018	Dakar
FNDASP	Gabriel Ndiaye	Programme Coordinator	Contractor17@gmail.com	5 nov. 18	Dakar

FNDASP	Jean Charles FAYE	Executive Director	jeancharles.faye@fndasp.sn	6 nov 2018	Dakar
FNDASP	Simon NDENE	Technical Responsible	simon.ndene@fndasp.sn	6 nov 2018	Dakar
FNDASP	Ngolo DIARRA	Programme Coordinator	ngolo.diarra@fndasp.sn	6 nov 2018	Dakar
NNFS-IPPM	<u>Barka DIENG</u>	<u>President</u>		6 nov 2018	Dakar
NNFS-IPPM	<u>Abdou DIOP</u>	<u>Master Trainer</u>		6 nov 2018	Dakar
NNFS-IPPM	<u>Anta Sene</u>	<u>Master Trainer / External Relations Secretary</u>		6 nov 2018	Dakar
ANACIM	<i>Mr. Konté OUMAR,</i>	Department head climatology and climate services	oma.konte@anacim.sn tel. 77 731 87 73	6 nov 2018	Dakar
CSE	Amadou SALL		amadou.sall@cse.sn	6 nov 2018	Dakar
CSE	Dr Abdoulaye FAYE		abdou.faye@cse.sn	6 nov 2018	Dakar
P2RS	Younoussa MBALLO	National Coordinator	mballoyou@yahoo.fr	6 nov 2018	Dakar
ANCAR	<i>Mme Mariama DRAME,</i>	<i>General Director</i>		6 nov 2018	
ANCAR	<i>Mme Lala DIASSE SALL,</i>	<i>nouvellement affectée à la DG ANCAR, ex Directrice de Zone Louga</i>			
ANCAR	<i>Mr. Amadou Moustapha Mbaye.</i>	<i>Partnership Officer ANCAR</i>			

PASA-LouMaKaf	Bocar SOW	Pastoralism Expert	bocarsowpasa@gmail.com	8 et 9 Nov 2018	Linguere
PASA-LouMaKaf	Doctor Ibrahima THIAM	Director		9 Nov 2018	Linguere
PASA-LouMaKaf	Mr. KA				Linguere
AVSF	Atoumane KANE	project operator in charge of monitoring impacts		8 et 9 Nov 2018	Linguere
IED AFRIQUE	Mamadou Fall, Mamadou Ndong Touré, point focal projet (776 51 81 78)	Programme Coordinator			Dakar
Evaluation Dialogue - Linguère	Pierre BADIATE Lt Grégoire DIATTA Mamouddou Moustapha CISSE: Demba BA: : Atoumane KANE, Capitaine SALL Docteur Ibrahima THIAM Mignase SARR; Pascal D	--- IREF -- Livestock Department/ Project Focal Point President Entente / FFS Facilitators AVSF IREF-Chef Secteur de Ranerou PASA-LouMaKaf Project Coordinator Action against Desertification/ Great Green Wall IREF FPAJ; Réseau Bilatai Marombé		9 Nov 2018	Linguere

	BADJI: Samba KA Monsieur KA Aboulaye DIA, sa structure est bénéficiaire à travers le PRAPS et PASA Mamadou Moustapha THIAM :	(RBM) / PASA LouMaKaf OP CVCS (Conseil des volontaires communautaires pour le Sahel) Chef d'attente PRAPS			
Supervisors/ Focal Points/ Facilitators / Relays	Sadibou				
ANCAR	Sadji ANCAR / Point Focal	Focal Point			
	Birame Mbodj ANCAR	CAR/ Facilitator Djilor Keur Niayout / GIE Takku Liggey	77 5606577		
FNPC	Abdourahmane THIAM	Executive Director		13/11/2018	Tambacounda
FNPC	Amdiatou DIALLO	Dimitra Club Supervisor		13/11/2018	Tambacounda
FNPC	Grame CAMARA	Facilitator FHPC		13/11/2018	Tambacounda
FNPC	Illa DIALLO	Facilitator		13/11/2018	Tambacounda
FNPC	Mariama CAMARA	Compatable		13/11/2018	Tambacounda
Préfet de Nioro du RIP	Pape Malick NDAW	Prefect		12/Nov/2018	Nioro
Préfet de Linguère					
Symbiose	Mamadou NIASSE	FFS Facilitator Tenou /Tene Peulh		12 Nov 18	
Symbiose	Babacar BADIANE	FS Focal Point		12 Nov 18	

Symbiose	Kode NIANG (ancien PCR)	Tene Peuhl 1		12 Nov 18	
Symbiose	Malick BA	Directeur Executif	bamalic69@gmail.com	12 Nov 18	Nioro
Dialogue évaluatif Nioro	1. Babacar BADIANE 2. Keba Nianga 3. Kode NDIAYE 4. Baba FALL 5. Mamadou SY 6. Woppa DIALLO 7. Malick BA 8. Seydou AIDARA 9. Mamadou NIASSE 10. Rokhy SOW 11. Seydi Ababacar BEYE	1. Symbiose focal point 2. FFS Facilitator Symbiose 3. FFS Facilitator 4. FFS Facilitator 5. DirectorCentre Promotion agricole de Niora CPA 6. President Interpenc 7. Symbiose Director 8. Technicien horticole 9. Technicien agricole 10. Assistante de projet/Symbiose 11. Chef Secteur Forestier Nioro		Lundi 12 Nov 18	
DPV/SDDR	Baba FALL	DPV/SDDR			(en blanc avec un épi offert à Aimé)
ANCAR / Kahone	Abdoulaye SY	Zone Director	layesythies@yahoo.fr		Kahone
ANCAR / Kahone	Abbou Karim				Kahone
ANCAR / Kahone	Aziz MBODJ				Kahone
Djilor /Keur Niayout	Sadji ANCAR / Point Focal Birame Mbodj ANCAR 77				

	56065 77				
ANCAR, Zone SOHC	Lucien NDECKY	Zone Director	ancartamba@orange.sn	13/11/2018	Tambacouda
ANCAR, Zone SOHC	Doudou SONKO	/ CAR / Focal Point FAO & Focal Point NNFS- IPPM in Missirah	sonkodoudou@yahoo.fr	13/11/2018	Tambacouda
ANCAR, Zone SOHC	Awa Koita NGINGUE	M&E Officer	awakoita1@yahoo.fr	13/11/2018	Tambacouda
Rural Department Tambacounda (DR)	Baboy Sada LY	Regional director	Sada704@yahoo.com		Tambacouda
Evaluation Dialogue Tambacounda	Monsieur Aliou BADJI, SDDR, Jean Sylvain NZALE; INP (institut national de pedologie ...) Insa DIALLO, INP ANCAR Mr. DRAME (CAR ANCAR)	SDDR, INP (institut national de pédologie) INP Staff at ANCAR (Ndecky, Sonko et Gningue) Mr. DRAME (CAR ANCAR)		13/11/2018	
Communities (more than 100 participants in 13 communities)					

Louga	FFS : Niébé fodder	<p>Une dizaine de femmes participantes et 4 animateurs dont Diallo</p> <p>Adama Hadrane Diallo, Vélingera Ferlo, Tél. 77 281 19 05. admahayo@gmail.com</p> <p>Mohamadou Mocta Diallo, Labgar, Tél.</p>	
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Louga / Lagbar ?	APFS Associate	7 participants dont 4 femmes + animateur TRAORE	
Louga /Village Baldienne			
Centre/ Djilor /Keur Niayout		CEP etablie en juin 2018- Champ de ½ ha : culture hivernale 2018 : mil 10 personnes (hommes) participantes dont 50% jeunes	
Keur Waly Ndiaye		CEP de 26 membres installée en juillet 2018	
Keur Bakary		CEP de 25 membres dont 4 hommes Culture pluviale testée (Arachide fleur 11)	
Village de Kayemor – Tene Peuhl		CEP Tenou /Tene Peulh (25 membres dont 16 femmes et 7 hommes) / CEP 1ere Generation en place depuis Mai 2018 ; culture hivernale mil. Contre-saison prévue, le CE est cloturé avec une clé C'est un CE plus mixte de par la designation de ces membres issus des ASC et de 2 groupements	
Tene Peuhl 1		FFS Tene Peulh 1(25 membres dont 22 femmes et 3 hommes) mais en réalité 115 femmes sont membres / CEP 2ere Génération en place depuis Dec. 2017 ; Contre-saison : Gombo et culture hivernale arachide (fleur 11).	
Amdalaye		FFS Takku Ligey (29 women members) / 1st generation working since Juin 2018 ; corn winter crop. Contre-season forseen.	
Tambacounda / Sare Boubou /Facilitator +3 FNPC staffs	CEP : Mil sur le champ communautaire CD : Club de femmes		

(Amdiatou and 2 others	se reunit les vendredis		
Tambacounda / Sare Goubou Fili as facilitator	FFS : peanuts And 3 DC : youth, women and men		
Tambacounda / Velingara Sabanké	FFS : Sorgho (180-30)	(+/-) personnes présentes	
Tambacounda / Kouthia Farindella	5 DCs of 30 members each		

