



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2020 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020



### 1. Basic Project Data

#### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	West Africa
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Senegal
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mainstreaming ecosystem-based approaches to climate-resilient rural livelihoods in vulnerable rural areas through the Farmer Field School methodology
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/SEN/065/LDF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5503
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Équipement Rural (MAER) in collaboration with the Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD) and the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	60 months
<b>Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)</b>	<a href="https://goo.gl/maps/rYYPWxHYPJHnK1o16">https://goo.gl/maps/rYYPWxHYPJHnK1o16</a> <i>voir google earth pour sites d'intervention</i>

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	05/10/2015
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	13/11/2015
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	13/11/2020
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	13/11/2021
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

**Funding**

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	USD 6,228,995
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	USD 24,607,385
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2020 (USD m):</b>	USD 5,047,070
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2020<sup>5</sup></b>	USD 12,376,922

**Review and Evaluation**

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:</b>	14 December 2017
<b>Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):</b>	n.a
<b>Mid-term review/evaluation actual:</b>	November 2018-February 2019
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).</b>	<del>Yes</del> or <b>No</b>
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).</b>	<del>Yes</del> or <b>No</b>
<b>Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:</b>	n.a
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Yes</b> or <del>No</del>

**Ratings**

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	<b>S</b>	
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	<b>S</b>	
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	<b>L</b>	

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

<sup>6</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

**Status**

<b>Implementation Status</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR
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**Project Contacts**

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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<b>Budget Holder</b>	Gouantoueu Robert GUEI, FAOR-SN	Gouantoueu.Guei@fao.org
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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b>						
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Increased understanding and capacities to systematically gather and disseminate agro-climatic data to identify and improve best CCA practices and innovations in targeted agro-ecological zones	An information management and exchange system of agro-climatic data is developed and operating at both local and national levels (LDCF AMAT Indicator 2.1.2.1)	Currently only 3 local Groupe de travail pluridisciplinaire (GTP) exists and are covered/supported by ANACIM for the dissemination of climate data and the National GTP does not cover CCA	17 new local GTP are established and the National GTP is revitalized and adapted to those at local level	17 local GTP and the national GTP are fully operational	11 local GTPs including three new ones have been installed in the 11 departments in the 3 eco-geographical zones. GTPs are installed in departments rather than communes as previously indicated in the project document. The 11 departments have already installed their GTP under the technical coordination and supervision of the National Agency for	S

<sup>7</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>8</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>9</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

					<p>Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM in French). The GTPs are composed of local actors as technical agents, decisions makers, representatives of farmers, media, etc.. A GTP receives 1 to 7 days meteorological forecasting, analyzes the information regarding the agrosylvopastoral situation, disseminates agro climatic information and provides advice to agro-pastorals through SMS, rural radios and bulletins. About 10,000 farmers and breeders receive information through GTPs, including 1,211 recipients of voice messages in local languages.</p>	
	At least four CCA practices are identified in targeted areas (including POAS) in collaboration with the agro-sylvo-				<p>The combination of the following factors has facilitated the use of CCA practices by farmers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The participatory diagnosis of the risks</li> </ul>	HS

	pastoralist communities				<p>and practices recommended in each zone conducted by ANACIM, CSE and ANCAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The adaptation of training curricula to the specificities of each zone;</li> <li>- The involvement of agro-pastoralists in the process of preparation and animation in the FFS and APFS</li> <li>- Exchanges in the FFS and APFS facilitating their contribution and making agropastoralists more confident to use CCA practices and contribute to their adoption. At least 8 good ACC practices have been adopted : (i) use of forage bean, (ii) use of elephant grass, (iii) water management with mulching and zai practices, (iv) short cycle seed production, (v) stone line to prevent soil degradation, (vi)</li> </ul>	
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					promoting organic fertilizer, (vii) crop association; (viii) manufacturing multi-nutritional blocks; (ix) urea treatment to improve nutritional value of straw); and more.	
	Agro-climatic information including specific agricultural advice is made available to agro-sylvo-pastoralists through the FFS and the GTPs. (LDCF AMAT indicator 3.1.1.1)	Currently there are no data that are comprehensible by agro-sylvo-pastoral producers and the information is elaborated for the mid-level	Information on agro-climatology and CCA are adapted to the understanding of agro-pastoralists	agro-climatic information are prepared and disseminated by ANACIM in order to facilitate the understanding by agro-pastoralists: (i) Messages are vocal and in national language; (ii) the broadcasting via community radios and into several local languages may allow an easy information access to farmers.	1200 farmers received directly regular voice and SMS messages on weather forecasts from ANACIM and broadcast (100% increase) to around 10 000 producers and breeders via community radios and field schools (50% increase).  National Agency for extension service (ANCAR) integrated CCA practices into FFS through the agropastoral advisory service of 17 communes targeted by the project.	HS

<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> The agro-climatic information is disseminated and improved CCA practices and innovations are adopted by agro-pastoralists.</p>	<p>(i) At least 25% of POs participating to FFS use/adopt agro-climatic information and CCA practices/technologies [LDCF AMAT Indicator 3.1.1] ; (ii) 25,000 people (40% women and young people) are directly affected by the project [LDCF AMAT Indicator 3.1.1.2] ; et (iii) At least 10 action plans for PO are integrated in CCA strategies.</p>	<p>The use of climatic information and of CCA tools are not easily accessible to PO in the project target zones</p> <p>Climate resilience activities initiated by projects (INFOCLIM and CCAFS) are not up- scaled</p>	<p>10% of PO participating to FFS employ climate information</p>	<p>25% of trained farmers and herders adopted CCA practices</p>	<p>4,200 farmers trained on APFS and how to improve access to climate information and 20% adopted different CCA practices in sylvopastoral zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) elephant grass production and bean forage (to cope with lack of forage);</li> <li>(ii) multi nutritional blocks (to improve livestock feed in the dry season);</li> <li>(iii) urea treatment (to improve nutritional value of straw);</li> <li>(iv) establishment of improved village chicken coops (to diversify income);</li> <li>and (v) establishment of small vegetable plots (to improve nutrition)</li> </ul> <p>8 action plans for PO integrate CCA strategies in the Sylvopastoral zone</p> <p>840 livestock breeders increased their capacity to produce elephant</p>	<p>HS</p>
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					<p>grass to cope with the lack of forage.  NB: Elephant grass (Neema) is newly introduced and yields are around 20 tons per hectare of dry forage for one harvest, with a possibility to harvest 5 times per year  350 breeders increased their capacity to improve straw through urea treatment (nutritional value of straw thus increased by 50%).  230 breeders have improved skills of the techniques for manufacturing multi-nutritional blocks.  Community village chicken coops set up by 120 women have seen death rates drop from 63,6% to 18,2% and egg laying rates raised from 79,4 to 169,7% compared to traditional chicken coops</p> <p>In the peanut basin and Eastern Senegal,</p>	
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					<p>9 action plans including 27 Farmers Organizations (FO) integrate CCA strategies. Organizations of farmers are composed of 2,030 (61%) men and 1,280 women (39%)</p> <p>8,376 farmers, of which 60% women (the proportion of women is different depending on the FFS season: in the counter-gardening season almost 80% by cons in wintering, the percentage is about 40 or even 50%) trained through FFS adopted CCA practices: early seeds production, water management and mulching, seedling, organic products manufacturing</p> <p>112 ha of millet production are planned for this wintering 2020 Multiplication of short cycle seeds with high nutritional</p>	
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					<p>value: peanuts (7 ha), millet (5 ha), corn (3 ha), sorghum (3 ha)</p> <p>bio fortified millet production 75 ha and rain-fed rice (5 ha) in addition to marketing support with partner producer organizations</p> <p>503 Dimitra Clubs Dimitra Clubs installed allowing 15,000 members to take action to improve their livelihood and to empower women.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.2 :</b> Household incomes and agricultural and livestock productivity of FFS/AFPS participants have increased through the use of CCA practices, agro-meteorological information and improved crop and beef production value chains</p>	<p>(i) 20% increase in per capita income of farm households due to adaptation measures applied [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.3.2]; (ii) At least 30% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects incorporate budget for CCA components [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.2.8].</p>	<p>The livelihoods of people in the project target areas are limited and malnutrition indicators are high; The organization of value chains initiated by PAFA project has not experienced scale-up in the sylvo-pastoral area and the Eastern Region of Senegal</p>	<p>60 % of farmers and herders are trained through FFS and APFS have adopted tools for meteorological forecast and applied CCA best or good practices</p>	<p>100 % of targeted farmers and herders are trained and adopted meteorological forecast tools and increased their incomes up to 20%</p>	<p>100 % of targeted farmers and herders are trained and adopted meteorological forecast tools and increased their incomes up to 20%</p>	<p>HS</p>

<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> : CCA is mainstreamed into policies, strategies and national programs , shifting from a reactive response to a pro-active preparedness approach</p>	<p>(i) CCA strategies are mainstreamed into at least 30% of agricultural, pastoral and forestry sector policies [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.1.1.1]; and (ii) At least 30% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects incorporate budget for CCA components [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.1.1.2].</p>	<p>CCA strategies are currently limited to some environmental policies and programmes for sustainable development; weak intersectoral integration</p>	<p>10% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrates CCA into their budgets</p>	<p>30% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrates CCA into their budgets</p>	<p>Decree modifying rules of procedure regarding national and regional climate change committees is under revision and fully supported by the Ministry of Environment. The climate regional committees of Louga and Matam are revitalized and capacities on mainstreaming CCA into local development plans of 110 committee members have been strengthened CCA mainstreamed into local planning guidance and tested in 3 communities.</p> <p>Regarding FFS institutionalization, the document was cleared by the Ministry of Agriculture and the national Extension Agency integrated the FFS approach into their action plan.</p>	<p>HS</p>
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<p><b>Outcome 3.2 - A</b> "national CC resilience fund" is in place within an existing funding mechanism to support local CCA activities.</p>	<p>After Y3 of the project implementation, the fund is mobilizing twice the initial contribution from the GEF/LDCF.</p>		<p>Diagnostic report on existing funds is edited, discussed and validated A funds counter is opened An advocacy system is set-up doubling the funds resources</p>	<p>Funding are granted. The initial GEF contribution is doubled and partners contributing to the fund are mobilized</p>	<p>The fund is operational and local and national approval committees are installed and are functional  FNDASP sets up mechanism of doubling available funds</p>	<p>S</p>
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## 2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcomes (Cumulative)

**Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating <sup>10</sup>**

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<sup>10</sup> To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Increased understanding and capacities to systematically gather and disseminate agro-climatic data to identify and improve best CCA practices and innovations in targeted agro-ecological zones	Set-up of farmers' rain gauges in FFS and train the producers on the collection of weather data	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et la Météorologie (ANACIM)	2020-2021
	Making available agro-climatic information including specific agricultural advice to agro-sylvo-pastoralists through the FFS and the local GTPs	Agence Nationale Conseil Agricole et Rural (ANCAR)  Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience au Sénégal (P2RS)/Projet de mobilisation et de valorisation des ressources en eau pour le développement des chaînes de valeur agricoles (PROVALE-CV)	2020-2021
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> The agro-climatic information is disseminated and improved CCA practices and innovations are adopted by agro-pastoralists.	Implementing FFS and APFS	National FFS Facilitators Network	2020-2021
	Follow up of activities of the Dimitra clubs	Fédération Nationales Producteurs Coton (FNPC) à Tambacounda ; Agronome et Vétérinaire Sans Frontières (AVSF) Linguère ; ONG Symbiose (Nioro) ; DIMITRA Coordination	2020-2021
	Recycling of facilitators on APFS training modules	Coordination Unit and National FFS Facilitators Network	2020-2021
	Strengthening technical organizational capacities of farmer organizations	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural	2020-2021
	Implementing FFS and APFS and action plan of producer organizations by farmer and herder organizations	Farmers and breeders organizations LoA partners and signatories with the project for the realization of a work plan for the communities	2020-2021
<b>Outcome 2.2 :</b> Household incomes and agricultural and livestock productivity of FFS/APFS participants have increased through the use of CCA practices,	Monitoring of activities of pastoral units	Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF), Coordination Unit	2020-2021
	Implementing nutritional education in FFS/APFS and Dimitra listening clubs to promote production and consumption of local crops	Coordination Unit-nutrition laboratory at University of Dakar ONG Symbiose	2020-2021

agro-meteorological information and improved crop and beef production value chains	biofortified in zinc, vitamin A and iron in Kaffrine region and Essential Nutrition and Hygiene Actions Set kitchen garden into households  Follow up of the implementation of sub projects funded by resilience fund  Evaluation of the effects of FFS/APFS training and Dimitra Clubs on livelihoods	FNPC AVSF Community radios  Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural, Fonds National de Développement agro-sylvo-pastoral (FNDASP)  Coordination Unit	2020-2021       2020-2021
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> : CCA is mainstreamed into policies, strategies and national programs , shifting from a reactive response to a pro-active preparedness approach	Testing the mainstreaming of CCA into local planning and budgeting with local authorities   Integrated climate change adaptation into local development plan for 5 communities   Supporting the institutional reform of National Committee of Climate Change (COMNACC); training of regional Committee of Climate Change Drawing up policy briefs on CC issues	Ministry of Local Governance ; ACC thematic group co-lead by the coordination Unit of the project and NGO Initiative Environment Development (IED) Coordination Unit and Gouvernance Ministry   Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés (DEEC)	2020-2021   2020-2021   2020-2021
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> - A "national CC resilience fund" is in place within an existing funding mechanism to support local CCA activities	Providing grants to farmer organizations in the 17 communes of the project.	Fonds National Développement Agro-sylvo-pastoral (FNDASP)	2020-2021



### 3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs <sup>11</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>12</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>13</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Output 1.1.1 ANACIM and CSE <sup>15</sup> have analyzed CC related threats, opportunities and constraints and proposed an integrated strategy for CCA by specific project area	Q1 Y3	Diagnostic of threats, opportunities and constraints conducted by CSE and ANACIM  ANACIM does the update of climate data in the three eco-	Diagnostic validated in a national workshop  Climate data in project area updated by ANACIM	CCA practices identified are edited (translated) into national languages ( <i>wolof, serere, pular</i> )  meteorological information provided by	CCA practices identified are edited and translated into national languages ( <i>wolof, serere, pular</i> )  Meteorological information provided by ANACIM are used in FFS and APFS in project areas:		100%	ANCAR integrated the CCA practices into extension activities and reinforced technical capacity of extension agents to provide better support to farmers. Training through FFS/APFS improved participants' skills on communicating with farmers and getting stronger participation.

<sup>11</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>12</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<sup>15</sup> ANACIM and CSE will implement this output. Detailed terms of reference will be developed at the beginning of project activities by the project coordination unit

		geographical zones (Peanut Basin, Sylvo-pastoral zone, Eastern Senegal)		ANACIM are used in FFS and APFS in project areas: exercises with farmers on the use of pluviometer to understand the significance of rain data and their use to manage agricultural practices as fertilizing, weeding, movement with animals; risks related to seasonal forecast (false start, rain stop). 225 pluviometers installed in FFS to train farmers.	exercises with farmers on the use of pluviometer to understand the significance of rain data and its use to manage agricultural practices as fertilizing, weeding, seasonal transhumance practices ; risks related to seasonal forecast (false start, rain stop). 80 pluviometers and 42 meteorological information boards installed in FFS to train farmers.			
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Output 1.1.2: Information management systems and tools used by the national GTP are strengthened and updated to include information related to climate change and, local GTPs are established and participate in the agro-climate advisory system	Q1 Y3	ANACIM conduct the diagnostic of GTP of capacity of Local GTP and conditions of installing new one in the 17 communes of the project.  This diagnostic see also the communication system between GTP and FFS Meteorology information broadcasted into voice call and SMS	8 local GTP installed 293 FFS facilitators and other partners receive sms and vocal messages 4589 farmers receives meteorological information from rural radio and FFS  A training workshop involving 37 animators of community radio and GTP members organized by ANACIM to articulate the broadcasting of meteorological	Increased number of people receiving meteorological forecasting (436 technical agents and 6700 farmers received information regularly)  Local GTP are functional and produce reports on ...	Increased number of people receiving meteorological forecasting (873 technical agents and 10 000 farmers received information regularly)		100%	11 Pluridisciplinary working groups (GTP) are installed and are functional at department (district) level and communicate agro-climatic information (decade rain forecasting, agropastoral advise on best practices to use based on meteorological forecast ( pest management, weeding, fertilizing, hydrology), risks related to meteorological forecast ; to farmers via community radio and FFS/APFS facilitators  The project engaged with <i>programme de renforcement de la resilience au Sahel</i> (P2RS) for testing and evaluating the dissemination of agro-climatic services, the effectiveness of the tools of communication and the dissemination of climate information to small producers
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			ical information					
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Specific curricula for FFS/APFS is revised in light of CCA, resilience of ecosystems and the integration between agricultural production systems, sylvo-pastoral systems and other cross-cutting themes such as nutrition and gender.	Q4 Y2	CSE capitalize the climate adaptation practices and also the training needs in each ecogeographical zones in the diagnostic phase. This will allow to revise FFs curricula	FFS curricula integrated CCA developed  50 technical sheets on CCA development for FFS and APFS	50 technical sheets edited into national languages ( <i>wolof, sereres and pular</i> ) Nutrition guide and technical sheets have been produced and facilitators trained on the integration of nutrition in FFS	50 technical sheets edited into national languages ( <i>wolof, serere and pular</i> ) Nutrition guide and technical sheets have been produced and facilitators trained on the integration of nutrition in FFS		100%	Technical sheets and training modules on CCA and nutrition have been edited and provide technical support to APFS and FFS facilitators.
<b>Output 2.1.2 :</b> Master Trainers are qualified on CCA practices and strategies, on gender issues and nutrition	Q4 Y2	21 facilitators trained on APFS (9.5% women)  40 facilitator on FFS are trained (15% women)	43 facilitators trained on APFS (9.3% women)  103 FFS facilitators trained (% femmes)	64 agents from Agriculture, livestock and forestry trained on APFS approach (7.8% women)  70 farmers trained as facilitators	156 agents from Agriculture, livestock, forestry, NGO and farmer's organizations trained on APFS. Among them, 86 are technicians and 70 are producer relays		90%	This year a special focus is dedicated to farmer' training as FFS facilitators to enable farmers to monitor themselves. This to reinforce capacity of farmer organisations, improve technical skills on conducting FFS/APFS and prepare them integrating nutrition issues. Add value involving farmers is to develop local expertise on FFS/APFS.

				<p>on APFS approach (30% women)</p> <p>224 farmers trained as facilitator on FFS approach including 93 co-organized with ANCAR</p> <p>30 facilitators are trained on nutrition integration to FFS/APFS</p>				<p>The sequential training started in March and ended in December 2019.</p> <p>A total of 523 facilitators (14.5%women) have been trained on APFS (156) and FFS (367) FFS approach, including 132 producer or relay facilitators approach. The low number of women is due to the fact that they are not well represented in extension in local services where facilitators are selected.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.3 :</b> FFS are implemented or strengthened to integrate CCA practices in production systems and producers are trained</p>	<p>Q4 Y2</p> <p>Q4 Y2</p>	<p>37 FFS and 10 APFS</p> <p>Refreshment of 3 master trainer on APFS in two sessions of WA regional workshop</p> <p>Refreshment of 20 FFS facilitators</p>	<p>20 APFS; 113 FFS</p> <p>7 FFS Refreshment sessions for 103 facilitators</p>	<p>85 CEAP dont 7 spécifiques aux femmes</p> <p>42 FFS on vegetables and 147 FFS on rainfall crops</p> <p>4 FFS Refreshment sessions for 76</p>	<p>150 APFS, 20 of which are specific to women and 130 are mixed (men and women)</p> <p>70 FFS in 2020 carried and bringing together 1,750 participants and carried by partner farmer organizations</p>		60%	<p>A total of 560 field schools (410 FFS and 150 APFS) has been set up</p> <p>Farmer and breeders organizations are involved for FFS and APFS facilitation.</p> <p><i>The mid-term review recommended to reduce the number of initial targets of FFS and APFS by 25% and ensure that at least 70% of FFS and APFS work properly</i></p>

	Q3 Y3	Refreshment of Project coordination unit expert of policies and institution on mainstreaming CCA in local development plan  1275 farmers trained (925 farmers and 250 agro pastoralist)	2830 farmers trained on FFS and 484 on APFS	facilitators on rainfall crops  3 675 farmers trained on rainfall crop FFS; 946 farmers trained on vegetables (83% women) 2150 trained on APFS ( 52% women)			45%	A total de 12 576 producers have been trained, 8 376 in FFS (including 5025 women) and 4 200 in APFS (including 2 310 women)  The proportion of women is different depending on the FFS season: in the dry season almost 80% of people attending the FFS are women. However, , the percentage is between 40 and 50% in rainy season
<b>Output 2.1.4:</b> Community Listeners' Clubs (CLC) are established and strengthened and integrated within the Farmer Field school network.	Q4 Y2	60 DC installed in 15 villages  6 facilitators; 60 DC leaders, 3 responsible of community radios trained on DC approach	180 DC new installed (120 in Tambacounda, 60 in Nioro)  28 DC facilitators and 9 communitarian radio staff trained	484 DC installed in 140 villages in Tambacounda (91, Nioro (28) and Linguère (21)  Total DC members 14 490: in Tambacounda and Kaffrine (8400),	503 Dimitra Clubs installed in 142 villages in 11 municipalities in Eastern Senegal (300), peanut basin (124) and sylvopastoral zone (79)  15,000 members and the number of club leaders over a thousand		125%	All partners involved in CLC in the 3 eco-geographical zones realized actions on social mobilization, CCA practices, gender promotion. CLC are now installed in 3 new districts allowing their large diffusion  CLC are improving citizen participation and women leadership and strengthening social cohesion among communities. They are also a framework for raising awareness in the context of COVID-19. In the Sylvopastoral zone, mayors request their

[illegible]

			<p>organized to capitalize DIMITRA Club experiences in Senegal and Niger</p> <p>Dissemination of <i>pennisetum purpureum</i> (elephant grass) in 18 localities from APFS a forage crop developed into APFS to contribute solving the lack of pasture in sylvopastoral zone</p>	<p>have been identified, and 5 of them have been selected for capitalization and dissemination.</p> <p>Participatory video on APFS prepared for training of facilitators</p> <p>A platform of capitalisation set up with FNDASP</p> <p>ANCAR identified at least 3 CCA practices with farmers in each on 17 communes and integrated into their</p>				<p>APFS facilitators who operate in 7 communes.</p>
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				extension activities				
<b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Agro-sylvo-pastoral producer's organizations are strengthened through the adoption of new technologies and innovations for CCA, improved production and the enhancement of value chains	Q4Y2	A survey to have basis information on household vulnerability level and farmers organizations (FO) is conducted in the 3 eco-geographical zones	65 farmers organizations identified and trained by ANCAR  Guideline for sustainable value chain developed (technical support by AGP)  Support farmer organisations (FOs) in designing their development plans integrating priorities, development opportunities around diversification, and improving the quality of agro-	60 FO supported on development plan preparation and trained on CCA practices  60 broadcasting on CCA practices are realized in eastern Senegal and sylvopastoral zone with national and community radios	27 FO supported on development plan preparation and trained on CCA practices in Senegal oriental and peanut basin zone		70%	Farmer organizations developed activities discussed either in Dimitra clubs or after their training in APFS/FFS: diversification of production, reforestation, Income Generating Activities (AGR), improvement of the quality of agro-sylvo-pastoral products.  The project supported the option of the Ministry of Livestock to scale up the production of <i>nema</i> and develop synergistic actions through an emergency FAO project, which aims at scaling up the production of elephant grass to cope with the rarefaction of forage. Technical support was obtained from HQ/FFS team regarding food systems to build the capacities of farmers organizations financed from climate resilience funds. Trainings will focus on good procurement practices, quality and marketing

			<p>sylvo-pastoral products and IGAs</p> <p>Impact indicators of APFS in sylvopastoral zone are prepared by AVSF</p>					
<p><b>Output 2.2.2:</b> At least one producer per FFS multiplies and marketing CC adapted seeds with high nutritional values</p>	Q3 Y3		<p>15 farmers organizations seed producers identified and training for seed production is underway</p>	<p>60 Organizations of farmers elaborated their development plan and action plan with the support of the national agricultural and rural advisory agency of Senegal. 126 farmers in eastern Senegal are aware on seed regulations</p>	<p>27 Organizations of farmers elaborated their development plan and action plan with the support of the national agricultural and rural advisory agency of Senegal.  Organizations of farmers are composed of 2,030 men and 1,280 women</p>		50%	<p>Sensitization on seed legislation was done in the Eastern Senegal area for 90 producers from the three communes. Training on seed marketing processes will be engaged.</p> <p>Capacity of 15 organizations strengthened for seed production.</p> <p>Improved fodder crops, vegetable production, production of multi-nutritional blocks, production of forest plants, processing of local cereals village henhouses, improved sheepfolds, sheep fattening by farmer and breeder organisations.</p>

				<p>33, 45 ha of seed crop in eastern Senegal and Peanut basin.</p> <p>Production of 20.305 tons of seeds as followed peanut basin (maize 9.150 tons, millet 8.155 tons, rice 0.500 tons et sorghum 2.5 tons).</p> <p>7.550 tons of maize seeds accredited</p>	<p>112 ha of millet production are planned for this wintering 2020</p> <p>Multiplication of short cycle seeds with high nutritional value: peanuts (7 ha), millet (5 ha), corn (3 ha), sorghum (3 ha)</p> <p>bio fortified millet production 75 ha and rain-fed rice (5 ha) in addition to marketing support partner farmer organizations</p>			
<b>Output 2.2.3:</b> New adapted varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables and fodder species are introduced	Q3 Y3		A guidance document integrating nutrition into FFS is developed	Training material on nutrition has been edited: nutritional guide and technical spreadsheets	1 methodological guidance note developed for the integration of nutrition in FFS and AFPS		60%	<p>These guides and technical sheets produced for farmer nutritional education will help to identify seeds with high nutritional value and strategies to diversify production and diet.</p> <p>In collaboration with Nutrition Lab. of Cheikh Anta Diop</p>

into target areas to improve the food and nutritional security of the population.			<p>The elephant grass (a fodder species) is introduced into 18 localities</p> <p>t for FFS/APFS facilitators</p> <p>30 facilitators (10 APSF, 15 FFS, 5 CLC) and 8 Community Nutrition Volunteers have been trained.</p> <p>30 FFS/APFS, which integrated nutrition, have been installed</p> <p>Nutritional survey has been conducted in 255 households to have baseline information about farmers practices, attitudes and knowledges this survey</p>	<p>40 ha of elephant grass have been produced by the livestock breeders in 11 communes</p> <p>29 FFS (10 AFPS and 19 FFS), 8 community relays and 4 Dimitra Club leaders trained in nutrition</p> <p>20 kitchen gardens installed in certain beneficiary households</p> <p>19 FFS and 7 AFPS integrating nutrition being installed in the groundnut basin, eastern Senegal and the sylvopastoral zone for the awareness of at least 650 agricultural</p>		<p>University, the nutritional material will also contribute to improve diet and prevent malnutrition.</p> <p>A large scale production of <i>pennisetum purpureum</i> has been developed in collaboration with PASA-LouMaKaf and AVSF and the departmental livestock service and farmer organizations.</p>
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				was done with ODK Collect Tool 15 ha of elephant grass have been produced in 8 communes	producers (minimum 25 per FFS) on the strategies of diversification of agricultural production and diets; and on good hygiene practices			
<b>Output 2.2.4:</b> The Land use plan and allocation of land uses (POAS) and plans for the management of pastures and livestock grazing areas are reinforced with the participation of farmers' associations, livestock producers and local authorities	Q2 Y3		A study on the characterization of pastoral units through the mapping of resources is carried out by CSE.	APFS implemented in 19 pastoral units are now able to accede to climatic information and other data from SPAIF; 48% of them related to animal health, forage production, conflict management  Organizational capacity and follow up of management	APFS program has strengthened animation at the level of 30 pastoral units in the Ferlo zone. This allowed the actors to have better access to climatic information, but also to negotiate agreements for zoning of rural space taking into account the different socio economic activities practiced (crops, pastoral		50%	The <i>Système Pastoral d'Alerte et d'Information du Ferlo</i> (SPAIF) developed by AVSF targeted 09 risk themes (rainfall, bush fires, transhumance, pastures, water points -ponds and boreholes, animal health, livestock theft, livestock markets, legislative framework of pastoral resource management). It covers 30 pastoral units in 8 communes of the project.

				nt plan were done by AVSF. Awareness raising has been promoted on conflict management and governance	activities, forestry)			
<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Awareness-raising modules for policy makers are developed and institutional capacities are strengthened to mainstream CCA in policies, programs and projects	Q2 Y3	<p>A working group between FAO and national services and NGO, local authorities</p> <p>Local workshop on mainstreaming CCA in local development plans held in Kaffrine by the working group</p> <p>Sharing project information from</p>	<p>Technical validation of national guide of local planning and budgeting integration climate change adaptation</p> <p>Training to Governors, directors of Regional development agencies, responsible agents of Regional Division of</p>	<p>The mainstreaming of CCA into local development plans has been tested in 3 communes after validation of the national guide of local planning and budgeting</p> <p>Members of Regional committees on climate change of Louga and Matam (50</p>	Training of 5 COMRECC planed during this year were postponed du to COVID 19		65%	<p>The order/bylaw (arrêté) establishing, organizing and operating COMRECC has been signed ;</p> <p>the road map for the implementation of COMRECC activities has been validated; capacity of regional committee members are strengthened on:</p> <p>(i) national policy to deal with climate change; (ii) sources to fund activities aimed at facing climate change and how to access the fund; (iii) approaches to integrate climate change into sectoral development policies and programs</p> <p>Validation of the document on the strategy for integrating the FFS approach into the agricultural and rural advisory system. Development of an Action Plan with the support of FAO to operationalize the</p>

		<p>Meetings with parliament members of the Réseau des Parlementaires pour la protection de l'Environnement au Senegal (REPES) and members of the Conseil Econoique Social et Environnemental (CESE)</p> <p>Support the PNIA formulation process to integrate CCA</p> <p>Support to NAP process in collaboration with DEEC</p>	<p>Environnement.</p> <p>Training workshop for members of the major national Institutions :</p> <p>Parliament; Social Economic and Environment Council (CESE); High Collectivity Territorial Council (HCCT) ;</p>	<p>members in each region) have been trained on mainstreaming CCA into local development plan</p>				<p>strategy for integrating and scaling up the FFS approach, like what has been successfully done in Rwanda</p>
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> The establishment of a high-level intersectoral	Q2 Y3		Ongoing study on the institutional evolution	First meeting of the technical committee	Decree on COMNACC reform is finalized. Action plan		70%	The coordination unit of the project in collaboration with GIZ and climate division of the Environment Ministry and COMNACC board met with the

group to define and adopt the agenda of CCA activities and resilience to integrate into policies, programs and projects	Q1 Y3		<p>of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC )</p> <p>The project supported the participation of the Senegalese delegation at COP23, held in Bonn, Germany, from November 6 to 17, 2017.</p> <p>A Policy Brief has been prepared and validated.</p>	<p>to work on the revision of regulatory text of national climate change committee (decree and rules of procedure). This process is supervised by the secretary general of the Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Support the participation of 2 national Experts to the COP 24 where a policy brief on agrosylvopastoral sector and climate change was published</p>	<p>from COMRECC from Louga and Matam are prepared</p>			<p>Secretary General to develop a roadmap for the revision of regulatory text of national climate change committee. A technical committee was established by ministerial order (arrêté) and the first meeting of the technical committee focused on revision of regulatory text of national climate change committee has been held</p>
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<b>Output 3.2.1:</b> A "National Resilience Fund" is created through an open window at the level of existing funds.	Q2 Y3		A consultant recruited to prepare a workshop to share and capitalize agrosylvopastoral development financing experiences. A Letter of Agreement (LoA) with FNDASP to manage 'resilience fund has been technically approved by LTO	The resilient funds has been created. The control and supervision organs have been installed; members have been trained on administrative procedures of the funds.	10 farmers organisations in the 17 communes are funded through the resilience fund. Their projects are ongoing		60%	Three control and supervision organs have been installed: <b>National Approval Committee</b> to approve the sub-projects on the basis of the technical advice given by the ERC. <b>7 Regional Evaluation Committee</b> gives a reasoned technical opinion on the sub-projects after having assessed them <b>17 Local Animation Committees</b> to support farmers organizations in the identification and formulation of their sub-projects as well as in the support-advice and follow-up of sub-projects financed in their territory

#### 4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

**Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**

**Max 200 words:**

The technical potentials for improving livelihood and resiliency have been strengthened by: (i) disseminating agrometeorological information with the local GTPs; (ii) increasing by 70% the network of actors having access to meteorological information disseminated by ANACIM, reaching about 10 000 farmers. The networks of field schools have been reinforced/strengthened with the training of farmers who will act as future FFS facilitators for their organizations making the uptake of the CCA practices and approaches easier. This training increased by 50% the number of trained facilitators.

Memorandums of understanding (MoU) are signed between farmers and breeders organizations in the different municipalities and the project under the supervision of ANCAR. Future FFS and AFPS

Future FFS and AFPS will be implemented by farmers organization themselves through their action plans. This mechanism aims to further strengthen the capacity of agro-pastoral producers to provide FFS and APFS approaches ownership and to scale up by themselves within their own organizations.

The APFS program has engaged new partners with P2RS project, FNPC and 4 new state services (3 regional livestock services and 1 regional agricultural service). 4200 farmers, including 2310 women, have been trained on APFS and 20% adopted different CCA practices in Sylvopastoral zone. These practices include (i) elephant grass production; (ii) multi nutritional blocks; (iii) urea treatment of straw; these good CCA practices have enabled the livestock breeders involved in the program to cope with the lack of fodder and secure livestock feed.

This year is also marked by the further expansion of the Dimitra clubs, installed in 142 villages of 11 communes within the 17 targeted by the project. This approach facilitated a changing behavior and mindset of local communities and farmers resulting in the mobilization of 15 000 people in homogeneous groups of women, men and young people to identify specific constraints related to their contexts and to implement concrete actions to improve their resilience and strengthen their climate adaptation capacity. Dimitra clubs have also improved gender issues and increased women's participation in decision-making processes. The innovative approach of the project is to create in each community the combination of approaches increasing technical skills and social mobilization for resilience and climate change adaptation. Farmer field schools and Dimitra clubs enabling environment.

The project supported the political dialogue and made significant progress in the COMNACC reform process and the revitalization of COMRECCs. The process of integrating climate change dimension into planning and budgeting continued in 3 communes. Finally, the climate resilience fund has been set up with its approval and control bodies for the process of preparing, financing and monitoring the implementation of proposed sub-projects for producers in the 17 project communes. The project puts in place sustainability mechanisms through the resilience fund supported

by a FNDASP commitment/grant (matching grant). FNDASP's engagement ensures sustainability and a financing mechanism accompanied by technical support to beneficiaries by local technical agents. The reinforcement of the collaboration between farmers and technical agents seems to provide sustainable results. Furthermore the involvement of local authorities and producer organizations will reinforce the potential for scaling up project achievements.

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

Max 200 words:

- ***capture local knowledge, perceptions and attitudes on climate change, climate variability and their impact on production as well local adaptation strategies at the community level*** : (i) provide valuable information and practices from farmer knowledge to project managers, advisory services and climate/weather forecast institutions (ii) develop proposals to combine the weather and climate forecast provided by institutions and those provided by local communities
- ***Documenting experiences on sustainable value chains in Senegal*** by Identifying themes and challenges experienced relevant to Senegal and contributing to the development of an action strategy for scaling up;
- ***Strengthening the durability process of climate information and integrate the agro-climatic advisory system***: the project initiated the process of institutionalizing the school-field approach with ANCAR. This process will facilitate the integration of the school field approach into the advisory system and the dissemination of climate change adaptation practices.
- ***Reinforcing the methodological alliance between Dimitra Clubs and farmer field schools*** in order to increase the success and functioning capacities in installing field schools.
- ***Reinforcing monitoring and reporting system which is still slow***, reducing the use of results for an anticipatory and objective planning of activities. The application of KoboCollect tool will cope with this challenge. Training at the local level of FFS facilitators is already carried out for monitoring and reporting. Similarly, the configuration of the technical device (server, online) is effective but remains the deployment of the tool in real time in the field. With the context of COVID-19, the device will allow automatic feedback of field data via the Kobotoolbox mobile application to the terminals (with smartphones or tablets) of FFS facilitators.
- Establishment of LoA with farmers organizations over a period of 18 months for the implementation of development plans around activities on adaptation to climate change (FFS training, seed production, application of good agricultural practices, facilitation of climate information, various income-generating activities, support for marketing and market access activities

### Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2020 Development Objective rating <sup>16</sup>	FY2020 Implementation Progress rating <sup>17</sup>	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period

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<sup>16</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<p>This year is marked by the two major events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the national coordinator changed position at October 2019 and become the Programme FAOR Assistant. The Policy and Institution Expert now coordinates the activities of the project;</li> <li>-The COVID 19 outbreak and restrictive measures taken by the government have blocked the implementation of field activities since March for the coordination unit.</li> </ul> <p>However partners continue to implement their planned activities :</p> <p><b><i>Dimitra Clubs are very active and engaged on COVID 19 awareness:</i></b> number of Dimitra clubs are increased about 503 Dimitra Clubs installed in 142 villages in 11 municipalities with a good connection on WhatsApp for information sharing. In some districts women Dimitra Clubs conducted activities on COVID 19 sensitization.</p> <p><b><i>Operationalization of the resilience fund:</i></b> Productive agricultural and livestock production projects for the value chains are financed according to a call for execution procedure via the fiduciary facility function which will be the climate resilience fund. Consistency will be established between agricultural service projects and productive climate resilience projects with a view to (i) synergy and complementarity, and (ii) sustainability of resources through the contribution of stakeholders. In terms of resource mobilization strategy. FNDASP facilitates additionality and pooling of partners' financial resources in order to double the initial allocation of the climate resilience fund / window. This is in line with and reinforces the catalytic role of the FNDASP which already mobilizes (i) a contribution from the State via the Finance Law, (ii) a contribution from the sectors via levies. 10 farmer organization are funded and conduct their CCA practices.</p> <p><b><i>Support policy dialogue on climate change:</i></b> the project fully supported the revision of regulatory text on the restructuration of COMNACC. The decree is finalized and fully followed by the Secretary General of Ministry of Environment. The project appreciated also the necessity to strengthen capacity of COMRECC members on climate mainstreaming in local development plans.</p>
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<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project concentrates its efforts on sustainable solutions, therefore strengthening partnerships and empowering farmers. This is innovative and contributes to successful results. In addition, the FNDASP resilience fund is now operational. This is a revolving fund accessible by producer organizations to support collective initiatives relating to adaptation to climate change. These good practices and innovative mechanisms need to be scaled up and can be replicated in other projects. The delivery of the project is satisfactory.
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Despite the change of the project coordinator and the Covid-19 restrictions, the project did not suffer a significant negative impact. It is a solid project which demonstrated a good technical and managerial capacity. The project resulted in significant innovative outputs such as the operationalization of resilience fund, the support of policy dialogue, the strategic alliance with the ANACIM regarding the information exchanges on weather forecast and the integration of the FFS approach into ANCAR strategy. It is however necessary to reinforce the monitoring and evaluation system for FFS/APFS, based on a field visits and reporting mechanisms which enable FFS supervisors to ensure quality FFS/APFS and a regular and complete information flow. This should be accompanied by a mechanism which allows a coaching of facilitators during the FFS/APFS implementation.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project carries out various activities addressing operational and institutional aspects. These activities provide possibility of exchanges between different actors and partners that clearly marks the innovative character of this project. At the institutional level, the project supports the reform of National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) and the strengthening of the capacities of Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECCs). This process is very important to consolidate political dialogue on climate change at national and local level. However, exchanges between the coordination unit and the focal point should be strengthened in order to facilitate the monitoring of the projects portfolio and reporting progress to the GEF Secretariat. The GEF OFP encourages the project-implementing unit to make the required arrangements to improve the monitoring of the project activities in the field and pursue dialogue with stakeholders.

<sup>18</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>This is a very successful project, which has throughout the years benefitted from a supportive and growing partnership, informed and engaged stakeholders and beneficiaries, technical and institutional support when and where needed and leadership of a results-oriented project management unit. It is one of few projects that promptly responded to the Covid-19 pandemic threats, addressing them in the Dimitra Listening Clubs. These latter are dynamic and community driven platforms that have proven to be successful approaches to accompany behavioral change.</p> <p>The project is visible and well-received locally and nationally, for the innovations it introduces (not limited to innovative CCA practices), and for the socio-economic and adaptation benefits it contributes to.</p> <p>As mentioned by the project BH, LTO and GEF OFP, there are areas of improvement, and the PMU will ensure these are fully addressed in the months to come.</p> <p>The project is oftentimes believed to be exemplary and human interest stories, results (what, but also how) and impacts need to be properly monitored, recorded and shared at the sub-regional and regional levels.</p>
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## 5. Risks

### Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>19</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
L	Yes

*Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.*

#### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</i>

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<sup>19</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.



	Risk	Risk rating <sup>20</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>21</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the project's operational activities: limitation of meetings, field missions, travel to project areas. This could result in households and livelihoods negative impact	M	<p>Virtual meetings with partners. Coordination with the field is ensured through the use of ICT (zoom meeting, MS team, using Kobocollect for reporting on FFS or AFPS)</p> <p>Senegal State and FAO support activities for vulnerable households and resumption of agricultural activities may reduce the negative effects of COVID</p>		

<sup>20</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

<sup>21</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>20</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>21</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	<p>In accordance with FAO's overall strategy for locust control and taking into account FAO Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) forecasts, which asserts that the Western Region could be potentially threatened by swarms from the Horn of Africa which is experiencing an unprecedented locust resurgence, from two distinct periods in 2020: early summer (June) and late summer (October), the Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO) has prepared an action plan for each scenario.</p> <p>Fall armyworm (FAW) recurrent situation.</p>	M	<p>Triggering of the Regional Locust Risk Management Plan (PGRA) including the Regional Locust Risk Management Fund (FRGRA) and National Locust Emergency Plans (PNUA)</p> <p>Preparation of action plan to cover surveillance / control and monitoring and evaluation operations including the environmental impact assessment of a likely locust invasion in West Africa. Several donors give financial support to the action plan at national and subregional level.</p> <p>An action plan on Fall Army Worm (FAW) control is supported by AfDB</p>	<p>The FAO Subregional Office for Emergency and Recovery Operations in West Africa / Sahel (REOWA) in Dakar and the CLCPRO Executive Secretariat in Algiers are working on a comprehensive FAO response plan to the threat of Desert Locust invasion in the western region. This plan includes the locust control and resilience aspects of the populations as well as the food and nutritional security of millions of people in the Sahel who are at risk of being affected when they are already in crisis due to drought, conflicts and, more recently, COVID19</p>	

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>20</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>21</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Farmers / herders conflict	L	The project will address this risk by both including the eventual conflicts among the topics to be discussed through the Dimitra clubs and by strengthening the implementation of the project Output 2.2.4 "Land Use and Assignment Plans and management of pasture areas and livestock routes are strengthened with the participation of farmers associations, herders and local authorities".		
4	Reluctance to endorse and participate in the project activities from communities and stakeholders	L	Specific Cooperation Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding detailing the responsibilities and defining the joint work plans will be established by the implementing partners and stakeholders. The management strategy is already underway. In addition, regular meetings will be held to update progress on activities.		

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>20</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>21</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
5	Seed shortages due to extreme weather events, prolonged droughts, or pests and diseases outbreaks with risk of crop/grassland failure	L	The project is addressing this risk by strengthening and improving the production and multiplication of those seeds which demonstrated to be more resilient to CC. This includes the test of different sites for seed production, changing sowing date, and the development of cultivars with traits which allow them to adapt to climate change conditions. This, through the strengthening of collaboration with research centres.		
6	Limited capacity and reluctance/slowness by local and national institutions to actively participate	L	The actual risk related to the institutions reluctance/slowness is due to changes of the policy makers. To mitigate this risk strong sensitization and lobbying activities are implemented in those institutions where these changes occurred.		
7	Weak monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) for FFS	L	Reinforce the mechanism of the M&E system through focal points at different administrative level, adopting digital devices and including this important dimension into the strategy to mainstream the FFS approach into the extension system under ANCAR.		

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):

FY2019 rating	FY2020 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L	L	<p>The mid-term review gave the following appreciation in its report “The implementation of the project is generally satisfactory through the mobilization of relevant partnerships, good stakeholder involvement, and good collaboration between the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), implementing partners and service providers. Services, results-based management, early warning and risk management, transparent and realistic data communication, and an application of environmental and social safeguards. The Project Management Unit in Dakar is very committed and responsive to the various demands.</p> <p>Even though some of the risks are different from the previous years, such as the COVID -19 pandemic and the potential threat of the arrival of a locust swarms from the Horn of Africa, the global risk of the project remains low and mitigations measures have been planned.</p>

## 6. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months<sup>22</sup>

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	No	
Project Outputs	No	

### Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: November 2020      Revised NTE: November 2021</p> <p>Justification: A no cost extension had been approved based on following reasons (i) the delay of the implementation of resilience fund due to long approval process; (ii) at least two agricultural campaign are required to be able to measure the effects of the of sub projects funded by the resilience funds; (iii) COVID 19 is also a reason to reschedule activities due to restrictive measures since march 2020.</p>

<sup>22</sup> Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

## 7. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)**

Gender issues have been taken into account very satisfactorily during the project implementation. The project targeted vulnerable groups through activities and approaches aimed at gender balance and equity, women's leadership and empowerment, youth inclusion. The project promotes the integration of women among the facilitators of Field Schools (FFS) and DIMITRA Clubs (DC). These approaches play an important role in building the capacity of women and youth.

**Participation and action:** Women participation in DC is always around 50% and women are mostly engaged in FFS focusing on vegetable crops, where their presence is between 60 and 75%. Dry season vegetable crops field schools, among other things, contribute to social sustainability. The dynamic generated by the FFS and DC approaches has facilitated a dialogue between members of the communities and technical services.

**Empowerment:** Thanks to the clubs, people have become familiar with freedom of speech in the villages, and young women and men feel empowered to express their opinions and views. In the past, young people and women were subjected to social constraints that prevented them from expressing themselves freely before village assemblies or even from participating in decision-making at the village level. The fact that the CD approach favors group consultation, with feedback to the village assembly, made it possible to consider all the opinions. DCs contribute to democracy, transparency and reduce discrimination.

**Generating increased income and social issues:** The DCs have helped strengthen social cohesion in the beneficiary villages. Members and village chiefs have widely spoken of the fact that meetings and popular activities, by mobilizing large masses of villagers, represent space and opportunity for exchange, solidarity and consolidation of village cordiality. Clubs everywhere brought the villagers together, giving them the opportunity to speak to each other regularly. The club meetings were also moments of exchange and solidarity around family problems. In the village of Labgar Wolof 2, for example, the introduction of a day of mutual forgiveness, led to reconciliation between several families, including a specific case of a son-in-law with his in-laws who had not spoken for years because of intra-family disputes. The DCs place themselves in a spirit of solidarity and always provide help to their members in difficulty: weeding their fields, repairing their huts in the event of fire, flood, etc.

**Social mobilization framework against Covid-19:** As soon as the Covid-19 pandemic was declared in Senegal, Clubs mobilized in awareness-raising and preventive action. Thus, in Thiel Toucouleur for example, the clubs organized a massive order of artisan masks for the protection of the villagers. To do this, on their own, they took advice from the village nurse, and collaborated with a local tailor to make these masks, even before national authorities issued recommendations to wearing masks. In Koussanar Legal, the women's DC contributed to the fight against COVID by giving the Sub-Prefect of Koussanar a sum of 50,000 FCFA. In different villages, such as in Barkédji, the Clubs have trained members in making hand-made hand washing systems. In addition to this, a WhatsApp group was formed, bringing together all of the CD leaders from the three municipalities of the Linguère department to share useful information and organize awareness-raising activities.

## 8. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

N/A, still the project adopts an approach that places stakeholder engagement centrally. The analysis of farmer perceptions on climate change and climate variability developed last year helped farmers to readjusted their choices in line with these changes. The ongoing work at the community level creates the conditions for capacity development, increased empowerment and improved commitment of rural communities. Empowered, informed, and generally stronger communities (through their local organisations) develop strong partnership with national extension service providers.

## 9. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

Stakeholder groups	Role in project execution	Means and timing of engagement	Dissemination of information	Resource requirements
<b>project implementation partners</b>				
<b>Government Institutions</b>	Implementing project activities in their competence areas.		Contracts are registered and the results of the work delivered will be disseminated through the progress reports;	Engagement of a diversified stakeholders increase the synergy of action on the field facilitating intersectorial actions.
Agence nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie ANACIM		Climate services analysis; leading the multi-disciplinary working group (GTP) ; Broad casting meteorology information to farmer and FFS/APFS facilitators		
Agence Nationale du Conseil Agricole et Rural (ANCAR)		Strengthening farmer organization; capacity building on adapted seed production; extension services including CCA approach, follow up farmer trained into FFS/APFS		
Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)		Climate vulnerability analysis; characterization of pastoral units; capitalization of CCA practices; mapping natural resources in sylvo-pastoral zones (pastoral units)		
Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés (DEEC)		Mainstreaming CCA in national and policies and local development plans		
Fonds National de Développement Agrosylvopastoral (FNDASP)		operationalization of the resilient funds; capitalization of the project results		
<b>Non-Government organizations (NGOs)</b>				



Agronome et Vétérinaires sans Frontière (AVSF)		Monitoring of project activities in sylvopastoral zone; implementation and supervision of Dimitra Clubs in the sylvopastoral zone		
SYMBIOSE		Monitoring and supervision of FFS and Dimitra Clubs in peanut basin ;		
<b>Farmer organizations</b>				
Fédération Nationale des Producteurs de Coton (FNPC)		Monitoring and supervision of FFS and Dimitra Clubs in peanut basin ;		
GIE DEGGO RABYA KOULOR	Implementing project activities in their competence areas.	Implementation of development plans around activities on adaptation to climate change (FFS training, seed production, application of good agricultural practices, facilitation of climate information, various income-generating activities, support for marketing and market access activities	Contracts are registered	Resource needed must cover the costs for demonstrations and comparative experiments and input support for income-generating activities
GIE GALLE AYNAABE MISSIRAH			Contracts are registered	
GIE KAMBENG KOUSSANAR			Contracts are registered	
GIE TAKKU LIGUEY IDA GADIAGA IDA MOURIDE			Contracts are registered	
GIE JAPPO LIGUEY MALEM THERIGNE SAGNA			Contracts are registered	
GIE PENTHIUM DEKRAY KATHIOTTE			Contracts are registered	
RESEAU SUXALI MBAAY KAYMOR			Contracts are registered	
GIE DIAM WELLY KEUR YORO DJILOR			Contracts are registered	
GIE MARAÎCHER BATAL NGOYE			Contracts are registered	
GIE BELERE DE TEKINGUEL	Scaling-up of APFS and support for the development of income-generating activities	Objectives for setting up and monitoring APFS under the responsibility of the producer's organizations have been agreed with each of them. The same applies to the development of income-generating activities for members of producer's organizations	LoA are signed	Resource needed must cover the costs for demonstrations and comparative experiments and input support for income-generating activities
EGAB			LoA are signed	
GIE DIOBE SORO KHOUM			LoA are signed	
KAWRAL DE YOUNOUFERE			LoA are signed	
MBAMTARE LABGAR			LoA are signed	
GIE GPF LABGAR THIANOR			LoA are signed	

GIE DAGNE DIAME DE BARKEDJI			LoA are signed	
GIE PINAL BMTARE DJOLOF DE THIEL			LoA are signed	
partnership (cofinancing projects)				
Agence National de la Grande Muraille Verte (ANGMV)	co-financing partners	Co-financing the project; diversification and agroforestry activities in the sylvo-pastoral zone. We are working on disseminating APFS approach in the great green wall area	(ii) technical meeting to reinforce synergy of intervention	Co-financing partners develop infrastructures where the project develop tools and approaches for a capacity building of beneficiaries in common area of intervention will make cars and staff time available to ensure field visits.
Projet d'appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire à Louga Matam Kaffrine (PASALouMaKaf)		Co-financing the project; synergy on the project implementation in the sylvo-pastoral zone. The technical agents of this project are trained on APFS and then support the pastoral unit management		
Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles-Extension (PAFA-E)		Developing sustainable value chain in the Peanut Basin		
Projet Régional d'appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel (PRAPS)		implementing AFPS in their intervention zone doing an extension of APFS approach in 2 more regions		
Projet de renforcement de la résilience au Sénégal (P2RS)		cofinancing APFS facilitator training for an extension in 4 regions		
Information access and dissemination				
FFS/APFS members; DIMITRA CLUB members national and local actors through partner farmers 'and breeders' organizations	Receive technical information of the project	The communication strategy based on video and exchange visits	Results, information and knowledge from the project will be disseminated using media like hotspots, video, field visits, open doors on FFS/APFS; policy briefs...	amount of the project is used and other with co-financing from Ministry of Environment via DEEC and ministry of Agriculture with FNDASP

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## 10. Knowledge Management Activities

**Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval**

The project has developed approaches to show tangible and sustainable results based on Environmental and social sustainability through improved practices to climate adoption technologies. The project demonstrates how the implemented participatory approaches, farmer field school and Dimitra clubs make people in villages the agents of change. They allow social mobilization and achievements for communities' benefices.

**Knowledge, skills and experience gained:** The two complementary approaches are facilitating the access to climate information, knowledge and creating environments where these knowledges can be practiced and experienced in capacity building for small holders. Agropastoral farmers trained into farmer field school, on which 64 % of women, had explore climate adaptation options through observation, experimentation, and discussion; to better understanding agronomic, ecological, economic, social mechanisms, gain attention to the role of different group members, and what are the overall dynamics within the group. Not only due to improved technical skills, increased self-confidence, and recognition by the community but also in terms of networking.

**Increased participation in community actions and decision-making:** FFS and DC are socially inclusive because of their focus on small-holders who are often among those more vulnerable. In the context of climate change resilience, these are excellent approaches of increased participation of women in decision making processes and common actions at community level. 150 Women in 5 villages decided to have collective fields to get enough funds for income generated activities. Otherwise, 10 villages solved water access through an agreement to clean wells or remediate the borehings themselves for water supply. In others two villages, young people, women and men agreed setting lines of stony cords and anti-erosion bunds to fight soil erosion due to heavy rains. *In this way, Moussa Diop, club Dimitra Leader at Koulour village said "The project through the Dimitra clubs did not come to solve our problems, but it shows us how to lift our constraints by our own means and our capabilities. With the Dimitra clubs, transparency and communication are strengthened within the community and this is the way of our stability and development".*

**Women empowerment:** In two years implementing FFS and CD, women reflect active participation/role within groups. The evidence coming from activities where women were more aware and sensitive to social vulnerability issues and gained engagement to participate to decisions and actions. *"I was so shy, full of complexes and I dared not speak in public. With Dimitra Clubs I feel more comfortable in meetings and be able to lead the group of women in my village" said Fatou Ngom, a Club Dimitra Leader in Kouthia Farindella village. Women in DC and FFS improved their communication skills, their capacity to better listen the others' opinions, and have significantly improved mutual comprehension. So, they identified their development constraints, discussed ways to get sustainable solutions and achieve realizations. Gnamé Camara, a woman Dimitra Club facilitator in Koussanar village said "The Dimitra club approach brings us more than just money because community members can identify their constraints and act together to solve them; this brings us more than just financial support coming from a third party"*

## 11. Innovative Approaches

**Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>23</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.**

**Developing community based CCA strategies on improved knowledge led by farmers** ; the launch of the resilience fund brought together local administration, technical services, municipalities and farmer organization to formulate and implement CCA projects. The innovation lays in the central role of the farmer and her/his ability to communicate and collaborate with local services and local decision makers. On the other hand, the resilience fund is not only a simple way to access funds but an opportunity to build the capacity of farmer organisations on project formulation (generally weak, but needed in order to upscale CCA practices),.. The projects financed through the resilience fund support farmers to conduct their FFS/APFS with a direct involvement of local extension services. The strengthened relationship between diversified actors facilitate the implementation of a participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

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<sup>23</sup> Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

## 12. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>24</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2020	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National project (funded by BAD)	PASALouMaKaf	In-kind	9,769,939	5126450	4,265,490	9,769,939
National Agency/Ministry of Environment	ANGMV	In-kind	3,068,656	1250340	708,850	3,068,656
National project (funded by IFAD)	PAFA-E	In-kind	3,321,254	66,425	66,425	3,321,254
National project (funded by BAD and BID)	P2RS	In-kind	4,225,390	2330370	173,370	4,225,390
National project (funded by IFAD)	PADAER	In-kind	4,022,146	201,107	201,107	4,022,146
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	200,000	180,000	120,000	200,000
Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans frontières	AVSF	In-kind	0	2261330	1,161,513	

<sup>24</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

National Component of a regional project (funded by WB)	PRAPS	In-kind	0	960900	945,819	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	24,607,385	12,376,922	7,642,574	24,607,385

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement**

There is no significant change in project financing since project document signature. The disbursement is normally ongoing. It is marked this year by the establishment of resilient fund this for an amount of 700 000 USD to finance farmer organizations to implement sub project on climate resilience.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.