



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	West Africa
Country (ies):	Senegal
Project Title:	Mainstreaming ecosystem-based approaches to climate-resilient rural livelihoods in vulnerable rural areas through the Farmer Field School methodology
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/SEN/065/LDF
GEF ID:	5503
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change Adaptation
Project Executing Partners:	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)
Project Duration:	60 months
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<i>Région Tambacounda : N 13° 46' 14" W 13° 40' 2"</i> <i>Région Kaffrine : N 14° 6' 19" W 15° 32' 44"</i> <i>Région Louga : N 15° 25' 0" W 15° 30' 0"</i> <i>Région Matam : N 15° 10' 0" W 13° 40' 0"</i> <i>Région Kaolack : N 13° 46' 0" W 15° 36' 0"</i> <i>Région Fatick : N 14° 4' 0" W 16° 20' 0"</i> <i>Région Diourbel : N 14° 38' 24" W 16° 26' 57"</i>

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	05/10/2015
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	13/11/2015
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	13/11/2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	13/11/2021
Actual Implementation End Date³:	NA

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 6,228,995
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¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 24,607,385
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 5,785,346
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 27,809,615

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	14 December 2017
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	
Actual Mid-term review date:	November 2018-February 2019
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	Yes or No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	30/11/2021
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes or No
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes or No

Ratings

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

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

⁵ 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.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ 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

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Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	5 th PIR (final)
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mame Ndiobo DIENE, FAOSN	Mame.Diene@fao.org
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2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1.1: 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	The 11 local GTPs including three new ones installed in the 11 departments in the 3 eco-geographical zones are fully functional	S

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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>Outcome 1.2: The agroclimatic information is disseminated and improved CCA practices and innovations are adopted by agropastoralists</p>	<p>At least four CCA practices are identified in targeted areas (including POAS) in collaboration with the agro-sylvo-pastoralist communities</p>				<p>The combination of the following factors has facilitated the use of CCA practices by farmers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participatory diagnosis of the climate risks and recommended production practices in each zone with support from ANCIM, CSE and ANCAR - The adaptation of training curricula building in the specificities of each area; - The involvement of agro-pastoralists in the process of preparation and delivery of the (farmer field schools (FFS) and agro-pastoral field schools (APFS) 	<p>HS</p>
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					Exchanges/learning in the FFS and APFS facilitating their contribution and making agropastoralist more confident to use CCA practices and contribute to their adoption: forage bean, elephant grass, water management, short cycle seed production, are some of the practices adopted	
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	<p>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)</p>	<p>Currently there are no data that are comprehensible by agro-sylvo-pastoral producers and the information is elaborated for the mid-level</p>	<p>Information on agro-climatology and CCA are adapted to the understanding of agro-pastoralists</p>	<p>CCA and agro-climatic information are adapted to the understanding of agro-pastoralists and are available in the field schools</p>	<p>by 957 farmers who received regular voice and SMS messages on weather forecasts from ANACIM and broadcasted (100% increase) to around 12,500 producers and breeders via community radios and field schools (75% increase).</p> <p>National Agency for extension service (ANCAR) integrated CCA practices into FFS through the agropastoral advisory service of 17 communes targeted by the project.</p>	<p>HS</p>
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<p>Outcome 2.1: 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 3.1.1.1] ; (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>50,3% of trained farmers and herders adopted CCA practices</p> <p>A total de 12,576 producers have been trained, 4,200 farmers trained through APFS (including 2,310 women) and 10,626 through FFS (including 5,025 women) to improve access to climate information, with at least 20% of whom adopted different CCA practices : (i) elephant grass production and bean forage (to cope with lack of forage); (ii) multi nutritional blocks (to improve livestock feed in the dry season); (iii) urea treatment (to improve nutritional value of straw; (iv) establishment of improved village chicken coops (to diversify income); and (v)</p>	<p>HS</p>
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					<p>establishment of small vegetable plots (to improve nutrition)</p> <p>8 action plans of producer organizations (PO) integrate CCA strategies in the Sylvopastoral zone.</p> <p>1,678 livestock breeders increased their capacity to produce elephant grass to cope with the lack of forage.</p> <p>NB: Elephant grass (Neema) is newly introduced and yields are around 20 tons per hectare of dry forage per harvest, with a possibility to harvest 5 times per year.</p> <p>560 breeders increased their capacity to improve straw production through urea treatment (leading to a 50% increase of the nutritional value of straw).</p> <p>390 breeders have improved skills to</p>	
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					<p>manufacture multi-nutritional blocks. Community village chicken cooperation set up by 370 women have seen animal death rates reduced by 42.8% compared to traditional chicken coops.</p> <p>490 women trained in the manufacturing of improved stoves have seen their need for boxwood reduced by 40%</p> <p>In the peanut basin and Eastern Senegal zone, 9 action plans for 27 Farmers Organizations (FO) integrated CCA strategies. FOs are composed of 2,030 (61%) men and 1,280 women (39%).</p> <p>10,626 farmers, of which 60% women (the proportion of women is different</p>	
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					<p>depending on the season: in the counter-gardening season almost 80% of trainees are women, while during the rainy season the percentage is about 40 - 50%) trained through FFS adopted CCA practices: use and interpretation of meteorological information and messages, seed production, water management and mulching, seedling production, bio-organic products, and more.</p> <p>During the 2021 off-season, the activities targeted by the farmers' organizations mainly focused on the establishment of farmer field schools (FFS) and income-generating activities such as market gardening, improved village poultry farming,</p>	
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					<p>cattle and sheep fattening, goat farming, cereal processing, and more</p> <p>Support for market gardening activities: inputs, equipment, site rehabilitation, water supply and various training courses made available for off-season market gardening for 27 producer organizations</p> <p>Area used for market gardening onion (3,15 ha), turnip (0,25 ha), cabbage (0,15 ha), lettuce (0,25 ha), tomato (0,10 ha)</p> <p>Harvesting done: onion (72,1 tons), turnip (1,95 tons), cabbage (1,5 tons), lettuce (3 tons of roots), tomato (1 ton) ;</p> <p>"Kitchen Garden" harvesting done of:</p>	
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					<p>onion, lettuce, bissap, mint, chilli, onion, Jaxaatu, okra.</p> <p>112 ha of millet production are planned for the rainy season 2020</p> <p>Multiplication of short cycle seeds with high nutritional value :</p> <p>peanuts (7 ha) for an output of 6.55 tons, millet (5 ha), corn (3 ha) for an output of 12, 5 tons, sorghum (3 ha) for an output of 1,35 tons, bio fortified millet production on 75 ha for an output of 23,25 tons and rain-fed rice (5 ha) in addition to marketing support with partner producer organizations</p> <p>503 Dimitra Clubs installed allowing 15,000 members to take action to improve their livelihood and to empower women.</p>	
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					111 Village Savings and Loans Associations (AVEC) for 2,700 beneficiaries (90% are women) in the three agro-ecological zones of the project.	
Outcome 3.1 : CCA is mainstreamed into policies, strategies and national programs , shifting from a reactive response to a pro-active preparedness approach	(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].	CCA strategies are currently limited to some environmental policies and programmes for sustainable development; weak intersectoral integration	10% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrates CCA into their budgets	30% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrates CCA into their budgets	50% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrates CCA into their budgets Support to the process of revitalizing the COMNACC and the COMRECC has been initiated with the project. Partial results have been obtained, other partners have undertaken the same activities in the framework of adaptation to climate change at the institutional level to support strategies and policies in this area Decree regarding national and regional climate	S

					change committees is under revision and fully supported by the Ministry of Environment. The regional climate committees of Louga and Matam are revitalized.	
Outcome 3.2 - A "national CC resilience fund" is in place within an existing funding mechanism to support local CCA activities.	After Y3 of the project implementation, the fund is mobilizing twice the initial contribution from the GEF/LDCF.		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	Funding are granted. The initial GEF contribution is doubled and partners contributing to the fund are mobilized	10 resilient productive sub-projects prepared by Professional Agricultural Organizations were funded by the "Climate Resilience Fund" in the 3 intervention zones	S

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 ANACIM and CSE ¹⁶ 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-geographical zones (Peanut Basin, Sylvo-pastoral zone, Eastern Senegal)	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 ANACIM are used in FFS and APFS in project areas: exercices with farmers on the use of pluviomete	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: exercices with farmers on the use of pluviometer to understand the significance	CCA practices identified are translated into national languages (<i>wolof, serere, pular, mandingue</i>), the CCA practices documents will be disseminated in the different areas of the project Meteorological information provided by ANACIM are used in FFS and APFS in project areas:	95%	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 their skills on communicating with farmers and getting stronger participation. Functional literacy in some areas of the project may enable better use of the project material aimed at capitalize best practices. . For the use of climate information, social groups are formed in rural areas to share forecasts in local languages through rural radios, WhatsApp groups, public places, etc.

				<p>r 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 pluviometer installed in FFS to</p>	<p>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). 80 pluviometer and 42 meteorologic al information board installed in FFS to train farmers.</p>	<p>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). 95 pluviometer and recycling around 42 meteorologic</p>		
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¹² 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.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁴ 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)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

¹⁶ 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

				train farmers.		al information board installed in FFS to train farmers. Forums are organized at village level to discuss the 2021 rainy season and practical measures to be taken by producers		
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	8 local GTP installed 293 FFS facilitators and other partners receive sms and vocal messages 4589 farmers receives meteorological information s from rural radio and FFS A training workshop involving	Increased number of people receiving meteorological forecasting (436 technical agents and 6700 farmers received information regularly) Local GTP are	Increased number of people receiving meteorological forecasting (873 technical agents and 10 000 farmers received information regularly)	Increased number of people receiving meteorological forecast (957 technical agents and 11 260 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 forecast, agro-pastoral advise on best practices to use based on meteorological forecast (pest management, weeding, fertilizing, hydrology), risk related to meteorological forecast) to farmers via community radio and FFS/APFS facilitators. The project engaged with the <i>programme de renforcement de la resilience au Sahel</i> (P2RS) for testing and evaluating the dissemination of agro-climatic services, the effectiveness of

		communication system between GTP and FFS Meteorology information broadcasted into voice call and SMS	37 animators of community radio and GTP members organized by ANACIM to articulate the broadcasting of meteorological information	functional and produce reports on ...				the tools of communication and the dissemination of climate information to small producers.
Output 2.1.1: 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, serere 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	50 Technical sheets translated into national languages (<i>wolof, serere, mandingue and pular</i>)	95%	Technical sheets and training modules on CCA and nutrition have been edited and provide technical support to farmers and APFS and FFS facilitators. A service provider for the publication of the sheets remains to be found. Dissemination will follow if the translation is finalized. For the nutrition guide, a roadmap including FFS/APFS training is planned for June to July 2021

<p>Output 2.1.2 : Master Trainers are qualified on CCA practices and strategies, on gender issues and nutrition</p>	Q4 Y2	<p>21 facilitators trained on APFS (9.5% women)</p> <p>40 facilitator on FFS are trained (15% women)</p>	<p>43 facilitators trained on APFS (9.3% women)</p> <p>103 FFS facilitators trained (% femmes)</p>	<p>64 agents from Agriculture, livestock and forestry trained on APFS approach (7.8% women)</p> <p>70 farmers trained as facilitators 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>156 agents from Agriculture, livestock, forestry, NGO and farmer's organizations trained on APFS. Among them, 86 are technicians and 70 are producer relays</p>	<p>69 relay facilitators for 79 AFPS</p> <p>90 FFS facilitators and about ten relay facilitators supported FFS activities</p> <p>in relation to partner farmers' organizations in the 3 project intervention zones</p>	90%	<p>This year a special focus is on farmer training, making farmers FFS facilitators, ensuring participatory monitoring of results. This further reinforces farmers' and POs' capacity to conduct FFS/APFS and integrate various issues of interest such as CCA and nutrition for instance. The added value of involving farmers directly into training and monitoring is the further development of local expertise.</p> <p>A total of 523 facilitators (14.5%women) have been trained through APFS (156) and FFS (367). The low number of women is due to the fact that they are not well represented in extension services where facilitators are selected from.</p>
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Output 2.1.3 : FFS are implemented or strengthened to integrate CCA practices in production systems and producers are trained	Q4 Y2	37 FFS and 10 APFS Refreshment of 3 master trainer on APFS in two sessions of WA regional workshop	20 APFS; 113 FFS 7 FFS Refreshment sessions for 103 facilitators	85 CEAP dont 7 spécifiques aux femmes 42 FFS on vegetable and 147 FFS on rainfall crops	150 APFS, 20 of which are specific to women and 130 are mixed (men and women) 70 FFS in 2020 carried and bringing together 1,750 participants and carried by partner farmer organizations	79 APFS, settled by partners farmers organizations involve 1580 participants During the period July 2020 to June 2021, 90 FFS were set up and rolled out in conjunction with partner producer organizations in the groundnut basin and eastern Senegal, including 40 FFS in the rainy season, 9 FFS in nutrition and 41 FFS in off-season market gardening "Kitchen Garden" harvesting of onion,	60%	A total of 560 field schools (500 FFS and 150 APFS) has been set up Farmer and breeders organizations are involved in FFS and APFS facilitation. <i>The mi-term review recommended to reduce the number of initial target of FFS and APFS by 25% and ensure that at least 70% of FFS and APFS work properly</i> 2,250 members of 27 organisations, especially women, were trained during FFS About 1,300 members of organisations were trained and retrained on weather forecasting and agro-meteorological advice 690 producers built their capacities thanks to 23 community trainings at the local level (each limited to 30 participants due to the Covid-19 containment measures) in the following areas: good agricultural practices, market gardening, improved poultry farming, sheep and cattle fattening, pest control, cereal processing, etc.
	Q4 Y2	Refreshment of 20 FFS facilitators Refreshment of Project coordination unit expert of policies and institution on mainstreaming CCA in local development plan		4 FFS Refreshment sessions for 76 facilitators on rainfall crops				
	Q3 Y3	1275 farmers trained (925 farmers and 250 agro pastoralist)	2830 farmers trained on FFS and 484 on APFS	3 675 farmers trained on rainfall crop FFS; 946 farmers trained on vegetables (83% women) 2150 trained on APFS (52% women)				

						lettuce, bissap, mint, chilli, onion, Jaxaatu, okra		<p>A total de 12,576 producers have been trained, 10,626 through FFS (including 5,025 women) and 4,200 through APFS (including 2,310 women)</p> <p>The proportion of women is different depending on the season: in the counter-gardening season almost 80% are women, the percentage is about 40 or even 50% in the rainy season</p>
Output 2.1.4: 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 and methodology	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), Nioro (3720) and Linguère (2370) 1006 leader DC trained	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 (more than half are women)	111 Villages Savings and Loans Associations (AVEC) for 2700 beneficiaries (90% are women) in the three ecological zones	125%	<p>All partners involved in CLC/Dimitra Clubs in the 3 eco-geographical zones realized actions on social mobilization, CCA practices, gender equality and women empowerment. CLC are now installed in 3 new districts allowing their large diffusion.</p> <p>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 extension to non- beneficiary villages.</p>

			<p>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>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 extension activities</p>	<p>ANCAR identified at least 5 CCA practices with farmers in each on 17 communes and integrated into their extension activities</p>			<p>The PARERBA project and others funded by the Canadian Development Cooperation use CCA good practices in their training activities.</p> <p>Projet Sécurité alimentaire : une agriculture adaptée (SAGA)</p> <p>The SAGA project has set up the gender-sensitive CEP-G with a dedicated module developed from local socio-cultural realities. It also seeks to stimulate exchanges on possible solutions to the challenges posed by climate change adaptation and gender inequalities.</p>
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<p>Output 2.2.1: 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</p>	Q4Y2	<p>A survey to have basis information on household vulnerability level and farmers organizations (FO) is conducted in the 3 eco-geographical zones</p>	<p>65 farmers organizations identified and trained by ANCAR</p> <p>Guideline for sustainable value chain developed (technical support by AGP)</p> <p>Support farmer organizations (FOs) in designing their development plans integrating priorities, development opportunities around diversification, and improving the quality of agro-sylvo-pastoral</p>	<p>60 FO supported on development plan preparation and trained on CCA practices</p> <p>60 broadcasting on CCA practices are realized in eastern Senegal and sylvopastoral zone with national and community radios</p>	<p>27 FO supported on development plan preparation and trained on CCA practices in Senegal oriental and peanut basin zone</p>	<p>35 Farmers organizations supported for their action plans and trained on CCA practices in Senegal oriental, peanut basin and Ferlo zone</p> <p>28 improved village henhouses supported</p> <p>Support to sheep fattening for 138 heads</p> <p>2 improved sheepfolds supported</p> <p>Support for the manufacturing and marketing of 150 multi nutritional blocks</p>	70%	<p>Farmer organizations developed activities identified and discussed either in the context of Dimitra clubs/CLC or during APFS/FFS, including: diversification of production, reforestation, Income Generating Activities (AGR), improvement of the quality of agro-sylvo-pastoral products.</p> <p>The project positively responded to a request from the Ministry of Livestock to scale up the production of <i>nema</i> by proposing actions (through an emergency FAO project) to scale-up the production of elephant grass to cope with the rarefaction of forage.</p>
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			<p>products and IGAs</p> <p>Impact indicators of APFS in sylvopastoral zone are prepared by AVSF</p>			<p>Support for local grain processing (2000 kg of millet)</p> <p>50 vulnerable households supported by the distribution of 50 rams and 100 breeding ewes of improved breeds</p> <p>12 farmers organizations supported by the installations of wire fences and drip system on 12 fodders perimeters of half a hectare</p>		
<p>Output 2.2.2: At least one producer per FFS multiplies and marketing CC</p>	Q3 Y3		15 farmers organizations seed producers identified and	60 Organizations of farmers elaborated their	27 Organizations of farmers elaborated their development	During the rainy season, 15 producer organizations have carried out the	60%	Sensitization on seed legislation was done in the Eastern Senegal involving 90 producers from the three communes. Further training on seed marketing will follow.

<p>adapted seeds with high nutritional values</p>			<p>training for seed production is underway</p>	<p>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>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>	<p>multiplication of certified short-cycle basic seeds of high nutritional values (millet, maize, sorghum, groundnuts) for the reconstitution of community reserves</p>		<p>Seed production capacity of 15 organizations strengthened.</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 promoted by farmers and breeders organizations.</p>
				<p>33, 45 ha of seed crop in eastern Senegal and Peanut basin.</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) for an output of 6.55 tons, millet (5 ha), corn (3 ha) for an output of 12, 5 tons, sorghum (3 ha) for an output of 1,35 tons, bio</p>		
				<p>Production of 20.305 tons of seeds as followed peanut basin (maize 9.150 tons, millet 8.155</p>	<p>Multiplication of short cycle seeds with high nutritional value: peanuts (7 ha), millet (5 ha), corn (3</p>			

				tons, rice 0.500 tons et sorghum 2.5 tons). 7.550 tons of maize seeds accredited	ha), sorghum (3 ha) bio fortified millet production 75 ha and rain-fed rice (5 ha) in addition to marketing support partner farmer organizations	fortified millet production 75 ha for an output of 23,25 tons and rain-fed rice (5 ha) in addition to marketing support with partner producer organizations In the Ferlo zone, multiplication of fodder crop of Elephant grass (Neema) over 10 hectares, with yields varying between 21 and 28,75 tons per hectare for the first harvest		
Output 2.2.3: New adapted varieties of cereals, fruits and	Q3 Y3		A guidance document integrating nutrition	Training material on nutrition has been edited:	1 methodological guidance note developed	Training activities based on the nutrition guide are	60%	These guides and technical sheets produced for farmer nutritional education will help to identify seeds with high nutritional value and strategies

<p>vegetables and fodder species are introduced into target areas to improve the food and nutritional security of the population.</p>			<p>into FFS is developed</p> <p>The elephant grass (a fodder species) is introduced into 18 localities</p>	<p>nutritional guide and technical spreadsheet for FFS/APFS facilitators</p> <p>30 facilitators (10 APSF, 15 FFS, and 5 CLC) and 8 Community Nutrition Volunteers have been trained. 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</p>	<p>for the integration of nutrition in FFS and AFPS</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</p>	<p>planned in the different project areas</p> <p>In the Peanut Basin and Eastern Senegal zones, harvesting of onion (72,1 tons), turnip (1,95 tons), cabbage (1,5 tons), lettuce (3 tons of roots), tomato (1 ton) is done</p> <p>37 kitchen gardens installed benefiting vulnerable households in the Eastern Senegal zone</p>		<p>to diversify production and diet.</p> <p>Training or refreshers training on nutrition with a larger number of community actors (CNDN ex CLM relays, FFS, AFPS technician facilitators or producers facilitators , Bajen Goh, Club Dimitra animators) in the different project areas for the integration and sustainability of nutrition activities in the FFS, AFPS, Club Dimitra platforms (nutrition expert, CNDN)</p> <p>Large scale production of <i>pennisetum purpureum</i> in collaboration with PASA-LouMaKaf and AVSF and the departmental livestock service and farmer organizations.</p>
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				practices, attitudes and knowledge this survey was done with ODK Collect Tool 15 ha of elephant grass have been produced in 8 communes	installed in the groundnut basin, eastern Senegal and the sylvopastoral zone for the awareness of at least 650 agricultural producers (minimum 25 per FFS) on the strategies of diversification of agricultural production and diets; and on good hygiene practices			
Output 2.2.4: 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	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	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	APFS program has strengthened animation at the level of 35 pastoral units in the Ferlo zone	100%	The <i>Système Pastoral d'Alerte et d'Information du Ferlo</i> (SPAIF) developed by AVSF targeted 9 climate change hazards and other risks (rainfall, bush fires, transhumance, pastures, water points -ponds and boreholes, animal health, livestock theft, livestock markets, legislative framework of pastoral resource management). This co-finance

participation of farmers' associations, livestock producers and local authorities				related to animal health, forage production, conflict management Organizational capacity and follow up of management plan were done by AVSF. Awareness raising has been promoted on conflict management and governance	information, but also to negotiate agreements for zoning of rural space taking into account the different socio economic activities practiced (crops, pastoral activities, forestry)			covers 30 pastoral units in 8 communes of the project.
Output 3.1.1: Awareness-raising modules for policy makers are developed and institutional capacities are strengthened to	Q2 Y3	A working group between FAO and national services and NGO, local authorities Local workshop on	Technical validation of national guide of local planning and budgeting integration climate change adaptation	The mainstreaming of CCA into local development plans has been tested in 3 communes after validation of the	Training of 5 COMRECC planned during this year were postponed to COVID 19	Training and set up of 2 COMRECC	65%	The Governorate Order establishing, organizing and managing COMRECCs has been signed ; the road map for the implementation of COMRECC activities has been validated; capacity of regional committee members are strengthened, focusing on: (i) national policy to deal with climate change; (ii)

<p>mainstream CCA in policies, programs and projects</p>		<p>mainstreaming CCA in local development plans held in Kaffrine by the working group</p> <p>Sharing project information from 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</p>	<p>Training to Governors, directors of Regional development agencies, responsible s of Regional Division of Environment.</p> <p>Training workshop for members of the major national Institutions : Parliament; Social Economic and Environment Council (CESE); High Collectivity Territorial Council (HCCT) ;</p>	<p>national guide of local planning and budgeting</p> <p>Members of Regional committees on climate change of Louga and Matam (50 members in each region) have been trained on mainstreaming CCA into local development plan</p>				<p>access to and sources of funding for climate change adaptation activities ; (iii) approaches to integrate climate change into sectoral development policies and programs</p>
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		process to integrate CCA Support to NAP process in collaboration with DEEC						
Output 3.1.2: The establishment of a high-level intersectoral group to define and adopt the agenda of CCA activities and resilience to integrate into policies, programs and projects	Q2 Y3 Q1 Y3		Ongoing study on the institutional evolution of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) The project supported the participation of the Senegalese delegation at COP23, held in Bonn, Germany, from November 6 to 17, 2017.	First meeting of the technical committee 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 Support the participation of 2	Decree on COMNACC reform is finalized. Action plan from COMRECC from Louga and Matam are prepared	COMRECC Action plan for Louga and Matam are implemented	70%	The coordination unit of the project in collaboration with GIZ and the climate division of the Ministry of Environment and the COMNACC board met with the Secretary General to develop a roadmap for the revision of national climate change committee regulations. A technical committee was established through a Ministerial Order and the first meeting of the technical committee reviewed the national climate change committee founding documents (decree and procedures). Validation of the strategic document integrating the FFS approach into the agricultural and rural advisory systems. Development of an Action Plan to operationalize the strategy integrating and scaling up the FFS approach, mirroring the successes in Rwanda.

			A Policy Brief has been prepared and validated.	national Experts to the COP 24				
Output 3.2.1: 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 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 farmer's organizations in the 17 communes are funded on the resilience fund. Their project are ongoing	10 farmers organizations in the 17 communes are set up and managed through the resilience fund	60%	Three control and supervision mechanisms have been set up: National Approval Committee to approve the sub-projects on the basis of the technical advice given by the ERC. 7 Regional Evaluation Committees (ERC) give a reasoned technical opinion on the sub-projects after having assessed them 17 Local Animation Committees to support farmers organizations in the identification and formulation of sub-projects as well as in the support-advice and follow-up of financed sub-projects

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):

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 (11 260 recipients). The networks of field schools have been strengthened thanks to training of farmers who will act as FFS facilitators for their organizations. This is believed to facilitate the uptake of the FFS approach. Thanks to this training, the number of trained facilitators increased by 50%.

Letters of Agreement (LoA) are established with ANCAR and with 17 farmers and breeders organizations in the different municipalities. FFS and APFS interventions are planned at the farmers and breeders organizations' level, coherent with the development plans and the climate resilience fund piloted by the FNDASP, which benefits Professional Agricultural Organizations (OPAs).

A total of 10,626 agricultural producers participated in 500 FFS since the beginning of the project, and have been trained on climate change adaptation aspects, including: use of weather information and good agricultural practices in the Peanut Basin and Eastern Senegal. Women participation ranged from 40-50% during the rainy season and 80% during the off-season.

The APFS program was boosted thanks to new partnerships with the P2RS project, FNPC and 4 new state services (3 regional livestock services and 1 regional agricultural service). A total of 4,200 farmers, including 2,310 women, have been trained, of which at least 20% adopted different CCA practices in the Sylvo-pastoral area: (i) elephant grass production; (ii) multi-nutritional blocks; (iii) urea treatment of straw. These good CCA practices have enabled the beneficiary livestock breeders to cope with the lack of fodder and secure livestock feed despite the observed changes.

This year is also marked by the further expansion of the Dimitra clubs, now set up in 142 villages of 11 communes and 111 Village Savings and Loans Associations (AVEC) benefitting 2,700 persons (90% of which are women) in the three ecological zones. This approach facilitated the behavioral change of local farmers. 15,000 persons have been mobilized through homogeneous groups/clubs of women, men and young people. During these meetings, they identify specific constraints and plan and implement concrete actions to improve their resilience and strengthen their adaptive capacity. Dimitra clubs have also improved gender equality and increased women's participation in community decision-making. The innovative approach of the project is to mobilize the people (through the CLC approach) and equip the mobilized communities with the necessary technical skills (through the FFS/APFS approach) to address climate change adaptation and resilience challenges in a participatory and durable way. .

The project supported the political dialogue and made significant progress with respect to the COMNACC reform process and the revitalization of COMRECCs. The process of integrating climate change considerations into planning and budgeting was replicated in another 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 carried by professional producer organizations in the 17 targeted project communes.

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

- **Properly capture and document 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 issues and challenges experienced relevant to Senegal and contributing to the development of an action strategy for up-scaling of lessons;
- **Integrating climate information into advisory extension services**: the project initiated the process of institutionalizing the school-field approach with ANCAR. This process will facilitate the integration of the FFS approach into the advisory system and the dissemination of climate change adaptation practices. The farmers' organizations in the project intervention areas have been well trained on the use and interpretation of the meteorological information as well as on the installation and use of rain gauges with the support of a senior agro-meteorological expert.
- **Strengthening the methodological alliance between Dimitra Clubs and farmer field schools** to increase impact and durability (good results observed in Thiel).
Strengthening the monitoring and reporting system, in order to facilitate informed, preventive and objective decision-making. 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.
- **Establishment of LoA with 17 farmers and breeders organizations** over a period of 18 months to implement the climate change adaptation development plans (FFS and AFPS training, seed production, application of good agricultural practices, facilitation of climate information, various income-generating activities, support for marketing and market access activities, etc.)

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

FY2021 Development Objective rating ¹⁷	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁸	Comments/reasons ¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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¹⁷ **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.

¹⁸ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁹ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<p>Project Manager / Coordinator</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>-The COVID 19 outbreak and restrictive measures taken by the government have blocked the implementation of field activities since March for the coordination unit.</p> <p>However partners continued to implement their planned activities :</p> <p>Partnership with 35 farmers and breeders organizations already targeted by ANCAR to implement the climate change sensitive development plans 2019-2021 in the 3 agro-ecological zones</p> <p><i>Dimitra Clubs are very active and engaged on COVID 19 awareness:</i> number of Dimitra clubs increased about 503 Dimitra Clubs installed in 142 villages in 11 municipalities with a good connection on WhatsApp for sharing information. In some districts women Dimitra Clubs conducted activities on COVID 19 sensitization.</p> <p>Strengthen the community empowerment mechanism 111 AVEC</p> <p><i>Operationalization of the resilience fund:</i> 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 organizations are funded and conduct their CCA practices.</p> <p><i>Support policy dialogue on climate change:</i> the project fully supported the revision of regulatory text on the restructuring 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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<p>Budget Holder</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>The project has developed innovative mechanisms for sustaining results. A partnership with many farmers organizations and the National Fund for Agrosylvopastoral Development has been concluded and should provide finance access to local communities. This funding mechanism will empowered farmers conducting themselves activities after doing their owner diagnostic. It will then facilitate the adoption of climate change adaptation practices. In addition, the process of institutionalization of the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) is engaged with ANCAR and FNDASP which allow a strong support to extension services regrading climate change and other issues. Ultimately, these two mechanisms supported by the project will strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of small producers for food security.</p> <p>In terms of the use of financial resources, a satisfaction is noted in my quality of BH.</p>
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<p>GEF Operational Focal Point</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><i>This year is marked by the context of the pandemic COVID which has slowed down many initiatives undertaken on the ground through the capitalization of achievements. In addition, efforts to revitalize regional climate change committees are being undertaken by other partners in the field of climate change adaptation.</i></p> <p><i>The project coordination unit continue to develop initiatives to consolidate results of the project.</i></p> <p><i>Strengthened technical capacity of farmer’ organizations through farmer field schools, Dimitra Clubs and AVEC: a significant increase of the number of members of farmers groups trained as FFS facilitators to create an extension service of proximity on CCA practices through farmers' and herders' organisations. ANCAR and FNDASP engage a process of FFS/APFS institutionalization which enhances a national appropriation of the approach. This prepare also farmers organizations to get all capacities allowing to maximize chance to access to resilience funds.</i></p> <p><i>Operationalization of the resilience fund: Farmers’ organizations in the 17 communes of Senegal are set up and managed through the resilience fund.</i></p> <p><i>Support policy dialogue on climate change: the project fully supported the revision of regulatory text on the restructuration of COMNACC. The decree is under preparation 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.</i></p>
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<p>Lead Technical Officer²⁰</p>	<p>HS</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>Also this year the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic slowed down some activities, especially those in the field. However, the main results of the project were not hampered. The project team managed to overcome the different difficulties through various solutions.</p> <p>As proof of its success, it should be noted that the project was selected for its good practices to be published on the website of the GEF secretariat.</p> <p>As the project approaches its end, the documentation of major successes is strongly recommended (in particular the creation of the resilience fund at FNDSAP and the institutionalization of the CEP approach through its integration into the national extension service ANCAR), in order to capitalize the experiences of the project and to be able to disseminate them in other countries.</p> <p>Finally, it is recommended to reinforce the project sustainability. Although an effort is underway by strengthening the accountability and empowerment of Producer Organizations, it is critical to devote the last 5 months of the project to assure its sustainability at different levels, in particular regarding economic and institutional aspects.</p>
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²⁰ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	HS	S	<p><i>The project is exemplary. The approaches promoted through the project and the partnerships built throughout the project life, have been transformational, and the positive impacts – particularly on gender equality and women empowerment - of the CLC and FFS have now been well documented and shared. Indeed, also the GEFSEC has given visibility to the project’s approaches and results during the past year through various platforms.</i></p> <p><i>As for many other projects in the country, Covid-19 containment measures have had a negative impact on the project delivery and regular supervision and support missions have not taken place during extended periods of time. This has impacted in particular the knowledge management and learning component of the project at the regional/national level. At the grassroots level, the flexible approaches (FFS/CLC) swiftly adapted to the changed context, and even proved to be useful platforms to address Covid-19 related queries and issues.</i></p> <p><i>The focus of the team in the remainder of the project should be on the facilitation and monitoring of the community projects funded through the Resilience Fund managed by FNDASP, as well as on further integration of FFS in Professional Producer Organisations’ extension services, alongside their continued collaboration with technical services and extension services.</i></p>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²¹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
L	Yes

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i></p>

²¹ **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 ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	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>Compliance with containment measures during training sessions and field missions</p> <p>Virtual meetings with partners. LOA with farmer organizations 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>Start-up since the beginning of 2021 of COVID 19 Vaccination program</p> <p>Senegal State and FAO support activities for vulnerable households. Agricultural activities may reduce the negative effects of COVID</p>		The FFS and APFS, as well as the CLC, integrated Covid-19 considerations into their curricula and discussions, such as personal protection and hygiene measures, information on zoonotic diseases and their impact, and more. Therefore, these schools and clubs became a vehicle to help contain the pandemic in the rural areas where the project operates.

²² GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²³ 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 ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	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 (PGRM) including the Regional Locust Risk Management Fund (FRGRA) and National Locust Emergency Plans (PNUA)</p> <p>Preparation of the costed action plan to cover surveillance / control and monitoring and evaluation operations including the environmental impact assessment of the likely invasion in the frontline countries (Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania) has been prepared and is undergoing technical validation by FAO headquarters.</p> <p>An action plan with the AfDB to support countries in the fight against FAW</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>	<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>

	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Farmers / herders conflict	L	The project is addressing this risk by both including the possible 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 have been established with the implementing partners and stakeholders. It is the management strategy already underway. In addition regular meetings have been held to update progress on activities.		

	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	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, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 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 UCP 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>

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1: FAO needs to improve its implementation strategy by strengthening its project monitoring and evaluation system and by being more proactive. The Project Coordination Unit should, in the very short term, recruit a monitoring and evaluation officer, make the KoBoCollect tool operational so as to have real-time information on the progress of activities and use it to better coordinate, plan and monitor the partners' interventions. The Project Coordination Unit, AGPM and the FAO-GEF Unit need to identify and apply anticipatory and proactive management strategies for both risks and activities that require better coordination between partners or complex and lengthy processes.</p>	<p>The implementation and monitoring of a Mobile Data Collection solution (Kobocollect) for fields school with the vision, strategy and activities of the project is effective (installation, configuration and production of the server receiving the field data). The design of monitoring and evaluation tools for the electronic questionnaire remains the main constraint, support from the FFS Rome team on digitization is being implemented.</p> <p>The Kobocollect system consultant ensures the supervision and monitoring of data quality at all stages.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: FAO, and particularly the technical division in collaboration with the Country Representation, must assist the Government in institutionalizing the school-field approach and in encouraging the dissemination of adaptation technologies that are already proving interesting. This requires improving the enabling environment for the project and mobilizing all partners involved in this innovation process</p>	<p>The FFS approach has been integrated into the agricultural and rural advisory system (ANCAR), through its institutionalization, to accelerate the transfer of knowledge and technological innovations</p> <p>Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) - Facility on "Institutionalization of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) as a tool for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services" has been implemented with ANCAR. A strategy for integrating the FFS approach into the agricultural and rural advisory system is developed. A ministerial order on the integration of the FFS approach into the agricultural and rural advisory system is prepared and published</p>

<p>Recommendation 3: FAO, through the Project Coordination Unit, must continue the policy dialogue with the Government to encourage it to finance the design, development and dissemination of CCA strategies in Senegal. To this end, the PCU, in agreement with FNDASP, should accelerate the opening of the window within FNDASP and make it work so as to increase its resources, finance the development plans of the Producers' Organizations and draw lessons to inform the Government on how it could improve its interventions in financing agroforestry development</p>	<p>cf. inputs FNDASP</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: FAO through the Project Coordination Unit and the implementing partners, must resize the project's results framework and accompanying resources so as to put in place a maximum of conditions that can facilitate the sustainable adoption of the proposed technologies and strategies. Thus, the project should seek a better balance between quantitative and qualitative objectives concerning the creation and functioning of the school fields and Dimitra Clubs. It will have to reformulate some indicators and resize their targets, and then integrate social indicators to capture the dynamics of social change triggered by the FFS and Dimitra Clubs. The project should also carry out other activities such as cost-benefit analysis of the proposed innovations under different investment and technology use modalities (drip irrigation, solar powered wells, protective barriers, etc.). This cost-benefit analysis will serve as a decision-making tool for the direct beneficiaries of the project and indirectly for the other</p>	<p>Target/indicator refinement (see MTR): 25% reduction</p> <p>Favorable environment for the establishment and operation of FFS and Dimitra Clubs</p>

actors concerning the type of investment to be made and the expected benefits.	
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Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	
Project Indicators/Targets	Yes	Reduction in the number of Farmers Fields Schools by 25% and of beneficiaries (see RMP)

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, mid-term review, final evaluation 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>

8. 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			
project implementation partners							
Government Institutions							
Agence nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie ANACIM	Implementing project activities in their competence areas.	Climate services analysis; leading the multi-disciplinary working group (GTP) ; Broad casting meteorology information to farmer and FFS/APFS facilitators	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 intersectoral actions.			
Agence Nationale du Conseil Agricole et Rural (ANCAR)		Strengthening farmer organization; capacity building on adapted seed production; extension services including CCA approach, follow up famer 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 Etablissement 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					
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)							
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 ;					

Farmer organizations				
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	LoA are executed and will be closed by JUNE 30, 2021	Resource needed must cover the costs for demonstrations and comparative experiments and input support for income-generating activities
GIE GALLE AYNAABE MISSIRAH				
GIE KAMBENG KOUSSANAR				
GIE TAKKU LIGUEY IDA GADIAGA IDA MOURIDE				
GIE JAPPO LIGUEY MALEM THERIGNE SAGNA				
GIE PENTHIUM DEKRAY KATHIOTTE				
RESEAU SUXALI MBAAY KAYMOR				
GIE DIAM WELLY KEUR YORO DJILOR				
GIE MARÂÎCHER BATAL NGOYE				
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 executed and closed by MARCH 31, 2021	Resource needed must cover the costs for demonstrations and comparative experiments and input support for income-generating activities
EGAB				
GIE DIOBE SORO KHOUM				
KAWRAL DE YOUNOUFERE				
MBAMTARE LABGAR				
GIE GPF LABGAR THIANOR				

GIE DAGNE DIAME DE BARKEDJI				
GIE PINAL BAMTARE DJOLOF DE THIEL				
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 APFS 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

9. 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 (CD). These approaches play an important role in building the capacity of women and youth. The use of market gardening as an alternative activity for women and young people. Thus, many villages have developed or resumed the activity thanks to discussions from the clubs through the gender-sensitive participatory communication approach. We can note the awareness-raising actions for the schooling of girls and those for the rehabilitation of health centers and the resolution of social conflicts.

Participation and action: The part of women participating to DC and AVEC is always around 50% and they are mostly targeted for FFS in vegetable crops, where their presence is between 60 and 75%. Dry season field schools based on vegetable crops, among other things, contribute to social sustainability. The dynamic generated by the FFS and CD approaches has facilitated dialogue between populations in their communities and with technical services.

Empowerment: Through the clubs, speech has become very free in the villages. 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 and AVEC approach favors group consultation, with feedback to the village assembly, made it possible to consider all the opinions. CDs contribute to democracy, transparency and reduce discrimination.

Generating increased income and social dimensions: The CDs 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 spaces 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 holding 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 CDs 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 their wearing was recommended by the national authorities. In Koussanar Legal, the women's CD 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.

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 improved practices and the adoption of CCA technologies. The project demonstrates how the implemented participatory approaches, farmer field schools and Dimitra clubs, make people in villages the agents of change. These approaches facilitate social mobilization and offer solutions to challenges identified by communities.

Knowledge, skills and experience gained: The two complementary approaches facilitate the access to climate information, knowledge and create an enabling environment for capacity building of smallholders. Agro-pastoralists trained through farmer field schools, 64 % of whom are women, observed, experimented and discussed and further improved various climate change adaptation options. These FFS participants gained a better understanding of agronomic, ecological, economic, social mechanisms, in a learning context that pays attention to the unique roles of different stakeholder groups and group dynamics. The FFS approach boosts technical skills, but also increases self-confidence, and networking.

Increased participation in community action and decision-making: FFS, DC and AVEC are socially inclusive because of their focus on small-holders who are often amongst the most vulnerable. In the context of climate change resilience, these are excellent approaches particularly to increase participation of women in decision making processes and spur joint action at community level. 150 women in 5 villages decided to have collective fields/gardens to finance income generating activities. Also, 10 villages solved water access issues with an agreement to clean wells or remediate the boreholes themselves for water supply. In yet another two villages, young people, women and men agreed to build stony cords and anti-erosion bunds to fight soil erosion due to heavy rains. *In this way, Moussa Diop, club Dimitra Leader at Koulor 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: After 4 years of FFS, CD and AVEC, women participate actively in decision making at the community level. Women and men have seen their *communication skills improved*, further developed their capacity to listen to others opinions, and have significantly improved mutual comprehension. Jointly they identified their development constraints, discussed ways to get sustainable solutions and achieve results.

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

The analysis of farmer perceptions on climate change and climate variability developed last year help farmers to readjusted their choices in line with these changes. The ongoing action with these communities was to create conditions allowing them to practice these knowledge's empowering their organizations and the commitments. These improved and valorization of farmer knowledge on CCA make local organizations in a good position to develop strong partnership with national extension services agency. Actual FFS and AFPS are based on development plan based on CCA practices prepared and implemented by farmer.

A study on the perception and strategies of climate adaptation in different ethnic groups in Senegal. The guide describes the key concepts on which the exercises are based and presents a glossary for the translation of key terms into local languages (Wolof, Mandingo, Serer, and Pulaar). The glossary was created on the basis of discussions and exercises done during the training of facilitators with the identification of key elements of endogenous knowledge on climate change relevant to the learning process in the School Fields, key elements for collaboration between the national weather center (ANACIM) and local communities on climate change information (data, messages, sources and means of information, frequency of exchange, tools/technology needed).

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁴ approach in the project / program, 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 thanks to improved farmer knowledge ; the launching of a resilience fund that brings together local administration, technical services, municipalities and farmer organization to formulate and implement CCA projects carried by professional producer organisations. The innovation is to place the farmer in the driver's seat, equipping her/him to communicate and collaborate with local extension services and local decision makers. Also, the resilience fund is an opportunity for farmers and communities to develop their project formulation capacities, while the POs will have the chance through funded projects to replicate/upscale CCA practices and technologies. La mise en œuvre des sous-projets financés dans le cadre du Fonds de Résilience Climatique a facilité la conduite de FFS/APFS en lien avec les services locaux de vulgarisation. Cela a permis de mettre en place un processus de suivi-évaluation participatif en relation avec les différents acteurs sur le terrain.

²⁴ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

Impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.

The COVID-19 related mobility restrictions throughout Senegal, which have been in place for an extended period of time did not allow project staff to make periodic monitoring and supervision visits to the field.

Many FFS/APFS members were affected by COVID-19 in different ways: access to health care; weekly agricultural markets (Louma in wolof) and other basic infrastructure were discontinued; and agricultural value chains were disrupted as a result of mobility restrictions and border closures, threatening the livelihoods of small-scale farmers/herders and access to food and livelihoods in the cities. In Senegal, restrictions and precautions led to FFS/APFS in the early months of the pandemic or other field training activities to be discontinued or adapted. So far, rural areas in Senegal have not been affected as much as urban centers by the health aspects of the pandemic. Nevertheless, containment measures pose new challenges for rural populations (and in particular rural women and girls) in terms of their role in households, as caregivers, food security and as agricultural producers, processors and traders.

Rural households may also be employed in informal activities (including selling in markets or informal cross-border trade) which are particularly likely to be disrupted during periods of closure or travel restrictions.

Some good practices and lessons learned:

- Reduce the number of sessions to a minimum (i.e. critical activities only);
- Reduce the number of FFS/APFS participants to a small number to take care of the plot (they will later share the results with others) ;
- Use of phones and digital tools to disseminate relevant information and support continuous learning;
- Rigorously apply the recommended basic protection measures if training activities take place with partners ;
- Use of FFS/APFS and field training activities to educate rural communities on safety and hygiene measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (hand washing, social distancing measures, wearing masks, etc.);
- Maintain contact with CEP members and producer organizations, ensuring that women and youth are also reached; disseminate reliable information on basic protective measures via telephone, FFS/APFS WhatsApp groups and other available means;
- Association with other community development and communication approaches such as Dimitra clubs for coordinated awareness raising.
- Indeed, some Dimitra clubs have carried out awareness-raising projects on covid-19. On the other hand, other clubs are not functional because of covid-19 through the restrictive measures taken by the Senegalese government;
- Awareness raising on Covid 19, reflection to organize clean-up days, delivery of food kits during the pandemic period.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	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	9,769,939	4,265,490	9,769,939
National Agency/Ministry of Environment	ANGMV	In-kind	3,068,656	3,068,656	708,850	3,068,656
National project (funded by IFAD)	PAFA-E	In-kind	3,321,254	3,321,254	66,425	3,321,254
National project (funded by BAD and BID)	P2RS	In-kind	4,225,390	4,225,390	173,370	4,225,390
National project (funded by IFAD)	PADAER	In-kind	4,022,146	4,022,146	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	2261330
National Component of a	PRAPS	In-kind	0	960900	945,819	960900

²⁵ 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.

regional project (funded by WB)						
		TOTAL	24,607,385	27,809,615	7,642,574	27,829,615

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.