



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review **2019 – Revised Template**

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



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 (MA) in collaboration with the Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD) and the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)
Project Duration:	60 months

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	n.a.
Actual Implementation End Date³:	n.a.

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 6,228,995
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 24,607,385
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):	USD 4,541,485

¹ as per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019⁵	USD 12,376,932
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Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	14 december 2017
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	n.a
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	November 2018-February 2019
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes or No
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes or No
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	n.a
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	Yes or No

Ratings

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

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	3 rd PIR
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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 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

Project Contacts

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
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 8 local GTP installed in the 8 departments in the 3 eco-geographical zones. The GTP consists of local actors such as technical agents, decision makers, representatives of farmers, medias, etc.). The group receives 1 to 7 days meteorological forecasting, analyses the information regarding the agrosylvopastoral situation, disseminates agro climatic information in order to give advice to agro-pastorals through SMS, rural radio and bulletin. About 6700 farmers receive this information	S

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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)**.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	At least four CCA practices are identified in targeted areas (including POAS) in collaboration with the agro-sylvo-pastoralist communities				The combination of following factors has facilitated the use of CCA practices by farmers: - The participatory diagnosis of the risks and practices recommended in each zone conducted by ANCIM, CSE and ANCAR - The adaptation of training curricula to the specificities of each zone; - The involvement of agro-pastoralists in the process of preparation and animation in the FFS and APFS - Exchanges in the FFS and APFS facilitating their contribution and make agropastoralist more confident in the use of CCA practices and contributes to their adoption: forage bean, elephant grass, water management, short cycle seed production, are among other practices adopted.	HS
	Agro-climatic information including specific agricultural advice is made available to agro-sylvo-pastoralists through the	Currently there are no data that are comprehensible by agro-sylvo-pastoral	Information on agro-climatology and CCA are adapted to the understanding of agro-pastoralists	CCA and agro-climatic information are adapted to the understanding of agro-pastoralists and are available in the	436 project partners received regular voice and SMS messages on weather forecasts from ANACIM and broadcast (32% increase) to 6700 producers via	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	FFS and the GTPs. (LDCF AMAT indicator 3.1.1.1)	producers and the information is elaborated for the mid-level		field schools	community radios and field schools (31% increase). National Agency for extension service (ANCAR) integrated CCA practices into FFS through the agropastoral advisory service of 17 communes targeted by the project.	
Outcome 2.1: The agro-climatic information is disseminated and improved CCA practices and innovations are adopted by agro-pastoralists.	(i) At least 25% of POs participating to FFS use/adopt agro-climatic information and CCA practices/technologies [LDCF AMAT Indicator 3.1.1] ; (ii) 25,000 people (40% women and young people) are directly affected by the project [LDCF AMAT Indicator 3.1.1.2] ; et (iii) At least 10 action plans for PO are integrated in CCA strategies.	The use of climatic information and of CCA tools are not easily accessible to PO in the project target zones Climate resilience activities initiated by projects (INFOCLIM and CCAFS) are not up- scaled	10% of PO participating to FFS employ climate information	25% of trained farmers and herders adopted CCA practices	2150 farmers on APFS and how to improve access to climate information and 13% adopted elephant grass production and bean forage to cope with lack of forage in sylvopastoral zone In the peanut basin and Earten Senegal 4725 farmers trained through FFS adopted CCA practices 19% adopted early seeds production, water management and mulching, seedling,	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
<p>Outcome 2.2 : Household incomes and agricultural and livestock productivity of FFS/APFS participants have increased through the use of CCA practices, agro-meteorological information and improved crop and beef production value chains</p>	<p>(i) 20% increase in per capita income of farm households due to adaptation measures applied [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.3.2]; (ii) At least 30% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects incorporate budget for CCA components [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.2.8].</p>	<p>The livelihoods of people in the project target areas are limited and malnutrition indicators are high; The organization of value chains initiated by PAFA project has not experienced scale-up in the sylvo-pastoral area and the Eastern Region of Senegal</p>	<p>60 % of farmers and herders are trained through FFS and APFS have adopted tools for meteorological forecast and applied CCA best or good practices</p>	<p>100 % of targeted farmers and herders are trained and adopted meteorological forecast tools and increased their incomes up to 20%</p>	<p>300 herders increased their capacity to produce elephant grass to cope with the lack of forage.</p> <p>30% increase of forage bean productivity amongst those 300 herders?</p> <p><i>Elephant grass (Neema)</i> is newly introduced and yields are around 20 tons per hectare of dry forage for one cut, with a possibility to cut 5 times per year</p> <p>20.305 tons of seed produced by farmers trained in FFS</p> <p>484 Dimitra Clubs Dimitra Clubs installed allowing 14 490 members to take action to improve their livelihood and to empower women.</p>	S
<p>Outcome 3.1 : CCA is mainstreamed into policies, strategies and national programs , shifting from a reactive response to a proactive preparedness approach</p>	<p>(i) CCA strategies are mainstreamed into at least 30% of agricultural, pastoral and forestry sector policies [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.1.1.1]; and (ii) At least 30% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects</p>	<p>CCA strategies are currently limited to some environmental policies and programmes for sustainable development; weak</p>	<p>10% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrates CCA into their budgets</p>	<p>30% of agro-sylvo-pastoral projects integrates CCA into their budgets</p>	<p>Decree modifying rules of procedure regarding national and regional climate change committees is under revision and fully supported by the Ministry of Environment. The climate regional committees of Louga and</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	incorporate budget for CCA components [LDCF AMAT Indicator 1.1.1.2].	intersectoral integration			Matam are revitalized and capacities on mainstreaming CCA into local development plans of 110 committee members strengthened CCA mainstreamed into local planning guidance and tested in 3 communities.	
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	The fund is operational and local and national approval committees are installed and are functional FNDASP sets up mechanism of doubling available funds	S

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹⁰

¹⁰ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>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</p>	<p>Set-up of farmers' rain gauges in FFS and train the producers on the collection of weather data</p> <p>Making available agro-climatic information including specific agricultural advice to agro-sylvo-pastoralists through the FFS and the local GTPs</p>	<p>Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et la Météorologie (ANACIM)</p> <p>Agence Nationale Conseil Agricole et Rural (ANCAR)</p> <p>Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience au Sénégal (P2RS)</p>	<p>2019-2020</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1: The agro-climatic information is disseminated and improved CCA practices and innovations are adopted by agro-pastoralists.</p>	<p>Implementing FFS and APFS</p> <p>Follow up of activities of the Dimitra clubs</p> <p>Training of new facilitators</p> <p>Strengthening technical organizational capacities of farmer organizations</p>	<p>National FFS Facilitators Network</p> <p>Fédération Nationales Producteurs Coton (FNNPC) à Tambacounda ; Agronome et Vétérinaire Sans Frontières (AVSF) Linguère ; ONG Symbiose (Nioro) ; DIMITRA Coordination</p> <p>Coordination Unit and National FFS Facilitators Network</p> <p>Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural</p>	<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019</p> <p>2019-2020</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 : Household incomes and agricultural and livestock productivity of FFS/AFPS participants have increased through the use of CCA practices, agro-meteorological information and improved crop and beef production value chains</p>	<p>Monitoring of activities of pastoral units</p> <p>Implementing nutritional education in FFS/APFS and Dimitra listening clubs to promote production and consumption of local crops biofortified in zinc, vitamin A and iron in Kaffrine region and Essential Nutrition and Hygiene Actions</p> <p>Set kitchen garden into households</p>	<p>Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF), Coordination Unit</p> <p>Coordination Unit-nutrition laboratory at University of Dakar</p> <p>ONG Symbiose</p> <p>FNPC</p> <p>AVSF</p> <p>Community radios</p>	<p>2019-2020</p> <p>2019-2020</p>

	Follow up of the implementation of sub projects funded by resilience fund	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural, Fonds National de Développement agro-sylvo-pastoral (FNDASP)	2019-2020
	Evaluation of the effects of FFS/APFS training and Dimitra Clubs on livelihoods	Coordination Unit	2019
Outcome 3.1 : CCA is mainstreamed into policies, strategies and national programs , shifting from a reactive response to a pro-active preparedness approach	Testing the mainstreaming of CCA into local planning and budgeting with local authorities	Ministry of Local Governance ; ACC thematic group co-lead by the coordination Unit of the project and NGO Initiative Environment Development (IED)	2019-2020
	Integrated climate change adaptation into local development plan for 5 communities	Coordination Unit and Gouvernance Ministry	2019-2020
	Supporting the institutional reform of National Committee of Climate Change (COMNACC); training of regional Committee of Climate Change	Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés (DEEC)	2019-2020
	Drawing up policy briefs on CC issues		
Outcome 3.2 - A "national CC resilience fund" is in place within an existing funding mechanism to support local CCA activities	Providing grants to farmer organizations in the 17 communes of the project.	Fonds National Développement Agro-sylvo-pastoral (FNDASP)	2019-2020

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁴ 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 ¹⁵ 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			100%	ANCAR integrated the CCA practices into extension activities and reinforced technical capacity of extension agents' to provide) better support to farmers. Training into FFS/APFS improve their skills on communicating with farmers and getting stronger participation.

¹¹ 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.

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

¹³ 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)

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

¹⁵ 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

				of pluviometer to understand the significance of rain data and their use to manage agricultural practices as fertilizing, weeding, movement with animals; risks related to seasonal forecast (false start, rain stop). 225 pluviometer installed in FFS to train farmers.				
Output 1.1.2: Information management systems and tools used by the national GTP are strengthened and updated to include information related to climate change and, local GTPs are established and participate in the agro-climate advisory system	Q1 Y3	ANACIM conduct the diagnostic of GTP of capacity of Local GTP and conditions of installing new one in the 17 communes of the project. This diagnostic see also the communication system between GTP and FFS Meteorology	8 local GTP installed 293 FFS facilitators and other partners receive sms and vocal messages 4589 farmers receives meteorological informations from rural radio and FFS A training workshop involving 37 animators of comminatory radio and GTP members	Increased number of people receiving meteorological forecasting (436 technical agents and 6700 farmers received information regularly) Local GTP are functional and produce reports on ...			95%	Pluridisciplinary working groups (GTP) are installed and are functional at department (district) level and communicate agroclimatic information (decade rain forecasting, agropastoral advise on best practices to use based on metorological forseen (pest management, weeding, fertilizing, hydrology), risk related to meteorological forseen; to farmers via community radio andFFS/APFS facilitators The project engaged with <i>programme de renforcement de la</i>

		information broadcasted into voice call and SMS	organized by ANACIM to articulate the broadcasting of meteorological information					<i>resilience au Sahel (P2RS)</i> for testing and evaluating the dissemination of agro-climatic services, the effectiveness of the tools of communication and the dissemination of climate information to small producers
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, sereres and pular</i>) Nutrition guide and technical sheets have been produced and facilitators trained on the integration of nutrition in FFS			100%	Technical sheets on CCA and nutrition have been edited and provide technical support to famers APFS and FFS facilitators.
Output 2.1.2 : Master Trainers are qualified on CCA practices and strategies, on gender issues and nutrition	Q4 Y2	25 facilitators on APFS 40 facilitator on FFS are trained (15% women)	45 APFS facilitators trained (%femmes) 103 FFS facilitators trained (% femmes)	40 agents from Agriculture, livestock and forestry trained on APFS approach 70 farmers trained as facilitator on APFS approach 224 farmers trained as facilitator on FFS approach including			90%	A total of 547 facilitators (14.5%women) have been trained on APFS (180) and FFS (367) approach. The low number of women is due to the fact that they are not well represented in extension in local services where facilitators are selected. This year a special focus is dedicated to farmer' training as FFS facilitators to enable farmers to monitor themselves. This to

				93 co-organized with ANCAR				reinforce capacity of farmer organisations, improve technical skills on conducting FFS/APFS and prepare them integrating nutrition issues. Add value involving farmers is to develop local expertise on FFS/APFS and
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	20 APFS; 113 FFS	85 CEAP dont 7 spécifiques aux femmes			45%	A total of 454 field schools: 339 FFS and 115 APFS was installed. Farmer organizations are involved for FFS and APFS facilitation. <i>The mid-term review recommended to reduce the number of initial target of FFS and APFS by 25% and ensure that at 70% of FFS and APFS work properly</i>
	Q4 Y2	Refreshment of 3 master trainer on APFS in two sessions of WA regional workshop	7 FFS Refreshment sessions for 103 facilitators	42 FFS on vegetable and 147 FFS on rainfall crops	4 FFS Refreshment sessions for 76 facilitators on rainfall crops			ANCAR has been engaged in the process of FFS institutionalization which involved stakeholders and enhanced the appropriation of the approach.
	Q3 Y3	Refreshment of 20 FFS facilitators	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)		45%	A total of 11 260 producers were formed, ie 8376 in the CEP and 2884 in the CEAPs (including 845 women).

<p>Output 2.1.4: Community Listeners' Clubs (CLC) are established and strengthened and integrated within the Farmer Field school network.</p>	<p>Q4 Y2</p>	<p>60 DC installed in 15 villages</p> <p>6 facilitators; 60 DC leaders, 3 responsible of community radios trained on DC approach and methodology</p>	<p>180 DC new installed (120 in Tambacounda, 60 in Nioro)</p> <p>28 DC facilitators and 9 communitarian radio staff trained</p>	<p>484 DC installed in 140 villages in Tambacounda (91, Nioro (28) and Linguère (21)</p> <p>Total DC members 14 490: in Tambacounda and Kaffrine (8400), Nioro (3720) and Linguère (2370)</p> <p>1006 leader DC trained (506 women)</p>			<p>95%</p>	<p>All partners involved in DC in the 3 ecogeographical zones realized actions on social mobilization, CCA practices, gender promotion. CLC are now installed in 3 new districts allowing their large diffusion.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.5: Good practices and lessons learned for better adaptation to climate risk are capitalized on and disseminated locally.</p>	<p>Q1 Y3</p> <p>Q4 Y2</p>		<p>Two (2) videos on DIMITRA Clubs and climate change adaptation practices are published</p> <p>South-south cooperation exchange visit have been organized to capitalize DIMITRA Club experiences in Senegal and Niger</p> <p>Dissemination of <i>pennisetum</i></p>	<p>5 good agricultural practices (GAP) were selected and capitalized in each zone for dissemination. In the sylvopastoral zone for example, 13 local good practices have been identified, and 5 of them have been selected for capitalization and dissemination.</p> <p>Participatory video on APFS prepared for training of facilitators</p> <p>A platform of</p>			<p>60%</p>	<p>ANCAR made several communication actions using rural radios to broadcast CCA practices. The coordination unit also made two didactic video respectively on Dimitra club and on APFS.</p> <p>Other partner as '<i>Projet regional d'appui au pastoralisme au Sahel (PRAPS)</i>' contributed also to disseminate good CCA practices by implementing APFS approach in their area of intervention as co-financed activities by training of facilitators who operate in 7 communes.</p>

			<p><i>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>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>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 organisations (FOs) in designing their development plans integrating priorities, development opportunities</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>			70%	<p>Farmer organizations developed activities discussed either in Dimitra clubs or after their training in APFS/FFS: diversification of production, reforestation, Income Generating Activities (AGR), improvement of the quality of agro-sylvo-pastoral products.</p> <p>The project supported the option of the Ministry of Livestock to scale up the production of <i>nema</i> and develop asynergic actions through an emergency FAO project, which aims at scaling up the production of elephant grass to cope with the rarefaction of forage.</p>

			<p>around diversification, and improving the quality of agro-sylvo-pastoral products and IGAs</p> <p>Impact indicators of APFS in sylvopastoral zone are prepared by AVSF</p>				
<p>Output 2.2.2: At least one producer per FFS multiplies and marketing CC adapted seeds with high nutritional values</p>	Q3 Y3		<p>15 farmers organizations seed producers identified and training for seed production is underway</p>	<p>60 Organizations of farmers elaborated their development plan and action plan with the support of the national agricultural and rural advisory agency of Senegal. 126 farmers in eastern Senegal are aware on seed regulations</p> <p>33, 45 ha of seed crop in eastern Senegal and Peanut basin.</p> <p>Production of 20.305 tons of</p>		50%	<p>Sensitization on seed legislation was also made in the Eastern Senegal area for 90 producers from the three communes. training on seed marketing process will be engaged</p> <p>Capacity of 15 organizations strengthened for seed production.</p>

				seeds as followed peanut basin (maize 9.150 tons, millet 8.155 tons, rice 0.500 tons et sorghum 2.5 tons). 7.550 tons of maize seeds accredited				
Output 2.2.3: New adapted varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables and fodder species are introduced into target areas to improve the food and nutritional security of the population.	Q3 Y3		A guidance document integrating nutrition into FFS is developed The elephant grass (a fodder species) is introduced into 18 localities	Training material on nutrition has been edited: nutritional guide and technical spreadsheet for FFS/APFS facilitators 30 facilitators (10 APSF, 15 FFS, 5 CLC) and 8 Community Nutrition Volunteers have been trained. 30 FFS/APFS, which integrated nutrition, have been installed Nutritional survey has been conducted in 255 households to have baseline information about farmers practices, attitudes and knowledges this survey was done with ODK Collect Tool			60%	These guides and technical sheets produced for farmer nutritional education will help to identify seeds with high nutritional value and strategies to diversify production and diet. In collaboration with Nutrition Lab. of Cheikh Anta Diop University, the nutritional material will also contribute to improve diet and prevent malnutrition. A large scale production of <i>pennicetum purpureum</i> has been developed in collaboration with PASA-LouMaKaf and AVSF and the departmental livestock service and farmer organizations.

				15 ha of elephant grass have been produced in 8 communes				
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 participation of farmers' associations, livestock producers and local authorities	Q2 Y3		A study on the characterization of pastoral units through the mapping of resources is carried out by CSE.	APFS implemented in 19 pastoral units are now able to accede to climatic information and other data from SPAIF; 48% of them related to animal health, forage production, conflict management Organizational capacity and follow up of management plan were done by AVSF. Awareness raising has been promoted on conflict management and governance			50%	The <i>Système Pastoral d'Alerte et d'Information du Ferlo</i> (SPAIF) developed by AVSF targeted 09 risk themes (rainfall, bush fires, transhumance, pastures, water points -ponds and boreholes, animal health, livestock theft, livestock markets, legislative framework of pastoral resource management). It covers 19 pastoral units in 6 communes of the project.
Output 3.1.1: Awareness-raising modules for policy makers are developed and institutional capacities are strengthened	Q2 Y3	A working group between FAO and national services and NGO, local authorities Local workshop on mainstreaming CCA in local development plans	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 national guide of local planning and budgeting			65%	The Governoral note (arrêté) establishing, organizing and operating COMRECC has been signed ; the road map for the implementation of COMRECC activities have been validated; capacity of regional committee members are strengthened on: (i) national policy to deal with climate

to mainstream CCA in policies, programs and projects		<p>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 process to integrate CCA</p> <p>Support to NAP process in collaboration with DEEC</p>	<p>Training to Governors, directors of Regional development agencies, responsables 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>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>change; (ii) sources to fund activities aimed at facing climate change and how to access the fund; (iii) approaches to integrate climate change into sectoral development policies and programs</p>
Output 3.1.2: The establishment of a high-level intersectoral group to define and adopt the agenda of CCA activities and resilience to	Q2 Y3		<p>Ongoing study on the institutional evolution of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC)</p> <p>The project</p>	<p>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</p>			70%	<p>The coordination unit of the project in collaboration with GIZ and climate division of the Environment Ministry and COMNACC board met with the Secretary General to develop a roadmap for the revision of regulatory text of national climate change committee. A technical committee was established by</p>

integrate into policies, programs and projects	Q1 Y3		supported the participation of the Senegalese delegation at COP23, held in Bonn, Germany, from November 6 to 17, 2017. A Policy Brief has been prepared and validated.	supervised by the secretary general of the Ministry of Environment Support the participation of 2 national Experts to the COP 24 where a policy brief on agrosylvopastoral sector and climate change was published				ministerial note (arrêté) and the first meeting of the technical committee focused on revision of regulatory text of national climate change committee has been held (decree and rules of procedure).
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. A Letter of Agreement (LoA) with FNDASP to manage 'resilience fund has been technically approved by LTO	The resilient funds has been created. The control and supervision organs have been installed; members have been trained on administrative procedures of the funds.			60%	Three control and supervision organs have been installed: National Approval Committee to approve the sub-projects on the basis of the technical advice given by the ERC. 7 Regional Evaluation Committee gives a reasoned technical opinion on the sub-projects after having assessed them 17 Local Animation Committee to support farmers organizations in the identification and formulation of their sub-projects as well as in the support-advice and follow-up of sub-projects financed in their territory

Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

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

Max 200 words:

The technical potentials for improving livelihood and resiliency have been strengthened by: (i) disseminating agrometeorological information with the local GTPs; (ii) increasing by 48% the network of actors having access to meteorological information disseminated by ANACIM. The networks of field schools have been reinforced with the training of farmers who will perform as FFS facilitator for their organization making easier the uptake of the approach. This training increased by 42% the number of trained facilitators.

This year is also marked by the further expansion of the Dimitra clubs, installed in 91 villages of 11 communes within the 17 targeted by the project. This approach facilitated changing behavior and thinking local farmers resulting in the mobilization of 14,490 people in homogeneous groups of women, men and young people to identify specific constraints related to their contexts and to implement concrete actions to improve their resilience and strengthen their climate adaptation capacity. Dimitra clubs have also improved gender issues and increased women's participation in decision-making processes. The **innovative** approach of the project is to create in each community the combination of approaches increasing technical skills and social mobilization for resilience and climate change adaptation. Farmer field schools and Dimitra clubs enabling environment.

The project supported the political dialogue and made significant progress in the COMNACC reform process and the revitalization of COMRECCs. The process of integrating climate change dimension into planning and budgeting continued in 3 communes. Finally, the climate resilience fund has been set up with its approval and control bodies for the process of preparing, financing and monitoring the implementation of proposed sub-projects for producers in the 17 project communes. The project puts in place **sustainability** mechanisms through the resilience fund characterized by a FNDASP commitment to make the financing mechanism based on approach which allow technical support to beneficiaries by local technical agents. The reinforcement of the collaboration between farmers and technical agents seems to provide sustainable results. Furthermore the involvement of local authorities and producer organizations will reinforce the potential for **scaling up** project achievements.

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

Max 200 words:

- ***capture local knowledge, perceptions and attitudes on climate change, climate variability and their impact on production as well local adaptation strategies at the community level*** : (i) provide valuable information and practices from farmer knowledge to project managers, advisory services and climate/weather forecast institutions (ii) develop proposals to combine the weather and climate forecast provided by institutions and those provided by local communities

- **Documenting experiences on sustainable value chains in Senegal** by Identifying themes and challenges experienced relevant to Senegal and contributing to the development of an action strategy for scaling up;
- **Strengthening the durability process of climate information and integrate the agro-climatic advisory system:** the project initiated the process of institutionalizing the school-field approach with ANCAR. This process will facilitate the integration of the school field approach into the advisory system and the dissemination of climate change adaptation practices.
- **Reinforcing the methodological alliance between Dimitra Clubs and farmer field schools** in order to increase the success and functioning capacities in installing field schools.
- **Reinforcing monitoring and reporting system which is still slow**, reducing the use of results for an anticipatory and objective planning of activities. The application of KoboCollect tool will cope with this challenge.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

FY2019 Development Objective rating ¹⁶	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁷	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
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¹⁶ **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. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

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

<p>Project Manager / Coordinator</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>The project coordination unit continue to develop initiatives to consolidate results of the project. This year is marked by the mid-term evaluation which formulated recommendations to improve the project implementation and to readdress indicators. Key elements to increase resilience in the project areas are as follows:</p> <p>Strengthen technical capacity of farmer' organizations through farmer field schools and Dimitra Clubs: a significant increase number of members of farmers groups trained as FFS facilitators to create an extension service of proximity on CCA practices. ANCAR engages 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. The number of Dimitra Clubs increased significantly with an engagement of more than 14 000 people (women, men and young) on resilience and CCA practices in their communities</p> <p>Operationalization of the resilience fund: stakeholders at national and local level are involved on the transparency and technical support, which key elements of the operationalization of resilience funds. A committee of project approval have been installed at national and district level. The committee at community level assure a technical support for project formulation and monitoring.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Recommendations of the mid-term review: this mid-term evaluation formulate recommendations on the implementation and management of the project which aim to achieve results although the project implementation at mi-term has been considered satisfactory.</p>
<p>Budget Holder</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>The project has developed innovative mechanisms for sustaining results. A partnership with the National Fund for Agrosylvopastoral Development has been concluded and should provide finance access to local communities. This funding mechanism will empower farmers so that they can conduct activities after doing their own 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, 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>

Lead Technical Officer¹⁸	S	S	<p>The project is well managed. This includes a good coordination and management of team members, good competencies of project team and good relationships and synergies with partners and local institutions at all administrative levels. All outcomes and outputs seem to be given the right attention and none seem to be particularly late.</p> <p>Nevertheless, a few recommendations have to be provided regarding the importance to keep the same performance level, to improve the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the FFS and APFS to ensure the quality, especially now that their number is increasing very fast. The M&E system need to be consolidated as well as the reporting mechanism of the FFS and APFS.</p>
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¹⁸ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

<p>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>The project remains relevant and support and interest from national, regional and local partners is high. This is in part thanks to a project team that values and adds value to existing development investments in the project pilot geographies, and that coordinates diligently with relevant national and regional institutions, administrations, NGOs/CSOs, and producer organisations. These partnerships go beyond co-financing arrangements and are laying a solid ground for project sustainability and up- and out-scaling of demonstrated approaches.</p> <p>The project has taken concrete and successful steps to integrate gender aspects, address rural poverty and vulnerability issues, and introduce nutrition in an exemplary fashion. And just past mid-term already, a change process (behaviour change) can be witnessed. These are promising conditions for a successful outcome of the project. It is expected that objectives and outcomes will be achieved, and agro-pastoral communities will become more resilient and equipped to make ‘climate-smart’ decisions with the support of stronger extension services and an apt enabling environment.</p> <p>As emphasised by the project manager, the mid-term review was carried out during this reporting period. This review resulted in a number of concrete recommendations to further strengthen the project delivery and achievement of sustainable results and positive resilience impacts. These recommendations include a perfected M&E system, an improved strategy to support mainstreaming of FFS/APFS by governmental institutes, amongst others, which have been embraced by the project team.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is to be noted that the project is engaged in regular exchanges of lessons, best practices, tools and approaches with project teams of sister projects in the Sahel Region (in particular GEF ID 5014 in Burkina Faso, 4822 in Mali and 4702 in Niger), an enriching experience that benefits all 4 countries.</p>
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3. Risks

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

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

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

Risk ratings

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

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Probability of increased occurrence of more severe droughts, especially in the South, which may affect crop and livestock cycles and increase food/nutritional insecurity	L	The project will address this risk by strengthening tests of drought resistant varieties for human nutrition and animal feed		

¹⁹ **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.

²⁰ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

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

	Risk	Risk rating²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
	Seed shortages due to extreme weather events, prolonged droughts, or pests and diseases outbreaks with risk of crop/grassland failure	L	The project will address this risk by strengthening and improving the production and multiplication of those seeds which demonstrated to be more resilient to CC. This will include to test 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.		
	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 will be implemented in those institutions where these changes occurred.		
	Weak monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) for FFS	L	Reinforce the mechanism of the M&E system through focal points at different administrative level, adopting digital devices and including this important dimension into the strategy to mainstream the FFS approach into the extension system under ANCAR.		

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

FY2018	FY2019	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous
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rating	rating	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>

4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²²

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

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">Original NTE:</div> <div style="width: 45%;">Revised NTE:</div> </div> Justification:

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

5. 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.

Participation and action: The part of women participating to DC 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 The CD tool allows the gathering of women's views while stimulating the process of dialogue and planning. In the areas like Nioro and Tambacounda, women and young people increase their ability to access to resources and empower their capacity to negotiate for land use and for decision making in their organization and their village. The combination between FFS and CD strengthens the gender aspects of the project and contributes to the dissemination and ownership of CCA good practices discussed in the FFS. Almost 50% of Club Dimitra leader are women. Their role is to facilitate discussion into clubs and in villages meetings where decisions on prioritized actions are taken.

Generating increased income and social issues: technical skills of women on CCA are improved through FFS on vegetables and rainfall crops. This capacity building in concertation with DC allow them to manage larger superficies of crops and increase income. In Sare Kaly, women benefit from their common field and redistribute earnings in the form of loans to members to carry out other income-generating activities. In Kouthia faryndela incomes from the common field are used to build a health hut for health facility in this isolate village.

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

An investigation conducted in a partnership between FAO, ANACIM and High Institute of Agriculture and rural extension examined local knowledge, perceptions and attitudes related to climate change and climate variability, to retrieve the acquaintance that is hidden away behind the adaptation choices and practices. Climate change always existed and local populations always readjusted their choices in line with these changes. The communities of Thiel, Djlor, Kayemor and Koussanar hold potential local strategies related to agroecosystems that can improve adaptation to climate change. They represent *Serer*, *Wolof*, *Pular*, and Mandingoes the main Senegalese ethnic groups. The study aimed to collect data on the local perceptions of small producers, women and men, on the climate and its impact on their production systems, as well as local knowledge on how to adapt to climate change at the community level. This study allowed the following

- identify climate change at the landscape level through mapping of vulnerabilities, hazards and changes in land, rivers and forests over time;
- identify existing descriptors (climatic, physical and biological) at different time scales (imminent weather event or long-term trends);
- document local ecological knowledge of women and men about practices and strategies to address the major climate impacts related to land, water and natural resources;
- identify the most resilient agrobiodiversity and livelihood strategies;
- identify the multiple benefits of agroecosystems in the context of climate change;
- understand how the flow of information and knowledge transfer on natural resource management and production occurs: a) sources of information; b) communication channels, contexts and mechanisms.

7. 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))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project;
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

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 intersectorial 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 ;		
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 régions		
Information access and dissemination				
FFS/APFS members; DIMITRA CLUB members national and local actors	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...	The amount of the project is used and other with co financing from Ministry of Environment via DEEC and ministry of Agriculture with FNDASP

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

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

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

Increased participation in community actions and decision-making: FFS and DC are socially inclusive because of their focus on small-holders who are often among those more vulnerable. In the context of climate change resilience, these are excellent approaches of increased participation of women in decision making processes and common actions at community level. 150 Women in 5 villages decided to have collective fields to get enough funds for income generated activities. Otherwise, 10 villages solved water access through an agreement to clean wells or remediate the borehings themselves for water supply. In others two villages, young people, women and men agreed setting lines of stony cords and anti-erosion bunds to fight soil erosion due to heavy rains. *In this way, Moussa Diop, club Dimitra Leader at 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: In two years implementing FFS and CD, women reflect active participation/role within groups. The evidence coming from activities where women were more aware and sensitive to social vulnerability issues and gained engagement to participate to decisions and actions. *"I was so shy, full of complexes and I dared not speak in public. With Dimitra Clubs I feel more comfortable in meetings and be able to lead the group of women in my village" said Fatou Ngom, a Club Dimitra Leader in Kouthia Farindella village. Women in DC and FFS improved their communication skills, their capacity to better listen the others' opinions, and have significantly improved mutual comprehension. So, they identified their development constraints, discussed ways to get sustainable solutions and achieve realizations. Niame Camara, a woman Dimitra Club facilitator in Koussanar village said "The Dimitra club approach brings us more than just money because community members can identify their constraints and act together to solve them; this brings us more than just financial support coming from a third party"*

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	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)	PASALouMa Kaf	In-kind	9,769,939	5126450	4,265,490	9,769,939
National Agency/Ministry of Environment	ANGMV	In-kind	3,068,656	1250340	708,850	3,068,656
National project (funded by IFAD)	PAFA-E	In-kind	3,321,254	66,425	66,425	3,321,254
National project (funded by BAD and BID)	P2RS	In-kind	4,225,390	2330370	173,370	4,225,390
National project (funded by IFAD)	PADAER	In-kind	4,022,146	201,107	201,107	4,022,146
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	200,000	180,000	120,000	200,000
Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans frontières	AVSF	In-kind	0	2261330	1,161,513	
National Component of a regional project (funded by WB)	PRAPS	In-kind	0	960900	945,819	
			24,607,385	12,376,932	7,642,574	24,607,385

²³ 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.

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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.