

Strengthening farmer's communities livelihoods resilience against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (REMECC-GKM (PIMS:4615; ID: 00085594; GEF-ID :4692)

# MID-TERM EVALUATION (Final Report)

Submitted to UNDP-Guinea Maison Commune, Commune de Matam, Coléah Corniche Sud, Rue MA 002 Conakry, Guinée

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It is with a great honor we seize this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the UNDP-Guinea Office and the Ministry of Environment and Water and Forests for having considered us to conducted this Mid-Term evaluation of the <u>GEF project</u> - "Strengthening the resilience of agricultural communities' livelihoods to climate change in the Guinean prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (REMECC-GKM-PIMS: 4615; 00085594).

We would also like to thank the Governors of Boke and Labe regions and their colleagues, the Authorities of the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali and their respective Rural Communes supporting the project implementation, for their warm welcome and having chaired the meetings we had with the stakeholders and also for their fruitful advice.

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Discussions with all stakeholders, including officials from ministerial departments, regional and deconcentrated technical services, the Bareng research center, NGOs and private operators were key inputs to the evaluation performance and findings. All theses meetings and discussions with the stakeholders were great opportunities for us to collect valuable information and data that allowed us to better understand the complexity and relevance of the project, as well as its implementation context.

Thanks to All?

# Acronyms

AGIR	Support to integrated resource management
ACD	Communal Development Officer
CCNUCC	United Nations Climate Change Convention
CR	Rural communes (formerly CRD)
DNEEF	Directorate for Environment and Water and Forests
DNM	National Directorate of Meteorology
DNP	National Project Director
DNPEDD	National Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEM	Global Environnent fund
FIDA	International Funds for Agriculture Development
FIP/PIF	Project identification form
FPFD	Federation of Fouta Djallon farmers
FPMA/LCDF	Least developed country Fund
GIEC	Intergovernmental group on Climate Change
GKM	Gaoual, Koundara et Mali
GLAM	Operational Local Group for Agrometeorology assistance
GdG	Government of Guinea
GTP	Pluridisciplinary working Group
IRAG	Agricultural research Institute of Guinea
MEEF	Ministry of Environnment and Water and forests
NIM (NEX)	National Execution
PANA	National Adaptation to Climate Change Action Program
PACV	Community Village Support Program
PAIs/MIPs	Annual and Multi-Year Investment Plans
DNPDL	Local National Planning Department of Local Development
PDL	Local Development Plan
PDLG	Local Development Plan of Guinea
PDSD	Sustainable Social Development Project
PNAAFA	Support Program for Agricultural Sector Actors
PNDA	National Agricultural Development Policy, Vision 2015
PPG	Project Preparation Fund
PPIUs	Prefectural units for the implementation of the project
PRODOC	Project Document (Project Document)
PU-APA1	Emergency Agricultural Productivity Support Project
REMECC	Resilience of resources to climate change
RP	Project Leader
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
TOR	Terms of Reference
PMU	Project management Unit
RCU	Regional Coordinating Unit of UNDP
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

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# A. SUMMARY OF PROJECT CONTEXT

# Table a: Summary of project financing (UNDP ID: 4615 / GEF ID: 4692)

SUMMARY OF PRO	SUMMARY OF PROJECT FINANCING			
PAYS	GUINÉE			
GEF FOCAL AREA	Climate Change	(LDCF)		
Implementation Modality	NIM			
Implementing Agency	United Nations	s Development Program in Guinea		
	(UNDP-GUINE	A OFFICE)		
Governmental Execution Agency	Ministry of Env	ironment, Water and Forests (MEEF)		
Technical execution Partners	Directorate o	Directorate of Environment and Sustainable		
	Development Pr	ogram		
Project Title	"Strengthening	the resilience of agricultural		
	communities' li	ivelihoods to climate change in the		
	Guinean prefec	tures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali		
	(REMECC-GK	M).		
AWARD ID:	00072521			
ID (GEF/FEM)	4692			
ID (UNDP) du projet	00085594			
PIMS (UNDP):	4615	212.)		
Project duration	5 years: April 2013-March 2018			
Planed date of project start up:	Aprril 2013	Date (effective): 1 juilly 2014		
		August 2014		
Ending Data :	March 2019	August 2014		
Ending Date : Total Cast of the projet (required and cofinencing) :	\$ 22 056 264	Date adjusted: Jully 2019		
Total Cost of the projet (required and companying):	\$ 35.050.504			
• Regular (GEF/LDCF)	\$ 5.710.304			
Cofinancing:	\$10.450.000			
$\checkmark$ UNDP (TRAC)	\$300,000			
✓ UNDP (Subvention)	\$9.500.000			
✓ Gouvernment (cash)	\$250.000			
✓ Gouvernment (in Kind)	\$400.000			
Endorsement GEF	2011			
Approval by PPG	2011			
Approval by CEO	2011			
Signature date of Project Document	20/11/2013	MIC/MEEF & UNDP		
Mid Term Evaluation	2016 (31 October-24 November)			
	Evaluators	Dr Syaka Sadio (I.C) & Dr Mamadou		
		Malhado Diallo (N.C)		

# **B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The mid-term evaluation mission of the REMECC-GKM project was conducted from 31 October to 24 November 2016 in accordance with the guidelines of the "<u>Guidelines for the evaluation of funded projects</u> By the UNDP / GEF ".

2. The mission (i) reviewed the project document and the main reports and minutes of the meetings and field supervision missions produced by the PMU and stakeholders, (ii) held meetings and interviews with various actors involved in the project implementation, (iii) collected and analyzed data, (iv) undertook field visits to meet beneficiaries and local stakeholders, assess progress and outputs achieved, and (v) shared findings and recommendations with stakeholders.

**3.** The evaluation resulted in relevant conclusions and recommendations aiming at (i) providing strategies and measures to strengthening and guiding the project completion interventions, (ii) consolidating the results and ensuring the sustainability of the outputs to achieve the objectives by end of the project timeframe.

#### CONCLUSIONS

**4.** <u>Project context</u>: The choice of the project intervention goal is justified by the level of threats and impacts of climate change in the recent decades, the environmental vulnerability and degradation of the socio-economic conditions of the populations of the 16<sup>1</sup> Rural Communes of the three prefectures benefiting from the project achievements:

- Gaoual : Rural communes: Koumbia, Wendou Mbour, Malanta, Foulamory, Kounsitel
- Koundara : Rural Communes : Sambailo, Guingan, Youkounkoun et Termessé;
- <u>Mali</u> : Rural **communes**: Balaki, Madina Salambandé, Madina Wora, Touba Bagadâdji, Lébékéré, Hidayatou et Yambéring.

**5.** <u>Relevance of the project</u>: As highlighted in the Project Document and confirmed during the field visits, the mission considered the objectives and expected results of the project to be very relevant and consistent with the government policy (NAPA) and UNDP-country framework on climate changes and population resilience. The project activities are in line with the priorities of the GEF Focal area and the framework of the UNCCC operational program for financing LDCs on climate resilience and environmental protection.

6. The mission believes that as designed, in focusing strengthening the institutional, operational, planning and organizational capacities of stakeholders and promoting the adoption of technical packages through good agroforestry practices, the REMECC-GKM project meets the objectoifs of the government to build resilience capacities for and the needs of the grassroots communities of the 16 Rural Communes of the three targeted prefectures. The mission also believes that the achievements of the project will ultimately reverse trends in land degradation and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and reduce the poverty of grassroots communities through improved Agricultural production and the development of income-generating activities

7. Indeed, the project implementation is beginning to give signs of hope to the populations in mitigating the adverse effects of climate changes and creating good conditions for eco-development through (i) public awareness for behavior shift and control of climate change phenomena, (ii) dissemination of good practices for environmental management and agricultural production in the three rural communes supported by the project.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>: The UGP extended the project activities to another Rural Commune, that made it 16 instead of 15 as targeted in the Prodoc

8. <u>Project design</u>: The mission considers the design of the project (goal, specific objectives, proposed targets, assumptions, and risks, etc.) to be consistent with the baseline situation of the implementation area and the UNDP/GEF project formulation guidelines. The framework and indicators of the proposed results meet the SMART criteria. Their application has enabled the project teams to periodically monitoring and evaluating progress against targets through adaptive management as recommended by UNDP.

**9.** However, analysis of the results matrix shows that some indicators of baseline and targets are not clearly defined and lack benchmarks and consistency, such as for Component 3 (agricultural and livestock production, income generation and poverty reduction, etc.

**10.** <u>Efficiency and Effectiveness</u>: The achievements and results of the project highlight the effectiveness of the project implementation as result of the approach used and local stakeholder involvement in field activities, as well as the efficiency of the use of human and financial resources allocated to the project. The Mission assigns a score of 5 to the effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

**11.** <u>Ownership:</u> Although the commitment and the involvement of the regional and prefectural technical services in the implementation of the project have not been at the desired level, the achievements and the enthusiasm of the populations show encouraging signs and a strong goodwill to own the project.

12. <u>Sustainability</u>: As highlighted by the evaluation, the emphasis placed on awareness raising and building the capacities of stakeholders, development, and implementation of strategic frameworks for information, education and communication and promoting of good agroforestry practices constitutes sound means to ensure environmental sustainability and increased resilience to climate change asi they ensure to secure agricultural production and diversification of sources of income at rural level. It should also be pointed out that all these achievements contribute to improve good conditions for the ownership of the project achievements and build the capacities of the stakeholders for consolidating and sustaining the impacts, even though the outcomes are still fragile. Nevertheless, the mission has no fear of the PMU and the local authorities' ability to take all appropriate measures to ensure the sustainability of the achievements and impacts of the project.

#### Lessons learned

#### i) At the level of design and implementation of the project

**13.** The project being implemented through NEX/NIM approach by the Government through the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry (MEEF) and under the overall supervision of the Directorate of Environment and Sustainable Development, highlights the UNDP's commitment to ensuring strong involvement of national stakeholders and government ownership of the project achievements.

**14.** The role played by MEEF in the implementation of this project has contributed to strengthening its leadership and capacities in UNDP/GEF project coordination for better knowledge on climate changes and reinforcement of resilience of grassroots community and vulnerable populations.

**15.** The UNDP-GUINEA Office assumed a pivotal role as an implementing agency for the GEF project. Its <u>Energy and Environment Unit (EEU)</u> provided technical supervision and periodic monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

**16.** The project, being designed in the context of the climate change and the GEF/LDCF framework and the implementation of priority 1 of the NAPA, namely "Promotion of agroforestry", aims to contribute to the achievement of the expected results of other Guinean development initiatives, strategies, and programs (PRSP2 2011-2012, NEAP and NADP3),), in cooperation with projects identified in the REMECC-GKM

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> PNDA – Plan National de développement agricole, Vision 2015

Project Prodoc. Unfortunately, the mission was unable to assess the contribution or synergies of the REMECC-GKM project to these previous programs and projects, vis-versa.

**17.** It should be noted that the organization put in place and the participatory approach by the PMU focusing (i) sensitization and capacity building of actors (component 1), (ii) creating an efficient and operational meteorological data collection system to monitor seasonal variations in climatic parameters and phenomena in the project area (component 2); and (iii) promotion of good agroforestry practices (component 3) among the populations, appeared to be very efficient and resulted to important results, thus marking significant progress towards achieving the project's objectives. However, at the level of farmer's capacity building there is still a lot to do to encourage a self-resilience behavior change towards adoption of proven practices for integrated natural resource management and shifting from subsistence to market agricultural production. It should be noted that behavior change at farmer's level is a long-term process and due commitment.

**18.** In terms of improving agricultural production, the project's strategy focused in securing tapades and outdoor fields using wire fencing, which is far more efficient compared to traditional wooden fences, is not bad but its exorbitant cost will risk demotivating small vulnerable farmers to replicate experiences without any external financial assistance. In this regard, it should be noted that the expansion of the practice of fenced tapads will be based on the project's strategy of substituting fence for another type of fence, such as combining live fences with traditional wood fences (during First 3 years). In order to avoid uncontrolled timber harvesting, to create wooden fences, it will be necessary to train populations on thinning sections of obsolete plantations, selective cuts of dead wood from forests or climbing of trees.

**19.** In terms of gender issues, the project implementation has mobilized many women at all levels of intervention and sites, with a participation varying between 30 and 50%, depending on the area and type of activity. Their farms were assessed globally good to average, due to care they provided (maintenance of crops by weeding, phytosanitary treatments and care given to crops and post-harvest technology). They are also very much involved in income-generating activities, such as rearing small ruminants that serve as saving means, poultry farming (laying hens, market gardening and small commerce)

#### ii) Weaknesses and constraints

**20.** The findings of the various document review and discussion with the actors revealed, among others, the following weaknesses and constraints that have affected the performance of the project:

- <u>Technical Services</u>: low participation in the implementation and ownership of the field activities by technical services;
- <u>Empowerment</u>: weak technical capacities for the project progress monitoring by the field staff (STP, ACD and M & E officers), especially at remote sites from their office bases, due to difficulties and poor access roads and long distances between the sites;
- <u>Meteorological data</u> : lack of adequate infrastructure and means, as well as and spoor capacities of the staff to conduct data collection and processing works, therefore the equipment and material acquired by DNM through project support has not been fully installed and used or are not yet operational in some sites;
- <u>Agricultural production improvement</u>: (i) lack of involvement of agricultural workers, farmers have not been fully trained to improve their farming practices, apart from classic crop association or rotation on the same field (maize, Bean / cowpea, tarot, chili, cassava, Guinea sorrel, okra and other vegetable (grown on small areas in the same field) and monocropping of groundnut, fonio and rice, (ii) small farm size often less than ½ Ha cultivated with many crop types and whose yields are difficult to estimate, because of unkown area of each crop, (iii) crop stored without appropriate treatment, waiting outside to be peeled;
- <u>Weak capacities of agroforestry practices</u>: despite important awareness raising and training efforts, the populations have not yet mastered the agroforestry practices initiated by the project. On the other hand, live fences erected with trees planted at 1-2 m spacing along the fences of the farms

and tapades are not sufficient to create dense curtains that can serve as real hedges protecting against livestock. In addition, some species such as *Gmelina Spp*. are not suitable for live fences because of their crown shape. There is a clear need to further train farmers on (i) the choice of forest species (nitrogen-fixing, organic matter-humus, etc.) for improving soil fertility, (ii) establishment of live fences along the farm hedges, (iii) corridor cropping practices, (iv) introduction of fruit trees into fields, etc.;

- <u>High cost of wire fence</u>: emphasis on wire fence to secure agricultural production is an unavoidable initiative in this demonstration phase to encourage farmers to protect their farms, even though its use is currently consuming significant quantities of wood harvested from the forest. However, the mission thinks that these negative impacts will be offset by efforts pursued by farmers to plant more trees along the fence and the farm limits and create communal or private woodlots for wood services or firewood and rehabilitate vulnerable ecosystems, including actions to combat bush fires. On the other hand, the high cost of the wire fence will be justified and recovered if only actions to intensify production are taken at the level of the tapades; which would reduce investment costs after a few years.
- <u>Production indicators</u>: some indicators proposed by the project in the baseline study conducted by PMU with support from consultant to guide the monitoring-evaluate of the agricultural and animal production are incomplete and has not yet been applied by the field staff. In addition, some indicators and targets are not clearly defined, measurable or achievable.

#### iii) Socioeconomic Impacts

**21.** The project implementation has produced significant impacts at population level:

- <u>Social cohesion</u> : encouraged by (i) securing the fields through wire fencing, thus most farmers built their homes inside the tapades, (ii) the combination of several crops on the same farm ensures production security from weather disturbances; (iii) fewer conflicts between farmers and stockbreeders, (iv) the agricultural calendar has become more flexible; (v) at least two crop years on the same field per year and an increase in the number of crops grown; (vi) increased income and food stocks (even not yet estimated);
- <u>Women empowerment</u>: the wire fence has enabled women to own farms and have become more autonomous;
- <u>Improving agricultural production</u>: even the production is still unrated, all farmers hoped that the harvests are better than in previous years. However, they still fall short of the family's food needs, covering only 4 to 6 months of the year.

#### iv) Challenge to face

**22.** Based on the lessons learned, the mission notes that the adoption of best agroforestry practices and the development of income-generating activities, as means to improve resilience of populations and ensure sustainable management of natural resources will rely on the strategy and capacities of the PMU and different stakeholders to address the following challenges and issues:

- <u>Climate risks</u>: How to strengthen capacities of the staff collecting meteorological data and increase the financial and material resources to enable the DNM create operational collection and distribution system of agrometeorological data and forecast agricultural production risks?
- <u>Strengthening financial capacity</u>: the weak capacities of stakeholders to mobilization sufficient resources to finance income generation and economic development activities of the populations remain a big concern for the project to contribute effectively to the reduction of poverty in the 16 rural communes;
- <u>Infrastructure</u>: poor road infrastructure renders some areas inaccessible, thus constituting a constraint for the proximity support of the populations and the promotion of productive agriculture.

Significant production means available opportunities and good communications infrastructure to market surpluses, which the project areas do not currently have. Thus, farmers will end up with unsold products that will surely discourage their efforts.

• <u>Population needs and expectations</u>: ppopulation expectations: the populations are very much interested in the material and technical supervision provided by the project and hope to see it pursuing and extending the activities to other beneficiaries in the other villages and Rural communities not yet reached by the project. The major challenge is what strategy will the project implement to mobilize sufficient resources to meet the expectations of the populations?

#### v) **RECOMMENDATIONS**:

**23.** Based on the lessons learned, the mission makes these recommendations with a view to removing constraints and inadequacies to improve the implementation of the project for the remaining period.

**24.** <u>Project implementation period</u>: considering the delay in the project implementation start-up, the dates are amended as follows: Start-up: July 2014 and closure: June 2019

#### **Responsables : UNDP/GEF et MEEF-Guinea**

**25.** <u>Reorganization of the project implementation staff</u>: to have a better and complete coverage of the 16 Rural Communes of the project area, and to ensure close empowerment of populations and monitoring their activities, it is recommended:

- <u>Monitoring-Evaluation staff from EEF service</u>: empowering the prefectural and communal staff from environmental and water and forestry officers and other services currently assigned to support the project staff in monitoring and evaluation the field activities, and assigning them to the project, cumulatively with their current functions. Their work program will include both activities of the project and of their respective Services;
- <u>STP-REMECC</u>: redeploying STPs at the level of Rural Communes that are not yet covered by the ACDs. The number of Staff should remain as it is now and must be supported by the technical staff of the local services to conduct monitoring and backstopping the field activities at site level.

#### **<u>Responsible</u>: UGP/DNPEDD/DNEEF/MEEF**

26. <u>Stakeholder involvement at the regional level</u>: greater involvement and accountability of technical services, particularly at the regional and prefectural levels, to better assist project teams in the implementation of the field activities;

**27.** <u>Sustainability of achievements</u>: in order to ensure a better sustainability of the project's achievements, it is recommended to: (i) pursuing the awareness raising of local authorities and stakeholders on climate change effects, capacity building of local stakeholders, as well as trading of local populations to better support the project teams and ownership of the results; (ii) emphasizing a better organization of populations in sustainable structures and (iii) guiding the choices of development actions for local communities, particularly in terms of improving agricultural and livestock production and income diversification.

**28.** <u>Partnership between UNDP/GEF and GoG strengthened</u>: it is imperative that arrangements be made between GoG authorities and the UNDP-Guinea Office to address issues pertaining weak institutional and operational capacities and to improve the involvement of different stakeholders, so that they can effectively play the roles and expected accountability and strengthen partnership between the GoG, UNDP/GEF and co-financing partners; thereby to better achieving the objectives of the project.

#### **<u>Responsable</u> : UGP/DNPEDD/DNEEF/Direction concernée**

**29.** <u>Budget (2017-2019)</u>: As per budget execution analysis, the balance is estimated to the total amount of « **One Million One Hundred Eighty Four Thousand Sixty USD (USD1.184.060)** », to cover the expenses of 2017, 2018 and 2019. This will enough, if PMU put into place a rigourous management measures in order to limit unnecessary expenses to the minimum in order to avoid a short fall of resource before end of the project. The PMU would have to limit unnecessary travel to the minimum in order to save some money. however, UNDP/GEF are hereby requested, on the basis of the 2017 level of expenditures to envisage mobilizing additional resources to increase the budget in 2018 and 2019

# **<u>Responsable</u> : UGP/PNUD-Guinée/DNPEDD/MEEF**

**30.** <u>Programme of work 2017-2019</u>: The work program will include consolidation activities of the results and achievements during the first period (2014-2016) and the remaining activities to complete the project implementation (Table 10).

·

# **INTRODUCTION**

**31.** In the context of the implementation of the project and in accordance with the UNDP/GEF Project Financing Guidelines advising that all large projects financed by UNDP / GEF are subject to a mid-term evaluation during their cycles. UNDP-Guinea Office and the Government of Guinea, after 2.5 years (08/2014 and 11/2016), have agreed to recruit a team of two consultants (international and national) to conduct the mid- Term review of REMECC-GMK.

**32.** This review is thus conducted in accordance with above guidelines from 31 October to 24 November 2016 and consisted in (i) organizing meetings and interviews with implementing partners and executing stakeholders at the grassroots level, (ii) reviewing the documents, (iii) collecting and analyzing data, (iv) field visits to assess achievements and outcomes, and (v) sharing and validating findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

**33.** This report presents the context of the project, the performances of the implementation partners and findings of REMECC-GKM project, over the period from August 2014 to November 2016.

**34.** The report is structured as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Evaluation Framework
- Analysis of project logical framework
- Evaluation findings
- Conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations
- Annexes

#### **1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

#### **1.1. Project rational**

**35.** The project " **Strengthening farmers communities livelihoods resilience against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali** (REMECC-GKM; 4615 PIMS)" is financed by GEF with a co-financing from UNDP-Guinea, the Government of Guinea and other partners, under NAPA<sup>4</sup> to address climate change impacts that continue to affect all ecosystems and agricultural production systems in the Boké and Labé regions, and particularly the Rural communes of the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali considered to be the most vulnerable zones.

**36.** The REMECC-GKM project in line with the focus of GEF Climate Change Program and UNDP Framework to support the implementation of development policies and strategies of the Government of Guinea, aims to enhance knowledge on climate change impacts, through agrometeorological information and data collection and analysis, integration of climate changes considerations in the local development plans of the communes and improvement of resilience of vulnerable populations through adoption of good agricultural production practices and poverty reduction in rural areas.

#### 1.2. Project intervention areas

**37.** The project area is vulnerable to (i) variation in rainfall with an average change of 80-100 days per year and an annual average<sup>5</sup> of 1451mm at Gaoual, 1129 at Koundara and 1581 at Mali, annual temperatures

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>: National action plan for climate change adaptation (NAPA) -Plan d'Action National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique (PANA)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>: Data from 1960 to 2010

between 20 ° C (medium) and maximum of 32 ° C, (ii) continuously forests declining over the last four decades, and (iii) lack of adequate road infrastructure, making access very difficult even over short distances, particularly in the targeted Rural communes of Malanta, Madina Wora, Balaki, Lébéké, Foulamory, Termessé and Touba Bagadadji.

**38.** The total population is estimated at 614,770, of which 323,528 are women (RGPH 3), living in 90,699 households, with an average density of around 25 inhabitants /  $km^2$  and more than 90% of which live on agricultural activities

# **1.3. Project beneficiaries**

**39.** In accordance with the project financing document, the activities were implemented in  $16^6$  most vulnerable Rural Communes of the three prefectures:

- Gaoual: Rural communes: Koumbia, Wendou Mbour, Malanta, Foulamory and Kounsitel
- Koundara: Rural Communes : Sambailo, Guingan, Youkounkoun and Termessé;
- <u>Mali</u>: **Rural communes**: Balaki, Madina Salambandé, Madina Wora, Touba Bagadadji, Lébékéré, Hidayatou and Yembéring

**40.** The main beneficiaries are :

- <u>At governmental policy and strategy-making level</u>: The beneficiaries of the project include, Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests, Ministry of Transport (Meteorological Directorate), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and their respective technical services, including Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of International cooperation, and Ministry of finances (to a lesser degree);
- <u>At regional level</u>: The beneficiaries of the project activities include Regional Administrative Authorities, Regional institutions, and technical directorates of the state (Environment, Water and Forestry, Meteorology, Agriculture, Livestock, Planning, Regional Center for Community Support (CERACO), Etc.), including Bareng Agricultural Research Center;
- <u>At Prefectural level</u>: At the Prefectural level: The beneficiaries are Administrative Authorities, the Local Authorities, and the deconcentrated technical services of the three prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali;
- <u>At Rural communal level</u>: The beneficiaries are the Municipal and sub-prefectural Authorities, Local elected representatives, the communities, and populations of the 16 rural communes.

# **1.4. Objectives and expected résults**

**41.** The REMECC-GKM project aims to protect the agricultural sector and rural communities from the negative impacts of climate change to improve the resilience of vulnerable populations and ensure food security.

42. To achieve this global objective the project targeted three specific results/outcomes, that are:

- <u>Outcome 1 (result 1)</u>: capacity building of local authorities and decentralized institutions
- <u>Outcome 2 (résultat 2)</u>: agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the main actors of the GKM prefectures with a view to agroforestry resilient to climate change
- <u>Outcome 3 (résultat 3)</u>: Community livelihood options are made more resilient to climate in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>: 16 RC instead of 15 planned in targeted by the Prodoc

# 2. EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

# 2.1.Objective

**43.** The mid-term evaluation of the project is conducted from 31 October to 24 November 2016 in accordance with the guidelines set out in the document "<u>Guidelines for the conduct of mid-term and final evaluation of UNDP-financed projects financed by the GEF</u>, under the joint supervision by the Head of the Environment and Energy Unit of UNDP-Guinea Office and the National Director of Environment and Sustainable Development Program.

**44.** In accordance with the terms of reference, the consultants team assessed the relevance of the project, as well as its objectives, the structural design of the logical framework of the Prodoc (components, results, indicators, targets, means of verification, hypotheses, rsiks, etc.), monitoring and evaluation framework, performances achieved, using SMART criteria. Furthermore, the team assessed the efficiency, effectiveness, achievement and impact sustainability, and lessons learned.

**45.** The evaluation resulted in relevant conclusions and recommendations aiming at strengthening and guiding the intervention strategy of the project teams, consolidating, and ensuring the sustainability of the achievements and enabling achievement of the objectives by the end of project duration.

# **2.2. Evaluation Scope and deliveries**

**46.** As per the TORs, the consultant submitted to UNDP Office following deliverables:

- <u>Inception and scoping report</u>: including start-up briefing meetings, analysis of reference documents, detailed evaluation methodology, work plan and data collection tools questionnaires of interview with stakeholders (submitted on 05 November 2016, one week after the start of the contract);
- <u>Draft Report (after 23 days)</u>: it included evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations and annexes. The team presented and discussed for validation by the stakeholders the findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations of this report and the end of the mission, on 23 November 2016 at the meeting room of the National Directorate of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program;
- <u>Final mid-Term report (15 days)</u>: this report takes into consideration comments and incorporates suggestions made by the stakeholders, as well as all annexes. It was also submitted to UNDP as final delivery of the consultancy assignment.

**47.** The report of this mid-term evaluation is a key reference for government authorities, UNDP and GEF as a key reference document to assess results achieved and progress made at mid-term and for guiding the second period actions in order achievement of the objectives by the end of the project, in 2019.

# 2.3. Evaluation methodology

**48.** In order to achieve the objectives of the consultation, i.e. drawing lessons learned and recommendations and which scope will enable UNDP-Guinea and the Government to make appropriate decisions towards achieving the outcomes and objectives by the end of the project, the consultants have adopted a participatory and inclusive approach and assessed the level of the achievements and relevance of the outcomes in relation to the context and priorities of Government of Guinea and the UNDP/GEF Climate and Environmental Change Programme.

#### 2.3.1. Evaluation pplanning

49. The evaluation was conducted in four (4) phases, and based on the TORs, as follows:

- <u>Phase 1 (100)</u>: Inception, Scoping and methodology of evaluation and work llan (October 31 to November 5, 2016, 5 days, Conakry, Guinea);
- <u>Phase 2 (200)</u>: UNDP administrative procedures (contract, security briefing, etc.), Preparation of the field mission and review of project documents (6-15 November 2016: 10 days, Conakry, Guinea);
- <u>Phase 3 (300)</u>: Field mission, working sessions with PMU in Labe, meetings with Regional Authorities and Technical Regional Services, site visits, data collection and analysis-Diagnosis of sites and interviews with beneficiaries (16-22 November 2016, 6 days, Labé, Gaoual, Koundara And Mali);
- <u>Phase 4 (400)</u>: Reporting and deliverables: (i) reporting, validation and review and submission of the full interim evaluation report (23-to-28 November 2016: 5 days); (Ii) Comments and suggestions from stakeholders (UNDP and national), 29 November to 5 December 2016, 5 days); (Iii) correction, finalization, and submission of the Final Report of the mid-term evaluation (6-10 December 2016, 5 days).

50. The activities carried out are structured into interrelated executable task units, as detailed in Annex 2.

#### 2.3.2. Evaluation Criteria

**51.** The mission assessed the design and implementation framework and result matrix of the project on the basis of SMART criteria: relevance (score: 1 to 2: (1) Not relevant, (2) Relevant) (3) Moderately unsatisfactory (4) Moderately satisfactory (5) Satisfactory and (6) Very satisfactory, impacts (1) (1) Negligible (2) Not Significant (3) Very Significant) and Durability of Achievements (Scoring: 1 to 4: (1) Not Sustainable (2) ) Sustainable (4) very sustainable), in line with the UNDP guidelines presented in the UNDP / GEF Project Evaluation Reference Guide.

**52.** The field visits were conducted on selected reference sites<sup>7</sup> based on information and data provided by field teams. The two consultants spent a week in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali where they carried out diagnostic analyzes of the achievements, met, and interviewed the beneficiary populations, the technical services of the state, NGOs and the communal, prefectural and (Annex 2).

#### 2.3.3. Evaluation Approach

**53.** The evaluation is conducted in a participatory and inclusive manner at both central and field level in the 3 prefectures of intervention and based on evidence and verifiable facts according to the criteria defined in the Guide for the evaluation of projects Funded by the GEF/UNDP. The consultants involving, as much as possible, all major stakeholders of the project implementation.

**54.** The international consultant, as the evaluation team leader, maintained throughout the mission close contacts with UNDP and the PMU.

#### 3. MISSION FINDINGS

#### 3.1. Project design

**55.** The design of the Prodoc was critically examined, with focus on clarity, feasibility, and conformity of the logical framework of project results to SMART criteria, and the relevance of the project objectives to the country's and GEF/UNDP environmental and climate change policies and strategies, as well as the needs of institutional, operational, and technical capacity building for the stakeholders.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>: Criteria: quality of achievements (good, average and fair); Distance from the office basis in the prefecture or Rural communes to the site; Types of farms: tapdae and open farms; Diversification of agroforestry practices; Gender issues

56. The mission also assessed the risks and assumptions of project implementation success or failure.

#### **3.1.1.** Problem to be solved

57. The project document clearly sets out the baseline and the rationale for project funding, namely:

- climatic threats and the alternation of wet and dry periods since the 1970s (disturbances in the regime of precipitation, recurrent droughts, etc.);
- continuing degradation of the environment, biophysical natural resources, and livelihoods; •
- sharp declines in agricultural production and worsening food insecurity and vulnerability; •
- pasture depletion; •
- increased vulnerability of the three rural communes of the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali;
- multiple constraints limiting resilience to climate change and development options.

**58.** However, the document review highlighted many obstacles facing climate change resilience to attain desired situation, that include: (i) low investment in collection, management, coding and dissemination of data and information on the impacts of climate changes, (ii) lack of a network for the collection and dissemination of meteorological data to inform users about the risks and mitigation measures to increase resilience to Climate changes, (iii) weak capacity of state institutions and lack of trained and sufficient staff; (iv) weak organizational capacities of grassroots communities to adopt, appropriately own the project achievements and take advantage of the improved production practices promoted by the project teams.

59. Nevertheless, the project is current issue and great interest for the project intervention area. Its usefulness is well understood by the the populations who expressed great enthusiasm and commitment to contribute fully to the achievement of its objectives.

#### **3.1.2.** Development and specific objectives

60. The overall objective of REMECC-GKM being to protect the environment sector from the adverse effects of climate change (drought, flood risks, etc.) and to enhance the resilience and adaptation capacities of populations in terms of improving agricultural production, food security and income generation, it is also intended to contribute to the objectives of Strategic Axis 18 and strategic 29 of UNDAF, as well as the Primary Result of the Environment Programme and Sustainable Development of the UNDP Strategic Plan (Promotion of Adaptation to Climate Change, CP Result (s) - Outcome 3: By 2017) and CPAP Products (Outputs 5, 7 and 8).

61. To achieve this global objective, REMECC-GKM project targeted to achieve three main results (outcomes):

- Outcome 1 (result 1): Strengthening the capacity of local authorities and decentralized institutions to integrate climate change issues into NADP's regional action plans through local development plans (LDPs), annual or multi-year investment plans (IPA/MIP) and the annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable development communities in the GKM space;
- Outcome 2 (result 2): Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the main actors of the GKM prefectures with a view to agroforestry resilient to climate change;
- Outcome 3 (result 3): Community livelihood options are made more resilient to climate in the 15 • most vulnerable CRDs in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali

62. It is expected that the implementation of the project and the three specific results will rely on two main strategies:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>: Effectiveness 1: By 2017, state and non-state structures and organizations at central, decentralized and decentralized levels have the capacity to formulate and implement policies and programs for development and Provide civilian oversight of the governing bodies; 9 : Stimulate economic growth and promote livelihood and income opportunities for all (Effect 2: By 2017, public and private

sectors, local communities, and the population as a whole In the context of adaptation to climate change and disaster risk

- improved operational efficiency, effective involvement, and efficiency of stakeholder interventions, etc.;
- mobilization of additional resources through co-financing by partners in addition to the GEF grant.

# **3.1.3.** Assessment of the result matrix (Logical framework/strategy and indicators)

**63.** The mission has assessed satisfactory the project design, as per its justification, definition of objectives and components (main results), the project implementation logical framework and the results matrix which is in line with SMART criteria (Table 3). The consultants noted that implementation of the results framework has enabled the project teams to periodically monitor and evaluate progress against targets and the baseline situation.

**64.** However, the result matrix assessment shows that some indicators are not SMART, not specified (quantitative or qualitative) and are inconsistent, notably at baseline and target levels. On the other hand, those related to component 3 are incomplete, particularly agricultural and livestock production, agroforestry practices and targets, income generation and poverty reduction.

**65.** The logframe incorporates risks identified in the PIF and at the development phase of the project document, including hypotheses for their mitigation, and that remain unfortunately unchanged, such as:

- weak capacities of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support rural development;
- Lack of political will on the part of the Rural Communes and the prefectural authorities to regulate governance frameworks (policies, local development plans, strategies, programs, etc.);
- lack of adequate regulatory texts for the management of natural resources (land, forests, water, etc.) that could disadvantage the sustainable development of the territory over the medium and long term at the community level and constitute an obstacle to the adoption of a " Climate resilient agroforestry;
- low incomes of farmers in GKM prefectures coupled with low access to local credits which could be an obstacle for smallholder farmers 'organizations and farmers' organizations to adopt and develop production systems resistant to climate change;

**66.** 66. The lack of risk management strategy at the project-level and the weak institutional and operational capacities of the government's technical services did not allow nor the PMU, neither the Local Authorities to create conducive environment for investment mobilization and good governance of natural resources.

67. Table 1 below presents the logical framework of results revised by the mission, using the SMART approach

	Indicator	Niveau de reference	Cibles à la fin du projet	Moyen de verification	Risques et hypotheses
				vermeuton	
<b>Project Objective</b> Strengthening the vulnerability of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (GKM) to the additional risks posed by the increase in the intensity and frequency of drought	Number of institutions and individuals in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali prefectures with knowledge and abilities to cope with climate change	Type and level: 0 Local populations do not currently have the adaptive capacity to cope with drought, and do not implement sustainable adaptation measures.	Type and level: 0 At least 1,200 farmers and 50 technical staff of extension services (with gender equity) trained implement more resilient adaptation measures to climate change	Surveys Interviews Reports	<ul> <li>(i) Low intellectual level of local authorities and staff of decentralized institutions to support rural development;</li> <li>(ii) Lack of political will on the part of local authorities (prefectures and RCs) to implement LDPs and an appropriate governance framework for natural resource management ";</li> <li>(iii) Weak engagement of vulnerable rural communities targeted or lack of commitment by vulnerable rural populations targeted;</li> <li>(iv) Fragile political and social situation;</li> <li>(v) Lack of will to harmonize the contradictory approaches of intervention of different projects.</li> </ul>
Outcome1:Thecapacitiesoflocalauthoritiesanddecentralizedinstitutionsinstitutionsarestrengthenedtointegrateclimatechangeissuesintodevelopmentactionplansplans(PAI, PNDA,PDL, BCA, MPIS)inthe16Communities(CRS)ofGKMvulnerable.	Number of PDL, PAI and BCA of the updated GKM CRs. Specific actions and budget for adaptation to climate change (agroforestry, livestock, etc.)	Type and level: 0 At the beginning of the project, climate risks, climate change issues and adaptation measures are not sufficiently included in the LDCs, IAPs and BCAs of the 15 targeted CRDs.	At least, the PDL, PAI and BCA of the 15 targeted RCs are up-to-date and include the issues and risks of climate change	PDL, PAI, BCA and policies reviewed	<ul> <li>(i) (I) Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized weather institutions to internalize and implement the technological knowledge and packages promoted by the project;</li> <li>(ii) Lack of equipment and strategic framework to promote resilience strategies to climate change impacts;</li> <li>(iii) Lack of operational and technical capacity to support programs for data collection and monitoring and evaluation of potential changes and changes;</li> <li>(iv) Low intellectual level of technical staff of decentralized institutions and populations to interpret and use erase climate change (climatic disasters (prolonged drought, flooding, etc.);</li> <li>(v) Lack of strategies to anticipate climate disaster situations;</li> <li>(vi) Lack of willingness to adopt common strategies for environmental protection;</li> </ul>
	Number of agroforestry management plans and developed land regulatory tools integrating climate change risk management	Type and level: 0 Although there are some interesting actions at the beginning of the project, none of the 15 GKM CRDs have developed a specific forest management plan and a	Type and level: At least the 15 targeted CRDs have developed and own land at the community level and forest management plans and regulatory tools that integrate climate change risk management	Policies reviewed	

**Table 1:** Indicators and targets objectively verifiable and measurable (SMART)

		community-based land regulation tool			
Outcome2:AgrometeorologicalinformationisproducedanddisseminatedtothemostappropriateactorsinGKMprefectures.	Number and type of targeted stakeholders of GKM prefectures with access to relevant agrometeorological information	Type and level: 0 Agrometeorological information is not produced or disseminated to stakeholders in GKM prefecture	. At least 600 relevant stakeholders (including farmers, decentralized institution staff, VC council members and district council members) have access to appropriate and relevant agrometeorological information	Reports, Surveys and Interviews	<ul> <li>(i) Low capacity of local authorities and staff of decentralized weather institutions to support the program of data collection and monitoring of changes in climatic parameters;</li> <li>(ii) Low intellectual level of technical staff of decentralized institutions and populations to interpret and use erasure of meteorological data;</li> <li>(iii) Lack of capacity to deal with catastrophic climate situations;</li> <li>(iv) Lack of willingness to adopt common strategies for the prevention of climate catastrophes (prolonged droughts, floods, etc.) during project implementation;</li> <li>(v) Insufficient equipment;</li> <li>(vi) Low capacity of weather agents;</li> <li>(vii) Inadequate functioning of the collection and dissemination system;</li> <li>(ix) Damage (violent winds destroying stations) of equipment.</li> </ul>
Outcome         3:           Agricultural         and           subsistence production         means           means         are           more         resilient           to         climate           change         in           diagonal         Koundara           and         Mali	Increased agricultural productivity (yield in t / ha) in the target area	Yields: But (1.35 t / ha), Fonio (675 kg / ha), groundnut (844 kg / ha), rice (1.5 t / ha in the mountains and 400 kg / ha in the plain); Mil 91.1 t / ha), potato (19 t / ha), etc.	Improve yields / ha (by 1.05%) At least 1,500 farmers of the 15 targeted CRs in the GKM are trained on agroforestry practices resilient to climate change. 80% (1,200) of trained farmers implementing the adaptation practices / technologies introduced by the project with a 5% increase in productivity	Reports, Interviews, Surveys, Data collected Yields/ha	<ul> <li>(i) Faible volonté politique des autorités des CR et (I) Lack of political will on the part of the RA and prefecture authorities to regulate "frameworks of governance and access to natural resources"</li> <li>(ii) Weak engagement of targeted vulnerable rural communities;</li> <li>(iii) Inappropriate forest and land regulations may have a deterrent effect;</li> <li>(iv) Low income of farmers in GKM prefectures coupled with low access to local credit could be an obstacle.;</li> <li>(v) Low farmers 'incomes in GKM prefectures combined with low access to local credit may be an obstacle for small-scale producers and farmers' organizations to adopt and intensify production systems that are resilient to climate change;</li> <li>(vi) Villagers do not see the benefit of the new practices or the social conflicts prevent them from adopting the practices;</li> <li>(vii) Low incomes (acquisition of inputs, post-harvest technologies, etc.) and lack of access to credit.;</li> <li>(ix) Existence of social conflicts (farmers and breeders, landowners, etc.);</li> <li>(x) Occurrence of catastrophic events (drought, fire, flood, etc.);</li> <li>(xi) Poor quality and absence of varieties resistant to climate change;</li> </ul>

				(xii) Inappropriate land tenure
Increase in forest production	Number of plantations or trees planted	At least 50% of the villages supported created forest and fruit plantations	Reports, Inventory, and Measurement Results	<ul> <li>(i) Absence or non-application of texts transferring management skills management of natural resources to local authorities;</li> <li>(ii) Planting techniques and management of inappropriate or non-existent forest plantations that may have a deterrent</li> </ul>
Increase in income of project beneficiaries	Productivity of the baseline to be determined in the baseline study of the project	0% of the farmers supported by the project have a 5% (at least) increase in production and income	Local Assessment Reports in Demonstration Fields (Assessment Questionnaire - CBA) APR / PIR	<ul> <li>effect;</li> <li>(iii) Lack of regulation of natural resource management;</li> <li>(iv) Lack of adequate land and forestry regulations could create de-motivating factors for long-term sustainable land-use planning at the community level and constitute an obstacle to the adoption of climate-resilient agroforestry;</li> <li>(v) Low investments by farmers or local authorities and low access to credit which could be an obstacle to the promotion of income-generating products and the creation of individual, community, or private afforestation;</li> </ul>

#### 3.1.4. Additional and incremental cost and benefits

**68.** As per the baseline scenario, previous initiatives by the Government of Guinea and its partners for the development of the rural and agricultural sector in the REMECC-GKM project area include very few aspects of resilience to Climate change, with the exception of the FPMA-funded Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Project which involves measures on resilience issues, in line with the basic requirements of the UNFCCC, to improve agricultural production and promote sustainable management of natural resources.

**69.** Following the specific request of the GoG, GEF agreed under the FPMA to finance additional costs to help strengthen the resilience of agriculture and livestock in the most vulnerable communities in the Gaoual prefectures, Koundara and Mali, as part of inclusive and local development planning. Funding for LDCF/FPMA covers additional costs to support strengthening resilience capacities of agriculture and livestock in the most vulnerable communities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali Prefectures to sustainable development. It is expected that through this funding, the project take necessary adaptation measures to climate changes at local level, through promotion of agroforestry practices enabling improved means of livelihoods of the populations in the 16 rural communities supported. To this extent, it was expected that through this funding the project take necessary measures for adaptation to climate change at the local level, through the promotion of agroforestry practices of the populations in the 16 rural communities supported. To this extent, it has expected that through this funding the project take necessary measures for adaptation to climate change at the local level, through the promotion of agroforestry practices to increase the livelihoods of the populations in the 16 rural communities supported.

**70.** The project also put emphasis on awareness, information, and education of stakeholders on the key climate change issues and impacts on the global environment and local sustainable development.

#### 3.1.5. Project Financing

**71.** As per the financing document arrangements, the project is co-financed for a total amount of US \$ 33,056,364, as shown in table 2 below.

Project total cost (resources required and additional):	USD 33.056.364
• Regular (FEM/FPMA)	USD 716.364
• Cofinancement :	USD 10.450.000
✓ UNDP (TRAC)	USD 300,000
✓ UNDP (Grant)	USD 9.500.000
✓ Gouvernment (cash)	USD 250.000
✓ Gouvernment (in Kind)	USD 400.000

#### **Tableau 2: Project financing arrangements (Prodoc, 2012)**

**72.** As per commitments taken by the partners at the document document endorsement, the total budget announced for co-financing amounts to a total of USD 48,950,000, breakdown as in table 3 below.

Total co-financing as per endorsement (Prodoc, 2012-2013):	USD 48.950.000
UNDP (TRAC) ; 12 déc. 2012	USD 300,000
Gouvernment (Min. Eco. & Fin.); 10 Déc. 2012	USD 450.000 (250.000 USD cash)
IRAG -CRRAB (Baring); 7 Déc. 2012 (frais des chercheurs et	USD 50.000 (composante 3)
laboratoires)	
ANPROCA; 5 Dec. 2012 (Agricultural extension officer's fees)	USD 50.000
DN Meteorology (personal expenses and equipment installation); 7	USD 100.000
Nov 2012	
FINA (PNAAFA ; 2009-2014) ; 8 Avril 2013	USD 48.000.000

#### Table 3: Project financing, as per endorsement by parties (Project, 2012)

**73.** Adding up the grant from PNUD<sup>10</sup>-supported projects, totaling USD 9,500,000, the co-financing amounts USD 58,150,000 to be invested in the REMECC-GKM project area.

**74.** It should be recalled that the mission focused only the evaluation of GEF financial grant, of the total USD 3,716,364.

#### 3.1.6. Compliance with the GEF Program and Strategic Priority

**75.** The project, being developed within the context of climate change and FPMA/LDCF framework of GEF and contributing to the implementation of Priority 1 "Promotion of agroforestry" of NAPA<sup>11</sup> is in line with the priorities of GoG and the UNDP/GEF. It meets the requirements of UNDAF (2013-2017) and PESD: (i) Sustainable Development, (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) process of GEF project implementation, (iii) Reproducibility of achievements, (iv) Stakeholder involvement and ownership.

76. As the main objective is to strengthen the capacities of institutions in charge of natural resource management, the project implementation should enable capacities for socio-economic development of the grassroots communities living in the project area.

77. The project integrates climate change risk management into land use planning program, agricultural and livestock practices, water, and forest management, which are the priority axises eligible under the LDCF guidelines. The project is expected to focus particularly the development of sustainable agroforestry systems based on compliance with sustainable land management (SLM) practices and the integration of meteorological data into decision-making processes, as per interventions supported by LDCF.

**78.** To this end, the project is clearly oriented towards action and initiative of the Government of Guinea beneficiary of GEF grant from the LDCF. Furthermore, it sets clear priorities for urgent and immediate adaptation activities identified by the Government of Guinea/MEEF.

#### **3.1.7.** Eligibility of the country to LDCF

**79.** Guinea having ratified the UNFCCC and completed its own NAPA in 2007, it was therefore considered as eligible<sup>12</sup> for LDCF funds. The project document was then prepared in full compliance with the guidelines established by the LDCF and the "Programming Document for the Financing of NAPA's.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>: UNDAF (2013-2017), Support to local development and decentralization; Poverty reduction; Natural resources management; Climate change, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>: The REMECC-GKM Project is the second initiative of the PNANA, implemented by UNDP and the GoG within the framework of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program, the second implementation initiative of the NAPA of Guinea.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Eligibility criteria for the AWFF, namely: (i) the choice of an initiative and the adoption of a participatory approach; (Ii) implementation of NAPA priorities; (Iii) promoting a learning-by-doing approach; (Iv) the adoption of a multidisciplinary approach; (V) the promotion of gender equality, and (vi) the adoption of a complementary approach

Implementation by the LDCF"13 document and the general direction outlined in UNDP/GEF "Climate Change Adaptation Framework"14 as per GEF/LDCF recommendations (2006)15.

**80.** The project is in line with other initiatives to promote the development of Guinea, including the 2011-2012 PRSP16, the NEAP and the NADP17. It is designed to be an integral part of and supportive of the ongoing development process in Guinea. As such, it has been developed with key stakeholders at all levels and is fully aligned with existing development policies and plans. It also supports the process of developing the LDP in Guinea. The general orientation of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests also ensures the institutional integration of the project in the ongoing development processes:

- Key role of the country and adoption of an approach;
- Implementation of NAPA priorities: <u>Priority 1</u>: Promoting agroforestry (projects 1.1, 1.2); (ii) <u>Priority 2</u>: Develop knowledge and best practices (with emphasis on ecosystem and natural resource management), (iii) <u>Priority 3</u>: Promote appropriate adaptation technologies (Projects 3.3, 3.8) (Iv) <u>Priority 4</u>: Promote bushfire management and close grazing lands (project 4.1), (v) <u>Priority 6</u>: Inform, educate and communicate (project 6.1), (vi) <u>Priority 10</u>: Promote activities Generating income (Project 10.1));
- Promote a "learning by doing" approach;
- The multidisciplinary approach;
- Gender equality;
- The complementary approach, through demonstrating climate change adaptation activities and boosting potential investments, as well as generating information on the cost-effectiveness of the different adaptation approaches in Middle Guinea that should guide Process of policy-making.

**81.** However, the major issues of sustainable development in the project area were not considered with consideration in the design of the project, road infrastructures and water resource control facilities for Drinking water supply for the populations and for intensification of agricultural production (irrigation) and health. These areas of concern are major challenges to the success of the project as they represent key pillars in the resilience of vulnerable populations and the sustainable socio-economic development of the area.

#### **3.1.8.** Comparative advantage of UNDP

**82.** As highlighted in the baseline scenario, issues pertaining climate change and capacity building for resilience of stakeholders and grassroots communities are a priority focus for action to ensure sustainable development of the project area and enabling the country to entail replicable strategies in other similar areas to face the risks of climate threats.

**83.** Compared to other agencies, UNDP has more comparative advantages to implement REMECC-GKM project and that choice is in line with GEF policy outlined in its Council Document C.31.5 "Comparative Advantages of GEF Agencies" in capacity building. In addition, at the national level, UNDP has a comparative advantage in capacity building, in supporting local development and country decentralization process, and community-based adaptation. It also has extensive experience working with the Government of Guinea on the conservation of natural resources, the environment and on adaptation projects to climate change.

**84.** UNDP, acting as an implementing agency for the GEF, has an operational comparative advantage compared to other GoG partners in terms of its proven records in environment protection and development of projects and strategies aiming to mitigate climate change impacts, analyzing, and managing risks and natural disasters. Indeed, through its field projects implemented in Guinea, UNDP has demonstrated sound capacity in designing and undertaking and implementing technical feasibility study and demonstration

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> FEM/FPAM, 2006

<sup>14</sup> PNUD/FEM, 2005

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> FEM/FPAM, 2006, Article 8.1 (b)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> PNDA – Plan National de développement agricole, Vision 2015

projects. In addition, as coordinator of the United Nations system for Guinea, UNDP plays a central facilitating role between the various agencies and the GoG, ensuring a convergence of international donor support to the GoG.

# **3.2. Project implementation**

**85.** The consultants assessed the implementation performance of the project and the roles of the various parties involved as described in the financing document arrangements and the results framework to be achieved, as well as the quality of the results achieved, compliance with commitments the different parties involved and the financial implementation of the Project budget.

**86.** The results obtained were evaluated based on the rating criteria (1-6) for the quality of project implementation.

**87.** About the roles of the actors, the consultants sought, based on the documentary review and discussions carried out during the field mission, the level of compliance with their commitments and their focus, Results obtained, the level of support received, considering the risks and the quality of the responses to the challenges encountered.

**88.** The consultants also assessed the quality and frequency of support provided by MEEF and the UNDP-Guinea Office in the monitoring and evaluation of progress in the implementation of activities and results.

**89.** The efficiency and effectiveness of the project were assessed based on the results achieved, weaknesses and strengths, lessons learned and relevance of the responses and actions taken to the issues raised, and subsequent recommendations made by the teams and the other actors in the project.

# 3.2.1. Institutional arrangements

**90.** In this section the consultants analyzed the project implementation framework based on the institutional arrangements and the logical framework of results as defined in the project financing document and in accordance with the evaluation criteria defined by the TDRs and the UNDP / GEF project evaluation guide.

**91.** The project is financed by the "Global Environment Facility (GEF)" under the GEF Operational Climate Change Program for a period of 5 years (2013-2018), with the contribution of UNDP-Guinea, Government of Guinea, and other national partners (cf.3.1.5).

**92.** The Project Document (Prodoc) of the Financing Agreement was formally signed on 20 November 2013, with starting date on April 2013; but implementation of the project started very late on 19 August 2014 with the launching workshop organized in Labe.

**93.** According to the arrangements contained in the Financing Agreement and in accordance with the Standard Grant Agreement for Assistance and the Country Program Action Plan (CPAP 2013-2017) signed between UNDP and the Government of Guinea, the project is implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Forestry (MEEF) under the National Implementing Measures (MNE) for a period of five years from August 2013 to June 2018 (To be adjusted: August 2014 to July 2019). The MEEF will provide leadership and coordination of the project through the National Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development, which provides technical and operational supervision.

**94.** The UNDP-GUINEA Office assumes the role of the Implementing Agency for the implementation of the project on behalf of the GEF. The Energy and Environment Unit provides technical supervision and periodic monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

**95.** The project is implemented by a Management Unit composed of national staff responsible for the administration, management, and technical implementation of the project. Taking into account (i) the lack of relevant project management skills in Guinea (ii) the need to plan activities / budgets / management adequately from the beginning of the project and (iii) the need to manage Harmonization of the project and to comply with the requirements of the UNDP / GEF reports and procedures as well as the duration of the project, the PMU has been supported, on a partial basis, by an International Technical Adviser (CTA) Management in order to establish effective management and reporting frameworks, by a full-time

Administrative and Financial Director, a part-time M & E expert, and support staff (a part-time liaison officer in Conakry, Based within the MEEF), secretary and a driver) recruited by the project. The three UN Volunteers planned to technically support the PMU in the implementation of activities with local partners at the demonstration sites were not recruited.

#### **3.2.2. Implementation approach**

**96.** In order to provide immediate responses to population adaptation and resilience to climate change, the PMU has adopted a participatory approach to involve all stakeholders, including policy makers Socioeconomic development, territorial administrative authorities, and local authorities, as well as private operators and civil society structures responsible for the technical supervision of produce.

**97.** To this end, the PMU and its teams have given priority, at the start of the project, to strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of the actors through awareness-raising, information and communication on The effects of climate change and the promotion of good agroforestry practices (identified and implemented by the REMECC-GKM project) to promote the improvement of agricultural and livestock production and the protection and sustainable management of natural resources (water, Soil and forests) in already fragile areas

**98.** In accordance with the guidelines of the project implementation framework, the PMU's strategy consisted of setting up small teams at the various levels of intervention to carry out the activities of the project and to supervise the populations as follows:

- <u>At the project management level</u>: the PMU is supported (i) at the national level by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) composed of 31 members and (ii) at the regional level by a Regional Steering Committee of the project CRPP), which is the CRPP respondent in each region (Boké et Labé);
- <u>At the level of the regional coordination of the project</u>: The project is managed and coordinated at the level of the two regions by a Project Management Unit (PMU), responsible for the management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of implementation Of the project activities at the level of the two regions (Boké and Labé): it comprises 11 agents (Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Agroforestry Expert, Gender Expert, Accounting Manager, Secretary-Administration, Conakry Liaison Officer, 3 Drivers);
- <u>At the level of each prefecture</u>: 3 Provincial Technical Secretaries recruited by the project (one PTS per prefecture) and 3 Agents to support the monitoring of project activities under the Environment and Water and Forests Department;
- <u>At the level of each Rural Commune</u>: 8 Community Development Agents:
  - ✓ Gaoual: 2 ACD (koumbia and Foulamory), also covering the CRs of Malanta, kounsitel and Wendou Mbour;
  - ✓ Koundara: 2 ACD (Sambailo and Guingan), also covering the CRs of Youkoungou and Termessé;
  - Mali: 4 ACD (Madina Wora, Hidayatou, Madina Salambandé and Yembéring), also covering the RCs of Balaki, Lebekéré and Touba Bagadadji.

**99.** The Mission notes that some RCs do not have a designated ACD and are sometimes covered by an ACD for 2 to 3 RCs, although the ideal would have been for each CR to have its own agent to provide proximity supervision.

# **3.2.3. Project inception**

**100.** Implementation of the project started with the recruitment of PMU staff on 1 July 2014, but activities started with the launch workshop on 19 August 2014 by the CPP, jointly organized by MEEF and UNDP, 18 months behind the original date (April 2013). The start-up workshop was held in the Governance conference room under the co-chairmanship of the Governor and the Head of Cabinet of the Ministry of

Environment, Water and Forests and co-chaired by the Governor of the Labé region. This workshop marks the official start of the project's field achievements for a period of 5 years, that is from August 2014 to July 2019.

**101.** Nearly 110 participants attended the workshop, from different backgrounds: Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests; The Minister of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Transport, members of the Project Steering Committee, representatives of UNDP, FAO and WFP, representatives of projects and programs operating in the project area or carrying out similar activities, representatives of civil society, The REMECC-GKM project team, etc.

**102.** The participants reviewed the objectives, expected results, program of activities, budget and arrangements and the institutional framework for the implementation of the project. The discussions led to the following recommendations:

- Carry out, as soon as possible and at the latest before the end of 2014, the study on the basic situation of the project;
- Concentrate intervention sites in the most accessible areas in each of the targeted Rural Communes;
- Identify leading farmers to carry out agroforestry activities as soon as possible;
- Establishing project support committees at communal and prefectural level;
- Conduct a documentary review of the studies and surveys carried out in the project area;
- Establish a permanent framework for dialogue among the main regional actors to strengthen intersectoral cooperation;
- Schedule the participation of state services, both in kind and in cash, in accordance with the project document;
- Accelerate the implementation process of activities planned for 2014 by focusing on core capacity-building activities and building the required national and international expertise;
- Recruit qualified resource persons to monitor project activities at the local level (CR), such as the RAZC development / liaison officers, the Village Community Support Program (PACV) and the National Support Program National actors of agricultural sectors (PNAAFA);
- Establish a local support committee like the RAZC project;
- Establish or support a prefectural project support committee;
- Organize information and awareness-raising workshops on the project in the Boké region which hosts the prefectures of Gaoual and Koundara.

**103.** About certain recommendations, including the establishment of a permanent framework for consultation at the regional level, the recruitment of field staff (DCOs), the setting up of local support committees at prefecture level, they had consequences on financial resources since the targeted actions were not envisaged in the Prodoc.

# 3.2.4. Activity pplanning

**104.** Implementation of the program of activities was based on the annual work plan and budget, modeled on the RIP to facilitate periodic and annual proxy reporting to UNDP and GEF. The AWPB is the main reference tool for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the program of activities based on the logical framework and outcome indicators, once adopted by the PSC, and endorsed by UNDP, every year.

**105.** The annual planning and the development process of the quarterly program of activities are generally satisfactory. They are based on an analysis of the achievements and achievements of the previous year and the planning of the activities planned for the year in question. The AWPB presents the expected

results, the activities to be carried out, the indicators, the officials, and the annual budget. It is integrated into the annual work program of the Environment and Sustainable Development (ESDP) program.

**106.** However, it should be recalled that the very short format of the RIP, which is generally intended for the internal monitoring and evaluation needs of UNDP and GEF, does not provide sufficient detail for stakeholders who need more details on activities The choice of sites and technical packages proposed, the arrangements for implementing the program, the framework for managing the populations, the synergies to be established with the various projects involved in the project area and at national level, and And the lessons learned from the achievements of the previous year.

#### 3.2.5. Budget execution

#### **3.2.5.1. Status of the expenditures**

**107.** In accordance with the Prodoc arrangements signed between the GoG and UNDP on behalf of the GEF, the GEF grant (cash) is USD 3,716,364 and USD 300,000 is co-financed by UNDP and USD 250,000 from the GoG. However, according to some sources (REMECC-GKM PMU reports and Audit Report 2014) the total budget (in cash) amounts to four million two hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-four US dollars (USD 4,266,364) Of which USD 2,716,364 from the GEF, USD 300,000 from the UNDP and USD 250,000 from the Government of Guinea (Annex 5).

**108.** The mission recalls here that this evaluation concerns only the management and implementation of the budget of GEF grant resources, ie USD  $3,716,364^{18}$ , as indicated in the project document.

**109.** UNDP, as the implementing agency for GEF funds, is the manager of the GEF grant funds. Resources are managed in accordance with the UNDP procedures and financial system (ATLAS) and the project advance payment system (FACE). The GEF advances are deposited on the project accounts opened in a bank in Labé and Conakry and managed by the project coordinator under the responsibility of the MEEF and the UNDP.

**110.** It was foreseen at the departmental (prefectural) level that a cash register should be maintained for the current needs of the project, but the mission did not verify the existence of such a fund.

**111.** Tables 4, 5 and 6 below present the implementation of the financial resources of the GEF grant.

BUDGET (PRODOC)	AMOUNT (\$)						
Composantes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total budget	
Composante 1	2,022	188,500	519,980	120,000	100,000	930,502	
Composante 2	117,444	265,500	190,000	145,000	75,000	792,944	
Composante 3	75,500	533,500	199,600	176,380	189,567	1,174,547	
Composante 4/ Gestion du projet	221,556	235,000	171,125	100,000	70,000	797,681	
Total	416,522	1,222,500	1,080,705	541,380	434,567	3,695,674	

Table 4: Project budget <sup>19</sup>	(according to REMECC-GKM Prodoc, 2)	012
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>: As in above table 4, the budget is USD 3,695,674, that is a difference of USD20,690.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>: Analysis of budget execution will be completed in the final report using Atlas-UNDP data

YEARS	ALLOCATIONS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	BALANCE
2016	1,080,705	875,834	204,871
2015	1,222,500	1,247,388	(24,888)
2014	416,522	388,392	28,130
2013	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,719,727	2,511,614	208,113

Table 5: Budget execution for years 2013 to 2016<sup>20</sup>(according to REMECC-GKM, ATLAS)

<u>N.B</u>: These expenditures include only expenses carried out under GEF grant

Table 6: Budget execution by component (according to REMECC-GKM; ATLAS)

EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT (\$)					
Composantes	2014	2015	2016	Total Dépense	Total budget	Balance
Composante 1	27,717	70,549	145,096	243,362	930,502	687,140
Composante 2	15,444	196,981	182,592	395,017	792,944	397,927
Composante 3	16,409	747,234	336,575	1,100,218	117,4547	74,329
Composante 4/ Gestion du projet	328,822	232,624	211,571	773,017	797,681	24,664
Total	388,392	1,247,388	875,834	2,511,614	3,695,674	1,184,060

**112.** As illustrated in table 4, the financial achievements of the total budget for 2014-2016 is of the amount of USD 2,719,727. The total expenditure is of USD 2,511,614 (92.35%), that's a saving of USD208,113 (7.65%) at the end of November 2016. Within the first half of the project timeframe 67.99% has been spent, that means a saving of USD1,184,060 for 2017 to 2019; insufficient to cover expenditure of the first half period (2.5 years: january 2017- July 2019).

**113.** Expenditures are higher in the second year (2015) and third years of implementation of the project, with overall expenditures of 49.67%, folowed by 2014 (34.87%) and 2016 (15.46%). As for components, the budget execution is as follows: Component 3 (43.8%), component 4 (30.78%), Component 3 (15.73%) and component 1 (9.69%). The expenditures under component 4 seems to be high (30.78%, against 21.58%).

# 3.2.5.2. Mandatory Audits

**114.** The project's financial and accounting balances were audited by an independent UNDP-recruited office that certified the accounts and expenditures made at the various levels of resource management for the years 2014 and 2015.

**115.** In general, the audits considered the management of resources and the budget implementation of the project very satisfactory. The situation for the two fiscal years is as follows:

• For the fiscal year 2014 (January 01-December 31, 2014, March 25, 2015): the firm is satisfied with the statements of the CDR, the assets and equipment and the cash position, presented in all their aspects: (i) Expenditure UNDP - Combined Expenditure Report (CDR): expenditure amounts to USD 467,692.85; (ii) Assets and equipment: USD 125,112.58; (iii) Treasury status of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> : Analysis of budget execution will be completed in the final report using Atlas-UNDP data

project: USD 236, 67 as at 31 December 2015, in accordance with the UNDP 2015 accounting rules in accordance with the UNDP accounting rules.

• For the financial year 2015 (January 01-December 31, 2015, done 03 February 2016): the audit firm approved the CDR's statements, assets and equipment and cash position, presented fairly and are All their significant aspects: (i) Expenditure UNDP - Combined Expenditure Report (CDR): expenditure amounts to USD 1337072.20; (ii) Assets and equipment: USD 132079.72; (iii) Project cash position: USD 164.95 as at 31 December 2015, in accordance with the UNDP 2015 accounting rules in accordance with the UNDP accounting rules

#### 3.2.5.3. Status of the cofinancing

**116.** The question of the co-financing provided for the implementation of the project appeared rather delicate during the implementation of the project because, apart from contributions in kind, only the co-financing of the UNDP and the Government through the MEEF was Mobilized.

**117.** Indeed, it could not have been otherwise for stakeholders in government departments and technical departments because of the financial difficulties they face. The project was obliged to bear the costs incurred by the support of the various stakeholders or to enter into service contracts with some of them, despite the commitments made in the endorsement of PRODOC.

**118.** <u>IFAD (PNAAFA)</u>: The results of the IFAD project activities carried out in the various communes covered by the REMECC project have undoubtedly contributed to the strengthening of some of the project's achievements. Unfortunately, the mission was not able to assess the impacts of the IFAD project on the achievements of the REMECC-GKM project.

# **3.3.** Assessment of the performances

**119.** The consultants assessed the roles and performance of implementing agencies, oversight bodies and stakeholders in the implementation of the project, as defined in the Prodoc arrangements. Emphasis was placed on analyzing the level of their involvement in the implementation of activities and the quality of the results achieved

# 3.3.1. Stakeholders

**120.** As stated in the Prodoc, the implementation of the project involved all the stakeholders of the various ministries and their national and regional directorates, the authorities of the regional, prefectural, and communal administration, local authorities, enterprises Private institutions, NGOs and socioprofessional associations, research institutions, communities, and grassroots populations, as well as technical and financial partners in multilateral and bilateral cooperation.

**121.** The mission notes that, despite the institutional dysfunctions, all these stakeholders have made significant efforts at the operational level in the implementation of the project, at the level of the various procurement commissions launched by the PMU- REMECC, the validation meetings of the AWP / Bs and the technical studies reports organized by the CNPPs and CRPPs, as well as the monitoring and evaluation missions organized by UNDP and DNPEDD. We were pleased to note during this evaluation the interest and involvement of all the key partners in our interviews with managers and in the restitution of the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation, both at the national level, Regional than local.

**122.** However, the mission notes that operational and financial difficulties have resulted in the failure of most stakeholders to effectively play their respective roles and responsibilities, including (i) mainstreaming the impacts of climate change in government policies and strategies for environmental management, (ii) promoting and adopting good natural resource management practices, and (iii) improving agricultural production. Their involvement could have served as a strategic lever to advocate the project and mobilize the promised co-financing from their respective ministries and facilitate their interventions, both at national and decentralized levels.

**123.** The table in Annex 6 presents the main stakeholders and their respective roles (government institutions, partners, national and local actors) referred to in the Prodoc.

#### 3.3.2. Implementing agencies

**124.** The UNDP-Guinea Office has assumed the responsibilities and role of supervision and monitoring and evaluation by ensuring the proper use of the project's financial resources. In close collaboration with MEEF, the UNDP-Guinea Office provided: (i) the provision of financial and audit services for project funds, recruitment and contracting of international project staff, (ii) Evaluation and certification of financial expenditures in relation to project budgets approved by the National Project Steering Committee (NPC), (iii) approval of budget allocations and transfer of funds to project accounts, (iv) monitoring of Disbursement of funds for the implementation of programmed activities, including procurement and financial services, in accordance with UNDP / GEF procedures, (v) certification of accounting vouchers for expenditures; (Vi) annual budgetary reviews and (vii) recruitment of financial auditors and independent evaluators.

**125.** The Ministry of Environment and Water and Forests and the National Directorate for Environment and Water and Forests facilitated and ensured the overall supervision of the implementation of the project in close collaboration with the UNDP-Guinea office. The MEEF proceeded to set up all the organs of the project and to organize the workshop to launch the project.

**126.** The Directorate of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program (DPEDD) has supported the PMU in the implementation of the project through the development and validation of annual work plans and budgets, monitoring and evaluation of Field activities, technical support, and the organization of the various validation meetings of the documents of the studies carried out by service providers and consultants.

#### 3.3.3. Project Steering committee

**127.** The Ministry of Environment and Water and Forests, in its capacity as the governmental body for the implementation of the project, has set up the national supervisory body for the project by Ministerial Order A / 2014/3043 / MEEF / SGG on the creation, mission, composition, nomination of members and functioning of the <u>Project Steering Committee</u> "Strengthening the resilience of agricultural communities' livelihoods in the Guinean prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara And Mali "(REMECC-GKM). At the local level the CPP is supported by a PTRC which assumes the same responsibilities.

**128.** The PSC, in collaboration with the MEEF and the PMU, arranged for Labé to organize the project's inception workshop on 19 August 2014, co-chaired by MEEF's Chief of Staff and the Governor of Labé. During this event the PSC participated in the inauguration of the premises of the office of the PMU by the Chief of Cabinet of MEEF.

**129.** The PSC and the CRTP regularly hold its mandatory meetings and meetings to validate the various documents submitted for their analysis. From the launch of the project in August 2014 to date, SC and CRTP organized more than 5 meetings to analyze the Prodoc and validate the project implementation guidelines at the launch of the project in August 2014, validate the 2015 AWPBs (in February 2015), the review of the first half results (in August 2015), the validation of the 2015 annual report and the PTA 2016) (February 2016), and ad hoc meetings. The CTRP met in January and June 2015 to validate the studies and technical papers produced by the project with the support of the consultants. It has also played a key role in monitoring and evaluating project achievements by ensuring the quality of outputs and outputs and the efficient use of financial and human resources.

**130.** The PSC and the CRTP are often requested by the PMU to approve the quarterly plans and progress reports or to adjust proposed by the PMU on specific aspects and to make recommendations to UNDP.

#### 3.3.4. Project Management Unit

#### **3.3.4.1. Project Coordination**

**131.** Project management is considered to be generally satisfactory, as evidenced by (i) the quality of the work and budget plans, (ii) the achievements in the field, (iii) the results of the activities, and (iv) Field teams ensuring the proximity of the populations.

**132.** The project regularly reported on the progress made to the UNDP-Guinea Office, DNPEDD, MEEF and the GEF Regional Officer (through the Project Energy and Environment Unit) through quarterly reports and annual reports (PIR). The PMU has also produced satisfactory quarterly reports on progress and budget execution and annual reports (PIRs). These reports present the activities carried out, the results achieved, the progress made towards the achievement of the results, the lessons learned and the orientation measures, from the launching of the project to date.

**133.** The PMU collaborated with (i) the Bareng Regional Agrozootechnical Research Center, (ii) the Federation of Fouta-Djallon Arborists in Component 3 (agroforestry) and (iii) service providers (NGOs and consulting firms). It also coordinated and supervised the activities of Component 2 in close collaboration with the DNM for the production and dissemination of meteorological data and contracted DNDL services for the revision and integration of climate change issues into the Local Development in the 15 rural communes of the project.

# **3.3.4.2.** Project Staff management

**134.** The PMU thus manages a total of 23 staff recruited by the project. Recruitment was in three phases: (i) July 2014: Coordinator, Accounting and Finance Manager and Agroforestry Expert, (ii) October-December 2014: M & E Expert, Gender Expert, Provincial Technical Secretaries (Gaoual, Koundara and Mali), Secretary-Administration, Liaison Officer, Courier Agent, 3 drivers and, (iii) January 2016: 8 Community Development Officers (Annex 4).

**135.** The PMU benefited from the support of an International Agroforestry Expert recruited by the UNDP (FT) for a period of more than one year, whereas its intervention should be carried out in several missions for a total duration of 110 days.

# **3.3.4.3.** Project monitoring and evaluation

**136.** The consultants analyzed the monitoring-evaluation framework (Table 5) and the various mission reports carried out by the supervisory bodies (CNPP, DNEEF, DNPEDD, UNDP-Guinea Office) Of the various meetings. They also analyzed.

**137.** The activities are carried out monthly at the commune level and once every two months at the prefecture level and quarterly at the level of the PMU. Each mission is the subject of a report and completed monitoring and evaluation sheets, submitted to the PMU, the DNPEDD and the UNDP-Guinea office.

**138.** At the project level, monitoring and evaluation activities were monitored quarterly by the national monitoring and evaluation expert, under the general supervision of the Coordinator, in collaboration with international and national experts in charge of agroforestry, Gender expert to ensure progress in the implementation of the work program and to identify progress and constraints encountered on a quarterly basis.

**139.** Monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out by the ACDs at the level of each commune by the PTS at the level of each prefecture on all the RCs under their supervision. Each mission is the subject of a report in the form of completed monitoring and evaluation sheets and in accordance with the guidelines drawn up for this purpose by the PMU with the help of the BERCAA design office.

**140.** The mission notes that the interventions expected from the Technical Services for Environment and Water and Forests, Agriculture and Livestock, designated jointly by the PMU and the local authorities at the level of the prefectures And RCAs in support of PTSs and ACDs in monitoring and evaluation of activities have not been below expectations even though they have been provided with means of travel (motorcycle) in accordance with the 2015.

**141.** In accordance with the M & E framework arrangements defined in Part III of the Prodoc, the UNDP-Guinea Office, DNEEF, DNM, DNPEDD and PPC members also conducted internal project monitoring and evaluation missions and produced Reports.

**142.** The EMP's mission is satisfied with the overall monitoring and evaluation of the project and appreciates the roles played by the different actors in guiding the implementation of the project.

**143.** With the support of the CNPP, the DNPEDD and the UEE-UNDP, the PMU organized validation meetings of the various study reports produced by the consultants. The quality of the annual reports submitted is generally considered very satisfactory, despite their lack of detail, due to the reporting format used. The PMU produced and validated reports and tools for measuring progress towards the achievement of results (1, 2 and 3) and the overall objective of the project.

144. Through its PMU, the REMECC-GKM project participated in the annual review meetings (2014, 2015 and 2016) of Cooperation programme between UNDP and the Government of Guinea which are held on yearly basis in Conakry and bring together all Governmental partners and the United Nations System in Guinea and UNDP-supported Programme and Project Coordinators. These meetings constitute a framework for consultation, periodic exchanges, and monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of the Programs and Projects.

#### **3.4. Achievements**

#### 3.4.1. Global results

145. It should be recalled that, according to the overall objective, the project is expected in March 2018 to provide Guinea with an <u>operational strategic framework</u> for capacity building to raise awareness among stakeholders (policy makers and administrative authorities and Local communities), integration of climate change aspects into the local development planning and population resilience system. In this regard, the results of this project will serve as a transferable model for other regions of the country in the implementation of resilience projects to the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities and populations.

#### 3.4.2. Achievements by component

3.4.2.1. <u>Component 1</u> : Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA action plans through local development plans (PDLs), annual and multi-year investments plans (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRs).

**146.** The PMU, in collaboration with stakeholders and service providers, has carried out awareness and information activities for stakeholders and the public, institutional, and operational capacity building of actors through training workshops, meetings, and discussions on climate change issues.

**147.** Analysis of the project reports (annual reports, PIRs and monitoring and evaluation missions, etc.), as well as the reports of the discussions carried out by the EMP mission with the actors on the ground, Important results produced by the project through the realization of activities carried out in the RCs of the three prefectures

**148.** <u>**Output 1.1**</u>: (300 members of VC Councils, Urban Districts Councils and GKM Decentralized Institutions Officers are sensitized on climate change risks and trained on how to integrate these risks and support the implementation of Agroforestry in the implementation of the PNDA's action plan through the LDPs, PAI and BCA): the four activities planned to produce this output were carried out at 100%, with more than 300 members of VC boards, Councils of Urban Districts and agents of decentralized institutions of the GKM, sensitized on the risks linked to the climate change and trained on the integration of the risks

and the development of good practices of the agroforestry in the action plans of the PNDA through The PDL, PAI and BCA and the methodological tools developed and implemented.

**149.** <u>**Output 1.2**</u>: (Community land and forest management plans and regulatory tools (rights and customary agreements) resilient to climate change are developed for the implementation of the agro-hydroclimatic zoning of the GKM prefectures carried out within the framework of Output 2.1 to guide agrosylvo-pastoral activities to the most appropriate locations and to promote agroforestry as a strategy for the conservation of natural resources in production areas): of the 5 activities planned to achieve This product, 3 were made to 100%. Activity 1.2.5 (Monitoring the implementation of the tools and ensuring their effectiveness over the long term by adapting them to realities and making recommendations to the government on the design of management tools) was partially achieved at Level of 30%, while activity 1.2.3 (Developing regulatory tools based on AGIR and other experiments.

**150.** <u>**Output 1.3**</u>: (Output 1.3: Local Development Plans (LDPs), Annual Investment Plans (IPAs) and Annual Community Budgets (BCAs) of the GKM's 15 Most Vulnerable Rural Communities Upgraded to integrate climate change risks and position themselves to address technical, financial, organizational and other constraints that impede the development of agroforestry as a strategy): out of the 4 planned activities (Activity 1.3.3: Identify risk management and financing options to cover the incremental costs of adaptation needed to reduce climate risk / vulnerability beyond what has been achieved, Beyond the duration of this specific initiative).

**151.** All RC Pilots now have ready PDLs to implement under the responsibility of mayors. The LDPs have been developed for a period of 3 or 4 years and mature in December 2014/2015

# 3.4.2.2. <u>Component 2</u>: Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry.

**152.** According to the results of the diagnostic analysis of the baseline situation from the available data, between 1961-2010, the three prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali are among the most vulnerable zones in terms of climate change, A narrowing of the isohyets from north to south and significant interannual and spatial variability of mean precipitation and an increase in average annual temperatures.

**153.** Analysis of the project reports (annual, PIR and monitoring and evaluation missions, etc.), as well as reports on the discussions carried out by the EMP mission with actors on the ground, highlights d Important results produced by the project through the realization of activities carried out in the RCs of the three prefectures.

**154.** <u>**Output 2.1**</u>: (An agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the GKM prefectures (vulnerable lands, forests and streams, areas corresponding to crop types, grazing, watercourses for irrigation, etc.) is Developed and submitted to local and decentralized authorities in the context of PLD and PAI development support): of the two activities envisaged, only Activity 2.1.2 (To contract the services of a qualified institution or A private sector firm to establish agro-hydro-climatic zoning and produce a set of maps of the GKM area, as well as the detailed maps of each of the 16 CRs of the project) was carried out at 100%. Activity 2.1.1 (Consult and establish agreements with the main institutions (DNM, National Directorate of Agriculture, National Directorate for Livestock, National Directorate for Wildlife and Forestry and Ministry of Mines , Among others) capable of providing climatic, agronomic, hydrological, topographical, and land use data necessary for the agro-hydro-climatic zoning process of the GKM prefectures.

**155.** <u>**Output 2.2**</u> (An agro-meteorological action plan is developed and implemented in the 3 prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali): the planned activities, 3 out of 4 were carried out at 100%, against 80% for the Activity 2.2.4 (Organize the production and dissemination of priority agro-meteorological information to appropriate end-users).
**156. Output2.3** (Multidisciplinary Operational Groups for Agro-Meteorological Assistance are established at the national, prefectural and RC levels (in each of the 15 most vulnerable CRs): of the 4 planned activities, only two were carried out the remaining two have not yet been implemented.

# 3.4.2.3. <u>Composante 3</u> : Promoting agroforestry adapted to climate change is insure in Gaoual, Koundara & Mali prefectures to increase communities subsistence sources resilience.

**157.** According to the baseline study, agriculture and livestock production are the main activities practiced by most the population, in the form of family-type farming, with traditional or poorly equipped practices whose strategy is based on the subsistence on areas generally less than ½ ha (1-4 ha, in open fields), with very low yields. Agricultural production is often associated with extensive livestock rearing, although the tendency is to reduce the number of livestock and keep cattle (milk production) and small ruminants (sheep and goats, considered to be A form of savings especially for women).

**158.** Taking into account this critical climate situation, the weak institutional and financial capacities of the country, and the fact that efforts to adapt to climate change are cross-cutting in order to provide immediate responses to the population's survival constraints, The PMU has focused on strengthening the capacities of all actors (particularly the authorities of local authorities in charge of local development and municipal structures for technical supervision of producers) and on the adoption of good practices Of agroforestry. To this end, the PMU and its teams have promoted the sensitization, information, communication and dissemination of good agroforestry practices and sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, and forests) Already fragile areas covered.

**159.** To achieve the outputs, the PMU conducted following activities:

**160.** <u>**Output 3.1**</u>: (The Climate Change Resilient Agroforestry Training Kit is developed and made available to 1,500 farmers from the 15 most vulnerable CRDs in GKM prefectures): 2 out of 4 activities were carried out at 100 %, Compared to 2 carried out at 80%;

**161.** <u>**Output 3.2**</u>: (An advisory support group of trainers trained under output 3.1 and designated GAA members is established to provide climate change resilient agroforestry advice to farmers: only 2 of 5 planned activities were carried out at 100%. The other three have not been implemented.

**162.** <u>**Output 3.3**</u>: 200 community-based plantations supported (peasant organization, farm layout, seed acquisition and resilient tree species, plantation management) to apply climate resilient agroforestry techniques to GKM prefectures: 4 of the 6 planned activities were carried out at 100%, compared to one carried out at 60% (Activity 3.3.4: Implementing the developed plans and exploiting agroforestry demonstration plots) and one not carried out (Activity3.3.6: An assessment of the financial and economic benefits of agroforestry options applied by the farmers in the pilot sites, covering in the analysis the potential costs and benefits of marketing the agroforestry products to be supported under the product.

**163.** <u>**Output 3.4**</u>: (An operational supply chain for production and dissemination of drought-resistant agroforestry inputs (trees, seeds, and animal species) is established in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali): Out of the 4 activities (Activity 3.4.3: Train producers and suppliers of inputs to produce, manage and distribute necessary inputs) and an unrealized one (Activity 3.4.3). .4: Capacity-building (support for access to microcredit and other existing financial mechanisms, support for the development of business plans, institutional and organizational support, technical training for production, management, and Dissemination of inputs) from producers and suppliers of further development of the supply chain and its sustainability (eg support microfinance initiatives in close collaboration with the UNDP Foniké project).

**164.** <u>**Output 3.5**</u>: (A strategy to support the marketing of agroforestry products is implemented in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali): no activity has been carried out under this product. The 4 planned activities will be implemented during the second period (2017-2019)

**165. Output 3.6**: (Lessons learned from the implementation of pilot adaptation measures and climateresilient income-generating activities are codified and disseminated): of the 6 planned activities, 4 were carried out at 100% And 2 not implemented (Activity 3.6.2: Undertake cost-benefit analysis of project adaptation options implemented to inform related decisions and support the integration of adaptation options into local development planning; Activity 3.6.4: Prepare newsletters, workshops and round tables, etc., to share lessons across the country, in line with the communication strategy).

**166.** Table in annex 7 provides detailed results achieved by the project for each component.

**167.** Table 7 below summarizes the achievements identified by the mission because of the analysis of project reports, discussions with stakeholders at national, regional, prefectural, and local levels.

COMPONENTS		ACHIEVEMENTS AS ASSESSED BY THE EVALUATION TEAM ON NOVEMBER 2016
Component 1:	i.	150 trainer guides, 450 learner manuals in poular with harmonized alphabet and 2200 brochures on
Local authorities are made		climate scenarios and agroforestry in poular (Arabic characters) elaborated and disseminated
technically strong to		Ii. Nineteen (19) thematic maps showing the main areas of crops, livestock, forests, contours, start and
nromote local development		end dates of the rainy season were produced and disseminated;
resilient to climate change	ii.	Land and forest management plans developed for the 16 RCs in the project area;
resilient to chinate change	iii.	Land and forestry regulatory tools developed for 16 CRs in the project area;
	iv.	Document on current agricultural systems and adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change;
	v.	A methodological guide developed for integrating climate change issues into local development plans;
	vi.	Officers from the National Direction of Local Development and the decentralized services of the
		prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali trained on the use of the guide of integration of the issues of
		climate change in the Local Development Plans of the 16 Rural Municipalities;
	vii.	16 local development plans of the 16 RCs revised and incorporating issues of change;
	viii.	Operational project monitoring and evaluation strategy and communication;
	ix.	1414 beneficiary peasants sensitized to the effects and resilience of climate change;
	х.	86 trained trainers, including 6 women, composed of Technical Services (Environment, Agriculture,
		Livestock, etc.), STP and ACD (supervising villages supported by the project), and Local elected
		officials and the beneficiary populations of the rural communes of Kounsitel, Wedou Mbour, Malanta,
		Youkounkoun, Termesse, Balaki, Touba and Lebekere;
	xi.	16 forest management plans and developed land regulation tools that integrate Climate Change issues;
	xii.	60 women (leaders, owners of plots, members of associations associations, etc.) supported.
Component 2 :	i.	Agrometeorological Action Plan of the Operational Project
<b>Climate change information</b>	ii.	Training Manuals on Climate Change and Agroforestry (CIEFOD)
systems are established to	iii.	Agrohydroclimatic Zoning of Project Area (DNM)
guide climate-resilient	iv.	Annual and Quarterly Project Reports (PMU)
agroforestry practices	v.	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Report (BERCA BAARA).
aground stry practices	vi.	5 Provisional automatic operations in 10
	vii.	Organized training sessions that strengthened the capacity of 123 executives including 11 women,
		including 41 trained in the use of agro-meteorological data, 48 agents in climate change economics (48)
		and 34 agents in the use of Local development planning.
	viii.	5 stations fully equipped with modern equipment for automatic measurement of climatic parameters
		(temperature, precipitation, sunshine, wind speed, evaporation, etc.) installed at the old (rehabilitated)
		stations of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali;
	ix.	16 (out of 15 planned) installed and functional rain gauges at the level of 16 rural communes;
		350 conventional rain gauges (peasants) purchased and of which 190 were installed and are functional on

# Table 7: Achievements, as per the mission evaluation (November 2016)

		farmer fields supervised by the project; Against 500 rain gauges designed to ensure a good mesh of data
		collection);
	х.	600 people affected, but not evaluated (Farmers, Breeders and Foresters).
<u>Component 3</u> :	i.	1500 actors (local authorities, technical services, NGOs, populations, etc.) sensitized and trained to consider in their
The promotion of		development activities the issues and risks of climate change and the adoption of agroforestry techniques as a
agroforestry adapted to		practical means of strengthening of resilience within the reach of all;
climate change is carried out	11.	86 technical staff, of whom 2 were trained,
in the must strong of Cosmol	111.	1414 people from grassroots communities including 393 women were trained on good practices in environmental
in the prefectures of Gaoual,		protection and agrotorestry production;
Koundara and Mali to	1V.	1/4 agrotorestry farms (56 in Gaoual, 44 in Koundara and 74 in Mali) secured by wire fencing (installation of
increase the resilience of		118,304 meters of grating to protect 6/3,3 ha) and reinforced by live hedges perimeters (5344 fruit plants and 42,895
community sources of		V 48 supervises trained and experience including 10 equipmed by the project.
subsistence.		v. 48 nurseries trained and operational including 19 equipped by the project;
	v.	rolest plantations (50,570 plants), nult nees (9491 plants), pereninal cash crops (9022 plants) and medicines (0691
	vi	Improved seeds (maize, groundnuts, etc.), efficient seedlings (cassava, etc.) and fodder seed distributed to farmers
	v1.	in six CBs (Koumbia Foulamory Guingan Sambail Vembering and Hidavatou) to constitute seed capital:
	vii	Creation of 6 livestock parks (containing 240 cattle at 40 per farm) providing health monitoring vaccination and
	v11.	deworming equipment for livestock.
	viii	Creation of livestock kernels by supplying 32 goats and 60 laying hens in 5 CR GKM pilots 5 hens per person and
		5 beneficiaries per CR:
	ix.	Documentary film made and broadcast on TV. YouTube and Facebook
	х.	97 women leaders trained in good agroforestry practices and responsible for the transmission of knowledge;
	xi.	Antenna Range Arrangements to disseminate interactive programs on local public and private radios for public
		awareness and information campaigns on the activities and achievements of the project,
	xii.	A Guide for Trainers in Agroforestry and Climate Change;
	xiii.	A Handbook on Good Agroforestry Practices and Resilience to Climate Change;
	xiv.	Pamphlets of climate scenarios translated into national languages (malinké, soussou, poular).
	XV.	Studies on the constraints of adopting good agroforestry practices as an adaptation measure
		An agroforestry input supply strategy developed.

# 3.4.3. Relevance

**168.** The mission considers the project to be in its objectives and planned results highly relevant and satisfactory in design and in line with the Government of Guinea's policy guidelines for environmental protection and poverty reduction in rural areas.

**169.** The project responds to the focal area of the GEF and the UNCCC Operational Program Framework for Climate Change Resilience and Coherence, and the GEF and UNDP Project Training Program And the environmental objectives of the GEF / UNDP.

**170.** Project funding responds to the GoG's request and priorities to assist populations in the project area to remove the main (institutional, financial, operational, and technical) obstacles to resilience to climate change that threaten the sustainable management of Natural resources and local development. Its development and implementation effectively meet the needs of local populations and authorities. In this regard, GEF funding and project implementation are very relevant and thus reinforce the government's national policy guidelines as outlined in the Climate Change Strategy and Policy. It is therefore in line with the NAPA guidelines setting out the Government's Vision and Objectives for Environmental Protection and Mitigation of the Impacts of Change from the Guidelines of "Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity".

# **3.4.4. Efficience and effextiveness**

**171.** The achievements and results of the project highlight the effectiveness of the project approach and the involvement of stakeholders, particularly in the field and the efficient use of the human and financial resources allocated to the project. The Mission assigns a score of 5 to the effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

**172.** These results show a significant step towards the achievement of the objectives at the end of the project, namely strengthening the resilience of rural communities in northern Guinea to the impacts of climate change, as identified in the NAPA as a Priority of urgent and immediate adaptation.

**173.** Implementation of local development plans and community development strategies will be a strategic lever for the expected changes in the adoption of agro-sylvo-pastoral practices and the improvement of integrated agroforestry systems and serve as a catalyst of investment to define the right course of action for addressing issues and means resilience to the impacts of climate change.

#### 3.4.5. Ownership

**174.** Although the commitment and ownership of the project's achievements by the regional and prefectural technical services is not yet at the desired level, the results achieved and the enthusiasm of the populations show signs and a strong desire to ' The achievements of the project.

**175.** Discussions with local authorities revealed their willingness to take and implement, as soon as possible, appropriate measures to encourage ownership of achievements by communities and village communities.

**176.** Support for the project's achievements by governmental and regional authorities is a guarantee of ownership of the project.

# 3.4.6. Sustainability

**177.** As described in Prodoc, the objectives of the project are, inter alia, to develop and implement strategic information, education, and communication tools to ensure environmental sustainability and adoption Good agroforestry practices guaranteeing sustainable means of resilience to climate change through sustainable agricultural development and rural income regeneration.

**178.** It should be recalled that all capacity-building activities in the project are aimed at ensuring ownership of achievements and sustainability of project impacts, both at the local and national levels.

**179.** The mission believes that at mid-term the project has succeeded in developing the tools and criteria for sustainability of the project's achievements. The aim is simply to strengthen these measures through appropriate investment and promotion policies to promote the production of agricultural products (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, etc.) generated in the project area.

**180.** At the present stage, the sustainability of the achievements and the impacts of the results obtained is still fragile, but the mission has no fear that they will be consolidated and appropriate measures will be in place to strengthen their ownership by Authorities and actors before the end of the project.

# 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**181.** Based on the analysis of the results of the background papers and main project reports review, as well as findings of field visits, interviews and discussions with implementing partners, the evaluation team drew lessons learned and made following recommendations to (i) guiding the implementation of the project, (ii) strengthening the project intervention strategy, (iii) consolidating results and ensuring sustainability of achievements and meeting the objectives at the end of the project.

# **4.1.Conclusions**

**182.** <u>Project Background</u>: The project, through its focus and specific objectives, justifies the GEF grant to assist the Government of Guinea to find appropriate solutions to address threats and impacts of persistent climate change in the country since the 70s, to enhance resilience and to mitigate environmental vulnerability and degradation.

**183.** As mentioned above, the project aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the populations in the 16 Rural communes of three prefectures benefiting from the project:

- <u>Gaoual</u> : Rural communes: Koumbia, Wendou Mbour, Malanta, Foulamory, Kounsitel
- Koundara : Rural Communes : Sambailo, Guingan, Youkounkoun et Termessé;
- <u>Mali</u>: Rural **communes**: Balaki, Madina Salambandé, Madina Wora, Touba Bagadâdji, Lébékéré, Hidayatou et Yambéring.

**184.** <u>Relevence of the project</u>: As highlighted by the Project Document review and confirmed by the field visit assessments and discussions with stakeholders, the mission considered the objectives and expected results of the project to be very relevant and consistent with the government policy (NAPA) and UNDP-country framework on climate changes and population resilience. The project activities are in line with the priorities of the GEF Focal area and the framework of the UNCCC operational program for financing LDCs on climate resilience and environmental protection.

**185.** Focusing on institutional, operational and technical capacity-building activities, as well as planning, knowledge sharing and management of meteorological data and adoption of good agroforestry practices and socio-economic resilience of populations, the project-REMECC-GKM approach is consistent with GoG and UNDP intervention strategies and complies with the government's objectives to strengthen resilience and organizational capacities of grassroots stakeholders, particularly vulnerable populations in the 16 selected Rural communes in the three target prefectures.

**186.** As per the level and quality of the progress achieved, the mission believes that the project's achievements will achieve the results and objectives at the end of the project and help reversing, in the long-term, trends in land degradation through sustainable management of natural resources and improvement of agricultural production and the promotion of income-generating activities.

**187.** Indeed, the project implementation has started giving signs of hope to the populations in mitigating the adverse effects of climate changes and creating good conditions for eco-development through (i) public awareness for behavior shift and control of climate change phenomena, (ii) dissemination of good practices

for environmental management and agricultural production in the three rural communes supported by the project.

**188.** <u>Project design</u>: The mission considers the design of the project satisfactory (objectives, and satisfying the design of the project, about the overall objective, the specific objectives, the baseline analysis, as well as the projected targets, assumptions, and Risks, etc.) and in line with the project implementation reference situation and the UNDP/GEF project formulation guidelines. In overall, the definition of the results framework respects the presentation format of the logical framework for the implementation of GEF projects. Its application enabled the teams to ensure satisfactory periodic monitoring and evaluation of progress against targets, through adaptive management as recommended by UNDP.

**189.** However, the analysis of the performance indicators shows that some indicators, such as of the baseline situation and targets, are not clearly defined and lack measurable benchmarks, particularly those of Component 3 (agricultural and livestock production, income, and poverty reduction).

**190.** <u>Efficiency and Effectiveness</u>: The achievements and results of the project highlight the effectiveness of the project implementation as result of the approach used and local stakeholder involvement in field activities, as well as the efficiency of the use of human and financial resources allocated to the project. The Mission assigns a score of 5 to the effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

**191.** <u>Ownership</u>: Although the commitment and the involvement of the regional and prefectural technical services in the implementation of the project have not been at the desired level, the achievements and the enthusiasm of the populations show encouraging signs and a strong goodwill to own the project.

**192.** <u>Sustainability</u>: As highlighted by the evaluation, the emphasis placed on awareness raising and building the capacities of stakeholders, development, and implementation of strategic frameworks for information, education and communication and promoting of good agroforestry practices constitutes sound means to ensure environmental sustainability and increased resilience to climate change as they ensure to secure agricultural production and diversification of sources of income at rural level. It should also be pointed out that all these achievements contribute to improve good conditions for the ownership of the project achievements and build the capacities of the stakeholders for consolidating and sustaining the impacts, even though the outcomes are still fragile. Nevertheless, the mission has no fear of the PMU and the local authorities' ability to take all appropriate measures to ensure the sustainability of the achievements and impacts of the project.

193. Table 8 below highlights the rating of the project achievements as assessed by the evaluation team.

# Table 8: Rating of the project design and achievements as assessed by the evaluation team

CRITÈRES			
Project Design: 6: T.S: 5: S: 4: MS: 3: MIS: 2: I: 1: TIS			
Global Design	·		
Objective	6		
Results	5		
Result Matrix (Logical Framework)	3		
Project implementation : 6 : T.S; 5 : S ; 4 : MS	; 3 : MIS ; 2 : I ; 1 : TIS		
Implementation			
GEF Implementing Agency (PNUD)	6		
Governement Implmentating Agency (MEEF)	5		
National Executing Agency (DNEEF/PEDD)	6		
Project Management Unit (PMU)	6		
Annual work plan and Budget	6		
Budget execution	4		
Monitoring & Evaluation	5		
Performances of Stakeholders	4		
Results: 6: T.S; 5: S; 4: MS; 3: MIS; 2: I; 1: TI	S		
Global achievements			
Objective	4		
Component 1	5		
Component 2	4		
Component 3	5		
Component 4	6		
Relevance (2 : Relevent ; 1 : Non relevent)	2		
Efficiency	5		
Efficiency	5		
Impacts	5 (farm securing)		
Global achievements	5		
Environnmental	4		
Social	5		
Economic	4		
Impacts: 3 : Significant (S) ; 2 : Minor (M) ; 1 :	Negligeable (N)		
Global result			
Improvement of natural resources	2		
Environnment	2		
Environmental stress reduction	2		
Gouvernment climate change policy	3		
Global public perception	3		
Local Community commitments	3		
Progress towards complete achievement of projet and overall change expected	3		

# 4.2.Lessons learned

#### 4.2.1. At the level of design and implementation of the project

**194.** The NEX/NIM approach consisting to implement the project directly by the Government, through the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Forestry (MEEF) and under the general supervision of the National Directorate for Environment and Water and Forestry (DEEF) and the direct guidance of the Program of the Environment and Sustainable Development Program (PEDD), highlights UNDP's commitment to ensure strong involvement of national stakeholders and effective ownership of project achievements.

**195.** The role played by MEEF in the implementation of this project has contributed to strengthening its leadership and capacities in UNDP/GEF project coordination for better knowledge on climate changes and reinforcement of resilience of grassroots community and vulnerable populations.

**196.** The UNDP-GUINEA Office assumed a pivotal role as an implementing agency for the GEF project. Its <u>Energy and Environment Unit (EEU)</u> provided technical supervision and periodic monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

**197.** The project, being developed within the context of climate change and FPMA/LDCF framework of GEF and to contributing to the implementation of Priority 1 "Promotion of agroforestry" of NAPA<sup>21</sup> is in line with the priorities of GoG ((DRSP22 2011-2012, le PNAE et le PNDA23) and the UNDP country programme. It complies with the requirements of UNDAF (2013-2017) and PESD: (i) Sustainable Development, (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) process of GEF project implementation, (iii) Reproducibility of achievements, (iv) Stakeholder involvement and ownership.

**198.** The organization put in place and the participatory approach adopted by the PMU have demonstrated their efficiency with important results, thus marking significant progress towards the project's objective achievement. However, at the level of farmer's capacity building there is still a lot to do to encourage a self-resilience behavior change towards adoption of proven practices for integrated natural resource management and shifting from subsistence to market agricultural production. It should be noted that behavior change at farmer's level is a long-term process and due commitment.

#### 4.2.2. At the level of field achievements

**199.** <u>Securing agricultural production</u>: The project secure more than 200 farms (tapades) they generate huge impact on the population participation in the project implementation. The use of wire fence, perceived by the project as the most effective and easy way to demonstrate the benefits of fencing around the fields to prevent livestock intrusion into and degradation of crops, agricultural production in the sites supported by the project and well appreciated by the populations.

**200.** Based on the testimonies gathered during the field missions and the interviews of the beneficiary populations reported in the project reports, particularly in the agroforestry bulletin, the mission notes that the project's achievements are well received and appreciated by the actors and Beneficiary populations.

**201.** The fencing of farms with wire mesh, more resistant than wooden enclosures, has not only limited conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers, but has also made it possible to limit the cutting of forest trees and reduce the use of wood frequently used by people to close their homes, farms, and orchards. Its impact on decreasing pressure on forests is beginning to be felt, although these metal fences still use a lot of wood used as piles to fix the fence.

**202.** In addition, the combination of crops and practices of rotation and composting of crop residues and cow dung in agroforestry demonstration plots contribute to improved soil fertility and agricultural

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> : Le Projet REMECC-GKM est la seconde initiative du PNANA, mise en œuvre par le PNUD et le GdG dans le cadre du Programme Environnement et Développement Durable, seconde initiative de mise en œuvre du PANA de la Guinée.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Document de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> PNDA – Plan National de développement agricole, Vision 2015

production and Diversification of speculation; Which contributes to improving the nutritional status of households. Market gardening is a palpable source of income at the household level, especially for women.

**203.** The introduction of improved husbandry practices (cattle, sheep, and goats) through the establishment of livestock parks and vaccination, especially the distribution of poultry (laying hens) which is highly valued by women and is beginning to generate with substantial revenues of up to GF 150,000 per month.

**204.** Through the implementation of these numerous and important pilot initiatives of resilience and adaptation to climate change and income generation, the project has attracted real interest and community support, reproducibility at the level of the villages which are not yet supervised by the project. The tapades are one of the great successes of the project, as they have enabled people to work together and reinforce social cohesion within the village. However, it should be noted that the objectives/outcomes related to the awareness and appropriation of modern agroforestry techniques (component 3) by the populations may not produce the desired results since the small size of tapades will not allow the development of large area for cash crops (groundnut, fonio, but etc.) and promote private or village wood plantations. Only the use of crop intensification (irrigation, composting, etc.) will enable improved production at large scale, but this will require large investments, adequate training and supervision of producers, and the budget to the project can not effectively bear.

**205.** Furthermore, the added value of the project on improving resilience and reducing the environmental and climatic vulnerability of communities will only be achieved if substantial interventions are made and focused on integrated development linking agricultural production to Improvement of the living conditions of the population, through the construction of road infrastructures to open up the area and the promotion of post-harvest technologies to exploit surplus production (agricultural, livestock, forestry), as well as small counter activities Season (apiculture, fish farming, market gardening, etc.).

**206.** <u>Women's involvement</u>: In terms of gender issues, the project implementation has mobilized many women at all levels of intervention and sites, with a participation varying between 30 and 50%, depending on the area and type of activity. The fencing of the tapades reinforced the improvement of the autonomy of women, as each married woman obtains a farm from her husband and cultivate for herself to generate food stuffs and incomes. Their farms were assessed globally good to average, due to care they provided (maintenance of crops by weeding, phytosanitary treatments and care given to crops and post-harvest technology). They are also very much involved in income-generating activities, such as rearing small ruminants that serve as saving means, poultry farming (laying hens, market gardening and small business).

**207.** <u>At socio-economic level</u>, the project implementation has produced significant impacts: encouraged by (i) securing farms with wire fence against animal; (ii) most farmers have built their dwellings inside the tapades, (iii) combination of several crops on the same farm, thus securing production against crop loss due to weather disturbances; (iv) reduction of conflicts between farmers and stockbreeders, (v) the agricultural calendar has become more flexible; (vi) at least two crop per years on the same farm and an increase in the number of crops grown; (vii) increased incomes and food security (although not yet estimated);

**208.** <u>Improved food production</u>: even though the production is not yet estimated, all farmers met acknowledged the good harvests, better than in previous years. However, some of them are still falling short of food needs, as the production may cover only 4 to 6 months of the year. Even it is difficult to estimate the impact of wire fence on the improvement of crop yields or overall crop production, the populations declared that the trend is in food production increase since the installation of the fences.

#### 4.2.3. Weaknesses and constraints

**209.** As per findings of the various document review and discussion with the actors revealed, the mission identified the following weaknesses and constraints that have affected the overall performance of the project.

**210.** <u>At the global level of capacity strengthening</u>: Increased resilience to climate change and the adoption of good agricultural-forestry-pastoral practices proposed by the project to populations is still insufficient to enable them to sustainably manage natural resources and intensify their agricultural production on the farms (tapades) secured by the wire fence or on open farms. This is the case for most stakeholders, the prefectural and municipal technical services, which should provide technical support for the activities of components 1 and 3 and produce significant results to increase resilience. If these weak institutional and administrative capacities are not resolved, quality-oriented, results-based services should not be expected to ensure the sustainability of learning outcomes. To do this, substantial efforts will still need to be made with due attention during the second half period of the project implementation. It should be noted that the change in mentality and the reflex behavior of populations in areas of high environmental and food vulnerability is a very demanding and slow process, as it requires substantial time and resources beyond the funding of this project framework.</u>

**211.** At strategic level, the definition of community resilience strategies to climate change appears to be limited to the strengthening of operational and institutional capacities, setting aside the issues of infrastructure development (access roads, water resources management, post-harvesting technologies, etc.) capable of boosting the economic development of the project area.

**212.** <u>Technical Services</u>: The mission notes a low field participation of the state technical departments at the decentralized level that affects the results and quality and sustainability of the achievements, as well as the ownership of the results of the project. A stronger involvement, particularly for the Directorate for Environment and Water and Forests, the Directorate of Agriculture, the Local Development Planning Directorate, and the Livestock Directorate, would strengthen the capacities of the ACDs and in return support more effectively the populations in integrating issues of climate change impacts in their activities and choose best technical packages for sustainable natural resource management and improved agricultural production systems. This would also have enabled the PMU to ensure a better technical coverage of the sites and a more frequent supervision of the populations. It is hoped that better involvement in the project activities, particularly to support organizing the populations and setting local supervisory structures, will help to orientate, and implement the local development plans of the revised communities and to improve agricultural production and animal.

**213.** <u>Supervision/Support</u>: As noted above and pointed out by interviews with farmers, the project implementation was undermined by weak technical capacities by the field staff (STP, ACD and M & E officers) in monitoring and evaluating progress made, especially in the remote sites (from their office bases), due to difficulties of access due to poor road infrastructure and long distances between the sites.

**214.** <u>Meteorological data collection and sharing</u>: the greatest weaknesses of the project were noted at Component 2 level, due to lack of adequate infrastructure and means, as well as limited capacities of the staff of DNM to conduct data collection and processing works. Because of these low capacities equipment and material acquired (180 rain gauges were required) through the project support has not been fully installed and used or are not yet operational in some sites. Indeed, most of the meteorological staff assigned to the sites do not have required skills to carry out their activities. At prefectural level, only Mali has an operational automatic station. The 9 stations scheduled to be installed in 2016 could not be installed, due to a delay in acquiring the equipment. In addition, data collected at village stations and rain gauges are transmitted directly to the DNM to be treated but not often being returned to PMU for their exploitation to support the implementation of the project programme of activities, such as preparation of the cropping season and reforestation. Apparently, the DNM has not been successful to forecast climate event occurring, such as period of rainfalls and length of the rainy season to enable the PMU taking necessary measures for preparing cropping calendar and planning agricultural technical itineraries.

**215.** <u>Using wire mesh for fencing</u>: The use of wire fence, perceived by the project as the most effective and easy way to demonstrate the benefits of fencing around the fields to prevent livestock intrusion into and degradation of crops, agricultural production in the sites supported by the project and well appreciated by the populations. The mission believes that the use of wire fence even if it offers more advantages and

security compared to the dead wood fence, its installation consumes significant quantities of wood from the forest, with negative impacts on the environment and forest resources when logging is not selective and rational. On the other hand, the mission also believes that the negative impacts of timber harvesting should not be compensated at an early stage (2-4 years) to the extent that the live fences planted around the roasting have not been made to the required standards (spacing of 1 to 2 m, with inappropriate species, lack of maintenance, etc.) and thus will not create dense tree curtains to contribute improving the environment.

**216.** <u>Agricultural production improvement</u>: The main crops practiced at the village level are usually planted in the same field (Peanut, Rice, Fonio, Potato, Bean/Cowpea, Taro and Pepper, cassava, Guinea sorrel, Gombo and other plants Sauce, etc.). Very often these crops, apart from peanut and fonio (grown on larger surfaces) are practiced in rotation or rotation on the same field. The association of several types of crops on the same field seems to be consistent with the eating habits of the people, especially women who are very satisfied with the culinary benefits, because they say they no longer need to 'Go to the local market to look for food condiments when they cook, finding the basics in their fields. However, the mission notes that their mixed arrangement does not allow for significant crop production for each type or to facilitate the estimation of yields due to the small estimated areas sown. Under these conditions, it is difficult to estimate the cost-effectiveness of the fence to justify its use. But it is projected that through the intensification of production the peasants would be able to generate agricultural surpluses which would theoretically reduce the investment costs after a few years. The mission believes that the positive effects of these fences on the environment must be supported by other resilient practices, such as the protection and natural regeneration of vulnerable sites through defense, the fight against bush fires and the cultivation of crops in the corridor.

**217.** Moreover, due to the low level of involvement of agricultural workers, farmers are not sufficiently supervised and thus have not been able to improve their agricultural capacities and properly practice crop association and rotations (maize, Bean / cowpea, tarot, chili, cassava, Guinea sorrel, okra, groundnut, fonio or rice). Besides, the harvests of 2016 are still without being processed and very often stored outdoors, in the open air, without treatment.

**218.** <u>Limited control of agroforestry practices</u>: despite awareness raising and training sessions, populations have not yet assimilated the agroforestry practices initiated by the project. The same applies to live fences made with trees planted at great distances (1-2 m) along the fences of the fields and which have not received or very little maintenance (replanting, weeding, etc.) or carried out with species such as Gmelina Spp. not suitable for live fences because of its very wide crown. In terms of natural resource management, in general, populations have created very few individual or village plantations to produce service wood and wood fuel, or reforestation for the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems.</u>

**219.** At the capacity-building level, it must be recognized that the training sessions organized have been carried out in a very short time and have not been sufficiently supervised; thus, did not allow the populations to assimilate the themes developed. There is therefore a clear need to repeat these trainings with emphasis on practical aspects. The most commonly asked questions are: (i) knowledge of the effects and practices of resilience of climate change; (Ii) use of meteorological data (rainfall and control of rainfall distribution); (Iii) nursery and production techniques for forestry and fruit trees and planting and tree maintenance; (Iv) composting and organic fertilization techniques; (V) forage crop practices, (vi) poultry farming (maintenance and feeding of laying hens).

**220.** <u>Production indicators</u>: some indicators and targets in the result matrix, as well as proposed by the project in the baseline study conducted by PMU with support from consultant to guide the monitoring-evaluate of the agricultural and animal production are incomplete, not clearly defined and not measurable or achievable. Furthermore, agricultural and livestock production targets, including crop yields, seeding rates, quantities of products for phytosanitary treatment, were not specified.

#### 4.2.4. Challenges to be faced

**221.** The lessons learned informed about the important challenges that the project implementation still must face to achieved the outcomes and the objectives expected.

**222.** Data sharing and climate risk management: the weak capacities of the staff in charge of meteorological data collection and monitoring and of the DNM render the system not operational, as data do not reach the main users, such as the project teams and other technical services, to plan their activities of farm preparation and agricultural production, and predicting the climate event risks undermining the production. Furthermore, data are not processed with focus on agrometeorological point of view to ease their interpretation for agricultural production. The question to be resolved is how to strengthen the capacities of the staff and in charge of meteorological data collection and enable DNM putting into place a more efficient system for collection, processing, and distribution of agro-meteorological data and to make timely forecast to reduce agricultural production risks?

**223.** <u>Financial capacity building</u>: the issue of weak capacity to mobilize resources remains a major concern for ensuring financing socioeconomic activities of the populations, the implementation of the local development plans and support the diversification of the income generation activities. However, it will be able to find a local solution from the year 2017 with the intensification of production which will enable farmers to generate income and seek support from rural microcredit institutions. Issues of weak capacity of the authorities to mobilize sufficient resources to finance climate change adaptation activities included in the local development, agricultural production, income generation and economic development plans To ensure that the achievements of the project can contribute effectively and sustainably to the reduction of poverty in the 16 rural communes.

**224.** <u>Infrastructure</u>: the poor road infrastructure makes some areas inaccessible and thus constraining the proximity supervision of populations and the promotion of crop intensification and market. Indeed, in the event of mass production, farmers may end up with unsold products, which will discourage them, as was the case with market gardening products in the rural communes of Hidayatou and Touba Bagadadji where women failed to sell them for lack of buyers. The mission thinks significant production will mean available market opportunities and good road infrastructure for trading the production surpluses, which the project areas do not currently have. Thus, farmers will end up with unsold products that will surely discourage their efforts.

**225.** <u>Population needs and expectations</u>: the populations are very much interested in the material (wire fence and other tools) and happy with technical supervision provided by the project and expect to see it pursued and the activities extended to other beneficiaries in the other villages and the Rural communes that are not yet reached by the project. The major challenge is which strategy will the project implement to mobilize sufficient resources to meet the expectations of the populations?

# 4.3.Recommandation :

**226.** From assessment of the findings and lessons learned, the evaluation team each to recommend the followings, with a view to removing constraints and shortcomings to improve the implementation of the project for the remaining period:

**227.** <u>Project Implementation Period</u>: Due to the delay of the start-up, the mission recommends to amend the project implementation timeframe as follows: Starting date: July 2014 and closing date: June 2019.

#### **<u>Responsibles</u>** : PNUD/GEF et MEEF

**228.** <u>Reorganization of the project staff location</u>: to have a better and complete coverage of the 16 Rural Communes of the project area, and to ensure close empowerment of populations and monitoring their activities, it is recommended:

• <u>Monitoring-Evaluation staff from EEF service</u>: empowering the prefectural and communal staff from environmental and water and forestry officers and other services currently assigned to support

the project staff in monitoring and evaluation the field activities, and assigning them to the project, cumulatively with their current functions. Their work program will include both activities of the project and of their respective Services;

• <u>STP-REMECC</u>: redeploying STPs at the level of Rural Communes that are not yet covered by the ACDs.

# **<u>Responsible</u>: UGP/DNPEDD/DNEEF/MEEF**

**229.** <u>Organization of the implementation of the project</u>: Present organization and number of the staff do not allow full coverage of the area to provide efficient support to populations. Therefore, it is recommended:

- i. <u>Monitoring-Evaluation staff from E.E.F. Service</u>: assign to the project and invite current prefectural and communal staff from Environment and water and forestry service, currently assigned to support the project implementation to effectively perform their responsibilities and duties, cumulatively with their service activities. The PMU and the concerned staff will design a work programme which will include REMECC-GKM and their usual service's activities;
- ii. **STP-REMECC**: redeploy STPs at the level of Rural communes that are not yet covered by the ACD. This will have the advantage of considerably reducing the travel costs (less fuel consumption and wear and tear of the gear) and will allow a close supervision of the populations. Where there is an EEFS officer at the level of the various RCs, the STP may remain at its current duty station and continue to play its current role, but must supervise all the staff.

# **Responsible: UGP/DNPEDD/DNEEF/MEEF**

**230.** <u>Stakeholder involvement at the regional level</u>: it was noted during the various meetings with the heads of regional technical services departments that there was little involvement of staff in the implementation and technical follow-up of project activities. It was pointed out, that sometimes their national directorates in Conakry assign staff or consultants to carry out specific studies in the field without being informed or involved. The mission having acknowledged the impacts and the risk of inefficiency in the implementation of the project, to ensure integration of REMECC-GKM project activities into their respective programmes of work and ensure effective ownership of the outcomes, it is recommended:</u>

- further consultations between the PMU, the regional directorates, and the national directorates to improve information sharing with a view to better involvement and accountability of the agents in the implementation of the project;
- establishing a regular consultation framework between the PMU and the regional technical services to better articulate and integrate the interventions of other initiatives and projects implemented in the project area with those of REMECC-GKM; that will ensure a better integration of REMECC-GKM activities into the work plans of the technical services and facilitate the consideration of the effects of climate change in the implementation of local community development plans;
- modalities for the implementation of the work programmes and field missions should clearly define the institutional arrangements and the costs of the technical services to be supported by REMECC-GKM project.

# **<u>Responsable</u> : UGP/DNPEDD/DNEEF/Regional Directorate**

**231.** <u>Capacities of state structures at central level</u>: it has been noted that the project implementation and achievements were undermined by inefficient institutional and inadequate operational capacities of the government representatives because lack of means and staff at local level. It is imperative that arrangements be made between GoG authorities and the UNDP-Guinea Office to address issues pertaining such weak capacities, so they can effectively play their respective expected roles and accountability.

**Responsable : UGP/DPEDD/DNEEF/DNM/DAG** 

**232.** <u>Population capacity-building</u>: the population benefited from several trainings covering several subject areas: (i) knowledge of the effects and practices of resilience of climate change; (ii) use of meteorological data (rainfall and control of rainfall distribution); (iii) nursery and production techniques for forestry and fruit trees and planting and tree maintenance; (iv) composting and organic fertilization techniques; (v) practices of fodder crops, (vi) poultry farming (maintenance and feeding of laying hens). However, the mission assessed their impacts significant and recommend to be pursued with focus on practical activities on the field in 2017 and 2018, to improve their skills and understanding of technical agroforestry and crop intensification packages. To this regard the PMU should strongly involve the technical services and ensure better organization and more frequent support on sites for on-job trainings of populations.

# **<u>Responsible</u>: UGP/DPEDD**

**233.** <u>Meteorological data collection, processing, and dissemination</u>: the limited capacity of the field staff at prefecture and rural commune level, as well as weak operational capacities of DNM has refrained to set efficient system for meteorological data collection and processing to respond appropriately to forecast climate event risks in the project area. Moreover, in current context, agrometeorological data collected do not permit to correlate the variations of climatic parameters to changes in agricultural production. It is therefore, recommended that DNM take necessary actions to improve data collection and statistical analysis of variations of climate data and the agricole crop yield/production, with more agrometeorological vision to guide the teams better planning their agricultural production programme.</u>

# Responsible: UGP/DPEDD/DNM

**234.** <u>Improving agroforestry practices and production intensification</u>: improvement of agroforestry techniques and intensification of crops: the securing of fields by roasting has already produced positive effects against the intrusion of livestock, but agricultural production has not been improved because of the weaknesses of the supervisory system (low participation of technical services) and lack of proven practices. To ensure crop improvement and allow populations to obtain substantial (commercial) executions, it is recommended that:

- i) Reinforcing hedges by reducing gaps and replacing those plants that did not resume (after planting);
- ii) Production of seedlings in nurseries with improved species (nitrogen fixing);
- iii) Plant trees on-line in fields with gauges on the 3 to 4 m line and 5-6 m between rows (depending on the species used) and crop in corridor (between tree lines);
- iv) In open (unfenced) fields, plant hedges on the perimeter with species that can quickly close (after 2 years) and initiate their size to promote their growth in height (up to 2 m) and Encouraging the preparation of fields by selectively clearing trees or promoting the management of natural regeneration;
- <u>Promote intensification of production through</u>: (i) the use of compost (agricultural residues + animal waste) through the creation of compost pits at the field level or incorporation of crop residues into the soil after (Ii) the association of degrading crops with improved crops (nitrogenfixing crops) or the rotation of crops by making a degrading crop succeed in the same field by an improved crop and vis-versa; (Iii) use of improved improved varieties approved by IRAG (Annex 12); (Iv) respect technical itineraries (preparation, sowing, maintenance, harvesting, processing and storage of production, etc.);</u>
- vi) <u>Hydro-agricultural development</u>: In the lowlands and floodplains, it will be necessary to develop hydrological techniques to control water for irrigation purposes.
- vii) <u>Inter-communal exchanges</u>: PMU to encourage exchanges of knowledge and experience between farmers through inter-communal site visits, to create some motivation and discussions in agroforestry practices and agricultural production improvement;
- viii) <u>Study tours for REMECC-GKM Staff and other services</u>: UNDP and PEDD should agree on knowledge and experience sharing at regional level, through study tour in the sub-regional of

West Africa, such as Burkina Faso and Niger to visit achievements (land rehabilitation, microprojects (beekeeping, agroforestry for soil fertility improvement, fishing farm, ecotourism, handcraft, etc.)<sup>24</sup> and Climate change and sustainable land management<sup>25</sup>.

# **<u>Responsible</u>: UGP/DPEDD**

**235.** <u>Women's empowerment</u>: women have been heavily involved in the implementation of the project through various productive activities, such as agriculture production (for food crops), vegetable production, livestock (small rumnants), beekeeping (few women In Koundara and Gaoual), poultry farming, etc. Some of them are also currently conducting batik weaving, saponification (soap), and small commerce, trading etc. As outlined in the "Gender mission report" and expressed by women met during our field interviews, the mission recommends that the following considerations be considered and supported, to enhance women resilience:

- organizing women in small associations in order they could access to funds from donors;
- establishing woodlots in their respective villages;
- fencing farms in lowlands for vegetable production and creating facilitations for storage and trading products;
- support production and processing of milk (introduction of improved cattle-Ndama, etc.);
- promoting construction and use of earth cooking stoves;
- expanding poultry farming in all the villages;
- creating training facilities and promoting literacy in local languages.

# **<u>Responsible</u>: UGP/DPEDD/MEEF/UNDP**

**236.** <u>Sustainability of achievements</u>: The sustainability of the project's achievements is still feasible, but reinforcements are needed to provide to the populations more awareness raising, trainings and support. This will involve the state technical services, as well as Authorities of prefectures and rural communes.

**237.** To this regards, in order to ensure a better sustainability of the project's achievements, it is recommended to: (i) pursuing capacity building of local authorities and stakeholders on climate change effects, as well as assigning responsibilities to foster ownership of the results; (ii) emphasizing a better organization of populations in sustainable structures and (iii) guiding the choices of development actions for local communities, particularly in terms of improving agricultural and livestock production and income diversification.

#### **<u>Responsable</u> : UGP/DNPEDD/AUTHORITIES/Regional Directorates**

**238.** <u>Infrastructure development</u>: due to the weak institutional capacities of state technical support services, access difficulties (poor road conditions) in the project area and the inadequate level of resources allocated To the project in relation to the challenges and development needs of the target CRs, notably at the level of components 2 and 3, the mission notes that the project will contribute to implement the different resilience strategies proposed and demonstrate the effectiveness of good agroclimatic practices And significantly reduce the vulnerability of grassroots communities and populations. Considering the large investments required and the very sluggish financial situation of the country, it is imperative that the various

Cameroon, Chad, Côte-d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali Niger, Nigeria) (Contact ABN: <u>secretariat.abn@gmail.com</u>; <u>sec-executif@abn.ne</u> <sup>25</sup> : **Project- NAM 00083537 PIMS-3982 GEF-ID 3396**–"Improving SLM and UNCCD policy and practice interaction in Sub-Sahara Africa through civil society capacity building" (UNDP-NAMIBIA: <u>nelson.zakaapi@undp.org</u>;

phemo.kgomotso@undp.org

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>: World bank and UNDP "Project "GEF-Reversing land and water degradation trends-ITDTE/BN" (Benin, Burkina Faso,

authorities, particularly the governmental authorities, make every effort to mobilize substantial financial resources to ensure the sustainable development of the area, which involves the development of road infrastructures (isolation), energy needs (solar and hydroelectricity) and post-recession infrastructures.

# Responsible: UGP/DPEDD/MEEF/MEF/PNUD-FEM

**239.** <u>Budget for 2017-2019</u>: Based on expenditures from 2014 to 2016 and the total project budget, using the savings of 2014-2016 (USD208,113) and the budget of 2017 and 2018, the total budget for 2017-209 is estimated to the total sum of "**One Million One Hundred Eighty-Four Thousand Sixty USD** (USD1,184,060)", as shown in tables 9.1 and 9.2 below.

Table 9:	Budget	de 2	017	à	201	9
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ANNEES	Balance (2014-2016) (USD)	Budget disponible (USD)	Budget proposé (2017-2019) (USD)
2014	28.130		
2015	(24.888)		
2016	204.871	208.113	
2017		541.380	541.380
2018		434.567	434.567
2019		0	208.113
TOTAL	208.113	1.184.060	1.184.060

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<u>Tableau 9.2</u> : Budget par component (2017-2019)
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BUDGET (PRODOC)	AMOUNT (\$)				
Composantes	2017	2018	2019	Total budget	
Component 1	120000	100000	58129	278129	
Component 2	145000	75000	30039	250039	
Component 3	176380	189567	80833	446780	
Component 4 (Gestion du projet)	100000	70000	39112	209112	
Total	541,380	434,567	208,113	1,184,060	

**240.** This budget is estimated based on Prodoc at no additional cost, using the saving from to 2014-2016 and allocated to 2019. The project may adjust the amount allocated between years or components based on need or availability. The mission recommends that UNDP/GEF review this budget upwards to allow for successful implementation of the project activities.

#### **<u>Responsibles</u>** : UGP/PNU/DNPEDD/MEEF

**241.** <u>Programme of work 2017-2019</u>: The work program will include consolidation activities of the results and achievements during the first period (2014-2016) and the remaining activities to complete the project implementation (Table 10).

**242.** Table 10 below provided a reference of the second half period, 2017-2019, implementation programme of the activities and panning schedule.

Résults	Activities	Programme of activities 2017-2019	Years of implementation
Component (Outcome 1): Local communities are made technically strong to promote local development resilient to climate change)	<u>Activity 1.1.1</u> : Identify local technical partners for simultaneous implementation of advocacy and training activities in the 16 RCs.	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016	2017-2019
	Activity 1.1.2: Prepare, in close collaboration with the selected technical partners, a set of tools to raise awareness of climate change risks and training (posters, pamphlets, training kits) to be used by Project to achieve output 1.1	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016 (Development and dissemination of thematic brochures, etc.)	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 1.1.3</u> : In each of the 16 RCs, hold an initial workshop to educate board members and staff about the risks associated with climate change.	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016 in the 16 CRs, training of agents and populations	2017-2019
	Activity 1.1.4: In each of the 16 RCs, hold a second training workshop on the integration of climate change risks and support the implementation of agroforestry in the implementation of the NADP Action Plan. Through PDL, PAI and BCA	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016 in the 16 RCs; Training of agents and populations	2017-2019
	Activity 1.2.1: Based on the first workshop held in each RC (see Activity 1.1.), Assist communities to establish a small team of community members, staff from deconcentrated institutions and representatives of local authorities, and Which will develop the tools and management plan.	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016 in the 16 RCs; Training of agricultural advisory support groups	2017-2019

Table 10: Level of achievement (%) of project objectives, outcomes, activities, and outputs.

Résults	Activities	Programme of activities 2017-2019	Years of implementation
	<u>Activity 1.2.2</u> : Facilitate a first round of community consultations to identify community expectations and concerns, as well as the type of customary law and management tools to be developed	Continuation of Studies and Implementation of Land and Forest Management Plans in 16 CRs	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 1.2.3</u> : Develop regulatory tools based on AGIR and other experiences. The AGIR project (2000-2005) has already supported the production of a strategic plan for the management of the transboundary protected area of Guinea-Guinea-Bissau (the Guinean section of this cross-border PA is in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara And Boké).	Develop tools based on AGIR and implement	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 1.2.4</u> : Organize a second round of community consultations to validate the tools developed and reach agreement on customary methods of application and practices and management tools.	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016 in the 16 RCs; And validate the tools developed	2017
	<u>Activity 1.2.5</u> : Ensure the follow-up of the implementation of the tools and ensure their effectiveness in the long term by adapting them to the realities if necessary. Using this experience to make recommendations to the government on the design of management tools	Monitoring the implementation of tools and adapting to realities	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 1.3.1</u> : Conduct an in-depth study of technical, financial, organizational, and other constraints that impede the development of agroforestry as an adaptation strategy.	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016	2017
	Activity 1.3.2: Work closely with each RC on the review of PDL / PAI and BCA documents, as well as the project documents referred to in the background.	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016 in the 16 RCs; And implement the plans	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 1.3.3</u> : Identify risk management and financing options to cover the additional costs of adaptation needed to reduce climate risks / vulnerabilities beyond the duration of this specific initiative	Identify/reduce risk / vulnerability	2017-2018
	Activity 1.3.4: Based on the experience and knowledge derived from addressing climate change concerns and solutions to address constraints to the development of agroforestry as an adaptation strategy in planning of local development, develop guidelines on behalf of local GKM authorities and other prefectures for future integration of climate change into local development	Consolidation of achievements and achievements of 2014-2016	2017-2019

Résults	Activities	Programme of activities 2017-2019	Years of implementation
Component2(Outcome 2):Climatechangeinformationsystemsareestablishedtoguideagroforestrypracticesresilienttoclimatechange)	<u>Activity 2.1.1</u> : Consult and establish agreements with the main institutions (DNM, National Directorate of Agriculture, National Directorate of Livestock, National Directorate of Wildlife and Forestry and Ministry of Mines, between Other) capable of providing climatic, agronomic, hydrological, topographic, and land use data required for the zoning process.	Complete and consolidate activities from 2017 to 2019	2017-2018
	<u>Activity 2.1.2</u> : Engage the services of a qualified institution or private sector firm to establish agro-hydro-climatic zoning and produce a set of maps of the GKM area, as well as detailed maps of Each of the 16 CRs of the project.	Updating and creating a weather database	2018
	<u>Activity 2.2.1</u> : Determine the agro-meteorological information required for agroforestry resilient to climate change.	All Activity 2.2.1	2017-2018
	<u>Activity 2.2.2</u> : Cconduct a capacity needs assessment to obtain the necessary agro-meteorological information	Consolidation the achievements of 2014-2016	2017-2018
	Activity 2.2.3: Design and organize capacity building actions for key institutions.	Consolidation of the 2014-2016 shares	2017-2018
	<u>Activity 2.2.4</u> : Organize the production and dissemination of priority agro-meteorological information to appropriate end-users	Completing and consolidating the achievements	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 2.3.1</u> : Establish a multidisciplinary Working Group (TWG) at the national level. This group will bring together experts in agrometeorology, agriculture, livestock, hydrology, and plant protection.	Carry out activity 2.3.1	2017
	<u>Activity 2.3.2</u> : Establish Operational Multidisciplinary Groups for Agrometeorological Assistance (GLAM) at the prefecture level.	Completing and consolidating the achievements	2017-2018
	Activity 2.3.3: Establish Agro-Meteorological Assistance Groups (GAAs) in each of the 16 most vulnerable CRs to coordinate the compilation of climate information and the production and dissemination of agro-meteorological information and support Counseling in VC villages, through community organizations, local NGOs, and key representatives.	Completing and consolidating the achievements	2017-2018

Résults	Activities	Programme of activities 2017-2019	Years of implementation
	<u>Activity 2.3.4</u> : Develop operational guidelines and TORs for all the above groups to ensure that they have the information they need to accomplish their mission in an efficient and coordinated manner.	Carry out activity 2.3.4	2017-2018
Component3(Outcome 3): The promotionof agroforestry adapted to climate changechangeis provided in the prefecturesprefecturesof Gaoual, Koundara and MaliandMalito increasethe resilienceresilienceof sourcessourcesof subsistence.)	<u>Activity 3.1.1</u> : Develop the framework for training packages and approaches to agroforestry resilient to climate change and sustainable land management, based on the capacity gaps identified during the project preparation phase.	Consolidate and demonstrate the feasibility of the kits	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 3.1.3</u> : Provide training. Organize a first training workshop on integrated climate change-resilient agroforestry in each RC, presenting the basis for agroforestry and SLM practices in the context of climate change (see box).	Consolidate and demonstrate the feasibility of the basics of agroforestry practices	2017-2018
	<u>Activity 3.1.4</u> : Develop a strategy to extend the training to a greater number of beneficiaries: training of trainers, exchange visits, selection of demonstration sites/villages, financing plan to be adopted for this extension of training	Completing and consolidating the achievements	2017-2018
	Activity 3.1.5: Incorporate the knowledge generated from the local pilot sites (product 3.3) into the training kits and revised approaches, and devote expanded communication and awareness-raising	Completing and consolidating the achievements	2017-2018
	<u>Activity 3.2.1</u> : Establish a platform for discussion and exchange on technical agro-forestry issues and solutions in the form, for example, of a quarterly or semi-annual agroforestry newsletter	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2019

Résults	Activities	Programme of activities 2017-2019	Years of implementation
	Activity 3.2.2: In each of the 16 RCs, establish groups that will provide day-to-day support in advice and recommendations to field farmers in all RC villages.	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2019
	Activity 3.2.3: Develop a work plan and identify the equipment needed to operationalize this group of experts (bicycles, fixed field installations, etc.)	Carry out Activity 3.2.3	2017-2018
	Activity 3.2.4: Provide working material to established groups;	Carry out Activity 3.2.4	2017
	Activity 3.2.5: Develop a sustainability strategy for groups, so that their consulting activities are maintained in the long term, after the end of the project	Carry out Activity 3.2.5	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 3.3.1</u> : On the basis of the work carried out in the framework of the product 1.2 in land-use planning, the maps developed under product 2.1, and a clear set of criteria, Local consultations on a selected number of RCs (6-10 RCs recommended during the preparatory phase of the project, to be selected based on accessibility and other relevant criteria), and to identify suitable demonstration sites to establish a minimum 200 agroforestry demonstration plots managed by 200 different farmers.	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 3.3.2</u> : For each demonstration site, learn about knowledge and practices at the local level through an in-depth study of agricultural systems (based on consultations and field observations using information gathered during the preparatory phase of the project)	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2019
	Activity 3.3.3: Based on the above assessment and through additional participatory approaches, develop local adaptation priority plans for the selected pilot sites	Consolidating the achievements	2017-2018
	Activity 3.3.4: Implement the plans developed and exploit agroforestry demonstration plots.	Completing and consolidating the achievements	2017-2018 amorcées
	<u>Activity 3.3.5</u> : Establish and implement participatory monitoring and evaluation, applying action research and a farmers' learning approach.	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2018
	Activity 3.3.6: Conduct an assessment of the financial and economic benefits of the agroforestry options applied by the farmers of the pilot sites, covering in the analysis the potential costs and benefits of agroforestry marketing that will be supported under the Product 3.5	Carry out Activity 3.3.6	2017-2019
	<u>Activité 3.4.1</u> : Depending on the inputs required for the agroforestry options supported by the LDCF, conduct a detailed analysis of the supply	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2018

Résults	Activities	Programme of activities 2017-2019	
	chain of these inputs, such as a detailed assessment of the existing		
	institutional framework (the FPFD system), The current organization of		
	the supply chain and the access of farmers to inputs.		2015 2010
	<u>Activity 3.4.2</u> : Develop a detailed strategy for supply chain development and a priority action plan.	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2018
	Activity 3.4.3: Train producers and suppliers of inputs to produce, manage and distribute inputs	Completing and consolidating the achievements	2017-2018
	<u>Activity 3.4.4</u> : Capacity development (support for access to micro-credit and other existing financial mechanisms, support for the development of business plans, institutional and organizational support, technical training for production, management, and the dissemination of inputs) from input producers and suppliers for further development of the supply chain and its sustainability (eg support microfinance initiatives in close collaboration with the UNDP Fokine project).	Carry out Activity 3.4.4	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 3.5.1</u> : Based on the analysis of the agricultural system (output 3.3), the baseline assessment, further consultations with farmers and studies, develop a general strategy for the marketing of agroforestry products.	Carry out Activity 3.5.1	2017-2018
	<u>Activity 3.5.2</u> : Assess the needs of supply chain actors in terms of transformation, quality management, business management, financial credit, etc., with a view to developing the capacities of local actors Particularly farmers) to establish product ranges as described in 3.5.1	Carry out Activity 3.5.2	2017-2019
	Activity 3.5.3: Support the development of supply chains for a limited number of products with high potential by meeting the needs identified in activities 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 through technical and management expertise, investment, access Credit, etc.	Carry out Activity 3.5.3	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 3.5.4</u> : Monitoring results, assessing the efficiency of pilot activities and making recommendations for improvements	Carry out Activity 3.5.4	2017-2019
	Activity 3.6.1: Develop a system for collecting and recording lessons learned (closely linked to the project monitoring and evaluation system) and identifying competent partners to establish the system	Carry out Activity 3.6.1	2018
	<u>Activity 3.6.2</u> : Undertake cost-benefit analysis of project adaptation options implemented to inform related decisions and support the integration of adaptation options into local development planning	Carry out Activity 3.6.2	2017 - 2018

Résults	Activities	Programme of activities 2017-2019	Years of implementation
	Activity 3.6.3: Develop a communication strategy for the project	Consolidation the achievements	2018
	<u>Activity 3.6.4</u> : Prepare newsletters, workshops, and round tables, etc., to share lessons across the country, in line with the communication strategy;	Carry out Activity 3.6.4	2017-2019
	<u>Activity 3.6.5</u> : Organize exchange visits between project sites and between farmers to disseminate the techniques and lessons learned from the project	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2018
	Activity 3.6.6: Contribute on a regular basis to ALM and Adapt Wiki online platforms for adaptation to climate change	Consolidation the achievements	2017-2019

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#### 5. ANNEXES

#### 5.1.Annex 1 : Terms of Reference

#### Recrutement d'un (e) consultant international (e), pour l'évaluation à mi-parcours du projet REMECC GKM

Location:	Labé avec des déplacements sur les zones cibles du projet, GUINEA		
Application Deadline:	12-Sep-16 (Midnight New York, USA)		
Type of Contract:	Individual Contract		
Post Level:	International Consultant		
Languages Required:	English French		
<b>Starting Date:</b> (date when the selected candidate is expected to start)	15-Sep-2016		
Duration of Initial Contract:	30 jours ouvrables		
Expected Duration of Assignment :	30 jours ouvrables		

These TORs are part of the mid-term evaluation of UNDP / GEF-funded projects. The monitoring and evaluation (M & E) policy for UNDP-GEF projects is in accordance with UNDP / GEF rules and procedures in terms of monitoring and evaluation. All projects to be implemented over several years are encouraged to carry out mid-term evaluations. In addition to providing an independent and thorough review of progress in implementation, this type of evaluation is consistent with the decisions taken by the GEF Council on transparency and improved access Information during execution. The project, Enhancing the Resilience of Agricultural Communities' Livelihoods to Climate Change in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Kundara and Mali (4615 PIMS), implemented by UNDP, is in its third year of implementation. The mid-term evaluation process should follow the guidelines contained in the Guidelines for conducting mid-term evaluation of UNDP-supported projects funded by the GEF available on the sites:

The project aims to protect the agricultural sector and rural communities from the negative effects of climate change. Project activities focus on areas of relevance to agricultural production and hence food security.

It aims to: strengthen the adaptation capacities of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, in view of the additional risks posed by climate change, the intensity, and the increased frequency of the drought.

The specific results of the project are:

• **Outcome 1**: Strengthening local authorities and decentralized institutions to integrate climate change issues into NADAP regional action plans through local development plans (LDPs), annual or multi-year plans (APIs) and the annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable development communities in the GKM space;

- **Result 2**: agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the main actors of the GKM prefectures with a view to agroforestry resilient to climate change;
- **Outcome 3**: Community livelihood options are made more resilient to climate in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. The project is taking place in 3 prefectures in northern Guinea for a total budget of US \$ 4,266,364, including US \$ 3,716,364 from the GEF, US \$ 300,000 from the UNDP and US \$ 250,000 from the Government of Guinea, which also intervenes in kind Of US \$ 400,000.

#### **Delivery Objectives**

The mid-term evaluation will assess progress towards the objectives and outcomes of the project as outlined in the project document and will measure the first signs of project success or failure, The changes that must be made to bring the project back on track to achieving the expected results. The mid-term evaluation will also examine the project strategy and the risks to its sustainability.

#### Description of tasks :

The team responsible for the mid-term evaluation will evaluate the progress of the project in the four categories mentioned below. Please refer to the Guidelines for conducting the mid-term evaluation of UNDP-supported projects funded by the GEF for a detailed description of these categories.

# **Project Strategy**

#### Project design:

Analyze the problem addressed by the project and the basic assumptions. Review the consequences of any erroneous assumptions or contextual changes on the achievement of project outcomes as outlined in the Project Document.

Review the relevance of the project strategy and assess whether it is the most effective way to achieve the expected results. Have lessons learned from other relevant projects been adequately considered in the design of the project?

Study how the project meets the country's priorities. Take stock of national ownership. Is the project concept in line with national priorities and plans for sectoral development of the country (or participating countries if multi-country projects)?

Review the decision-making processes: Have the views of those who will be affected by project decisions, those that may affect the outcomes, and the views that may contribute to the information or other resources involved in the process, been taken into consideration during project design?

Examine the extent to which relevant gender issues were raised during project design. See Annex 9 of the Guidelines for the Conduct of Mid-Term Evaluation of UNDP-Supported Projects Supported by the GEF for Further Instructions

#### Indicate if there are areas of major concern that require improvement.

#### Results framework / logical framework:

Conduct a critical analysis of the indicators and targets of the project logical framework, assess the extent to which the mid-term targets are SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-

bound) and propose modifications / Specific revisions to targets and indicators where necessary. Are the objectives, results, or elements of the project clear, applicable in practice and achievable within the set deadlines?

Consider whether progress to date has produced, or may produce in the future, developmental benefits (eg income generation, gender equality and empowerment of women, better governance, etc.) Should be integrated into the project results framework and monitored annually.

Ensure that the general development and gender aspects of the project are effectively monitored. Develop and recommend SMART development indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators of developmental benefits.

#### Progress towards achieving results

Analysis of progress towards achievements:

Review the logframe indicators in the light of progress towards the end-of-project targets, using the Matrix of Progress Towards Achievement of Results and the Guidelines for the Conduct of the Mid-Term Evaluation - UNDP-supported projects financed by the GEF; The progress is indicated by color according to the principle of "traffic lights" according to the level of progress achieved for each realization; And make recommendations for areas in the "Not in progress" category (red). After analyzing progress towards achievement:

- Compare and analyze the GEF departure monitoring tool with that made just before the midterm evaluation;
- Identify the remaining barriers to the achievement of project objectives for the remaining project period;
- In reviewing the beneficial effects of the project to date, identify ways to increase these impacts;
- Gender Perspective: Evaluate gender mainstreaming in project implementation and make proposals for improvement.

#### Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

- Management Mechanisms:
- Review the overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the Project Document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are the responsibilities and hierarchical structure clear? Is the decision-making process transparent and timely? Recommend improvements to be introduced;
- Review the implementation quality of the implementing agency / implementing partners and recommend improvements to be made;
- Review the quality of support provided by the GEF partner agency (UNDP) and recommend improvements to be made;
- Business planning:
- Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify what caused these delays and whether the causes have been eliminated;
- Are the business planning processes focused on results? If not, propose ways to reorient the planning of activities so that it is results-oriented;

• Review the application of the outcome framework / logical framework of the project as a management tool and review any changes that have occurred since the project began.

Financing and co-financing:

- Study the financial management of the project, paying attention to the cost-effectiveness of the interventions.
- Review any changes in budget allocations resulting from budget revisions, and assess the adequacy and appropriateness of these revisions.
- Is the project accompanied by appropriate financial controls, including data reporting and planning, enabling management to make informed budget decisions and timely disbursement of funds?
- On the basis of the co-financing follow-up table to be completed, provide comments on cofinancing: Is co-financing strategically applied to contribute to the achievement of the project's objectives? Does the project team organize regular meetings with co-financing partners to harmonize funding priorities and annual work plans?

#### **Duties and Responsibilities**

Expected Results / Deliverables

- Mid-term evaluation initiation report: The evaluator shall provide details of the timetable and methodology no later than two weeks before the evaluation mission;
- Presentation: initial conclusions at the end of the evaluation mission;
- Draft Final Report: the full report (as required) with the annexes within three weeks of the evaluation mission prepared using the UNDP and GEF guidelines;
- Final Report: Revised report in English and French within one week of receipt of UNDP comments on the project.
- A team composed of two independent consultants will conduct the mid-term evaluation an international consultant who is the team leader (with experience in projects and evaluations in other countries) and a national consultant. Consultants may not have participated in the preparation, formulation, and / or implementation of the project (including the drafting of the Project Document) and shall not have a conflict of interest in relation project.

# **5.2.Annex 2 : Evaluation methodology**

## Context

We understand that all major projects of large size funded by UNDP/FEM must have a mid-term evaluation during the implementation process based on the UNDP/FEM guidelines on monitoring and evaluation.

The current project « Strengthening the resilience of existence means of agriculture communities against climate change in the Guinean prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (4615 PIMS) », being in its third year of implementation, must have a mid-term evaluation. This evaluation will follow the UNDP/FEM guidelines on projects M&E.

We understand that this project aims to protect rural communities against the negative effect of climate change, through activities funded on, among others, the agriculture production and food security. The expected specific results of the project are:

- **Result 1:** The local authorities and decentralized institutions are strengthened to integrate climate change issues in their regional action plans (PNDA) through their local development plans (PDL), their annual multiannual investment plans (PAI/MIP) and the annual communal budgets (BCA) for the 15 most vulnerable Rural Development Communities (CRD) within the project target zone;
- **Result2:** The agro meteorology information is produced and dispatched to actors of the prefectures of GKM leading to an agroforestry resilient to climate change;
- **Result3:** Communities Subsistence options are more resilient to climate change in the 15 most vulnerable CRD of Koundara and Mali.

#### **Mission Objective**

The International consultant will conduct his mission under the project coordinator's supervision and the UNDP team in conjunction with the national consultant and will perform the following tasks:

- i. Evaluate the progress made toward reaching the project targeted objectives and results;
- ii. Measure the initial signs of success or failure in reaching the project implementation;
- iii. Define changes needed to redirect the project toward reaching expected results and goals;
- iv. Examine the project strategy and risks regarding its sustainability.
- v. Evaluate the project progress insisting on the following aspects:
  - Project conception;
  - Results framework/log frame;
  - Progress toward achieving expected results;
  - Project implementation and adaptive management;
  - Funding and cofounding;
  - Monitoring and evaluation at the project level;
  - Participation of stakeholders and actors;
  - Data sharing ;
  - Sustainability;
  - Risks analysis

# **Expected Deliveries of the project**

The International consultant with the support of the national consultant will prepare and submit the following project deliveries to UNDP-Guinea:

- A starting report on the mid-term evaluation report: the assessor will provide precisions on the calendar and methodology no later than two weeks before the start of evaluation mission;
- A end of mission report providing the conclusions and recommendations to be presented and discussed with actors;
- A provisory evaluation report: the complete report (following given format) with annexes within three weeks following the end of the evaluation mission written based on UNDP and the FEM's guidelines;
- A final report of evaluation in French and English versions within one week after receiving UNDP's comments.

#### **Evaluation team members**

The evaluation team will be composed of two independent consultants who will conduct the final evaluation. The international consultant, team leader must have significant knowledge and experience on FEM operational programs.

#### Approach

The consultants measure the importance and scope of conclusions and recommendations attached by UNDP-Guinea and the Guinean Government to the adequate guiding of the remaining activities of the project leading to reaching targeted objectives and results. Therefore, we will put an accent on the analysis of the project pertinence and the design of the project funding document as well as the achievements of the project, based on a contradictory checking as indicated in the UNDP/FEM guidelines on projects mid-term evaluation, in a confidential manner. The analysis will be based on information and credible, reliable, and measurable data.

The evaluation will be conducted following a participatory and inclusive approach at the central and in the field levels in the three prefectures targeted implicating all actors involved in the project implementation process including UNDP and FEM as cofounding partners.

At the beginning of the mission, the consultants' team will have a briefing meeting with Government employees and staffs in charge of the project at the UNDP Guinea office to revise TORs and agree on the modalities of conducting the mission.

The team will hold interviews and discussions at different levels with actors of the project, particularly UNDP/FEM, the project implementing teams, decisions making staffs, administrative and political authorities as well as the local Governors and co-founding partner's representatives. All of them will be consulted at various levels based on their corresponding roles and responsibilities in the project design and implementation.

All along the process of the evaluation, the international consultant will maintain a close contact with UNDP and the coordinator's team. All the collected data will be verified and validated by and with actor's prior diffusion (with a full consideration for confidentiality).

#### **The Evaluation Approach**

The evaluation is conducted in participatory and inclusive manner in the three prefectures of the target zone, implicating all implementing actors and the cofounding partner, UNDP/FEM. The consultants have respected exigencies and guidelines and the United Nations code of conduct on projects evaluation while observing neutrality and confidentiality in the analysis of achievements and discussions with actors.

The analysis is based on evidence and verifiable facts, following UNDP/FEM guidelines on projects M&E. The analysis of the project achievements is based on information and data credible, reliable, measurable, and verifiable validated by the project's teams prior use.

At the beginning of the mission, the team of consultants had a briefing and held business meetings with national staffs in charge of implementing the project at the UNDP and UGP levels to share the TORs and to agree on modalities of its implementation in the field as well as the working agenda of the evaluation mission.

The team had numerous meetings and interviews with different actors particularly with UNDP/FEM, DNEDD. UGP-REMECC GKM, the project's field teams, decisions making branches administrative and political authorities and the local Governor as well as the cofounding partners. All these actors were consulted considering their respective roles in the implementation process.

- All along the process of the evaluation, the international consultant will maintain a close contact with UNDP and the coordinator's team. All the collected data will be verified and validated by and with actor's prior diffusion (with a full consideration for confidentiality).
- All consultation interviews with key actors (Government staffs, private institutions, cooperation agencies, resource people etc.) involved in the implementation of the project have allowed the consultants to understand the context, the challenges funding issues the pertinence of interventions and results of the project, as well as the impacts and benefits obtained by the beneficiaries.

The detailed methodology of the evaluation is in a figure /annex 2.

#### **Evaluation criteria**

The mission evaluated both the design and the implementation of the project based on the SMART criteria for indicators, results, pertinence, efficacy, efficiency, and sustainability of interventions, based on the UNDP and FEM guidelines as presented in the document <u>Guideline reference for UNDP/FEM</u> projects evaluation. Thus, the consultants evaluated the performance, progress and results of the project using the following criteria as defined:

- <u>Pertinence</u> of project objectives based on national policy's vision and objectives about environment, biodiversity conservation and local development as well as the coherence and the quality of its conception in the frame of the current context and circumstances and its lining on FEM operational programs and strategic priority using the following marks"1 to 2 where 1 is none pertinent and 2 pertinent;
- <u>Efficiency</u> of implementation based on international norms and standards of FEM projects, as well as minimum costs criteria (marks: 1 to 6: (1) Non-satisfying; (2) A little unsatisfying; (3) Moderately unsatisfying; (4) Medium satisfying; (5) Satisfying; and (6) Very satisfying);
- <u>Efficacy</u> granting the project interventions expected results and objectives (mark: 1 to 6: (1) Non-satisfying; (2) A little unsatisfying; (3) Moderately unsatisfying; (4) Medium satisfying; (5) Satisfying; and (6) Very satisfying);
- <u>Potential impacts</u> on expected positive and negative changes, anticipated risks and unpredicted and indications, proofs, signs of progress leading to resources' erosion reduction (mark:1 à 3: (1) Negligible; (2) A little significant; (3) very significant);
- <u>Sustainability factors:</u> environmental, social, and financial factors of results after the project end as well as, institutional viability of management structures in place (mark: 1 to 4: (1) None sustainable; (2) A little sustainable; (3) Sustainable; (4) Very sustainable);

The sustainability in short, medium, and longer terms of global environmental local benefits as well as the immediate socio-economical have been analyzed taking in account the climate factors, level of current environmental degradation and socio-economical vulnerability level of the populations. The mission analyzed also the level of appropriation of interventions by the country's governmental authorities the different actors involved in the project implementation, mainly by beneficiaries at the local level, based on their involvement as well as the cooperation and complementarity of activities of REMECC GKM with other priority projects implemented by UNDP and other partners of the Guinean Government in the three prefectures.

#### **Visited Sites selection**

The field visits were conducted in selected referential sites chosen based on information and data given by the project field teams. The two consultants spent one week long doing diagnostic analysis of interventions meeting and interviewing people including beneficiaries, State technical services, NGOs, and communal, prefectural, and regional authorities.

- 243. These sites were selected based on the following criteria:
  - 1. Location:
  - Region: 2 (Labé & Boké)
  - Prefecture: 3 (Mali, Koundara and Gaoual)
  - **Rural Community**: 2 to 3 CR/ prefectures
    - ✓ Gaoual (2 CR): Kounsitel and Koumbia
    - ✓ Koundara (3 CR): Termèssè, Youkounkoun, Guingan
    - ✓ Mali (2 CR): Yembèring and Madina Wora
  - Villages: 2-3 villages /RC within 20 km
  - 2. Interventions :
  - <u>Capacity building (Component 1);</u>
  - (2) <u>Meteorology and climatology (Component 2);</u>
  - (3) <u>Agro forestry (Component 3)</u>: agro-forestry; agro-sylvo-pastoral, agro-pastoral: External field/farm, Tapades, gardens, etc.
  - (4) Animal husbandry: cattle, small ruminants, poultry, etc.;
  - (5) <u>Quality</u>: Good (G), Medium (M) and Poor (P)
  - (6) <u>Gender</u>: Women and men
  - (7) <u>Zone agro-ecological:</u> diversity

#### **Mission's rollout**

#### **Phases**

The evaluation activities rollout was conducted in a sequential but complementary manner through 4 phases, to achieve the expected activities in the TORs to reach results and objectives targeted by the mid-term evaluation as follows:

Phase 1(100): Start, framework and planning of the evaluation (time: 5 days, Conakry, Guinea)

Phase 2(200): Field visits, data collection and diagnostic-analysis of sites (time: 14 days, in the field)

**Phase 3(300):** Analysis of results and performance and first conclusions and recommendations sharing (time: 5 days, Conakry, Guinea)

**Phase 4(400):** Complete reports (provisory and final) writing and submission (time: 7 days, at home, Montreal, Canada for the International and Labé for the national Consultants)

The activities to be implemented are structured in <u>Task Units</u> to be interdependently executed (table 3, annex 3).

#### Phase 1(100) Evaluation Start, Framework and Planning

#### Task Unit 110: Start and Briefing

- i. <u>At UNDP-Guinea office level</u>
- ii. At Project Coordination Level

Task Unit 120: Review and analysis of funding documents and various reports of the project

# <u>Task Unit 130</u>: Methodology amendment and data collection tools, questionnaires end forms for interviewing of actors

#### **Referral data collection**

Se	ction	Types of data to collect	Sources to consult	Procedures or instruments for
				collection
1.	Objectives and scope of the project			
2.	Institutional development and project			
	management			
3.	Capacity building of local communities			
	and public sensitization			
4.	Data and knowledge management			
5.	Training and other sessions organized			
6.	Component execution			
7.	Diagnostic analysis of the situation or			
	baseline study and end of the project			
	strategic studies, etc.			
8.	Risks management			

<u>Task Unit 140</u>: Preparation and approval of the starting report, the methodology and the agenda of the evaluation rollout

Phase 2(200): Sites visits, data collection and diagnostic analysis

# <u>Task Unit 210</u>: Meeting with national actors, authorities and Governmental institutions and partners

#### Uni of task 220: Sites visits and diagnostic analysis of interventions

The consultant will visit selected representative sites based on the list proposed by PMU. At the level of each intervention area, a certain number of sites will be selected based on five results criteria:

• Very satisfying
- Satisfying
- Medium
- Poor
- Bad (Fail):

The consultants' team will hold talks with local community's authorities and will take advantage to assess their impressions on:

- Pertinence of interventions in the management of their zones and the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the project on the resilience of vulnerable people?
- The nature and scope of the support their brought to the project?
- The degree of the involvement in project activities;
- The taken measures of appropriation of interventions and consolidation of the project impacts.

#### Task Unit 220: Diagnostic- Analysis of sites and interventions

# <u>Phase 3(300)</u>: ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

Task Unit 310: Analysis of the project design document

Task Unit 320: Project resources management

Task Unit 330: Analysis of the project implementation and performance

Task Unit 340: Assessment of the Results and efficacy framework

Task Unit 350: Assessment of Constraints and risks management

Task Unit 360: Sustainability Assessment

<u>Task Uni 370</u>: Development of an aid- memorandum and presentation of conclusions and recommendations, debriefing (Conakry)

Phase 4 (400): Drawing and sharing conclusions, recommendations and evaluation reports

#### Task Unit 410: Preparation and adoption of the provisory evaluation report

Task Unit 420: Comments and suggestions

#### Task Unit 430: Correction, amendment and submission of the evaluation report and annexes

The final evaluation report will be produced based on the provisory revised one integrating all suggestions from various stakeholders, including annexes documents (Task Unit 410). It will be attached the response to comments form and the recommendations responses form.

# 5.3. Annex 3: Mid-Term evaluation agenda and schedule (October-November 2016)

The Table below presents the agenda and schedule of the mission's field visit from October 31st to November 22nd 2016. This agenda is conceived based on guidelines of the terms of reference, the literature review and meetings with the client, partners of UGP of REMECC GKM project.

31/10/2016	Arrival in Conakry
31/10/2016	• Briefing and business meeting with PNUD, etc.;
	• Meeting with Environment a sustainable rural development program
	Documentation
01/11/2016:	• Meeting with partners in Conakry: MEEF (CC, SG, DGA FSE, UC,
	COSIE.); MA (BSD-DGA),
	• Documentation
02/11/2016	Business meeting with Project coordinator
	• Presentation of the starting report and mission framework
03-08/11/2016	• Documentation
	• Preparation of the field visit
15/11/2016	• Travel Conakry-Labé (450 Km)
16/11/2016	Business meeting with UGP
	Coutousy visit to the Governor
	• Meeting with technical regional staffs: DRA, DREEF, DRP, DRE,
	DRH, DRS, etc.
16-19/11/2016	• Travel Labé-Mali (120 Km) (11/11/2016)
(Team 1): IC	• Meeting with Mali prefecture's authorities
Led by Syaka Sadio	Sites visits in RC: Yembèring and Madina Word
	• Debriefing
	Travel Mali-Labé
16-18/11/2016	• Travel Labé-Koundara (266 Km)
(Team 2): NC	Meeting with authorities of Koundara
Led by Mamadou	• Sites vites at RC of: Youkounkoun, Guingan and Termèssè
Maladho	• Debriefing
	Night at Koundara
19-20/11/2016	Travel Koundara-Gaoual
(Team 2)	Sites visits at Kounsitel
	Sites visits at Koumbia
	• Debriefing
	Travel Gaoual-Labe
20/11/2016	Business meeting with UGP-REMECC-GKM (10-18h): I. Consultant,
	Expert S&E and Expert accountant

Table 1 · Selection of visited sites in Prefecture	Rural Communities villages and achievements)
Table 1. Selection of visited sites in Trefecture	, Rui ai Communities, vinages, and acmevements)

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21/11/2016	Debriefing at Labé at the Governor's office (8-9 h)
	Debriefing with technical services
	Visit at meteorology station in Labé
	Business meeting with UGP-REMECC-GKM
22/11/2016	Travel Labé-Conakry
23/11/2016:	• Provisory report (conclusions and recommendations) (8 :00-13h)
	• Presentation (14 :00-16 h)
24/11/2016	Correction et integration of observations and remarks
	Submission of the provisory report
	• Debriefing
	• End of mission
25/11-05/12/2016	Comments and suggestions PNUD and stakeholders
06-15/12/2016	Correction, translation, edition, and submission of the final report

# 5.4. Annex 4: Criteria of reference site selection visited by the evaluation team

The sites listed below were selected as reference sites for the Mid-Term evaluation of interventions conducted in the field by the project teams. The two consultants spent one week to visit, assess, diagnose conducted interventions, meet, and interview the project beneficiaries, including Government technical services and staffs, NGos and Authorities at community, prefectures, and regional levels.

These sites were selected in collaboration with REMECC GKM field teams based on the following criteria:

- 3. Location:
- Region: 2 (Labé & Boké)
- Prefecture: 3 (Mali, Koundara and Gaoual)
- Rural Community: 2 at 3 RC by prefecture
  - ✓ Gaoual: Kounsitel and Koumbia
  - ✓ Koundara: Termèssè, Youkounkoun, Guingan
  - ✓ Mali: Yembèring et Madina Wora
- Villages: 2-3 villages by Rural Community in a radius of 20km
- 4. <u>Achievements: Possibility</u> to discuss the project's 3 expected results namely:

(1) <u>Capacity building (Component 1);</u>

(2) Meteorology and climatology (Component 2);

(3) <u>Agro forestry (Component 3)</u>: agro-sylvo; agro-sylvo-pastoral, agro-pastoral :External farm field, Tapades, gardens, etc.

- (4) Animal husbandry: cattle, small ruminants, poultry, etc.;
- (5) Quality: Good, medium, and poor
- (6) Gender issue: Women and men
- (7) Agro-ecological zone : diverse

PREFECTURE	RURAL	VILLAGE	FARM	TAPADE	OTHER
	COMMUNITY				
MALI	YEMBERING	N'Dantari kadio	3 (B, Moy	3 (G, M ,	-
		17 1 '11	, Mau)	P)	
		Kourekare village	3 (B, Moy Mau)	3 (B, Moy,	-
			, wiau)	Iviau)	Aviculture
			Champ		Animal
			(Bon : riz,		Husbandry
			arachide,		Trasoundry
			fruitiers,		
			etc.)		
	MADINA WORA	Koukou village	6 GB, M)	2 (G)	
		Niongongui 4	-	1 (M)	1 Garden
		Koumala	10 (G,M,	1 fence	
	-		P)		
1	2	4	9	9	1
GAOUAL	KOUNSITEL	Kony (Bridge)	1	1	Elevate
		Kounsitel Centre	1	1	Animal
					husbandry
		Bouméhoun Centre	1	0	Animal
					husbandry
	KOUMBIA	Ghadha Kondy	1	0	-
		Ghadha Kondy (DaraBowá)	1	0	-
		(Darabowe) HakoundéThiandhi	1	1	_
		(Dar Salam)	1	1	-
1	2	6	6	3	3
KOUNDARA	GUINGAN	Town	1 B	0	Animal
					husbandry
		Guingan 2	1 M	0	Animalhusbandry
		Gossikoumi	1 P	0	Animalhusbandry
	TERMESSE	Nandoumba		1 B	-
		Hamdallaye		1 M	-
		Tamouda		1 P	-
		Holladé	1 B, 2 M		Animalhusbandry
	Youkounkoun	Apar		1 B	-
		Town	1 M		-
		Town	1 P		-
		Ourakane	1 M		-
1	3	11	9	4	4

# Summary of selected sites and types of interventions

### Sites selection details

PREFECTUR	RURAL	BENEFICIAIRES/SELE     ACTIVITIES       S     CTED SITES     Can.Buil     Meteo     Tanade     Ext.						
Е	COMMUNITY/VILLAGES	CTED SITES	Cap.Buil	Meteo	Tapade	Ext, Farm	Animal husban dry	Other
Gaoual			X	х	х	Х	X	
	Kounsitel		X	х	Х	Х	Х	
	Kony (Pont)	Dian Bhoye Touré			Х	Х	Х	
	Kounsitel Centre	Mariama Kesso			Х	Х	Х	
	Bouméhoun Centre	Lamarna Bangoura				Х	X	
	Koumbia		Х	х	Х	Х		
	GhadhaKondy	Ibrahima Sory Hany Diallo				Х		
	GhadhaKondy (DaraBowé)	Aissatou Lamarana Diallo				Х		
	HakoundéThiandhi	Kadiatou Diallo			Х	Х		
	(Darsalam							
Koundara			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	Guingan		X	х	Х	Х	Х	
	Au centre	Aissatou Mané				G	Х	
	Gossikoumi	Abdoulaye Gadiry Diallo				Р	X	
	Guingan 2	Diallo Diariou				М	Х	
	Termese		X	х	Х	Х	Х	
	Nandoumba	M.Kindi Daouda Diallo			G			
	Hamdallaye	Adama Hawa Diallo			М			
	Tamouda	Ibrahima Diallo			Р			
	Holladé	Mamadou Labbo Diallo				G	Animal husband ry	
	Hollade	Youssouf Diallo				М		
		Mamadou Samba Baldé				М		
	Youkounkoun		X	Х	Х	Х		

PREFECTUR	RURAL								
Е	COMMUNITY/VILLAGES	CTED SITES	Cap.Buil	Meteo	Tapade	Ext, Farm	Animal husban dry	Other	
	Apar	Marie Lako			G				
	Au centre	Sékou Camara				М			
	Au centre	Nemotte Mané				Р			
	Ourakane	Adama Badjeni				М			
Mali			Х	Х	Х	Х			
	YEMBERING		Х	Х	Х	Х			
	N'dantari kadio	Mamadou Saliou Bah				G			
		T° Boubacar Diallo				М			
		MR Tidiane Diallo				М			
		Mamadou Yaya Diallo				Р			
		Souleymane Diallo				Р			
		Mariama Dian Diallo			G				
		Fatimatou Diallo			М				
		Marlyatou Diallo			М				
		Mariama Kindy Diallo			Р				
	Kourekare village	T° Mamadou Ciré Diallo			G				
		Mody Aliou Kanté			М				
		Mariama Diouldé Diallo			Р				
		Mamadou Dian Diallo				G			
		Mariama Camara				М			
		Ousmane diouldé Bah				Р			
		Fatou Barry						Avicultur e	
	????	Mamadou Saliou Bah				X (rice, peanut, fruits, etc.)	X (cattle + park vaccine)		

PREFECTUR	RURAL	<b>BENEFICIAIRES/SELE</b>	ACTIVITIES											
Е	COMMUNITY/VILLAGES	CTED SITES	Cap.Buil	Meteo	Tapade	Ext, Farm	Animal husban dry	Other						
	MADINA WORA		Х	х	Х	Х		Х						
	Koukou	Oumar Camara				G		Garden						
		Samba Camara				G								
		Abdoulaye gooki Diallo				G								
		Adama Barry			Moyen									
		Oumar Ly			М									
		Diariou Diallo			G									
	Niongongui 4	Alhassane DIALLO				М								

G : good; M : Medium; P : Poor

# 5.5. Annex 5: List of project staff

EXHAUS NATION	STIVE LIST OF ST AL BRANCH	AFF, ICLUDING PERS	SONNEL UND	ER CONT	RACT V	VITH
Numero	First and Last Name	Functions	Recruitmen t Date	Type of contrac t	Grad e	End of Contract
Strengthe Gaoual, H	ening livelihoods ma Koundara and Mali	eans resilience to climate (PMIS: 4615; ID: 00085	changes for ag 594)	griculture o	commun	ities of
1	Pr Mamadou Lamarana DIALLO	National Coordinator	1-juil14	SC PNUD	SB5	12/31/201 6
2	Alpha Mamadou BALDE	Finances and accounting manager	1-juil14	SC PNUD	SB4	12/31/201 6
3	Mamadou Tahirou BARRY	Agroforestry National Expert	1-oct14	SC NIM	SB4	12/31/201 6
4	Soumaila Dan Baria	Agroforestry International Expert		FT PNUD		7/31/2016
5	Marouanou DIALLO	M&E Expert	1-oct14	SC NIM	SB4	12/31/201 6
6	Alimoulaye BAH	Mali Technical project supervisor	1-oct14	SC NIM	SB4	12/31/201 6
7	Thierno Ibrahima DIALLO	Gaoual Technical project supervisor	1-oct14	SC NIM	SB4	12/31/201 6
8	Mamadou Oury DIALLO	Koundara Technical project supervisor	1-oct14	SC NIM	SB4	12/31/201 6
9	Fatoumata Cherif BARRY	Secretary	9-oct14	SC NIM	SB2	12/31/201 6
10	Safiatou SOUMAH	Gender in charge Agent	22-déc14	SC NIM	SB2	12/31/201 6
11	Abdoulaye Djibril DIALLO	Liaising Agent	9-oct14	SC NIM	SB2	12/31/201 6
12	Aboubacar CAMARA	Courter Agent	9-oct14	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201 6
13	Aissatou Lamarana DIALLO	Koumbia, Gaoual's community development agent	4-janv16	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201 6
14	Habibatou CAMARA	Agent Communautaire Développement Foulamory, Gaoual	4-janv16	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201 6
15	Amadila BOIRO	Sambailo, Koundara's community development agent	4-janv16	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201 6
16	Diamady DIALLO	Guingan, Koundara's community development agent	4-janv16	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201 6

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J		8 1	

			1	I		
17	Mamadou	Madina Wora, Mali's	4-janv16	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201
	Lamarana	community				6
	SOUARE	development agent				
18	Aissatou	Hidayatou, Mali's	4-janv16	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201
	Lamarana	community	-			6
	DIALLO	development agent				
19	Barratou BALDE	Madina Salambandè,	4-janv16	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201
		Mali's community	-			6
		development agent				
20	Alsény Somba	Yembéring, Mali's	4-janv16	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201
	DIALLO	community	C C			6
		development agent				
21	Thierno Djouldé	Driver	9-oct14	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201
	SYLLA					6
22	Alseny	Driver	9-oct14	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201
	CAMARA					6
23	Abdoul Gadiry	Driver	9-oct14	SC NIM	SB1	12/31/201
	SIDIBE					6

RD 628113522 664-00-64-5 528001039 de Proparamer Env. 622023474 5 17439 REMECC-G KM 622-41-5. 62234925 62241-5 £59 62450 00 REMECCEN ent of av mal Neca - Or Cal Titre/ Dector LOCK WY maladusgenula agmail. Com SOUR Loste Non Ramadon Cire Camara Mawadon Tourkarg Ahmed Fewa Tracte avo Becaut NLOUM Camaver " naponroy unous, Scalle 16 but Lelly Lancin 20 N 3 1 5 m 4 5 80 2 3 ĩ 27 0

Meeting's List of persons present at the presentation and validation of the starting report.

# 5.6. Annex 6 : Budget Execution (2014-2016)

GUI-National B0338 62160 10003-Glob 16005-OFA-Execution

								20-02-	-2015 13:02	::01									
Business Unit:		GIN10	Project:		00072521														
Budget Period:		2014	Budget Deparn	ment/s:															
Project Summ	nary :																		
Project Number	r			00072521															
Project Title				Renf. Resilien	nce Moyens D'Existance	Communaurés C	GKM												
Start Date				01-FEB-2013															
End Date				31-DEC-2018	i														
Total Project Bi Total Project Pr	udget rior Years Ex	(penditure	5		0														
Full Asset Cost	t				0														
Project Manage	er			SYLLA,Mohar	med Efas														
Outrast Summer	am. 4.																		
Output Output Output Descript	tion			00085594 Renforcer la ré	ésilience des moyens de	e subsistance des	s communauté	és paysannes	s face aux chan	gements climation	ques dans les	préfectures guinée	ennes de Gao	oual, Kounda	ra et Mali.				
Status				On Going															
Implementing P	Partner			National Exect	ution														
Activity	Responsi Party	bleBudge	t Fund Do	onor Accour	nt								Approv	ved Comm	itmentsEx	penses+Fu	llOutstandin	gBudget Balance	
		Dept											Budg	get	A	sset Cost	NEX Advances		
:	GUI-Natio	nal B0338	04000 10003-G	lob 16005-OFA	۹-									0	0	0	1,514		0
	Execution GUI-Natio	nal B0338	62160 10003-G	lob 16005-OFA	۹-									0	0	0	- 2,672	!	0
TOTAL :	Execution													0	0	0	- 1,157	,	0
ACTIVITY 1:Local Authorites and Inst	GUI-Nation	nal B0338	04000 10003-G	ilob 16005-OFA	Ą_									0	0	0	- 1,514		0

0

0

0

0

- 87,758

	GUI-Nati	onal B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 71200-Int	e							30,000	0	0	0	30,000
	GUI-Nati Executio	n ional B0338 n	62160 1000	3-Glob 71300-Lo	ca							20,000	0	27,717	0	- 7,717
	GUI-Nati	ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 72100-Co	nt							18,500	0	0	0	18,500
	Executio GUI-Nati	n ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 74200-Au	di							4,000	0	0	0	4,000
	Executio GUI-Nati	n ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 74500-Mi	SC							3,000	0	0	0	3,000
TOTAL	Executio	n										75,500	0	27,717	- 89,273	47,783
ACTIVITY 1:Local Authorites																
an ACTIVITY 2:Informaion Aggro	GUI-Nati Executio	ional B0338 n	04000 0001	2-UNIT 71600-Tra	av							0	29	2,597	0	- 2,626
Meteolog	GUI-Nati Executio	ional B0338 n	62160 1000	3-Glob 71200-Int	e							99,000	0	15,444	0	83,556
	GUI-Nati	ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 71300-Lo	ca							- 53 601	0	0	0	- 53.601
	GUI-Nati	ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 71600-Tra	av							7,695	0	0	0	7,695
	GUI-Nati	ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 72100-Co	nt							55,000	0	0	0	55,000
	GUI-Nati	ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 72200-Eq	ui							5,400	0	0	0	5,400
	GUI-Nati	ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 74100-Pro	of							2,750	0	0	0	2,750
	GUI-Nati	ional B0338	62160 1000	3-Glob 74500-Mi	sc							1,200	0	0	0	1,200
	LXeculio											117,444	29	18,041	0	99,373
2:Informaion Aggro Me ACTIVITY 3:Community Liivelihood Opt	GUI-Nati Executio	ional B0338 n	62160 1000	3-Glob 71200-Int	e							9,500	0	0	0	9,500
20-02-2015	GUI-Nati Executio	ional B0338 n <b>) 3</b>	62160 1000	3-Glob 71300-Lo	ca							9,000	0	0	0	9,000
Business Unit:	10.02.0	GIN10	Project:		00072521		·									
Budget Period:		2014	Budget Dep	parment/s:												
				GUI-Natio	nal Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	71400-Cont	14,228	0	0	0		14,228	0
				GUI-Natio	nal Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	71600-Trav	35,652	0	16,409	0		19,243	46
				GUI-Nation	nal Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	72100-Cont	- 100,000	0	0	0		- 100,000	0
				GUI-Nation	nal Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	73400-Rent	4,500	0	0	0		4,500	0
				GUI-Natio	nal Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	74200-Audi	50,000	0	0	0		50,000	0
				GUI-Natio	nal Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	74500-Misc	2,000	0	0	0		2,000	0
TOTAL ACTIV	ITY 3:Com	nmunity Li	veliho							24,880	0	16,409	0		8,471	66
ACTIVITY 4:Project Management GUI-N					nal Execution	B0338	04000	00012-UNIT	71400-Cont	40,000	0	0	0		40,000	0

GUI-Methem Electron     603     6003     6004     0124 MT     7200-0ut     1500     0     1,704     0     303,84     1       GUI-Methem Electron     600     00124 MT     7200-0ut     1500     0     1,621     0     303,94     1       GUI-Methem Electron     600     00124 MT     7500-0ut     1,050     0     1,621     0     1,623     0     1,124     0		GUI-National Execution	B0338	04000	00012-UNIT	71600-Trav	0	0	3,264	0	- 3,264	0
QUAddominit ExactionMODEMODEMODEVILVEVI		GUI-National Execution	B0338	04000	00012-UNIT	72100-Cont	15,000	0	1,704	0	13,296	11
QUI-Network Exection90009000900090007300 Fkm002.2670-2.2670QUI-Native Exection803090009001 VM7300 Fkm3.260.05.4410-1.468100QUI-Native Exection80309000901 VM7300 Fkm3.260.09.778.4100.009.778.4100.009.0009.000 VM9.000 VM9.000 VM9.000 VM9.000 VM9.000 VM0.009.000 VM9.000 VM9.		GUI-National Execution	B0338	04000	00012-UNIT	72200-Equi	41,175	0	1,621	0	39,554	4
GUI National Elexation         9600         9002 VUNT         7400 Perm         0         0         1.285         0         -1.285         0           GUI National Elexation         9030         9000         9002 VUNT         7400 Advent         3.85         0.0         6.44         0         -1.168         902           GUI National Elexation         9030         8100         9000-VH         6000-VH         0         9.76		GUI-National Execution	B0338	04000	00012-UNIT	72500-Supp	0	0	2,207	0	- 2,207	0
QUAAdom Encoder9003900390039003900390009004900590090059009005900900590059009005 <td></td> <td>GUI-National Execution</td> <td>B0338</td> <td>04000</td> <td>00012-UNIT</td> <td>73400-Rent</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1,295</td> <td>0</td> <td>- 1,295</td> <td>0</td>		GUI-National Execution	B0338	04000	00012-UNIT	73400-Rent	0	0	1,295	0	- 1,295	0
GUI-National ElecutionB05364000012-UNT8404-Velit609.7862,888009.087.72,519.00GUI-National ElecutionB0536701000-Cord100009.009		GUI-National Execution	B0338	04000	00012-UNIT	74500-Misc	3,825	0	5,441	0	- 1,616	142
GUI-Mational Execution903887809008-369008-367120-bre0090,60		GUI-National Execution	B0338	04000	00012-UNIT	BA004-Vehi	0	9,763	62,688	0	- 72,451	0
GUI-National ExecutionB033 B0333 B0333 B0333 B03344 B03344 B0334 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B03344 B033444 B034444 B034444 B034444 B034444 B034444 B034444 B0344444 B034444 B034444 B034444 B034444 B0344444 B0344444 B0344444 B0344444 B0344444 B0344444 B0344444444444 B0344444444444 B03444444444444444 B03444444444444444444444444444444444444		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	16005-OFA-	0	0	0	90,667	0	0
GUI-National Execution       B03       6210       1003-Gic       71304-Loc       40.00       0       144.901       0       144.901       0         GUI-National Execution       B033       6210       1003-Gic       7160-UrW       40.00       0       0       0.0		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	71200-Inte	0	0	9,110	0	- 9,110	0
GUI-National ExecutionB0336200003-Giao7140-Cort44000046,75301,24297GUI-National ExecutionB0336201003-Gia7160-Trav27,860011,927011,62730,00030,0		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	71300-Loca	0	0	144,591	0	- 144,591	0
GUI-Attional Execution100381001000-Gik1100-Tiv1000-Tiv100000001102700110,73430GUI-National Execution100362101003-Gik7200-Cerit12,000024,9700-12,979208GUI-National Execution100362101003-Gik7200-Cerit12,00 <td< td=""><td></td><td>GUI-National Execution</td><td>B0338</td><td>62160</td><td>10003-Glob</td><td>71400-Cont</td><td>48,000</td><td>0</td><td>46,758</td><td>0</td><td>1,242</td><td>97</td></td<>		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	71400-Cont	48,000	0	46,758	0	1,242	97
GUI-National Execution       933       913       903-Giko       7100-Crit       92,00       11,027       0       15,733       428         GUI-National Execution       933       9210       903-Giko       7200-Crit       12,000       00       24,979       00       12,079       22,08         GUI-National Execution       933       9210       903-Giko       7200-Crit       73,018       00       30,116       00       48,002       30         GUI-National Execution       933       9210       903-Giko       7200-Crit       73,01       0       11,02       00       -1,122       00         GUI-National Execution       933       9210       903-Giko       7200-Crit       0       0       1,828       00       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       -528       0       0       -528       0       0<		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	71500-UN V	30,000	0	0	0	30,000	0
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GUI-National ExecutionB033 B033 B033 GUI-National ExecutionB033 B0333 B0333 B0333 B0333 B0333 B0333 		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	72100-Cont	12,000	0	24,979	0	- 12,979	208
GUI-National Execution       8038       62160       7030-Mate       0       1,162       0       -1,162       0         GUI-National Execution       8038       62160       7040-Comm       0       0       528       0       -528       0         GUI-National Execution       8038       62160       7030-Glob       7260-Supp       2,000       0       1,489       0       5502       755         GUI-National Execution       8038       62160       1003-Glob       7280-Info       0       0       1,489       0       -528       0       -568       750         GUI-National Execution       8038       62160       1003-Glob       7340-Rent       0       0       16,93       0.0       -669       0       -619       0       -669       0       -669       0       -669       0       -669       0       -669       0       -669       0       -669       0       -669       0       -669       0       -679       0       0       -679       0       0       -679       0       -679       0       -679       0       -679       0       -679       0       -679       0       -679       -670       -670       -670		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	72200-Equi	79,018	0	30,116	0	48,902	38
GUI-National ExecutionB0336101003-Gio7240-Comm005280-5280GUI-National ExecutionB03361601003-Gio7250-Supp2.00001.1480560<		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	72300-Mate	0	0	1,182	0	- 1,182	0
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GUI-National ExecutionB03861001003-Gio7280-Info011,0430-11,0430GUI-National ExecutionB038626010003-Gio7400-Prof00665066506695		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	72500-Supp	2,000	0	1,498	0	502	75
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GUI-National Execution       B0338       6216       10003-Glob       BA004-Vehi       0       5,012       32,180       0       -37,191       0         TOTAL ACTIVITY 4:Project Management       TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       54,829       14,774       404,368       90,667       -120,444       1400         TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       516,522       14,804       466,535       237       35,183       93         FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       540,522       14,804       90,816       0       9,392       91         GUI-Name       FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       100,000       9,792       80,816       0       9,392       91         GUI-Name       FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       100,000       9,792       80,816       0       9,392       91         Gui Diagram       FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       100,000       9,792       80,816       0       9,392       91         Gui Diagram       FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       100,000       9,792       80,816       0       9,392       91         Gui Diagram       FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 0008504       100,000       9,792       80,816       0       9,392       91         Gui Diagram       FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	76100-Fore	0	0	421	0	- 421	0
TOTAL ACTIVITY 4:Project Management       298,698       14,774       404,368       90,667       -120,444       140         TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       516,522       14,804       466,535       237       35,183       93         FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594       0       9,792       80.816       0       9,392       91         Comparison       100,000       9,792       305,720       237       25,791       94		GUI-National Execution	B0338	62160	10003-Glob	BA004-Vehi	0	5,012	32,180	0	- 37,191	0
TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594         516,522         14,804         466,535         237         35,183         93           FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594         500,000         9,792         80,816         0         9,392         91           62160         416,522         5,012         385,720         237         25,791         94	TOTAL ACTIVITY 4: Project Management						298,698	14,774	404,368	90,667	- 120,444	140
FUND TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 00085594         9,792         80,816         0         9,392         91           62160         416,522         5,012         385,720         237         25,791         94				ΤΟΤΑ	L FOR OUTPU	00085594	516,522	14,804	466,535	237	35,183	93
04000         100,000         9,792         80,816         0         9,392         91           62160         416,522         5,012         385,720         237         25,791         94			FU	ND TOTA	L FOR OUTPU	T 00085594						
62160       416,522       5,012       385,720       237       25,791       94						04000	100,000	9,792	80,816	0	9,392	91
						62160	416,522	5,012	385,720	237	25,791	94

				TOTAL FOR PROJECT 00072521	516,522	14,804	466,535	237	35,183	93
				FUND TOTAL FOR PROJECT 00072521						•
				04000	100,000	9,792	80,816	0	9,392	91
				62160	416,522	5,012	385,720	237	25,791	94
				20-02-2015 13:02:03						
Business Unit:	GIN10	Project:	00072521							
Budget Period:	2014	Budget Deparment/s:								
Project Budget Balance Report - data definitions										

End of Report

Stakeholders	Description or example	Roles and activities achieved		
	National Office for Environment, Water and Forestry (DNEEF)	Has really played a its key role of the project implementation supervision as well as national, regional and local levels. DNEEF is member of the CNP and assisted to all meetings organized by CNP		
Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry	National Office for local sustainable development (DNPEDD)	DNPEDD supervises directly the project implementation and provides technical assistance to project activities. To do so it conducts periodical M&E missions and field technical support. It is also a member of CNP and participates to its meetings.		
	Climate Unit National Office	Participate and guide contents of themes broadcasted by project field teams in its sensitization and information and environmental education for stakeholders and beneficiaries.		
	Focus Points for FEM and CCNUCC	As focus point for FEM it participates in project activities from diagnostic, appropriation and field implementation. As member of CNP participate to its various meetings.		
Ministry of National Office for Meteorology (DNM)		<ul> <li>DNM participate actively in project implementation, mainly regarding component 2. Meteorology stations equipped by the project, managed by its agents though theses stations serve only to feed the national meteorology system.</li> <li>However, let's note the weakness of its staffing capacity both at the national and the local levels which lead to paying by project funds all the local farmers' pluviometers watch making sustainability in uncertain after the project end</li> </ul>		
Ministry of Agriculture	National Office for Agriculture (DNA)	Participate to project activities as a member of CNP to provide technical support. However, its regional (DRA), prefectural technicians' implication is below expectation. Indeed, agriculture production activities lack technical support. Nonetheless, the situation is improving during the agric campaign of 2017-2019 leading intensification activities of production to augment. However, DNA and DRA participate in meetings of CNP		
	Strategy and Development Office	The strategic orientation role of this office is very low sine lack of visibility in the field with insignificant improvement of crops choices as well as agric systems. However, DSD participates in various CNP meetings.		

# 5.7. Annex 7 : Roles and acticities achieved by the project main implementation stakeholders

Stakeholders	Description or example	Roles and activities achieved
Ministry for Territory Decentralization and Political Affaires	National Office for Local Development	DNP has conducted with DMR (w/o CERACO), the local development plans revision to integrate climate changes issues but under contract while the Ministry has engaged to set funds aside as its contribution in co- funding project agents interventions costs. Unfortunately, the implementation of these plans poses problem due to lack of financial means. In addition, DNDL participates to all CNP meetings.
Ministry of AnimalNational Office for Animal Production (DNE)Expected results all levels (nation the technical imp However, DNE		Expected results from Animal husbandry structures at all levels (national, regional, local) is to be shown since the technical implication of its agents is quasi nil. However, DNE participate to all CNP meetings.
Ministry of International Cooperation	International Cooperation OfficeBeyond its participation in CNP meetings, its role is very insignificant.	
State Ministry of Energy	National Energy Office	No concrete action so far has been conducted in the field to support project interventions. However, MEP hope an improved situation during 2017-2019 campaign.
Ministry of Economy and Finances	Public Investments National Office	Ministry of Economy and Finances has fully played its expected role in close collaboration with UNDP. However, likely it has contributed financially in the rehabilitation of the office premices in Labé, but the mission did not have any record of the expenses.
Ministry for social affairs, women and children promotion	Labé & Boké Regional Offices	The project has made strong emphasis on the gender issue through significant participation of women in project productive activities success, and adoption of agroforestry practices, gardening promotion, animal husbandry (small ruminants), aviculture (eggs laying hen) etc However, the implication of the Ministry in charge of women promotion is weak in the field
Agricultural UNDP     UNDP Guinea Office     UNDP Guin implementin facilitate the funding and of agents an conducting j activities the project has a		UNDP Guinea Office has played its role as the project implementing agent by using all possible means to facilitate the project implementation through providing funding and management of these funds, the recruitment of agents and consultants (national and international), conducting periodical M&E field for the project activities through its energy and environment unit. The project has also benefited from WFP,IFAD and other organizations
Socio-economic groups (direct beneficiaries ), local communities	Community Farmers Leaders OSC and local (FPFD, ONG).	Civilian societies movements have contributed in the project implementation at various levels either as contracted or as part of their regular activities. However, there is a weak associative organization of communities despite evident needs expressed by the population. Project teams are conscious to provide support during upcoming campaigns, the producers organization in associations with FPFG support.

Stakeholders	Description or example	Roles and activities achieved
Redeployed Institutions at the prefectures and Rural Communities Levels	Gaoual, Koundara and Mali Prefectures and the their targeted 16 RC.	Project teams have benefited constant support from authorities at all levels (prefectural and communal) despite funding difficulties to support project activities. They have conducted and animated numerous coordination meetings on the project specific themes at prefecture and rural communities' level. They have also conducted field visits in pilot-villages to sensitize populations and support activities of the project.
Traditional decisions making systems	Traditional Decision Makers, Rural Villages Assemblies.	Project teams have prioritized implication of villages chiefs and traditional decision makers in the mobilization and sensitization of the population on good management of natural resources, environment protection and the commitment to adopt technical packages introduced by the project.
Technical and research Institutions	IRAG/Bareng and ANPROCA	IRAG-Bareng center has provided certified improved cereal and forage seeds tested in some Koundara sites. The Centre staffs have reaffirmed to the MTE team their commitment in providing technical and scientific support leading to improve agriculture production increase. A list of available potential seeds to be distributed and tested with farmers is given in annex 9. The agroforestry modals need more attention and technical and scientific support in the species and technical packages selections to be tested under IRAG supervision.
Community Radios	Community Radios in the three prefectures	Community Radios in the three prefectures (Gaoual, Koundara et Mali) have broadcasted presentations of themes related to climate changes, agroforestry, integrated management of natural resources etc., and made interviews of project agents and authorities on REMECC-GKM activities.
NGOs and Associations	Local and National Associations and NGOs (VGD, AVDI, ADECOMA, AJUPE, ARSAMA, Ballal Guinée, INDIGO, FPFD)	The implication of Fouta Farmers Federation which support some farmers in Gaoual, Koundara RC and mainly in Mali regarding marketing and the sale of income generating crops (potatoes, peanut, hungry rice mays, etc.) legumes and fruits; Most NGOs have participated in project activities as partners in services providers contracted by the project
Private organizations	Mining Companies (Alliance Mining Commodity–AMC at Koumbia), Bureau BERCAA, AJUPE, National Consulting teams and others	No mining companies' intervention in the project zone. Bureau BERCA and others have been contracted to conduct studies such as the baseline study and M&E strategy and action plan (BERCA BAARA), manual of agroforestry (Consultants Group), Inputs supply strategy and priorities action plan (AJUPE), etc.
Micro-financing Organizations	Rural Credit Agency or Micro Finance	No action seen since the activity has not been implemented yet but scheduled for 2017-2018.

## **5.8.** Annex 8 : Evaluation of project achievements

#### 5.8.1. Global findings

**244.** 244. As per project document, the overall objective of the project is expected to be achieved by March 2018 to provide Guinea with an operational strategic framework for capacity building to raise awareness among stakeholders (policy makers and administrative authorities and Local communities), integrate climate change aspects into the local development planning and population resilience system. In this regard, the results of this project will serve as a transferable model for other regions of the country in the implementation of resilience projects to address impacts and vulnerable communities and populations needs.

**245.** Table 7 below shows the implementation status (%) of the activities, results and objectives of the project

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
Global objectifve Strengthening the vulnerability of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (GKM) to the additional risks posed by the increase in the intensity and frequency of drought	<b><u>Résult 1</u></b> : The strengthening of local authorities and decentralized institutions enabling them to integrate climate change issues into NADAP regional action plans through local development plans (LDPs), annual or multi- year investment plans / MIP) and the annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable development communities in the GKM space;		50%	. Significant efforts that have produced satisfactory results at all levels of actors and interventions. However, as changes in the behavior of rural populations are taking place to provoke reflexes and initiatives, particular emphasis must be placed on awareness-raising, information, training and organization of communities and populations , So that they understand the issues of climate change and adopt appropriate means and practices of strengthening resilience for sustainable environmental protection and improvement of agricultural production and food security
	Résult 2: Agro- meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the main actors of GKM prefectures with a view to agroforestry resilient to climate changeRésult 3: Community livelihood options are made more resilient to climate in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs in Gaoual, Koundara and		60%	The project has succeeded in creating an important network of meteorological data collection points, but lack of adequate human and financial resources facing the DNM constitutes a risk of loss of acquired knowledge, which means that some equipment purchased is not Still installed A sufficient number of demonstration fields and tapads has been made and considered to be largely sufficient. The results are impressive and have resulted in community support for project

Level of project achievement (%) of objectives, outcomes, activities and outputs.

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
				encourage the adoption of good agroforestry practices as a means of resilience. But there remains an important work of valorisation of the realizations made (intensification, diversification and support in mutual credit.
Component1(Outcome 1): Localauthoritiesare	Output 1.1: 300 members           of VC councils, urban           district councils and	<u>Activity 1.1.1</u> : Identify local technical partners for simultaneous implementation of advocacy and training activities in the 16 RCs.	100%	86 Decentralized technical service managers trained as trainers in GKM prefectures
madetechnicallyagents of decentralstrong to promoteGKM institutions alocaldevelopmentresilient to climatelinked to climate clchange)and trained on how	agents of decentralized GKM institutions are made aware of the risks linked to climate change and trained on how to integrate these risks and	<u>Activity 1.1.2</u> : Prepare, in close collaboration with the selected technical partners, a set of tools to raise awareness of climate change risks and training (posters, pamphlets, training kits) to be used by Project to achieve output 1.1	100%	Production of 1500 calendars 2015, 1000 Easels, 1000 Brochures, 3200 Brochures, Trainer's manual, scenarios in national language and Latin alphabet
	support the implementation of agroforestry in the implementation Of the	<u>Activity 1.1.3</u> : In each of the 16 RCs, hold an initial workshop to educate board members and staff about the risks associated with climate change.	100%	In the 16 RCs of the trainings carried out by the trainers trained under the supervision of the project and the CIEFOD design office
	NADP Action Plan through PDL, PAI and BCA <u>Output 1.2:</u> Community land and forest management plans and regulatory tools (rights and customary agreements) resilient to climate change are developed for the implementation of the agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the GKM	<u>Activity 1.1.4</u> : In each of the 16 RCs, hold a second training workshop on the integration of climate change risks and support the implementation of agroforestry in the implementation of the NADP Action Plan. Through PDL, PAI and BCA	100%	In the 16 RCs of the trainings carried out by the trainers trained under the supervision of the project and the CIEFOD design office
		Activity 1.2.1: On the basis of the first workshop held in each RC (see Activity 1.1.), Assist communities to establish a small team of community members, staff from deconcentrated institutions and representatives of local authorities, and Which will develop the tools and management plan.	100%	Training of agricultural advisory support groups in the 16 CRs
		<u>Activity 1.2.2</u> : Facilitate a first round of community consultations to identify community expectations and concerns, as well as the type of customary law and management tools to be developed	100%	Development of a land and forest management plan in 16 RCs

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
	prefectures carried out in the framework of output 2.1 with a view to To direct the agro-sylvo- pastoral activities to the most appropriate places and to promote Agroforestry as a strategy for the conservation of natural resources in production area <u>Output 1.3</u> : The Local Development Plans (LDPs), Annual Investment Plans (IPAs) and Annual Community Budgets (BCAs) of the GKM's 15 Most Vulnerable Rural Communities (CRDs) are being upgraded to integrate risk Climate change and position themselves to address technical, financial, organizational and other constraints that hamper the development of	<u>Activity 1.2.3</u> : Develop regulatory tools based on AGIR and other experiences. The AGIR project (2000-2005) has already supported the production of a strategic plan for the management of the transboundary protected area of Guinea-Guinea-Bissau (the Guinean section of this cross-border PA is located in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara And Boké).	00%	Development of a land and forest management plan in 16 RCs
		<u>Activity 1.2.4</u> : Organize a second round of community consultations to validate the tools developed and reach agreement on customary methods of application and practices and management tools.	100%	Land and forest management plants validated by local authorities, technical services and beneficiaries
		<u>Activity 1.2.5</u> : Ensure the follow-up of the implementation of the tools and ensure their effectiveness in the long term by adapting them to the realities if need be. Using this experience to make recommendations to the government on the design of management tools	30%	Implementation by the prefectural and communal agents of the monitoring-evaluation & communication and PTS
		<u>Activity 1.3.1</u> : Conduct an in-depth study of technical, financial, organizational and other constraints that impede the development of agroforestry as an adaptation strategy.	100%	Study conducted by a consultant group; Report available to the PMU
		Activity 1.3.2: Work closely with each RC on the review of PDL / PAI and BCA documents, as well as the project documents referred to in the background.	100%	Integration of climate change aspects in LDPs by DNDL, administrative authorities and local elected representatives
		<u>Activity 1.3.3</u> : Identify risk management and financing options to cover the additional costs of adaptation needed to reduce climate risks / vulnerabilities beyond the duration of this specific initiative	00%	
		<u>Activity 1.3.4</u> : Based on the experience and knowledge derived from addressing climate change concerns and solutions to address constraints to the development of agroforestry as an adaptation strategy in planning Of local development, develop guidelines on behalf of local GKM	100%	Study on the constraints of agroforestry as a measure of adaptation to Climate change and proposal of priority plan

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
	agroforestry as an adaptation strategy.	authorities and other prefectures for future integration of climate change into local development		
Composante 2 (Résultat 2) :Output 2.1: An agro- hydro-climatic zoning of the GKM prefecturesd'information du changement climatique sont établis pour orienter les pratiques d'agroforesterie 	<u>Activitéy 2.1.1</u> : Consult and establish agreements with the main institutions (DNM, National Directorate of Agriculture, National Directorate of Livestock, National Directorate of Wildlife and Forestry and Ministry of Mines, between Other) capable of providing climatic, agronomic, hydrological, topographic, and land use data required for the zoning process.	60%	Consultation carried out by the DNM and the consulting firm AGRETAGE	
	irrigation, etc.) is drawn up and submitted to the local authorities And decentralized in the context of support for the development of LDP and IAP taking into account climate change and the promotion of resilient agroforestry strategies.	<u>Activity 2.1.2</u> : Engage the services of a qualified institution or private sector firm to establish agro-hydro- climatic zoning and produce a set of maps of the GKM area, as well as detailed maps of Each of the 16 CRs of the project.	100%	Realization of agro-meteorological zoning of the area covered by the project
	<u>Output 2.2</u> : An agro- meteorological action plan is developed and	<u>Activity 2.2.1</u> Determine the agro-meteorological information required for agroforestry resilient to climate change.	100%	Study carried out by GUI-METEO CLIMAT
to climate change)	) implemented in the 3 prefectures of Gaoual, Koundary and Mali	<u>Activity 2.2.2</u> : Conduct a capacity needs assessment to obtain the necessary agro-meteorological information	100%	Achieved by DNM
Kounaara ai		Activity 2.2.3: Design and organize capacity building actions for key institutions.	100%	Organization of a national training workshop for agro-meteorological data users
		<u>Activity 2.2.4</u> : Organize the production and dissemination of priority agro-meteorological information to appropriate end-users	80%	Installation of 5 automatic stations, 16 conventional rain gauges and 190 peasant rain gauges
	<u>Output 2.3.</u> : Operational Pluridisciplinary Groups	Activity 2.3.1: Establish a multidisciplinary Working Group (TWG) at the national level. This group will bring	00%	To be realized in coming years

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
	for Agro-Meteorological Assistance are established	together experts in agro-meteorology, agriculture, livestock, hydrology and plant protection.		
	at national, prefectural and RC level (in each of the 15 most vulnerable CRs).	<u>Activity 2.3.2</u> : Establish Operational Multidisciplinary Groups for Agrometeorological Assistance (GLAM) at the prefecture level.	70%	The GLAM establishes in the GKM Three Prefectures; Operationalization in progress
		<u>Activity 2.3.3</u> : Establish Agro-Meteorological Assistance Groups (GAAs) in each of the 16 most vulnerable CRs to coordinate the compilation of climate information and the production and dissemination of agro-meteorological information and support Counseling in VC villages, through community organizations, local NGOs and key representatives.	70%	The GAA establishes in the 16 targeted CRs Operationalization in progress
		<u>Activity 2.3.4</u> : Develop operational guidelines and TORs for all of the above groups to ensure that they have the information they need to accomplish their mission in an efficient and coordinated manner.	00%	To be realized in coming years
Component 3 (Outcome 3): The promotion of agroforestry adapted to climate change is provided in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali toOutput 3.1. : Training kit on climate change resilient agroforestry is developed and made available to 1,500 farmer from the 15 most vulnerable CRDs in GKM prefectures	Output 3.1. : Training kit on climate change resilient agroforestry is developed and made available to 1,500 farmers from the 15 most	<u>Activity 3.1.1</u> : Develop the framework for training packages and approaches to agroforestry resilient to climate change and sustainable land management, based on the capacity gaps identified during the project preparation phase.	100%	Training kits developed by the CIEFOD design office
	vulnerable CRDs in GKM prefectures	<u>Activity 3.1.3</u> : Provide training. Organize a first training workshop on integrated climate change-resilient agroforestry in each RC, presenting the basis for agroforestry and SLM practices in the context of climate change (see box).	100%	Training workshops in RCs
increase the resilience of community-based		<u>Activity 3.1.4</u> : Develop a strategy to extend the training to a greater number of beneficiaries: training of trainers, exchange visits, selection of demonstration sites / villages, financing plan to be adopted for this extension of training	80%	86 trainers trained; 1414 beneficiaries trained; Organization of exchange visits between the sites and the RCs of each prefecture

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
sources of subsistence.)		<u>Activity 3.1.5</u> : Incorporate the knowledge generated from the local pilot sites (product 3.3) into the training kits and revised approaches, and devote expanded communication and awareness-raising	80%	Organization of interactive programs in private and public radio; Organizing roundtables with Community Radio
	Output 3.2. An advisory support group consisting of trainers trained in Output 3.1 and designated	<u>Activity 3.2.1</u> : Establish a platform for discussion and exchange on technical agro-forestry issues and solutions in the form, for example, of a quarterly or semi-annual agroforestry newsletter	100%	A semi-annual bulletin prepared; Broadcasting in progress
	GAA members is established to provide farmers with climate resilient agroforestry advice.	<u>Activity 3.2.2</u> : In each of the 16 RCs, establish groups that will provide day-to-day support in advice and recommendations to field farmers in all RC villages.	100%	Establishment of a multidisciplinary advisory support group in the 16 CRs
		<u>Activity 3.2.3</u> : Develop a work plan and identify the equipment needed to operationalize this group of experts (bicycles, fixed field installations, etc.)	00%	To be realized in coming years
		Activity 3.2.4: Provide working material to established groups;	00%	To be realized in coming years
		<u>Activity 3.2.5</u> : Develop a sustainability strategy for groups, so that their consulting activities are maintained in the long term, after the end of the project	00%	To be realized in coming years
	<u>Output 3.3</u> : 200 community-based plantations are supported (peasant organization, farm layout, seed acquisition and resilient tree species, plantation management) to apply climate resilient agroforestry techniques to	<u>Activity 3.3.1.</u> : On the basis of the work carried out in the framework of the product1.2 in land-use planning, the maps developed under product 2.1, and a clear set of criteria, Local consultations on a selected number of RCs (6-10 RCs recommended during the preparatory phase of the project, to be selected based on accessibility and other relevant criteria), and to identify suitable demonstration sites to establish a minimum 200 agroforestry demonstration plots managed by 200 different farmers	100%	Identification of 203 Agroforestry operations in the 16 CRs supported
	GKM prefectures	<u>Activity 3.3.2</u> : For each demonstration site, learn about knowledge and practices at the local level through an indepth study of agricultural systems (based on	100%	Study of agricultural systems in the area (AGRETAGE)

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
		consultations and field observations using information gathered during The preparatory phase of the project)		
		Activity 3.3.3: On the basis of the above assessment and through additional participatory approaches, develop local adaptation priority plans for the selected pilot sites	<u>100%</u>	Achieve cumulatively with the study of agricultural systems
		<u>Activity 3.3.4</u> : Implement the plans developed and agroforestry demonstration plots.	60%	Valuation of the the tools
		<u>Activity 3.3.5</u> : Establish and implement participatory monitoring and evaluation, applying action research and a farmers' learning approach.	100%	Participatory monitoring and evaluation of activities is carried out by monitoring agents, PTS, elected officials and administrative authorities
		<u>Activity3.3.6</u> : Conduct an assessment of the financial and economic benefits of the agroforestry options applied by the farmers of the pilot sites, covering in the analysis the potential costs and benefits of agroforestry marketing that will be supported under the Product 3.5	00%	To be realized in coming years
	<u>Output 3.4</u> : An operational supply chain for the production and dissemination of drought- resistant agroforestry inputs (trees, seeds and animal species) is established in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali	<u>Activity 3.4.1</u> : Depending on the inputs required for the agroforestry options supported by the LDCF, conduct a detailed analysis of the supply chain of these inputs, such as a detailed assessment of the existing institutional framework (the FPFD system), The current organization of the supply chain and the access of farmers to inputs.	100%	A study conducted report available to the PMU
		<u>Activity 3.4.2</u> : Develop a detailed strategy for supply chain development and a priority action plan.	100%	A study carried out cumulatively with activity 3.4.1 by the NGO AJUPE
		Activity 3.4.3: Train producers and suppliers of inputs to produce, manage and distribute inputs	60%	Training of 48 nurserymen; Support of 19 seed and material nurserymen
		<u>Activity 3.4.4</u> : Capacity development (support for access to micro-credit and other existing financial mechanisms, support for the development of business plans, institutional and organizational support, technical training	00%	To be realized in coming years

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
		for production, management And the dissemination of inputs) from input producers and suppliers for further development of the supply chain and its sustainability (eg support microfinance initiatives in close collaboration with the UNDP Fokine project).		
	<u>Output 3.5.</u> A strategy to support the marketing of agroforestry products is implemented in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali	<u>Activity 3.5.1</u> : Based on the analysis of the agricultural system (output 3.3), the baseline assessment, further consultations with farmers and studies, develop a general strategy for the marketing of agroforestry products.	00%	To be realized in coming years
		<u>Activity 3.5.2</u> : Assess the needs of supply chain actors in terms of transformation, quality management, business management, financial credit, etc., with a view to developing the capacities of local actors Particularly farmers) to establish product ranges as described in 3.5.1	00	To be realized in coming years
		. <u>Activity 3.5.3</u> : Support the development of supply chains for a limited number of products with high potential by meeting the needs identified in activities 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 through technical and management expertise, investment, access Credit, etc.	00%	To be realized in coming years
		<u>Activity 3.5.4</u> : Monitoring results, assessing the efficiency of pilot activities and making recommendations for improvements	00%	To be realized in coming years
	<u>Output 3.6.</u> : Lessons learned from the implementation of adaptation pilot measures	<u>Activity 3.6.1</u> : Develop a system for collecting and recording lessons learned (closely linked to the project monitoring and evaluation system) and identifying competent partners to establish the system	100%	Signing of a service agreement with the BERCA -Bara design office to develop the monitoring-evaluation & communication system
	activities that are resilient to climate change are codified and disseminate	<u>Activity 3.6.2</u> : Undertake cost-benefit analysis of project adaptation options implemented to inform related decisions and support the integration of adaptation options into local development planning	00%	To be realized in coming years
		Activity 3.6.3: Develop a communication strategy for the project	100%	Communication strategy available to the PMU

Résultats	Extrants	Activités	Évaluation du niveau de réalisation (%)	Observations
		<u>Activity 3.6.4</u> : Prepare newsletters, workshops and round tables, etc., to share lessons across the country, in line with the communication strategy;	00%	
		<u>Activity 3.6.5</u> : Organize exchange visits between project sites and between farmers to disseminate the techniques and lessons learned from the project	100%	
		Activity 3.6.6: Contribute on a regular basis to ALM and Adapta Wiki online platforms for adaptation to climate change	100%	Each year, information on the project is provided

## 5.8.2. Résultats et acquis par composante

5.8.2.1. <u>Composante 1</u>: Local authorities and decentralized institutions strengthened to integrate climate change issues in regional PNDA action plans through local development plans (PDLs), annual and multi-year investments plans (PAIs/MIPs) and annual community budgets (BCAs) of the 15 most vulnerable GKM Rural Development Communities (CRs).

In collaboration with stakeholders and services providers the project has implemented sensitization and information activities targeting actors of the public sector, institutional and operational capacities building through training sessions and discussions meetings on climate change's aspects.

Project reports analysis (annual, PIR and monitoring and evaluation, etc.) as well as field discussions with actors conducted by the mission have shown evidence of important results generated by activities implemented by the project, among which: adaptation

- i. A Guide to climate changes' adaptation and training of 88 participants (composed of technical agents and agriculture farmers ) on climate change and in agroforestry resilient in prefectures of Gaoual–Koundara-Mali (Bureau CIFOD, May 3-7 2025);
- ii. Trainers' guide (150 copies), trainer's manual in Pular using harmonized alphabet (450 copies) and 2200 brochures on climate change scenario and agroforestry in Pular (using Arabic alphabet);
- iii. Production, editing and distribution of nineteen (19) thematic maps presenting main areas suitable for agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, plowing following level curves, days of start and ending of rainy season in the project zone;
- iv. Project baseline study (BERCA BAARA)
- v. Project baseline study (2014);
- vi. Land tenure and forestry management plans for 16 rural communities of the project area (2015);
- vii. Land tenure and forestry management plans and regulation tools in 16 rural communities of the project area (CEDED);
- viii. Current agriculture systems and means of adaptation to negative impacts of climate change (2015);
- ix. Climate change integration in local development plans (2015 et 2016);
- x. Monitoring and evaluation-communication system (BERCA BAARA).
- xi. 1414 farmers beneficiaries have been sensitized to the negative effects and resilience to climate changes;
- xii. Technical agents from the DNDL, national local development office and agents of decentralized services in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali prefectures have been trained in climate changes integration in 16 rural communities' local development plans;
- xiii. Review and integration of climate changes aspects in local development plans for eight (8) Rural Communities. Agro meteorology activities planning in the project area (DNDL);
- xiv. 86 trainers including 6 women trained (out of 300 targeted) composed of technical agents from the national offices for environment, animal husbandry, agriculture, etc., the project technical supervisors (STP) and communal development agent (ACD) supervising villager's partners of the project as well as locally elected people and beneficiaries of Rural Communities of Kounsitel, Wedou MBour and Malanta (Gaoual); Youkounkoun and Termesse (Koundara); Balaki, Touba and Lebekere (Mali);
- xv. Number of plans on forestry management and regulation tools for land tenure integrating climate change established in 16 management plans of 15 targeted.;
- xvi. Needs in terms of livelihood for 60 women (leaders, parcels owners, associative groups members, etc.);

**246.** All 8-pilot Rural Communities (RC) have currently Local Development Plans (LDP) ready to be implemented under mayors' responsibility. LPDs have been established for a 3 to 4 years' period and arrived to term on December 2014/2015.

## 5.8.2.2. <u>Component 2</u>: Climate change's information systems are established to guide agroforestry practices resilient to climate change. Agrometeorological information is produced and disseminated to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry

Based on results from the diagnostic-analysis of the baseline study, the here prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, it is clear that these are among the most vulnerable areas in terms of climate change due to their soudano-sahelian geographical position. Analysis of available data for the period 1961-2010, reveals a drastic reduction of space between isohyets from Nord to South with important variations interannual and spatial rain falls' height means and an increase of annual means of temperatures as shown in figures 1 and 2 below and in annex Xiii.

Based on the baseline studies results, major risks linked to identified climate changes in the area of intervention of the project, among others, include:

- i. Disruption of rainfalls regime characterized by (i) a late rainfalls arrival, (ii) lasting lack of rainfalls, (iii) a global deficit of rain fall quantities based on usual mean,
- ii. A increased frequency of dryness noticed by (i) increased higher temperatures (with peaks between mars and may,), (ii) a reduction of the number of rainy days and (iii) a shorter humid season;
- Violent tornadoes and hurricanes with bad effects on agricultural crops and temporary or precarious housings as in 2014 when houses went down and trees uprooted, notably in Wendou M'Bour RC;
- ✓ Irregularity in the agricultural calendar with changes of cropping periods (frequent delay) in plains and lower lands, crops destructions by termites and other un desirable insects, yield reductions, crops losses etc.
- ✓ Running water reduction (streams, lakes, agro-pastoral wells' phreatic superficial water level etc.);
- ✓ Lengthy soils' moisture deficit, leading to forest and fruit trees' dryness, pastures' degradation and virus based diseases, etc.

In addition to the impacts of climate change, the overall situation has become very worrying because of the lack of adequate measurement infrastructure and monitoring of changing weather parameters, collection, and transfer of climate data, Due to the dilapidated equipment and the dilapidation of existing meteorological stations in the three prefectures (Gaoual, Koundara and Mali) of the project. In addition, the DNM also lacks sufficient qualified staff to carry out the measurements and to provide an adequate network for the entire project area. In addition to these climate change impacts, the overall situation has become alarming due to the lack of adequate infrastructure for the monitoring of meteorological parameters, for the collection and transfer of the three prefectures (Gaoual, Koundara and Mali) of project area. In addition, DNM also lacked adequate staffing to insure data collection and adequate networking over the whole project intervention area.

With a view to addressing this critical situation and controlling the variations and impacts of climate change on agricultural production systems and developing population resilience strategies, the Government and UNDP / GEF have agreed to pay attention to Rehabilitation of the meteorological system in the REMECC-GKM project area. The activities carried out under this component aim therefore to provide the DNM with adequate conditions for measuring, collecting, processing and disseminating climate data throughout the project area, through (i) support of equipment and Automatic measurements and conventional rain gauges, as well as the rehabilitation of meteorological stations at the headquarters of the three prefectures and the installation of conventional rain gauges in rural communes and sites in the pilot villages. In this paper, we describe the REMECC-GKM project and its impact on climate change and its impact on climate change. Conducted activities on this component to provide measurements, measurements, and measurements in the whole area of the project through: (i) a support in material and equipment for automatic measurement and classical pluviometers as well As a rehabilitation of meteorological stations in prefectures and the setup of classical pluviometers and village sites in the 8-pilot RCs.

As mentioned in various reports and confirmed by the mission during field visits, the project has helped the project to procure and install the following meteorology equipment:

- 5 stations completely equipped with modern instruments for automatic measurement of climatic parameters (temperatures, rainfall, insolation, wind speed, evaporation, etc.), setup at older stations sites (rebuilt) of Gaoual, Koundara & Mali;
- 16 (out of15 targeted) pluviometers installed and functional in 16 RCs;
- 350 classical pluviometers (farmers) procured among which 190 have been installed and are functional in farmers' fields benefiting from the project; out of 500 pluviometers targeted to insure a good networking of climate data collection;
- 600 people touched, but not evaluated (agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry farmers).

All this installed equipment in various sites have made possible to collect and transfer automatically data centralized at DNM office in Conakry, thus contributing to a strengthening of the country's national meteorological system.

To mitigate encountered difficulties by DNM in implementing correctly its activities, the Project Management Unit (PMU) has achieved at the operational level among others:

- A project agro meteorological action plan (GUIMETO)
- A training manual on climate changes and agroforestry (CIEFOD)
- Agro-hydro-climatic zoning of project intervention area (DNM)
- Project's annual and trimestral reports (UGP)
- Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) report (BERCAA).
- 5 out of 10 targeted automatic functional meteorology stations
- Organized training sessions which have strengthened capacities of 123 agents including 11 women, among which 41 were trained in the use of agro-meteorological data, 48 agents in climate change economy and 34 agents trained on local development planning tools .

## 5.8.2.3. <u>Component 3</u>: Promoting agroforestry adapted to climate change is insure in Gaoual, Koundara & Mali prefectures to increase community's subsistence sources resilience Promoting agroforestry adapted to climate change is insure in Gaoual, Koundara & Mali prefectures to increase community's subsistence sources resilience

The effects of climate change endemic to the project area since the early 1972s have strongly influenced the natural ecosystems and ecosystems of existence and survival of populations in the project area, particularly at the habitat level, Agricultural and livestock production, forest resources, surface and deep water resources, income, and food security. Endemic climate change effects in the project area since 1972 have strongly impacted on natural ecosystems and livelihood and survival linked ecosystems of the population target, notably in housing, agriculture and animal productions, forestry, superficial and deep water resources levels, income generation and food security.

According to the baseline study, agriculture and livestock are the main activities practiced by most the population, in the form of family-type farming, with traditional or poorly equipped practices whose strategy is based on subsistence on areas generally less than ½ ha (1-4 ha, in open fields), with very low yields. Agricultural production is often associated with extensive livestock rearing, although the tendency is to reduce the number of livestock and keep cattle (milk production) and small ruminants (sheep and goats, considered to be A form of savings especially for women). Based on baseline study, agriculture and animal husbandry are the main activities of the population, in the form of family farming with traditional practices and poorly equipped strategically on the subsistence and low areas of farming usually less than one hectare (1-4 ha in external open farms), providing very low yields. Agriculture production is often associated with extensive animal husbandry based on meager pasture, even though farmers have the tendency of lowering animal numbers and the practice of herd confinement (for milk production) and ruminants (sheep and goats considered as saving mean mainly for women).

Considering this critical climate situation, the country's weak institutional and financial capacities, the Government and UNDP / GEF, within the framework of this REMECC-GKM project, attached great importance to the adoption of good agroforestry practices As a means of strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations, particularly women, to ensure sustainable environmental protection and secure agricultural production. Due to the above-mentioned critical climate situation, the Government and UNDP / FEM, regarding project REMECC-GKM funding, have given a great consideration to the adoption of good agroforestry practices as means of strengthening the Capacity of vulnerable people's resilience, women, to insure sustainable and secure agricultural production.

Given the physical degradation (erosion) and chemical (fertility) of the soils, and the recurrent climate changes (high temperatures, rainfall deficit and variability, etc.), the choice of agroforestry offers comparative advantages in the Meaning that it is within the reach of small farmers and combines on the same limited area agricultural crops, trees and livestock, whose interactions help to maintain soil fertility and protect land from degradation. Moreover, agroforestry has been identified as the priority of the PANA of Guinea and is traditionally practiced in the REMECC-GKM project area. Considering the physical (erosion) and chemical (fertility) degradation of soils, And the recurrence of climate changes (high temperatures, deficit, and variability of rainfall, etc.), the choice of agroforestry provides comparative advantages in agriculture, Trees, and animal farming of which interactions allow to maintain soils fertility and protection from degradation while animals are benefiting from crops residuals for feedstuffs. Indeed, Agroforestry has been identified as a priority by PANA Guinea and is traditionally practiced in REMECC-GKM project area.

As efforts to adapt to climate change are cross-cutting, with the aim of providing immediate responses to population survival constraints, the PMU has emphasized the adoption of good practices in agroforestry throughout the area of the project and on strengthening the capacities of all actors, particularly the authorities of local authorities in charge of local development and the municipal structures of technical supervision of producers. To this end, the PMU and its teams have promoted sensitization, information, communication, and dissemination of good agroforestry practices (identified and implemented by the REMECC-GKM project) at the start of the project, an emphasis on the alternatives they offer to small producers in the protection and sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, and forests) in the already fragile areas covered. Given the fact that the agroforestry practices of the agroforestry practices are inherent in all agroforestry practices. The role of local and regional authorities in the implementation of the project. To do so, the PMU and its teams have prioritized from the start, sensitization, information, communication, and diffusion of good agro forestry practices (identified and implemented by REMECC-GKM with emphasis on alternate possibilities of sustainable natural resources management (water, soil, forests) in fragile areas covered.

The PMU has emphasized the promotion of the good practices below, selected based on their potential abilities of reducing the negative predictable effects of climate change (recurrent dryness, flooding, high temperatures, strong wind, sand stocking in water bench, etc.), its easiness of implementation and

integration in the farmer's fields and opportunities to optimize its positive impacts on the well-being of the people and the maintenance of ecosystems equilibrium (ref. project strategy defined in the latest issue of the Agro forestry bulletin: *Agroforestry (October 2016, Vol-1)*.

With regards to the financial autonomy of women the PMU has organized training on gardening, preceded by a needs assessment and beneficiaries' selection in the three prefectures on April 2016. The objectives of this training were to build women capacities in legumes production and in phyto treatments treatment against insects and parasites attacks in gardens.

Among the numerous achievements in terms of capacities' building the project has, among others:

- i. Established nursery plants used to grow forestry, fruits, eatable crops, and forages seedlings;
- ii. Introduced improved fallow practices using lignified species with high growth potential and nitrogen fixing ability: Cajanus cajan (standing niebe), Harrungana madagascariensis (Sungala), Amnisophylea laurina (Kansi), Albizia guimmifera (Maaro nai), Flemingia macrophylla, Leucaena leucocephala, Moringa oelifera, Acacia auriculiformis (Kassia), Tectona grandis (Poopo porto );
- iii. Disseminated fields valorization practices of improved tapade (home gardens), as farming model on small scale controlled space, organize in distinct zones of : (i) housing, (ii) trees (fruit, forest and forages) in the form of live fence along chain links fences or in association with crops, food crops, generally associated with (cereals, roots, legumes, sauce plants, etc.), open barns for herd (beef, sheep, goat and poultry).
- iv. Installed demonstration blocs/lots on good agricultural practices in some selected parcels;
- v. Done promotion of good natural resources protection practices by setting fallows, fighting bush fires using clean burned belts, early burning, pasture management, etc. as well as watersheds protection, low-land water management protection by defending trees cutting, trees plantation, areas clearing and bricks making, the low-land improvement for gardening practices.
- vi. Demonstrated compost making practice and the increased use of organic matter (manure) instead of chemical fertilizers,

The dissemination and adoption by the populations of these practices will allow in the medium and long term a better resilience and adaptation to the climate change in the 3 zones of intervention of the project. However, some of these practices are still not well mastered by ACDs and communal technical agents. The project aims to strengthen their capacities through practical training and mentoring by specialists. It is important to ensure that the impact of climate change on climate change is not compromised. However, some of these practices are not mastered by ACDs and communal technic agents. The project aims at strengthening their capacities through practical training sessions and support by the technicians. According to the results reported in the June 2016 Annual Report (PIR) and the Agroforestry Bulletin (October 2016), the main results achieved by the project include, among others: Based on reports in June 2016 and the PIR Agro forestry bulletin (October 2016) the keys of the project are among others:

- i. Assessment of agricultural systems of Gaoual, Koundara & Mali and adaptation measures proposition (AGRETAGE)
- ii. Constraints linked to agro forestry as a mean of adaptation to climate change (Consultants)
- iii. Agro forestry's inputs supplying strategy and priorities action plan for the project (AJUPE);
- iv. 1,500 actors (local authorities, technical services, NGOs, populations, etc. sensitized and trained on the integration and risks of climate change in their development activities and the adoption of agro forestry technics as practical mean of strengthening resilience among all;
- v. 86 technical agents including 2 women trained,
- vi. 1,414 farmers and communities representatives including 393 women trained;
- vii. 174 project identification were prepared and installed at tapades and external fields parcels entrance gates;

- viii. 174 agro forestry farming (56 in Gaoual, 44 in Koundara et 74 in Mali), secured with the use of chain links fencing and the owners identified through the 16 pilot RC (tableau 10), and planted with 5,344 fruit trees and 42, 895 forestry trees in the 3 prefectures covered by the project (Gaoual, Koundara et Mali)
- ix. 70% of the direct beneficiaries were women and youths among 170,000 people.
- x. 172 agro forestry farms including 60 managed by women were fenced in GKM prefectures by using 118, 304 linear meters of chain links to secure 673.3 hectares.
- xi. 48 nursery-man/women trained and 19 equipped in the GKM prefectures.
- xii. Forestry plantation (56,570 trees), fruits (9,491 trees), perennial crops and income generating linked to agro forestry (9,622 trees) and medico-nutritious (6891 trees) planted.
- xiii. Improved seeds and trees (mays, peanut and cassava) and distributed in six RC (Koumbia, Foulamory, Guingan, Sambaïlo, Yembèring & Hidayatou).
- xiv. Health monitoring, vaccination, deworming and distribution of 180 BMU (salty supplement) in 6 herd fenced (project) unit hosting 240 herds (40 herds/open fenced barn).
- xv. Herd starting for husbandry (32 goats et 60 laying hen) distributed in 5 pilot RCs of GKM.
- xvi. A documentary film realized and diffused by Espace TV, You Tube & Facebook
- xvii. Farmer-to-farmer visits done.
- xviii. Capacity building in agro forestry for 97 female leaders
- xix. Inter-active public and private radios' coverage in communities.
- xx. Trainer guide in agro forestry and climate change prepared;
- xxi. Trainee's manual in agro forestry and climate change published;
- xxii. Climate scenarios (translated in Pular and written using Arabic and Latin alphabets).
- xxiii. Yield estimation (ton/ha) in the project's zone for diverse crops not achieved. 300 agro forestry trees no estimate of yield;
- xxiv. A study of constraints linked to the adoption of agro forestry as a mean of adaptation to climate change done (Consultants)
- xxv. An Agro forestry input procurement strategy and a priority actions plan for the project set up (AJUPE);

# 5.9. Annex 9 : Liste des personnes interrogées

Prefecture	Rural Commity	First and Last Names	Function
KOUNDARA			
16-18 Nov.16	Urban Community	Mr Hassane Sanoussi	Prefet
		Mr Mohamed Diakité	General secretary in charge of decentralization
		Mr Félix Ifono	Meteorology
		Mamadou Oury Diallo	STP-REMECC
		Amadila Boiro	ACD
		Sally Bandia	DPE
		Mamadou Dioulde Diallo	In Cahrge of Animal husbandry
		Hady Diallo	PD Agriculture
		Patrice Sano	DP micro entreprises
		Kerfalla Camara	DPUH/urban and housing
		Ibrahima Bandian	Chief of Forestry divisiont
		Mamdou Aliou Diallo	DPE/education
	Termessè	Mr Diamady	ACD Termessè
		Mme Kindy Daouda Diallo	Beneficiary
		Youssouf Diallo	Beneficiary
		Mamadou Labbo Diallo	Beneficiary
		Mamadou Samba Baldé	Beneficiary
		Ibrahima Diallo	Beneficiary
	Guingan		
		Mamdou Samba Condé	Sous –Préfet/Sub-Prefet/
		Abdoul Ghadiry Diallo	Mayor/beneficiary
		Aissatou Mané	Beneficiary
		Amadou Oury Diallo	Beneficiary
		Diariou Diallo	Beneficiary
		Adama Hawa	Beneficiary
	Youkounkoun	Mr Boiro	ACD
		Marie Lako	Beneficiary
		Sékou Camara	Beneficiary
		Nemotte Mané	Mayor/beneficiary
		Adama Badjeni	Beneficiary
		Salifou Sanè	Sous-préfet

# LIST OF CONTACTED OR INTERVIEWED PEOPLE IN KOUNDARA AND GAOUAL
Prefecture	Rural Commity	First and Last Names	Function
		Maurice Meho	Beneficiary
GAOUAL	C. Urbaine	Alpha Oumar Yembèring Diallo	Prefectoral director for Agriculture
19-20 Nov. 2016		Zaoro Loua	Animal husbandry
		Mamoudou Condé	Prefectoral director environment water and forestry for
			environment water and forestry
	Kounsitel	Mr Lanfia Kouyaté	Gaoual Prefecture's secretary in charge of decentralization
		Mr Camara	ACD
		Mr Fofana	Sous Prefet
		Mamadou Bhoye Diallo	Mayor
		Dian Bhoye Touré	Beneficiary
		Mariama Kesso	Beneficiary
		Lamarna Bangoura	Beneficiary
		Sakho Kanté	Beneficiary
	Koumbia	Thierno Ibrahima Diallo	STP Gaoual
		Ibrahima Sory Hany Diallo	Beneficiary
		Aissatou Lamarana Diallo	Beneficiary
		Kadiatou Diallo	Beneficiary
		Ahmadou Tidiane Diallo	In charge of environment
		Aliou Diary Diallo	Animal husbandry
MALI	Madina Wora		
16-19 Nov.16		Aboubacar Cissé	COC/In charge of collectivities 'associations
		Boubacar Diaby	CCF/In charge of forestry
		Mamadou Sarifou Diallo	RC general secretary
		Boubacar Thiam	M&E
		Mamadou Lamarana Souaré	ACD-REMECC
		Mamadouba Conté	S. Prefect
		Mamadou Bailo Baldé	Conservation
		Mamadou Hadji Diallo	Adviser
		Abdoulaye Souaré	Education
		Mody Amadou Bailo Diallo	Farmer
		Diaka Touré	Orange Guinea
		Mamadou Sarifou Sy	Gardener
		Ibrahima Barry	Beneficiary
		Thierno Abdoul Barry	Beneficiary

Prefecture	<b>Rural Commity</b>	First and Last Names	Function
		Mamdou Kalidou Diallo	
		Mamadou Cellou Barry	Beneficiary
		Mamadou Lamarana Souaré	ACD
		Boubacar Thiam	M&E
		Thierno Chérif	General secretary
		Boubacar Diaby	Forestry watch man
		Alimoulaye Bah	STP-REMECC
		Asmaou Barry	Beneficiary
17.11.2016			
		Marouana Diallo	SEC-REMECC
		Alimoulaye Bah	STP-REMECC
		Elhadj Harouna Souaré	Mali's Prefect
		Alphonse Haba	Prefectural general secretary in charge of decentralization
		Amadou Bousriou Tounkara	Prefectural general secretary in charge of Administration
		Aboubacar Cissé	In charge of communities' associations
		Alpha Baldé	PD environmentwater and forestry
		Ansoumane Camara	PD Urban development and Housing
		Nyankoye Camara	PD agriculture
		Souleymane Diaby Barry	Deputy director animal husbandry
		Elhadj Souleymane Souaré	ProtocolChief
		Mamadou Billo Diallo	In charge of statistics
		Thierno Aliou Tounkara	Meteo agent
Mali	Yembèring		
19.11.2016		Daouda Kanté	S. Prefect
		Mamadou Lamarana Barry	Mayor
		Thierno Youssouf Diallo	General secretary
		Mamadou Sarifou Diallo	Fires management /Forestry watch man
		Miller Sow	Accountant
		Alpha Baldé	PD for rural development
		Poghomou Tokpa Gomou	Forestry watch man
		Elhadj Safaiou Diallo	Advisor

 $\underline{N.B}$ : In each nrural community there were about fifty pressons who followed the interviews.

# 5.10. Annex 10: Participating stakeholder's interview form

Table below is designed to interview and assess the stakeholder's involvement and roles in the project implementation

PARTNERS	Expect role in the project	Your impression on the project objectives regarding the regional policy and priorities in your sector	Your implication in the project	Performance and Impact	Observations (results, Strength, Weaknesses, constraints, recommendations, etc.)		
Ministry of Environment, Water and forestry : in charge of forestry resources, project implementation ; international conventions : environment, CCNUCC,							
CNUDB &UNCCD			Γ	1	1		
Regional Direction for environment, water and forestry	At the decentralization level,(regions, prefectures, and rural communities}, the specialized technical services and their agents and staffs (environment, water and forestry, etc.), inspectors of Labé and Boké regions will assist the project teams in their day to day duties regarding forestry, agro forestry, biodiversity and resilience to climate changes.						
Transports Ministry							
Regional Direction of Meteorology (DNM)	DNM will be a key responsible in the project's result 2 achievement, particularly for the agro meteorology action plan, in the 3 prefectures of GKM and the coordination of funds use for the improvement of the meteorology stations.						
Agriculture Ministry							

	Support the implementation and		
	the promotion of agro forestry		
	modals, dissemination of		
	agriculture technics, in close		
	collaboration with forestry, water		
Agriculture Regional	and environment agents in		
Office	particular rat the local level in		
	order to insure efficacy and		
	sustainability of interventions		
	related to agriculture development		
	of the project.		
Ministry for Territory Dec	centralization and Political Affaires		
	Support the implementation of the		
	project and will play a key role in		
Regional Office for legal	achieving result 1.3 regarding		
Regional Office for local	climate changes integration in		
Development	local development budgets while		
	insuring that legal aspects are		
	taken care of.		
Planning and Internationa	l Cooperation Ministry		
Regional Office for	Insure coordination between the		
International cooperation	project and related international		
& Planning Regional	development initiatives in the		
Office	region and in the REMECC target		
	zone.		
Ministry for Animal Husb	andry		
	Support in particular redeployed		
National Office for	services in GKM and the		
A nimel production	participation in multidisciplinary		
Allinai production	groups for agro meteorology		
	assistance –Result 2-3 2.3);		
Ministry for social affairs	, women and children promotion		
	Take care of specific issues related		
Labé Regional Offica	to gender and children to insure		
Labe Regional Office	their integration in annual work		
	plans.		

# 5.11. Annex 11 : Questionnaire d'interview des populations

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **FARMERS' INTERVIEWS FORM 1**

Date :

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

**REGION**: PREFECTURE:

RURAL COMMUNNITY:

VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

FARMER:

- \_\_\_\_\_ NAME : (I)
- Marital statute: married ; Divorcee , Widow, Single (II)
- (III) Owner:
- Family : (IV)
- Family size: (V)

#### Section 1 : General Information:

#### Farm Type:

- Farm /field: (i)
- (ii) Tapade :
- Garden : (iii)
- (iv) Animal husbandry:
- Agroforestry (describe): (v)

No. Réf :	Distance	Perimeter	Surface area	Fence	Start
External farm					
Tapade					
Garden					

#### **Environment description**:

#### Section 2: Support received

Туре	Length	Quantity	Seed type	Breed
Fence				
Materiel				
Fertilizer				
Seeds				

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Length	Quantity	Seed type	Breed
	Length	Length Quantity	Length Quantity Seed type   Image: Constraint of the second

# How were you informed about the project?

#### Why have you requested support ?

#### Have you been trained ?

(i)	What type?:	
(ii)	How many times /year :	
<u>Do you r</u>	eceive support ?	
(i)	From who?:	
(ii)	How often ?	
Impact :	Has the project contributed to improve your living conditions ?	
(i)	Social cohesion	
(ii)	Women autonomy	
(iii)	Women access to land:	

(iv)	Adopted agricultural practicies:
(v)	Technical itinary:
(vi)	Cultivation Calendar:
(vii)	Agriculture Production:
(viii)	Food security:
<u>How do ye</u>	ou appreciate the project support
(i)	Global:
(ii)	Are you satisfied with the project support ? :
(iii)	What support was expected from the project?:
(iv)	What would you like the project do for you ?

# **Observations** :

#### FARMERS' INTERVIEWS FORM 2

Date :	
Interviewer:	
<b>REGION</b> :	
PREFECTUR	E:
RURAL COM	IMUNNITY:
VILLAGE:	
FARMER:	
(VI)	NAME :
(VII)	Marital statute: married ; Divorcee , Widow, Single
(VIII)	Owner:
(IX)	Family :
(X)	Family size:
Section 1 : Ger	neral Information:
Farm Type:	
(vi) Fa	rm /field·

(vi) Farm /field:

- (vii) Tapade :
- (viii) Garden :
- (ix) Animal husbandry:
- (x) Agroforestry (describe):

#### Section 2 : Support received

Сгор Туре	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rice				
Mays				
Hungry rice				
Sorghum	Riz			
Peanut				
Potato				
Sweet potato				
Legumes				

# Harvest System:

# Conservation System:

<u>Use</u>:

(i) Family feeding:

(ii) Sale

(iii) Sold product and income:

Types	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Quantity	Income	Quantity	Income	Quantity	Income	Quantity	Income
Rice								
Mays								
Hungry rice								
Sorghum								
Peanut								
Potato								
Sweet potato								
Legumes								

(iv) Income use:

# 5.12. Annex 12 : Available improved certified seed at Bareng Agriculture research station

**REPUBLIC OF GUINEA** « Work- Justice- Solidarity »

#### MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE GUINEA AGRICULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUE



# BARENG AGRO ZOOTECHNIC RESEARCH STATION

Сгор	unit	Cost (GNF)
1. Cereals		
Hungry rice	Kg	7000
Rice	Kg	7000
Mays	Kg	7000
Beans	Kg	30 000
Cassava	Cuttings	500
Peanut	Kg	10 000
2. Forage seeds		
Cajanus cajan	Kg	20 000
Bracharia	Kg	150 000
Panicum	Kg	150 000
Arrachis pintoïde	Sac de 50 kg	25 000
Stylosantes sp.	Kg	150 000
3. Poultry		
Laying chicken	Unit	13 000
Roaster/Reproductive male	Unit	120 000
4. Legumes		
Tomato	G	8000
Egg plant	G	5000
Okra	G	2000
Oseille de Guinée	G	3000
Onion	G	11 000
Chili pepper	G	10 000
5. Fruits		
Coffee	Unit	10 000
Orange	Unit	10 000
Lemon	Unit	10 000
Mandarine	Unit	10 000
Bigaradier	Unit	10 000
mango	Unit	10 000