2016

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

of

PIMS 4023

Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guineaâ??s Vulnerable Coastal Zones

Table of Contents

A. Basic Project and Finance Data

Project Implementing Partner:	MinistÃ¨re de l'Environnement des Eaux et ForÃªts (MEEF)
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change - LDCF
Country(ies)	(GUI) Guinea
Project Start Date:	08-Nov-2010
Planned Project Closing Date:	30-Jan-2014
Total GEF Grant (U$S)	$ 3,070,000
GEF Grant Disbursed as of 30 June (U$S):	$ 2,888,778.96
Total Co-financing (as planned in CEO endorsement request):	$ 5,150,000.00
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial
Overall DO Rating	Highly Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Highly Satisfactory

B. Project Contacts and Links

Partner	Contact Name	Email Address
Project Coordinator / Manager	Bangoura Kande	kandebangoura@gmail.com
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Camara Mamadou Cire	mamadou.cire.camara@undp.org
Project Implementing Partner	Camara Selly	camaraselly@gmail.com
GEF Operational Focal Point	TourÃ© Ahmadou SÃ©bory	fseguinee@yahoo.fr
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Adviser	Henry Rene Diouf	henry.rene.diouf@undp.org
UNDP Programme Associate	Ydidiya Shibeshi	ydidiya.shibeshi@undp.org

Project website, etc.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MtXXaLtS0OQ Master Doc RAZC COP21 RTG YouTube http://www.gn.undp.org/content/guinea/fr/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/renforcement.. http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Guinea/1/15%2009%2029%20INDC_G http://www.guinee360.com/06/02/2015/environnement-iles-de-kaback-et-kakosa-sont-des-zones-menacees/ http://www.estis.net/sites/cerescor/default.asp?site=cerescor&page_id=DE2D774F-D2D6-464B-BF7A-19 http://projdocflow.org/p3/tempx/pims3p/17636/guinea_experience.pdf
Links to media coverage	

C. Project Summary

The impacts of climate change on the Guinean coastal zone are predicted to adversely affect coastal economic development, coastal natural resources, coastal agricultural production and globally, food security. According to current information on climatic variability and predicted climate change scenarios for Guinea, the countryâ??s long-term development is expected to be significantly affected by; (i) rising sea level and salt water intrusion; (ii) increased rainfall variability, including more frequent events of short and intense rains; and (iii) more frequent drought periods in the North of the coastal zone.

As a follow-up project to Guineaâ??s NAPA, the normative situation is that climate change is mainstreamed into Guinean Integrated Coastal Zones Management, but also into development policies, strategies and plans at the local, prefectural and central levels, and that farmers implement adaptive farming systems in mangrove areas. Barriers to meeting this preferred situation include: weak institutional capacity and weak awareness vis-Ã -vis climate change at the central, prefectural and local levels; low technical adaptation support from the administration for local communities; and weak capacity to implement adaptive activities and especially adaptive farming systems in mangrove areas.

Contributions to respond to these barriers and reduce the level of vulnerabilities to climate change will be achieved through the pursuit of specific outcomes including: (a) integration of climate change and climate variability concerns into policies and planning processes at the state, national, sub-national and local levels; (b) implementation of risk reduction strategies and adaptation measures at pilot sites; (c) strengthening technical capacity to integrate climate risks into coastal zone management; and (d) disseminating lessons learned to key stakeholders.

D. Progress toward Development Objective

Objective/Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2014	Level at 30 June 2015	Level at 30 June 2016
Objective	To strengthen the protection of vulnerable Guinean coastal communities and areas against the negative effects of climate change and climate variability	Percentage of national budget allocated and spent on adaptation to climate change in coastal zones	0%	0,50%	0,2% In order to protect the coastal plains of flooding due to elevation of sea levels and coastal erosion, the government has allocated 1 142 857 USD. This is due in part to the integration of climate change aspects in the local development planning that the project supported	0,4% - The Guinean Government has allocated a significant amount to support coastal rural communities to adapt to climate change and protect the environment. Thus, he was enrolled in its five-year plan 2010-2015 a amount of $ 1,500,000 in the fight against change climate.	For better integration of adaptation to climate change the Department in charge of the environment planned amount USD 8 417 000 in respect of the BND by year 2015-2016. This amount represents 0.5% of the national budget of development
		Percentage of the budgets of the prefectures are allocated and spent on adaptation to climate change:	0	2%	0,8% In order to protect the coastal plains of flooding due to elevation of sea levels and coastal erosion, the government has allocated 1 142 857 USD. This is due in part to the integration of climate change aspects in the local development planning	1,3% - From 2012, the Government allocated a significant amount for the preservation of the environment in general and the fight against climate change in particular.	0.3% The coastal Prefectures have become aware of the preservation of the environment and the fight against climate change. In all the investment plans of the coastal Prefectures actions are programmed in

					that the project supported		view adaptation to climate change effects
		Number of Guinean actors (NGOs, associations, research institutes and technical services) implementation of adaptation to climate change activities in coastal areas	0	20	Seventeen (17) All which institutions of 6 public (IRAG CERESCOR, SPMMC, CNSHB, OGUIDAP, National Directorate of Meteorology) and five NGOs / Associations (BERCA, ADAM, APHEG, AGRETAGE, GAGE, BICS, ECOMO, GASASE, VICERAG) activities lead to the adaptation of climate change. The project worked with other NGOs and associations to achieve this goal: the NGO VICERAG helped promote improved stoves in the project sites homes. She trained with the support of the project, craftsmen in the manufacturing method and women in the use and maintenance	21 Twenty-one (21) institutions including seven public (IRAG CERESCOR, MESRS, DNDL, CNSHB, OGUIDAP, national meteorological Directorate) and fourteen NGOs / Associations (GAATGE, BERCA-Barra, ADAM, APHEG, AGRETAGE, BICS, ECOMO, GASACE, VICERAG, CARBON Guinea, HOULMA & son, AGUIDED, CEDED, VICERAG) are in partnership for the realization of adaptation activities to climate change.	publics Institutions: 7 1. IRAG 2. CERESCOR, 3. MESRS, 4. DNDL, 5. CNSHB, 6. OGUIDAP, 7. National Meteorological Directorate; ONG : (13) 8. GAATGE, 9. BERCA-Barra, 10. ADAM, APHEG, 11. AGRETAGE, 12. BICS, 13. ECOMO, 14. VICERAG, 15. CARBON Guinea, 16. HOULMA & FILS, 17. AGUIDED, 18. CEDED, 19. VICERAG, 20. ENTREPRISE CAMARA& FRERES METALLIQUES, ASSOCIATIONS : (17) KÃ®to : 21. Mama

							Tombo 22. Amara Sonti 23. Bokari SinÃ¨nÃ¨ 24. YÃ¨tÃ¨mali Koba : 25. Kony FodÃ© 26. Kindiady 27. KobararÃ© Kaback : 28. 3 Avril 29. Limanaya yÃ©tiah 30. Maraguiri 1 31. Maraguiri 2 32. Ferme ostrÃ©icole Kakossa : 33. KikÃ© Talawassi 34. SobÃ¨ muwoyenna 35. Wakili 36. Boun moukouma
Outcome 1	Capacity to plan for and respond to climate change in coastal areas improved	Number of CRD with integrated issues of adaptation to climate change into their PDL and their implementation	0	15	27 : - The period July 2013-June 2014, was marked by the revision of 15 local development plans in partnership with the National Directorate of Local Development to integrate adaptation to climate change. On this	The period of July 2014 to June 2015, is marked by the revision of 09 plans of local development (PDL) of CRD of the coastal zone. On this date of 2015, 38 CRD take	Since 2011, 38 Costal Rural Communities were integrated into their PDL aspects of adaptation to climate change. In each PDL, priority activities shall be adopted by the

					date 27 rural municipalities have revised their PDL and take into account climate change. Some priority actvities have been adopted by the government, in collaboration with its technical and financial partners for their implementation. For example, companies miniÃ¨resGuinea Alumina Alufer, Rio Tinto, support the implementation of the priorities identified in the PDL of Rural Municipalities Kamsar Tougnifily, Douprou in Boffa and Kaback Prefecture Forecariah.	into account aspects of adaptation to climate change into local development plans (PDL). Priority activities are adopted by the Government's development partners, for their implementation. For example: Alufer and Rio Tinto, support the CRD of Douprou, Tougnifily, Maferinyah and Kaback for the implementation of the priorities identified in their PDL under reforestation and agricultural facilities.	communities and the Government's development partners, for their implementation. For example: Alufer, Rio Tinto, support the CRD de Douprou, abandonment, Maferinyah and Kaback for the implementation of the priorities identified in their PDL under reforestation and agricultural developments.
		Number of zoning regulations developed and / or modified to incorporate the issues of adaptation	0	6	2 : - For the period 2013-2014, the project has supported the integration of climate risks in urban planning (SDAU) cities Kamsar and DubrÃ‚Â©ka. A methodological guide for integrating climate change was developed	For the period 2014-2015, the project supported the review and consideration of climate risks in urban planning and development (SDAU) of the city of Conakry and	At this date, patterns of development of the coastal cities are reviewed and integrate climate change issues. These are: Kamsar DubrÃ©ka city of

					and adopted by the Ministry of Ville et AmÃÂ©nagement du Territoire. To date, the project in collaboration with the NGO AGUIDED initiated the revision of city Coyah and Conakry scheme.	Coyah prefecture. A methodological guide for the revision of the SDAU is developed by the project and approved by the Department of the city and the development of the territory, was used for this review.	Conakry Coyah municipality
		Level of awareness of the essential parties stakeholders regarding climate change and its negative impacts	Inexistant, faible	ÃlevÃ©	Current state : Average. Awareness of the impacts of climate change on development has increased significantly in recent times. The training and awareness project (workshops, conferences) have been widely disseminated at publiqes and Private Radio (RTG, Evasion, TV Area); Radio Nationae, RKS, Cherie FM Radio Happiness, Rural Radio Kindia and Boke. The project produced and distributed to partners leaflets, calendars; Youtube publiÃÂ©sur a documentary; placing on the website	Curent statut : Means Awareness of impacts of climate change in development has increased significantly. Training and awareness-raising activities multiply through workshops, conferences, exchange visits between the beneficiaries of the project RAZC. These activities are widely disseminated to public and private Televisions (RTG,	The training and awareness activities through workshops, conferences and exchange visits between the beneficiaries of the RAZC project on the impacts of climate change in development, raised significantly by 2015, the level of consciousness of people. These widely distributed activities were very followed in public and private Radio (RTG, escape, space TV, TV Gangan) on radio national, RKS, happiness, dear

					GuiMÃ‚Â©tÃ‚Â©oclimat, information on project activities.	ESPACE TV, , TV Gangan) national radios, Radio happiness, CHERIE FM Radio Soleil FM, Gangan FM, Radio Rurale Boffa, RKS, Radio Rurale Kindia, Espace FM ; in the written press and web sites. Calendars and brochures containing the results are produced and distributed	Radio, Sun FM, FM Radio, Gangan FM, rural Radio of Kindia and Boffa in written press and web sites. They allowed the population, media and decision makers better understand the negative effects of climate change and better prepare the COP21 in Paris.
Outcome 2	Climate risk management measures implemented in coastal communities	Percentage of target stakeholders implementing practices supported demonstration initiatives	0	60% of the targeted communities	45% : - In the period July 2013- June 2014, the project continued to support producer groups 13 solar salt, attended the four oyster groups and supported the implementation of demonstration activities at the sites. Thus, the project has reforested in partnership with the NGO APHEG a significant area of Ã¢??Ã¢??40 ha of degraded areas.	60% : Between July 2014 and June 2015, several stakeholders implement initiatives of demonstrations and practices : - farmers: for the rehabilitation of rice growing areas and dissemination of rice varieties adapted to salinization ; - The salt: in support of the enhanced production of solar salt, - the	70% Several target stakeholders implement practices and initiatives of demonstrations in : -farmers: for the rehabilitation of rice growing areas and the use of rice varieties adapted to salinization; -The salt: in support of the enhanced production of solar salt, -the production of oysters in oyster farms; -The mangrove

						production of oysters in oyster farms ; - The process of reforestation in mangrove ; - The photovoltaic installations for the production of electrical energy and light, - etc.	reforestation -- process photovoltaic installations for the production of electrical energy and light, - Smoking and the preservation of fish -etc.
		Percentage of targeted having adopted and developed communities implementing the alternative of resilient livelihood income generating activities	0	0,5	0,3 : At this date 60%: communities that have adopted alternative activities resilient to climate change increase significantly through actions Associations and Groups production solare salt, vegetable gardening, beekeeping and production of seedlings for reforestation. The solicitation is croisante at offices CRD requesting such support for the preservation of the coastal environment and the fight against poverty.	0.4 : curent statut : 85%: 85% of the communities have adopted adaptation activities resilient to climate these alternative livelihood activities increase significant revenues for associations : - Solar salt production, - Production market gardening, - Beekeeping - Oyster - The production of seedlings for reforestation.	current status: 95% of the communities have adopted adaptation activities resilient to climate these alternative livelihood activities increase significant revenues for associations: - solar salt production, - activities of market gardening, - beekeeping - oyster - farming - the production of plants for planting (local nurseries). - improved charcoal production
		Percentage of rice production of coastal land	0	0,5	0,3 : - Preliminary detailed study (APD) for the rehabilitation of	0.5 In 2014 and 2015la rehabilitation and	By 2015, building on 10,000 metres of protective bunds

		resistant to projected sea-level rise			1,000 hectares of rice growing areas highly vulnerable has been made in the four project sites. Among the nine parameters studied topograhie perspective and deterioration of protective bunds, 4 are selected to be rehabilitated and handed over to communities. An area of Ã¢Ã¢654 ha will be recovered for the benefit of farmers. This will bring the total 2010 ha area developed with the support of the project (12% of coastal rice-growing plains of Guinea).	recovery of degraded and abandoned, rice-growing perimeters to protect in the project area approximately 2460 ha out of a total of 42 000 ha of rice plains in coastal zone (or 5.9%). To date, 44725 meters of protective bunds have been strengthened against raising the level of the sea from here to 2050. This initiative is to encourage and multiply on the littoral of Guinea zone, because it shows a good example of adaptation against the rise of the sea level and the protection of the vulnerable rice production areas.	allowed protect 590 ha of rice vulnerable perimeters. To date 54725 meters of protective bunds have been strengthened against raising the level of the sea from here to 2050.
		Percentage of change in the coverage of	0	0,75	0,35 : - Current status: 60%: a) The project has reforested in 2014, 40	70% July 2014 to June 2015 (a) approximately	70% July 2015 June 2016 has) the percentage of

		mangroves of the targeted communities..			hectares of which 8 ha located on the beachfront Four (9) pÃ‚Â©piniÃ‚Â¨res were established and have provided the necessary plants.. Reforestation began with awareness sessions conducted by the project, the NGO and GASASE APHEG. To date, since the implementation project, approximately 200 ha of mangroves were rboisÃ‚Â©e and closed for protection. b) The oyster farms protects important mangrove surfaces that could be devastated by the traditional methods. c) The use by women household improved stoves allows for a wood saving energy by almost 35% and protect a large area of mangrove forest. This will also contribute to achieving the objectives.	200 ha of mangrove forests are created or defens. The percentage of change in coverage of mangrove in the project area has increased by 10% between 2014 and 2015, for all the sites of the project. (b) the process of reforestation and protection of the mangrove which continues in front of the sea by some communities in the project sites will significantly increase this rate at the end of the project.	change in coverage of mangrove in the project area has increased by 10% between 2015 and 2016, for all the sites of the project. Approximately 5 ha of morenga are created and implemented defens. (b) the process of reforestation and protection of the mangrove which continues in front of the sea by some communities in the project sites will significantly increase this rate at the end of the project.
Outcome 3	Key national capacities for undertaking analytical work on the economics				Current status: 7 : The evaluation showed weak capacity for evaluation of cost / benefits of climate change. Training	Curent statut: 11 - 11 Workshops grouped frames and the focal Points for the	14 : 1) Ministry the Environment, Waters and Forests; 2) Ministry of the Territorial

	of climate change developed				workshops were attended by staff of the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Planning and Budget, the main International Cooperation structures in planning, budgeting and financing of development programs. The themes are climate change - causes and consequences of climate change impacts on rural development, the importance of taking into account climate change in plans, programs and projects, funding opportunities at national and international the costs and benefits of climate change. The workshops were attended cadres: 1) MinistÃ¨e the Environment, Water and Forests; 2) Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization; 3) Department of the City and the Territory of AmÃ©nagementt; 4) Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture; 5) Ministry of Agriculture; 6) Ministry of Higher	capacity building of integration and the evaluation of the costs and the profits of the climate change of the following ministries: 1) Ministry the Environment, Waters and Forests; 2) Ministry of the Territorial Administration and the Decentralization; 3) Ministry of City and the development of the territory; 4) Ministry of the Fishing and Aquaculture; 5) Ministry of Agriculture; 6) Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research; 7) Ministry of the Budget; 8) Ministry of the plan ; 9) Ministry of the Cooperation; 10) Ministry of Economie and	Administration and the Decentralization; 3) Ministry of Urban Planning; 4) Ministry of the Fishing and the Fish farming; 5) Ministry of Agriculture; 6) Scientific Ministry of Higher Education and Research; 7) Ministry of the Budget; 8) Ministry of the plan; 9) Ministry of the Cooperation; 10) Ministry of Finance; 11) Ministry of Energie & Hydraulic 12) Ministry Transport, 13) Ministry Hotelerie & Tourism 14) National Assembly.

					Education and Scientific Research; 7) Ministry of Budget; 8) Ministry of Planning; 9) Ministry of Cooperation; 10) MinisÃ¨re of Economy and Finance. To date, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry for the National Budget are aware of the need to review the programs and financing plans, taking into account climate change.	Finance;. 11) National Assembly.	
		Types of tools taken and frequently used in the same ministries	Nul	Augmentation de type et la frÃ©quence d'utilisation	Current status: 1: Programmed on tools to assess costs / benefits of climate change training will help achieve this goal. Assessment tools will take into account climate change in plans and programs and projects in planning, etc.	Curent statut: 3 1. Educational Tools on the climate change 2. Evaluation tools of the costs / profits of the climate change 3. Programming tools in the budgeting and the planning	Current statut: 3 1. Educational Tools on the climate change 2. Evaluation tools of the costs / profits of the climate change 3. Programming tools in the budgeting and the planning
Outcome 4	Lessons learned from pilot demonstration activities, capacity development initiatives and	Number of national organizations and international partners in which lessons learned from the project were disseminated	0	50	Current status: 37 : Ten workshops and seminars organized for about 310 partners (Boffa, Boke Coyah, ForÃ©cariah, Conakry, Kamsar) implementation	Curent statut: 50 The teachings have been transmitted through workshops, training courses	Curent statut: 50 The teachings have been transmitted through workshops, training courses and awareness seminars, series of

	policy changes are collected and widely disseminated				(ministries, NGOs, civil society, local officials) allowed disseminate the project results. - Information workshops and stakeholder awareness on the negative impacts of climate change on the coastal zone; - Training workshop for 20 officials from the Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction on taking into account the effects of climate change in the master plans and urban planning (SDAU) Kamsar and DubrÃ©ka ; - Introduction of an early warning system (EWS) to support the management of coastal areas and the implementation of a system for monitoring risks and impacts associated with climate change; - Workshop information and training stakeholders on the integration of climate change into plans prefectural capital of Guinea's coastal zone; - Dissemination workshop on the economics of	and awareness seminars, series of reports of the (audiovisual) media, arranged for executives of government departments and civil society, international partners of prefectures of BokÃ© Coyah, ForÃ©cariah, Boffa, Conakry, Kamsar. The production of calendars and articles contributes to the dissemination of the results of the project to international agencies, departmental level and at the level of the communities of the coastal prefectures of Guinea Maritime.	reports of the (audiovisual) media, arranged for executives of government departments and civil society, international partners of prefectures of BokÃ© Coyah, ForÃ©cariah, Boffa, Conakry, Kamsar. The production of calendars and articles contributes to the dissemination of the results of the project to international agencies, departmental level and at the level of the communities of the coastal prefectures of Guinea Maritime.

					climate change; - Validation workshop papers on the revision of investment plans of coastal prefectures; - Fora on the validation of the revised CRD in 12 coastal districts PDL; - The radio and television programs on the project were carried out; - Project information on websites was disseminated; - 500 leaflets and 1500 calendars were produced and distributed. After every meeting the CRD coastal communities do not benefit from project activities sought through the National Directorate of Local Development and the Ministry of Environment, the project's support for their vulnerable communities.		
		Number of visits to the relevant pages of sites associated with the projec	0	100 / mois	Current status: 60: Contracts are signed between the project and restored each and administrators of websites for disseminating results.	Curent statut: 100 Sites Internet put on the Web the results informations and Annual reports 2011 Ã 2015 of	Curent statut: 160 Sites Internet put on the Web the results informations and Annual reports 2011 Ã 2015 of the project with the aim

					results and reports ativitÃ©s from 2011 to 2013 are published. Some items are available to be issued.	the project with the aim of a better visibility.	of a better visibility. On web http://jp1.estis.net/sites/cerescor, this status is 160 / month
		Number of contributions at the ALM	0	3 / annÃ©e	the state: 4: four articles under development: 1) for collecting amÃ©lioration Ã©tÃ©orologiques information; 2) the destructive effects of coastal erosion; 3) improvement and restoration of lowland rice waterfront; 4) Improvement of cnditions ve communities by AGR (prduction solar salt, oyster farmer and bee-keeping).	Articles and capsules are ready to be published: - Solar Saliculture in Guinean coastal zone: stakes and perspectives - others.	6 : 1) Ã©lÃ©ment B: Ã©lÃ©ments de la phase prÃ©paratoire ExpÃ©riences et enseignements dintÃ©gration du changement climatique dans les Plans de DÃ©veloppement Local en GuinÃ©e / http://adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/guinea_experience.pdf 2) Documentary on the activities of the project RAZC 2015 /RAZC/PREM (Documentaire sur les rÃ©alisations du projet RAZC 2015 /RAZC/PREM) , 2015 ; 3) SOLAR SALT PRODUCTION IN GUINEAN COASTAL AREA: CHALLENGES AND

							OPPORTUNITIES (SALICULTURE SOLAIRE EN ZONE COTIERE GUINEENNE : ENJEUX ET PERSPECTIVES) site web : http://jp1.estis.net/sites/cerescor 4) Documentaries on the RAZC project (2011-2016) (under edition, 2016), 2016 / (film Documentaires sur le projet RAZC (2011 Ã 2016) (sous Ã©dition, 2016) 5) Document summary about the RAZC program environment and development sustainable/MEEF/ UNDP project (in press, 2016) / (Document synthÃ¨se sur le projet RAZC Programme Environnement et DÃ©veloppement Durable/MEEF/PNUD (sous presse)) 6) impacts of anthropogenic activities on the

							Guinean coastal area in the context of climate change: case of Koba, doctoral thesis Boffa prefecture (2016) / cerescor / (incidences des activitÃ©s anthropiques sur la zone cÃ´tiÃ¨re guinÃ©enne dans le contexte du changement climatique : cas de Koba, prÃ©fecture de Boffa ThÃ¨se de doctorat (2016)/ cerescor) / (incidences des activitÃ©s anthropiques sur la zone cÃ´tiÃ¨re guinÃ©enne dans le contexte du changement climatique : cas de Koba, prÃ©fecture de Boffa ThÃ¨se de doctorat (2016)/ cerescor.

E. Annual Project Quality Assurance Assessment

Project Governance

Are at least 40 percent of the personnel hired by the project, regardless of contract type, female?	N
Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board meetings during reporting period (30 June 2015 to 1 July 2016)	June 2015 April 2016
Did the Project Board function as intended this reporting period?	Y
Please add any comments on project governance.	The two project steering committee sessions were held respectively on 1 July 2015 and 19 April 2016. To celebrate the great recommendations and guidance were widely shared.
Annual Work Planning	
Have project inputs been procured and delivered on time and budget this reporting period?	Y
Will the project be able to close on time as planned?	N
Please add any comments on annual work planning.	The signing of the PTA in 2016 accused a slight delay. Planning mainly concerns the consolidation of some major activities (maintenance of forest plantations, bunds repair and protection of photovoltaic systems) and project evaluation
Stakeholder engagement and target groups	
Please discuss how stakeholders and target groups were directly engaged in the decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the project this reporting period.	The three rural communes and 4 Project pilot sites are represented in the Steering Committee. In addition, a Local Advisory Committee (LAC) exists in every rural district. These committees have a role of monitoring / assessment of the implementation of project activities for community.
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	
Please discuss how the project M&E Plan was implemented and used to support effective project management this reporting period (e.g. please consider whether progress data against the indicators in the project results framework was reported using credible data sources and collected according to the M&E plan, including sex disaggregated data as relevant; whether lesson learned were used to take corrective actions as necessary; whether evaluations were conducted following the UNDP-GEF guidance available at www.undp.erc.org; and other issues as relevant).	The project has an expert in monitoring and evaluation part time who performs regularly visits the project intervention area and its report. A bonding agent is installed in every county and work in close collaboration with the local advisory committee. A report is dated back to the project every month. The Project Coordinator and UNDP perform all monitoring missions.
Social & Environmental Standards	
Were any new social and environmental impacts and risks identified this reporting period?	N

Please discuss how social and environmental impacts and risks were managed this reporting period, as relevant.	

F. Ratings and Comments on Project Progress

Project Progress toward Development Objective

Role	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Highly Satisfactory	The communities benefiting from the project welcomed the initiatives of responses to these phenomena by the RAZC project. The capacity building on the knowledge of climate phenomena such as sea-level rise, and the occurrence of drought, the techniques used for the rehabilitation of degraded areas and the reforestation of mangrove areas, have very well understood by all beneficiaries. . The experience of the project allowed other coastal communities to an effective integration of climate change in development planning and the preservation of the coastal environment. All activities planned under the project are carried out to the satisfaction of the Ministry of the environment of the waters and forests and is much appreciated by the other partners. Concrete results are achieved in time by the project. What is a great satisfaction to the UNDP and the GEF. The Coordination Unit of the project is also very committed and manages the funds for planned activities with satisfaction. All this to achieve concrete and tangible results to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	This project should be completed in December 2015 but was extended slightly to allow to make the final evaluation and consolidate key activities. Despite the delay in the implementation, planned activities are performed satisfactorily.
Project Implementing Partner	Highly Satisfactory	Very great satisfaction: Listed activities are executed in accordance with the work plans of the project. The activities are highly appreciated by the beneficiaries and their realization was operationalized through an appropriation of the knowledge gained through the project. The budget of PTA of the current period is used correctly. Programmed activities are carried out with a good control of the UNDP and the Direction of the project in accordance with the procedures of execution. Development and environmental objectives are achieved through the realization of the activities included in the work plan despite the outbreak of Ebola virus haemorrhagic fever disease in the sites of the project from 2014. This situation was made very difficult the implementation of certain activities. In terms of concrete achievements planned activities are normally carried out and progress is deemed highly Satisfaction The activities of capacity-building in management of climate risks of community leaders, local administrative authorities, officials of the departments key techniques and organizations of civil society involved in coastal zone. Thus, 38 coastal communities have their local development plans which integrate aspects of adaptation to climate change. Patterns of development of the coastal towns of DubrÃ©ka, of the city of Conakry and Kamsar extended to Coyah prefecture integrate adaptation to climate change and providing tools simplified their replicability in other communities in Guinea. The skills of research institutions (CERESCOR, CNSHB, IRAG and the National Directorate of meteorology), have been strengthened for adaptation to climate change. These capacity-building activities are accompanied by a strong political will expressed by the authorities at the highest level. It helped lay the groundwork for institutionalizing the integration of climate change in local development and a paradigm shift towards a more resilient Guinean coastal development to the climate. The project introduced in the communities benefiting from new technologies and approaches to strengthening of the resilience of livelihoods to the impacts of climate change in coastal areas. This is reflected by the increase of the average yield of the rice production in the areas of the project that went from 1.46 t to 3.43 t/ha since the beginning of the project. It is very interesting to note that in the course of its implementation, building activities and readjustment of the bunds of protection of the rice tried very vulnerable perimeters, reforestation and the strengthening of the mangrove forests and coastal land reclamation activities

		have allowed to recover 2167,2 ha of land for rice production. These activities have preserved throughout: 9983 hectares of rice land that were abandoned due to salinization due to sea-level rise. Coastal homes as well as other economic and social assets that were threatened by impacts associated with this rising of the sea level are also protected. In terms of soil recovered from the communities of Kito, Koba, Kakossa and Kaback acreage has increased 38.87%. Which contributed significantly to the improvement of the provisions of the food security of the target population. The introduction and promotion of new improved technologies and means of livelihood more resilient to climate change for 925 households in the project sites, such as: beekeeping, aquaculture of oysters from mangrove, horticulture, the efficient production of charcoal, fish smoking and the subsidence, has contributed to an increase in average incomes between 1 655 316 and 3 304 241 of Guinea. The development of these activities has contributed very significantly to an improvement of the living conditions of the beneficiary communities. It is noteworthy to point out that the use of solar sheeting in the extraction of the salt in place instead use mangroves and promotion of methods of production and efficient use of charcoal saving 2317 tonnes of wood equivalent to 290 ha of mangroves. In the light of the concrete results achieved under the protection of the environment, sustainable development engaged in different communities and the growing need expressed by other vulnerable communities of the coastal zone, it is necessary to: make a scale for adaptation to climate change in other locations in the coastal zone of Guinea (activities requested by communities such as the recovery of agricultural land coastal housing areas are concrete and sustainable); promoting larger scale of more sober improved technologies in carbon and more resilient to climate change in very isolated areas (Islands and other coastal communities).
GEF Operational Focal point	Highly Satisfactory	Very high satisfaction that the allocated budget is used in accordance with the procedures of UNDP with a good control enforcement procedures. The environmental objectives are achieved through the activities listed in the PTA. Guinea has been in the same period the onset of the epidemic of Ebola virus haemorrhagic fever that in places was made very difficult the implementation of certain activities. In terms of concrete achievements planned activities are normally carried out and progress is deemed highly Satisfaction
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	The project has introduced new technologies and approaches for strengthening climate resilience of the livelihoods in coastal areas. Among these, we can name the systemic approach of combining the restoration and strengthening of the mangrove and coastal forests with the implementation of hard coastal protection measures such as the construction of protective dykes and bunds, the cleaning up of existing drainage channels and the opening of new ones, the restoration of rice fields water control structures and the introduction of new resilient rice varieties. These approaches have helped restoring 2,167.2 ha of rice land that were abandoned because of salinization and preserving 9,983 ha of rice fields that are threatened by the impacts associated with the sea level rise (SLR) and thus an increase of rice acreage cultivated by farmer of 18.64% i.e. from 2.95 ha in 2012-2013 to 3.50 ha in 2013-2014. The increase of rice acreage combined with an augmentation of rice yield from 1.46 to 3.43 t / ha between 2011 and 2014, has led to an increase of the rice production of 38.87% and the improvement of the food security in the communities of Kito, Koba, Kakossa and Kaback. To this result, one should add the multiplier effects of increased rice production throughout the value chain and the impact in local markets of the increase in the purchasing power of beneficiariesâ farmers. This would give a more complete estimate of the project impacts on poverty alleviation in the municipalities of Kito, Kakossa, Kaback and Koba. These investments have moreover helped to protect housing and other economic and social assets that from the impacts of SLR. Furthermore, the project has introduced in the beneficiary

		communities new livelihoods more resilient to climate change such as beekeeping, horticulture, efficient production of charcoal, fish smoking. These new livelihoods have contributed to an increase in average annual income between 1,655,316 and 3,304,241 Guinean franc for 925 households and improved living conditions of the beneficiary communities. It is worth to mention that the use of solar tarpaulins in the extraction of salt instead of using mangroves wood have led to a saving of 2,317 T of timber equivalent to 290 ha of mangroves. These results helped convince the communities and local authorities of the necessity to integrate climate change into local development plans of coastal areas. The integration of climate change in the PLDs of 38 coastal municipalities and the raising awareness of the central authorities have led the Guinean government, with the support of the project, to integrate adaptation to climate change in urban development plans of the main coastal cities are Conakry, Kamsar, DubrÃ©ka and Coyah and, even more, to allocate to adaptation in coastal areas, budgets of $ 1,142,857 in 2014 and 1,500,000 USD in 2015, respectively corresponding to increases of budget allocations of 0.2% and 0.4% of the national budget. This strong government political will, accompanied by the strengthening the capacity of community leaders, local authorities, key ministries frameworks and organizations of civil society involved in coastal zone, the institutionalization of the integration of climate change in local development plans, the strengthening of the institutional capacity of research institutions (CERESCOR, CNSHB and IRAG) and the national directorate of meteorology pave the way for the replication and the up scaling of these adaptation strategies and a paradigm shift towards a more climate-resilient. Guinean coastal development.

General Comments

The completion of the activities programmed under the annual workplan of the project allowed beneficiaries to appropriate communities new technologies and approaches to strengthening of the resilience of livelihoods to the impacts of climate change in coastal areas. Programmed activities were accentuated on the of the acquis and the assessment of the impacts of the activities of the project on the development of the communities in parallel with the preservation of the marine and coastal environment. It was noted in 4 sites, a significant increase in the average yield of the rice production in the areas of the project who went from 1.46 t 3.43 t/ha since the beginning of the project following recovery of 2167,2 hectares of land for rice production and preservation throughout 9983 hectares of rice land were abandoned.

The introduction and promotion of new improved technologies and the means of subsistence more resilient to climate change for 925 households in the project sites, such as: beekeeping, livestock of mangrove oysters, horticulture, the efficient production of charcoal, fish smoking and the subsidence, has contributed to an increase in average earnings.

The development of these activities has contributed very significantly to an improvement of the living conditions of the beneficiary communities. It is noteworthy to point out that the use of the solar sheeting in the extraction of the salt in place instead of the use of mangroves and the promotion of methods of production and efficient use of charcoal has saved 2317 tonnes of wood equivalent to 290 ha of mangroves.

Of the foregoing, it is necessary to: a final evaluation; support Guinea to the consolidation of the very important achievements; make a scale for adaptation to climate change in other locations in the coastal zone of Guinea (activities requested by the communities such as the recovery of agricultural land, coastal housing areas are concrete and sustainable); promoting larger scale of more sober improved technologies in carbon and more resilient to climate change in very isolated areas (Islands and other coastal communities);

Project Progress in Project Implementation

Role	2015 Rating	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	The main technical challenges that are well known to the Coordination Unit allowed to have a good strategic results. These results are translated into concrete actions: - revenue enhancement and strengthening of resistance to shocks climate. â training activities initiated breast beneficiaries communities and demand for

			other communities for the implementation of the actions to adapt to climate change. Training and awareness at the level of decision-making bodies for the integration of aspects of adaptation to climate change indicate pathways for integration in local development Plans (PDL). Furthermore, the involvement of the media in the implementation of the planned activities of the project is quite remarkable.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	In addition to internal tasks of the project, a mission from the Regional Office and Country Office has fielded
Project Implementing Partner	Highly Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	This period of assessment, despite the difficulties associated with the risks linked to the disease to Ebola virus in the sites of demonstrations, very significant efforts have been made to book amount for the final evaluation of the project. UNDP in the perspective of the development of the country and the preservation of the global environment attaches great importance to the consolidation of the acquis and scale of the project providing replicable actions in other coastal communities in the fight against climate change.
GEF Operational Focal point	Highly Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	In this evaluation period, the GEF Focal Point is very pleased with the fact that there is a amount reserved. 1. The budget allocated is used in accordance with the compliance procedures of the GEF and UNDP. Environmental objectives are also achieved through the realization of the activities included in the annual work plan despite the emergence of Ebola virus haemorrhagic fever epidemic in the sites of the project. This made very difficult the implementation of certain activities in the field. In terms of concrete achievements planned activities are normally carried out and progress is deemed highly Satisfaction 2. Ownership by communities of coping strategies promoted by the project bodes of sustainability of these results. The activities of capacity-building in management of climate risks of community leaders, local administrative authorities, officials of the departments key techniques and organizations of civil society involved in coastal zones and the integration of climate change in the local development plans of the CRD of coastal communities were effective. Also, this update in addition to the coastal towns of DubrÃ©ka, the patterns of development of the city of Conakry and Kamsar extended to Coyah prefecture was reviewed by integrating adaptation to climate change and offering tools simplified their replicability in other communities in Guinea. The search for knowledge on the climate change in the coastal zone is developed by strengthening the skills of research from the Centre of Conakry Rogbane scientific research institutions, National Centre of fisheries science of Boyce of the Institute of agricultural research of Guinea and the National Directorate of meteorology, who received support for research and meteorological data collection equipment. The weakness of financial resources did not cover all the needs in capacity-building for research. GEF objectives have been achieved. These capacity-building activities was accompanied by a strong political will. It helped lay the groundwork for institutionalizing the integration of climate change in local development and a paradigm shift towards a more resilient Guinean coastal development to the climate. The introduction of new technologies and approaches to strengthening of the resilience of livelihoods to the impacts of climate change in such coastal areas as programmed in the work

			plans of the project is very successful and easily replicable in other locations. This is reflected by the increase of the average yield of the rice production in the areas of the project up to 3.43 t/ha. In its implementation, building activities and readjustment of the bunds of protection of vulnerable rice perimeters, reforestation and the strengthening of the mangrove forests and coastal land reclamation activities have allowed to recover a significant area of land for rice production (2167,2 ha). Overall: 9983 ha of rice lands are preserved salinization due to sea-level rise, coastal homes of endangered due to coastal erosion as well as other economic and social assets that were threatened by impacts associated with this rising of the sea level. The introduction and promotion of new improved technologies and means of livelihood more resilient to climate change for 925 households in the project sites, such as: beekeeping, aquaculture of oysters from mangrove, horticulture, the efficient production of charcoal, fish smoking and the subsidence, has contributed to an increase in average incomes between 1 655 316 and 3 304 241 of Guinea. The development of these activities has contributed very significantly to an improvement of the living conditions of the beneficiary communities. Recourse to the use of solar sheeting in the extraction of the salt in place instead of the use of wood of mangroves and promotion of methods of production and efficient use of charcoal to save 2317 tonnes of wood equivalent to 290 ha of mangroves. It is that mount the prospects for preservation of the environment through the activities of adaptation to change... In the light of the concrete results achieved under the protection of the global environment, it is necessary to: Conduct a final evaluation of the project; make a scale for adaptation to climate change in other locations in the coastal zone of Guinea (activities requested by the communities such as the recovery of agricultural land, coastal housing areas are concrete and sustainable); promoting larger scale of more sober improved technologies in carbon and more resilient to climate change in very isolated areas (Islands and other coastal communities);
Other Partners			
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	The project delivery for this reporting period is on target with the Annual Work Plan. The work plan of the reporting period (July 2014-June 2015) has been successfully implemented with the full participation of key national and regional institutions (National Direction for Urbanism, the CERESCOR (Scientific Research Center of Conakry-Rogbane), the Meteo Direction) and with NGOs supporting the vulnerable communities to implement resilient alternatives incomes generating activities (vegetable growing, oyster farming, â¦.). This is reflected by the delivery rate of 89.8% for 2015 and the delivery rate of 50.1% for the first semester of 2016. This has been made possible by a sound implementation arrangement. Furthermore, the project has fully taken benefit from the implementation support bodies it has established. Indeed, the project steering committee has met once (in February 2015) during the reporting period and the technical working group (TWG) has provided a relevant support to provide technical guidance to the project when needed. Regular reviews of implementation by the TWG provided the opportunity for analyzing issues and challenges as well as re-strategize next-steps for addressing them. The project has managed to establish a strong collaboration with the key

			implementing partners namely, the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Local Development and Decentralization, the local authorities of the Coastal Municipalities. However, it is worth to highlight the high project management budget planned for 2016 of 48.6% which is mainly due to the fact that the project is at its end of implementation with payment of the salaries of the same operational team as the sole charges of the project. Indeed, the terminal evaluation has known a delay and the government cannot operationally close the project before the terminal evaluation. Additionally, the project risk log has been regularly monitored and updated.

General Comments

Critical risk affected the normal progression of planned activities : Since the year 2014, Guinea has experienced a difficult situation, marked by the appearance of the haemorrhagic Ebola virus epidemic. This difficult period has led to the postponement of most efforts to integrate climate change into plans and national policy. As a result, some important activities could not be started and completed within the projected time frame.

The weakness of the local ability to perform some of the tasks:

facing with the weakness of international capacity (low popularity of expertise), the execution of assigned tasks was quickly corrected by national experts. This is why interest is granted to national societies and local NGOs to carry out the activities listed in the PTA and the PDL.

Despite these difficulties, the process of implementation of activities is fast in terms of coordination and is a big advantage for the recruitment of national entrepreneurs.

G. Project Planning

Key project milestone	Status	Original Planned Date (Month/Year)	Actual or Expected Date (Month/Year)	Comments
Inception Workshop	**delayed/completed**	**December - 2009**	**December - 2010**	**The socio-political situation of the country at the time was not favorable to the mobilization of political authorities and the launch of the project.**
Mid-term Review	delayed/completed	10 - 2011	2 - 2014	Difficulties related to the late start of the project.
Terminal Evaluation	delayed/completed	October - 2013	October - 2016	The reasons for the delay are numerous. First, the project started with a year late. In addition, during its implementation, the country has been facing several socio-political crises coupled with the onset of the disease Ebola virus.
Project Closure	delayed/completed	January - 2014	December - 2016	The project closure process will start after the final evaluation in progress.

H. Critical Risk Management

Critical Risks Type(s)	Critical Risk Management Measures Undertaken in 2016
Political	Weak political commitment of authorities at all levels could breach the achievement of results.
Environmental	The impacts of climate change are much greater than expected : Weather extremes (i.e. intense drought) create a risk for the achievement of the project objective. The design of the project this risk was taken into account and the follow-up studies of the coastal impacts of climate change being implemented. The search for knowledge in partnership with a school of doctoral training is provided by the project. The results are used to make the right decisions during the implementation of adaptation activities by the project.

I. Environmental and Social Grievances

Related environmental or social issue	
Status	
Significance	
Detailed description	

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people?s lives.
This project focuses on the implementation of adaptation measures in coastal Guinea identified vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise. Indeed, studies on variability and climate change scenarios expected for Guinea, the country's long-term development will be affected significantly by: (i) the elevation of the sea level and intrusion saline; (ii) the disruption of rainfall; (iii) for frequent periods of drought in the North of the coastal area. Also, the Guinean coastal sea level rise will negatively affect economic development, natural resources particularly the mangrove, habitat that could lead by the exodus place, agricultural production as a result of salinization and acidification of agricultural soils and overall food security. Overall objective: enhance the protection of the areas and coastal communities to change and variability climate. specific objectives include: the integration of the climate change problems in planning at the national, sub-national and local level policies; the implementation of adaptation strategies in sites pilot; the strengthening of technical capacity to integrate climate risk in the management of the coastal zone and the dissemination of lessons/best practices learned. The beneficiaries of this project are coastal populations in general and those of Forecariah (CR Kaback and Kakossa) and Boffa (Koba and Kito) in particular. first Guinean initiative that actually takes into account the negative effects of climate change for coastal protection and a better use of the mangrove. The impact of the major activities of this project can be summarized as follows:Restoration efforts in mangroves to protect perimeters erosion brought satisfaction of farmers farmers Kakossa, Koba and Kito. Reforestation on the dune cords consolidated from the coast to Kakossa estimated at 13.2 ha on a length of 5.4 km about helps protect approximately 4000 hectares of rice-growing perimeter vulnerable, abandoned to the past. Today the entire perimeter is recovered and rice productivity is increased. Formerly, this situation, which was a concern for farmers is resolved by the intervention of the project. At Koba, about 4 km, an area estimated to be 126 ha is also reforested beachfront. This reforestation has been supported by the strengthening of the dike track on 800 meters per project has allowed today to protect about almost 900 ha. (b) impact of facilities and reforestation in mangrove on the productivity of the rehabilitated areas of the project and the protection of the environment. Development of rice-growing Plains that were overall to the enhancement of protection bunds, at the opening of drainage channels, cleaning of drains and existing channels and the restoration of water control works produced the socio-economic and environmental impacts that follow: the project introduced in the beneficiary communities of the new technologies and approaches to building resilience of livelihoods to the impacts of climate change in coastal areas. This resulted in the increase of the average yield of the rice production in the project areas that went from 1.46 t to 3.43 t/ha between 2011

and 2014 (2014 impact study report). The construction of the bunds of protection, strengthening of mangroves and coastal forests and soil remediation activities helped recover 2167,2 ha of land were abandoned due to salinization and preserve 9 983 hectares of rice-growing land, housing and other economic and social assets that are threatened by the impacts associated with the raising of the sea level. Based on these soils recovered the provision of rice production in the communities of Kito and Koba, Kaback Kakossa will undergo a 38,87% increase thus contributing to improve the food security of the target population. In addition, promotion of alternative livelihoods more resilient to climate change such as beekeeping, horticulture, plant production, the efficient production of charcoal, smoking improved fish contributed to an increase in average incomes between 1 655 316 and 3 304 241 of franc Guinean for 925 households and an improvement in the living conditions of the beneficiary communities. It is significant to note that the use of solar covers in the extraction of the salt in place and place of use of the Woods helped save 2317 tons of timber, the equivalent of 290 ha of mangroves.The ownership by the communities of adaptation strategies promoted by the project bodes well for a sustainability of these results of the project. The strengthening of capacities in the management of climate risks of community leaders, local authorities, managers of key ministries and organizations of civil society involved in coastal area, and the integration of climate change in the local development plans of 38 municipalities and the development plans of the main coastal towns are Conakry, Kamsar, DubrÃ©ka and Coyah the strengthening of the powers of the institutions (Centre de Recherche Scientifique de Conakry RogbanÃ¨ (CERESCOR), Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB) and Institut de Recherche Agronomique de GuinÃ©e (IRAG)) research and the National Directorate of meteorology accompanied by a strong political will pave the way of institutionalization of the integration of climate change in local development and a paradigm shift towards a development of Guinean coastal areas more resilient to climate.Solar kits installation for the production of energy and light is very appreciated by the beneficiary communities.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

The project Increase Resilience and Adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change in vulnerable coastal areas of Guinea has contributed: the transformation of the habits of the population of the area in the sense of adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change by the introduction of new technologies of production and substitution in legacy systems (homes improved for women in households smokehouses improved fish for women fishmongers, modern beekeeping, the modern oysters on racks, etc.) ; to the diversification of the activities of the people and the significant improvement in revenues by supporting income-generating activities; recovery of vast rice fields for their utilization for the benefit of farmers of rice; protection and conservation of the environment by reduction of the consumption of wood and important reforestation in mangroves, back mangroves and sea front; to improve well-being and food security of populations through the increase in revenues; relief of multiple daily tasks especially for women; the strengthening of capacities of populations through distributed improved facilities and the many awareness training provided; and finally, revitalize formed groups and the creation of jobs as a result of this new dynamic. This period of 2015-2016, the project has improved the infrastructure of the landscaped perimeters of Diguekhamby to Kakossa, Kabonton to Koba, Madona to Kito. The total area rehabilitated covered more than 597 ha of areas rehabiltes.

Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.

K. Partnerships

Partners	Innovation and Work with Partners
Civil Society Organisations/NGOs	N/A
Indigenous Peoples	N/A
Private Sector	N/A
GEF Small Grants Programme	N/A
Other Partners	N/A

L. Progress toward Gender Equality

Has a gender or social assessment been carried out this reporting period?	
If a gender or social assessment has been carried out what where the findings?	During the implementation of the project, the privileged or normative situation implies that aspects of climate change be incorporated in integrated management of the coastal zone, in the plans and strategies of development of Guinea central, prefectural and local levels. The project promotes the associations and groupings in majorities of women and youth concerned operating in the coastal area to better adopt and apply resilient systems of adaptation to climate change.
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?	Yes
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.	An analysis in studies of impacts of the project indicates that associations and groups also set up in sites pilot demonstrations, gender was taken into account. So: 12 groups supported gardening: (women = 235 (70%), men: 105 (30%)) 4 associations: Smoking rooms improved: women: 42 80%; Men: 11 (20%) 4 groups: oysters: women: 128 (70%), men 56 (30%) 13 groupings: salt production: women: 180 (58%); Men: 132 (42%)

M. Annex 1 - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S): Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.

Unsatisfactory (U): Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S): Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.

Unsatisfactory (U): Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.