

2016  
Project Implementation Review (PIR)  
of

**PIMS 4615**

**Strengthening farmers communities livelihoods resilience against climate changes in the  
Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali**

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## A. Basic Project and Finance Data

Project Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Environment Water and Forests
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change - LDCF
Country(ies)	(GUI) Guinea
Project Start Date:	20-Nov-2013
Planned Project Closing Date:	30-Mar-2018
Total GEF Grant (U\$S)	\$ 3,816,364
GEF Grant Disbursed as of 30 June (U\$S):	\$ 0.00
Total Co-financing (as planned in CEO endorsement request):	\$ 58,640,000.00
Overall Risk Rating	
Overall DO Rating	
Overall IP Rating	

## B. Project Contacts and Links

Partner	Contact Name	Email Address
Project Coordinator / Manager	Mamadou Lamarana Diallo	mamadou.lamarana.diallo@undp.org
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Mamadou Cire Camara	mamadou.cire.camara@undp.org
Project Implementing Partner	Selly Camara	camaraselly@gmail.com
GEF Operational Focal Point	Amadou Sebory Toure	ahmadouseborytoure@gmail.com
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.	The link below provides access to the documentary produced by the project <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rMFMJrGAsK4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rMFMJrGAsK4</a>
Links to media coverage	

## C. Project Summary

Climate change will affect the entirety of Guinea. Most socio-economic activities will be affected by anticipated climate change impacts. Climate change is expected to, among others; result in direct impacts such as: loss of incomes, decrease in the quality of life, population displacement and decrease in agricultural production. The country's long-term development is expected to be significantly affected by; (i) changes in rainfall patterns; (ii) droughts; (iii) floods; (iv) violent storms; (v) extreme temperature and increased insulation; (vi) coastal erosion.

While the importance for the economy and community livelihoods is undeniable, agriculture and livestock farming in the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali remain of subsistence, dependent entirely on the natural resource potential and characterized by obsolete and not environmentally friendly practices. The agriculture and livestock production are currently facing several constraints

which limit their productivity and render them highly vulnerable to any external shocks, and long term change, including from climate induced change

As a follow-up project to Guinea's NAPA, the normative expectation is that climate change is mainstreamed into local development plans and budgets; that agro-meteorological information is available to climate-dependent activities such as farming and animal husbandry; and that farmers implement adaptive farming systems. Barriers to meeting this preferred situation include: (i) underinvestment in systems to generate, codify, store and disseminate information and notably with regards to weather, meteorology and climate change, resulting in a complete absence of meteorological advice to local communities; (ii) a local policy framework that is not yet responsive to addressing climate change risks, and that does not promote an integrated response towards climate change adaptation; (iii) an insufficient capacity to implement new measures (including adaptive measures) and to use new technologies; and (iv) a low financial and technical capacity of most rural households, affecting the adaptive capacity of communities.

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) strengthening of local authorities and decentralized institutions to integrate climate change issues in regional action plans through local development plans, annual and multi-year investments plans and annual community budgets; (b) production of agro-meteorological information and dissemination to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry; and (c) improved climate resilience of community livelihood options through the promotion of agroforestry.

## D. Progress toward Development Objective

Objective/Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2015	Level at 30 June 2016
Objective	To strengthen adaptive capacities of vulnerable populations in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali (GKM) to the additional risks posed by the increased intensity and frequency of drought	No. and segment of population in the prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks of and responses to increased intensity and frequency of drought.	Type and level: 0 Local populations do not currently have adaptive capacities to face droughts and, do not implement sustainable adaptive measures.	Type and level: At least 1200 farmers and 50 technical staff from extension services (with a gender balance) implement adaptive and more resilient measures to climate change and increased intensity and frequency of drought	Project organized three workshops in Gaoual, Koundara and Mali that have grouped 171 local elected representatives and technical partners including 24 women. Around 15 municipalities, capacities of 606 people including 77 women have been strengthened on climate change, its impacts, and agroforestry as a means of adaptation. The target group consists of local elected representatives, executive's communal technical services, representatives of the local administration and the observers. Among the trainees some are producers who apply training,	Current this period training workshops have been organized on: management plans land and forestry 15 CR of the project area; the current farming systems and measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change and the constraints linked to the adoption of agroforestry as an adaptation measure. These studies required meetings with rural communities to make them aware, inform and train them on the risks induced by drought in different localities on the agriculture and livestock and the means to adapt. They are.. peoples who benefited from these sessions amongst those ... Women The

					while others are technical support agents or opinion leaders	Census of the direct beneficiaries of the 174 agroforestry farms give Y people including X women. These people now have enhanced capacities and apply in their day-to-day farming and rearing taking account of climate change.
						Coupled with agroforestry and climate change training, awareness sessions touched 497 people decentralized technical services, municipalities and districts.
Outcome 1	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);.	Number of PLDs, PAIs and BCAs of the GKM CRs including specific actions and budget for climate change adaptation including agroforestry (AMAT indicator 1.1.1.1) No. of community based land and forest management plans and regulation tools developed that incorporate climate change risk management (AMAT indicator 1.1.1.3)	Type and level: 0 At project inception, Climate risks, climate change issues and adaptation actions are not included in PDLs, PAI and BCA of the 15 targeted CRD Type and level: 0 Although there exist few interesting actions at project inception, none of the 15 CRD of GKM have developed a specific community based land and forest management plan and regulation tool	Type and level: At least, the PDL, PAI and BCA of the 15 targeted CRD are updated to include climate risks and climate change issues, and to support the implementation of adaptation actions and in particular agro-forestry actions Type and level: At least the 15 targeted CRD have developed and owned community based land and forest management plans and regulation tools that incorporate climate change risk management	The project in collaboration with the National Directorate of Local development initiated the updating of the Local Development Plans to take account of the impacts of climate change of eight rural Communes out of fifteen. Interim reports are available and must be validated by the current August	To ensure the review of local development plans, training was organized for the representatives of the National Directorate of Local development and its decentralized services of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. Took part in this training prefectural directions of environment,

					<p>2015 Steering Committee A study was engaged to develop plans of forest management of the project area. The expected results of this study are: (i) The land tenure system in use in the project area and land legislation in force are known; (ii) The concerns of the communities and their expectations are identified; (iii) The needs in support of the communities are listed; (iv) The mode of participatory management of territory is developed and adopted; (v) The agro-hydro-climatic zoning of the CR is applied; (vi) Management plans and regulatory tools are produced and validated; and (vii) Tracking of the implementation of management plans is developed and validated. Interim reports are available and must be validated</p>	<p>agriculture, livestock, plan, community workers of the village communities support program,... These are 36 frames including 6 women who were mobilized. They have been trained on the process of preparation of the Local Development Plans, integration like Crystal tools... The integration of adaptation to climate change realised in 16 local development plans of rural municipalities covered by the project: Koumbia, Foulamory, Kounsitel, Wedou MBour and Malanta in Gaoual; Sambailo, Guingan, Youkounkoun and Termesse in Koundara; Madina Wora, Madina Salambande, Balaki, Touba, Lebekere, Hidayatou and Yambering in Mali.</p>
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					by the current August 2015 Steering Committee	
Outcome 2	Agro-meteorological information is produced and disseminated to the most appropriate stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM for climate resilient agroforestry.	No. and type of targeted stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM with access to relevant agro-meteorological information (AMAT indicator 2.1.1.)	Type and level: 0 Agro-meteorological information are not produced nor disseminated to stakeholders of the prefectures of GKM	Type and level: At least 600 appropriate stakeholders (including farmers, decentralized institutions staff, CRD council members and urban district council members) have access to appropriate and relevant agro-meteorological information.	Nineteen (19) maps were produced which include: (i) a map of the area of the project scaling 1/1.000.000 on which agricultural areas are identified and farmed, hydrography, classified forests, hydrometeorological stations, the isohyets, isotherms, the prefectures and the rural Communes; (ii) three cards prefectural scale 1/300,000 for Gaoual-1/200.000 respectively for Koundara and Mali which are identified by prefecture agricultural areas and livestock, hydrography, classified forests, hydrometeorological stations, dates of beginning and end of the planting season, rural municipalities; (iii) 15 detailed maps of the 15 rural	Given the poor state of weather facilities throughout the country in general and in the area of intervention of the project in particular, the project has equipped the National Directorate of meteorology of 5 automatic weather Stations, 15 classic gauges and 350 peasants gauges. The 5 automatic stations are installed in the prefectures of Fria, Gaoual, Koundara, LabÃ© and Mali. 15 classic rain gauges are installed in 15 rural municipalities covered by the project. 350 peasants rain gauges are being installed in 174 agroforestry farms supported by the project. A contract is established between the project and the National Directorate of Meteorology for

					<p>municipalities retained by the project scale 1/50.000 on which agricultural areas are identified and farmed, degraded areas, forests classified and community, hydrography, the heads of source and mares, contour, the length of the planting season, rainfall stations, the districts and sectors. These maps are made available to the local authorities, technical partners for the support to producers. The process of acquisition of the five automatic stations for prefectures, 15 for rural municipalities and 500 peasants rain gauges rainfall positions is underway.</p>	<p>the development and dissemination of agrometeorological bulletin to the attention of the populations of areas covered and the administrative regions of BokÃ© and LabÃ©.</p>
Outcome 3	Community livelihood options are made more climate resilient in the 15 most vulnerable CRDs of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali.	Increase in agricultural productivity (ton/ha) in targeted area (AMAT indicator 1.2.5) Changes in income generation in targeted areas (AMAT indicator 1.2.10)	Baseline productivity to be determined at the project inception phase Baseline productivity to be determined at the project inception phase	At least 1,500 farmers from the 15 targeted CRD in GKM have been trained on climate resilient agro-forestry activities. 80 % of the farmers implementing the adaptation technologies introduced by the project see their productivity	1403 people whose 393 women have been trained in agroforestry and management of climate risks Level. 86 frames technical services that have	1500 rural development actors, technical services and local elected authorities of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali trained on climate change risks



				<p>increased by 5%. . 80 % of the farmers supported by the project see their income increased by 5%</p>	<p>been trained as trainers at the prefectural level. They have passed on knowledge acquired at 1317 producers in 40 constituencies in rural municipalities for this purpose. Educational tools have been produced: a manual of the learner, a trainer's guide and a brochure in pular with arab character. These manuals have been distributed to the beneficiaries of the training. Agroforestry plots (ranging from 1 to 70 ha) and their owners (men and women) have been identified in eight rural communes. Agricultural inputs needs have been expressed for the development of farms.</p>	<p>and agroforestry as adaptation means. There are 86 members of technical staff from extension services whose ...women, 1414 farmers and local elected representatives. Livelihood of 60 women concerns leaders, owners of plots, members of groups associations, etc. have been identified in a participative way Sixty-four agroforestry farms on the covered one hundred-sixty-fourteen were planted: (i) 5344 plants of fruit trees in the three prefectures (1788 mangoes, 1099 Orange, 370 lemon, 530 palm oil, 855 avocado and 502 cashew trees); (ii) 42 895 forest seedlings (16 000 plants Grevilia, 3970 gmelina, 4094 of of Acacia mangium, 1700 Neem, Moringa 4531 and 540</p>
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						eucalyptus). The support provided by the project to farmers has allowed to identify and secure 174 farms with 56-Gaoual, Koundara 44 and 74 in Mali. Although no study is still made on the revenue generated, strong productivity improvements are remarkable. The project will lead a socio-economic study of the different holdings.
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#### 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?	Y
Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board meetings during reporting period (30 June 2015 to 1 July 2016)	February 2016 September 2015
Did the Project Board function as intended this reporting period?	Y
Please add any comments on project governance.	The restricted Steering Committee met 2 times in 2015 to validate studies and the Steering Committee met two times to adjudicate results 2015 and 2016 prospects.
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 project started with some delay in the implementation of field activities (identification of agroforestry farms and operators). The recruitment of the operators on the ground, carrying out the contracts, etc. experienced some delay.
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 16 rural municipalities, the three prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali, and the Administrative Regions of BokÃ© and Labe are represented in the project Steering Committee. The members of the Steering Committee make regular visits to the sites of the project in the company of local community officers, prefectural and communal monitoring and evaluation officers. They attended the presentation of the achievements of the project (screened enclosures, delivery of forest and fruit trees, plants weather units,...).
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 <a href="http://www.undp.erc.org">www.undp.erc.org</a> ; and other issues as relevant).	According to the realized monitoring and evaluation plan in 2015, agents have been designated at the communal level and at the prefectural level. It is agents of the decentralized environment, Agriculture, livestock services. These agents have helped with the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation strategy prepared by a Bureau d'Etudes. Fact sheets prepared for this purpose have been filled during field missions carried out at least once per month at the communal level, once the two months at prefecture level and quarterly at the level of the unit of management of the project.
Social & Environmental Standards	
Were any new social and environmental impacts and risks identified this reporting period?	Y
Please discuss how social and environmental impacts and risks were managed this reporting period, as relevant.	The project activities take into account the environmental safeguard sites of intervention. In fact, the project promotes the use of organic fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers. It allows the settlement of producers reducing impacts on natural resources by making sustainable production systems. He fights against straying animals, source of social conflicts. The use of pesticides measures are taken to avoid the nuisance. Agroforestry combines crops, trees and animals, thus preserving biodiversity.



## F. Ratings and Comments on Project Progress

### Project Progress toward Development Objective

Role	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Highly Satisfactory	The results achieved during this period resulted in interest to the entire population of the affected areas and beyond expectations
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	The project started with a delay, but a significant effort was made by the management unit in the reporting period.
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	The level of actual implementation of the project is satisfactory. Indeed a recent field visit to appreciate with satisfaction the level of understanding of the recipient communities on climate change and the urgent need for adaptation. Also much of the planned activities have been carried out.
GEF Operational Focal point		
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor		

### Project Progress in Project Implementation

Role	2015 Rating	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator		Highly Satisfactory	The second half of 2015 and the first half of 2016 were characterized by the achievement of important results of the project (acquisition and installation of meteorological stations, key studies achieved, identification, security and beginning of development of 174 agroforestry farms, land visits by UNDP, Ministry of Environnement, steering Committee, commitment of 8 community agents of development,...)
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Apart from internal monitoring by project staff, a UNDP mission and UNDP second with the National party were carried out in the field.
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	
GEF Operational Focal point			
Other Partners			
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory		

## G. Project Planning

Key project milestone	Status	Original Planned Date (Month/Year)	Actual or Expected Date (Month/Year)	Comments
Inception Workshop	delayed/completed	December - 2013	August - 2014	Administrative problems (change of Government, the Coordinator and the project team recruitment; allocation of funds)
Mid-term Review	on schedule	6 - 2015	10 - 2016	Delays in the launch of the project and the establishment of the institutions of governance of the project and the allocation of resources have failed to do the evaluation mid-term on the date indicated.
Terminal Evaluation	on schedule	June - 2018	December - 2019	Delays in the launch of the project and the establishment of the institutions of governance of the project and the allocation of resources did not achieve agroforestry activities on time. This situation needs to be taken into account for the end of the project.
Project Closure		March - 2018	December - 2019	Cumulation of different delays could make a change in the date of closing of the project.

## H. Critical Risk Management

Critical Risks Type(s)	Critical Risk Management Measures Undertaken in 2016
Operational	Strengthening capacities of the various actors through the Organization of training workshops, awareness sessions and demonstration actions.
Organizational	Awareness, information and training operators agroforestry and decentralized administration services
Environmental	Introduction of varieties resistant to climatic hazards. Significant difficulties to take into account the extremes (wave of cold in Mali and heatwave with Gaoual, Koundara)

### General comments:

The lack of political will, social unrest, the lack of interest of the communities, are risks that had been identified in the project document. The strong involvement of the local and administrative authorities, awareness and demonstration of the fact that the project is made for and by the people themselves contributed to minimize these risks.

## 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.
<p>The folow link provide the report in the project area</p> <p><a href="http://www.gn.undp.org/content/guinea/fr/home/presscenter/articles/2016/mission-de-supervision-du-projet-remecc.html?cq_ck=1467647542787">http://www.gn.undp.org/content/guinea/fr/home/presscenter/articles/2016/mission-de-supervision-du-projet-remecc.html?cq_ck=1467647542787</a></p>
What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?
<p>During this period, some communication activities are realised: (i) a radio show regularly passes to radio show protect our environment, (ii) systematic coverage of the activities of the project: training workshops, meetings of the Committee of pilotage, discount weather equipment,..., (iii) a 30 minute film on the sites of the project relating to notices of administrative officials and policies of the project area , beneficiaries (especially women, notables,...), (iv) the nameplates installed in municipalities and the prefectures and others being installed in agroforestry farms supported by the project. These activities helped to make more visible the results of the project, the difficulties to be overcome to achieve the expected results.</p>
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	The project encourages it done. Most of the activities conducted by NGOs.
Indigenous Peoples	
Private Sector	
GEF Small Grants Programme	
Other Partners	

## L. Progress toward Gender Equality

Has a gender or social assessment been carried out this reporting period?	Will be carried out in the future
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If a gender or social assessment has been carried out what where the findings?	
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.	60 women's concerns (leaders, owners of parcels, members of groups/associations, etc.) have been identified and taken into account following the Organization of three workshops in the Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali. 97 women benefited from strengthening capacity on agroforestry and climate change Specification is made to appoint women in all capacity-building meetings that the project organized and the representation of structures concentrated and decentralized from the Department of Social Action Project REMECC-GKM initiated the joint recruitment of community workers of the project in the first rural communes of intervention. So 3 out of 8 women were recruited on folder

#### General Comments

The agroforestry project REMECC-GKM component is devoted to more than 70% in women and youth more than 170,000 people



## 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.