

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Guinea Biogas**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4780 |
| GEF ID | 5289 |
| Title | Developing a market for Biogas Resource Development and Utilization in Guinea |
| Country(ies) | Guinea, Guinea |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The primary energy supply of Guinea consists of 89% biomass, 10% oil and 1% hydro, despite the huge potential of hydro in the country. The greatest RE potential are biomass and hydro followed by wind, solar, and ocean. Current cooking energy systems are inefficient and lead to a massive use of wood. If nothing is done in the current circumstances, this will lead to a massive deforestation. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Saliou Toure (saliou.toure@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Lela Fikrou (lela.fikrou@undp.org) |
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| CO Focal Point | Mr. Mamadou Ciré Camara (mamadou.cire.camara@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Amadou Sebory Toure (fseguinee@yahoo.fr) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Sekou Gaoussou Sylla (natousekou@gmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

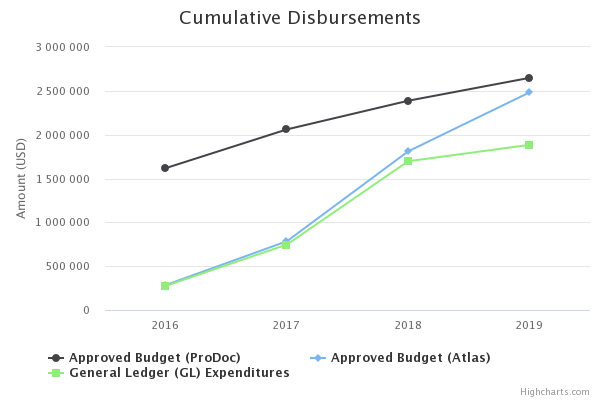
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To assist the Government in addressing the barriers to significantly increase the utilisation of biogas resources to meet the energy needs of the country.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Emission reductions (in tCO2 over 20 yr timeline)  Number of installed digesters (household and large scale)  Energy produced by capacity installed during the project in MWhTh  Number of jobs generated | The primary energy supply consists of 89% biomass, 10% oil and 1% hydro.  Most of the energy production and use is concentrated in the household sub-sector, with heavy usage of biomass.  No investment taking place in household and large-scale biogas. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1,026,000 tCO2 (direct and indirect) reduced over 20-year lifetime of digesters installed.  2,000 households’ digesters and 10 industrial digesters installed.  Indirect post-project CO2 emissions reduced by 864,900 tons.  64,270 MWhTH generated by project end and 28,542 MWhTH/year sustained over 20-year projected digester life.  3,000 jobs in farming sector and 500 jobs in digester construction created. | A cumulative 300 household biodigesters and one larger size (35m3) have been installed since the start of the project.    A larger scale biodigesteur (35m3) was construction in June 2018 in a palm oil farm at Boffa village and is currently functionning.  1200 Megajoules taking into account the 300 household digesters).    Capacity of the installed bio-digesters: 1.2 KWhth (Kilowatt Hours of Heat) by bio-digester, in total 360 KWhth for the 300 constructed digesters.    As of June 30th, 2018, the project has created 300 jobs:  • 60 professionals masons and 128 assistants;  • 07 technicians;  • 900 users;  • 15 PMO (implementation partners) and PF (Focal Points) | 14,316 tCO2 (direct) of emissions reduced since project start.    A cumulative of 1,217 household biodigesters and 1 industrial biodigester installed since the project start.    A total of 48,426 MWhTh generated since the project start.    As of 30 June 2019, 222 jobs in digester construction have been created.    The income and living conditions of about 7550 people in rural areas are improved through the use of biogas and effluent  •222 professionals masons;  •13 biodigesters construction companies  •07 technicians;  •1217 users;  •15 PMO (implementation partners) and PF (Focal Points) . |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Streamlined and comprehensive energy policy and legal/regulatory framework for the use of biogas as a sustainable source of renewable energy.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Existence of adequate policy and regulatory framework | None available presently to biogas developers and consumers. | *(not set or not applicable)* | To be completed within 6 months of project initiation and approved by Government by the end of year 1. | Existence of regulatory framework to promote the market for biogas.    A legal biogas framework and regulation has been drafted and validated by March 2018. to provide Guinea with the adequate framework for promoting a market for biogas.  A Presidential decree has been drafted and submitted to the Government for adoption | The Guinean National Assembly has ratified the regional Alliance on Biodigester.    Existence of a regulatory framework to promote the market for biogas.    A legal biogas framework and regulation has been drafted and validated by March 2018 to provide Guinea with the adequate framework for promoting a market for biogas.    A Presidential decree has been drafted and submitted to the Government for adoption. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Promotion of investment in biogas technology through appropriate catalytic financial incentives for project developers.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Installed capacity of biogas digesters (in number of units and total MW capacity) | No comprehensive document available at the present time.  No digester being constructed at the present time. | *(not set or not applicable)* | To be completed within 6 months of project initiation and applied by Government thereafter.  2,000 households digesters and 10 industrial digesters constructed by project end. | Only 300 household digesters have been installed by June 2018, representing 360 KWhth.    One larger biogas plant has been constructed and delivered by june 2018. | A cumulative of 1217 household biodigesters and 1 industrial biodigester installed since the project start.    A total of 48 426 MWhTh generated since the project start. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Programme to sustain a growing market of suppliers and users of biogas and its effluents, leading to overall improved livelihoods.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Awareness about biogas and its possibilities  Existing capacity for installation and maintenance services | No such programme available. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Increased awareness and capacities among stakeholders in place to promote, develop market for and utilisation of biogas. | Training of extension workers to support the masons through awareness raising    Training of 60 masons and 128 artisans to start their small enterprises and to develop their own market by finding households that would like to be supported by the project.    Training of 57 participants in the use of the effluent for improving agricultural yield and fish farming. Installation of pilot fish farming unit with 500 fingerlings in Kindia. | Key stakeholders in project implementation  have been regularly sensitized and have received sufficient capacity building based on their needs to enable them to ensure the promotion, market development and use of biogas. It essentially entailed:  • Field missions of the Programme Management Unit, supervisors and different ministries.  • Training workshops on (i) construction of the fixed dome domestic biodigester; (ii) use of effluents in agriculture and livestock (fish farming); (iii) construction of the semi-industrial floating dome bio-digester; (iv) construction of the semi-industrial biodigester with flexible tarpaulin; (v) entrepreneurship;  • Service provision at the National School of Agriculture and Livestock of Koba provided by 02 project consultants (training on home biodigester construction and use of effluent ). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 71.15% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 71.15% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,883,917 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 60,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 2,647,706 |
| Co-financing | 11,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 24, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | May 26, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Aug 25, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Feb 22, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Feb 28, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 10, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 31, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 31, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There was indeed a delay in the execution of the project. The project document was signed on 25 August 2015 by the stakeholders, namely, the Ministry of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Environment and Water and Forests and the Country Director UNDP Guinea.    The causes of delays in achieving key project milestones during its implementation period are provided below:    1.The effective start of the project took place in January 2016 with the implementation of the prerequisites for its implementation:  •Its launch through a workshop organized on March 31, 2016, one of the important recommendations is the strengthening of the Project Management Unit in terms of monitoring and evaluation, private sector development and credit, communication, marketing and promotion ;  •Assessment of the potential of biogas resources to fill the gap in the project's baseline situation;  •Recruitment of a Senior Technical Consultant to support the Project Management Unit;  •Sensitization of political and institutional actors on the main issues of the project    2.According to Prodoc, component II of the project includes two important products to be obtained:  •The diffusion of technology through the planned construction and installation of domestic and semi-industrial biodigesters as follows: 400 domestic biodigesters (6 m3) in the first year (2016), 700 in 2017 and 900 in 2018. The fourth and the last year of the project, would be devoted to the consolidation of the gains obtained and the dynamics generated.  •The implementation of a Financial Support Mechanism (MSF) for promoters and actors in the biogas sector in the context of creating a viable biogas market in the country.    However, in the second year of the project, the application of these provisions was compromised by certain realities which are as follows:  1. Compared to the diffusion of technology:  -The lack of knowledge of the technology in rural households that are the target of the project;  -The lack of skills within the PMU to ensure communication, marketing and follow-up functions;  -The lack of qualified local labor to build and install biodigesters.    2. Compared to the FSM as designed by the Prodoc could not work for the following reasons:  -The National Micro-Finance Agency (ANAMIF), a central element of the WSF mechanism, was abolished in 2015 by the Guinean government;  -Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are unsustainable: no MFI is operationally and financially autonomous, they survive thanks to subsidies;  -GEF procedures do not allow the granting of credits.    For all these reasons, it was necessary to propose a Financial Support Mechanism better adapted to the creation of a viable biogas market in Guinea, but which should be submitted to the meeting of the Steering Committee of the 2017 Project for Validation and Adoption.    The combination of all these shortcomings and constraints led to a shift in the production schedule of domestic and semi-industrial biodigesters as reflected below:    Year Number of biodigesters built  household (6m3) big size (30m3)  2016 0 0  2017 65 0  2018 841 1  2019 311 1    Total 1217 2 |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| I. ALL THE EVIDENCE FOR THE EVALUATIONS  Evidence supporting the assessment of progress in the implementation of the MS-rated project is drawn from the reports provided by the Project Coordination, the UNDP field mission reports and the mid-term evaluation conducted in 2018 by an International Consultant.    The findings from this exercise indicate some obstacles that have caused delays in achieving the project objectives:  •The absence of an institutional communication strategy and an adequate marketing strategy;  •The lack of specific monitoring and evaluation manuals, which prevents a harmonized and systematic method for assessing the level of risks or monitoring performance in achieving project objectives;  •The limited number and capacity of staff members in view of the project's ambitions in terms of deliverables;  •Targets are not always clearly defined in the logical framework of the project. For example, if it is clear that 2000 domestic and 10 institutional bio-digesters are to be set up, but the number of people to be trained, investors to be affected, MFIs to include as well as a realistic target on quantity CO2 potential whose emission has been prevented remains to be defined in order to make the logical framework adequate.  •Project performance indicators and associated targets should be reviewed to better reflect the reality of the project. This involves setting up a complete monitoring and evaluation system with standard tools.  •The difficulty of implementing the Financial Support Mechanism by the absence of ANAMIF and the precariousness of the MFIs on which this mechanism should be based.    II. COMMENTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT    •A strategy and plan for institutional communication, promotion and marketing specific to the biogas sector are being developed with the support of an international consultant recruited for this purpose. A National Communication Expert for the implementation of this strategy is recruited and is active in the project;  •A financial support mechanism adapted to the national context was developed and adopted by the 2017 CPM meeting and is the support tool for households in the field.  •As of June 30, 2019, the installed and functional numbers of domestic biodigesters and institutional biodigesters are respectively 1217 and 2. To meet the planned objectives at the Prodoc level, the mid-term review proposed a cost-free extension of the duration of the project. 12-month project validated by the CPP meeting held on January 2019. This document served as a basis for the Guinean Government to send a letter of extension of the biogas project to UNDP.    III. RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN FUTURE YEARS.    The risks for the sustainability of the project are, according to the mid-term review classified in financial, governance and environmental risks.    •Financial risks  The project is operating on the basis of the GEF and UNDP budgets that are expected to meet the project targets. The project will not, however, be able to make substantial investments that would ensure sustainable and viable biogas development and growth. To do this, an effective communication strategy should be developed to involve the private sector to encourage them to invest in biogas.    •Governance risks  To overcome non-technical barriers to the development of biogas technology, the project will need to help strengthen the policy, institutional, legal, regulatory and operational capacity of key national institutions, taking a market-based approach. These efforts should ensure the long-term sustainability of biogas technology.    •Environmental risks  The project is highly relevant to Guinea because it allows rural communities to benefit from the energy generated through biodigestion. The functioning of biodigesters requires water and cow dung or pig droppings. However, the gradual drying up of water sources can be a risk for the sustainability of the project. Thus, monitoring of water sources must be an integral part of the project monitoring mechanism.    IV. A PLAN OF ACTION TO ADDRESS ASPECTS THAT ARE NOT ON THE RIGHT TRACK.    The proposed action plan for the growth of a viable market will focus on component 3 of the Prodoc:    Outcome 3: The programme supports a growing market of suppliers and users of biogas and its effluents, leading to an overall improvement of people's livelihoods.    Output 3.1: Developed capacities of farm households for the operation and maintenance of their biogas digesters and the processing of slurry into valuable products.  1. Support the companies created to continue the construction of domestic and institutional biodigesters;  2. Strengthen monitoring in quality control of works and the performance of companies;  3. Support the valorization of effluents in agriculture, fish farming.  4. Set up a micro-credit system to support households and businesses;    Output 3.2: Key players in the value chain sensitized through public awareness campaigns on the value chain of biogas technology.  1. Accompany companies in the marketing and promotion of biodigester technology;  2. Promoting women and youth entrepreneurship in rural areas through the creation of a value chain around biodigester |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The MTR was delayed but finally conducted in early 2019. TE is expected to be conducted next year in 2020. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The Overall Assessment of the Coordinator on the implementation of the project justifying the MODERATELY SATISFACTORY rating is corroborated by the below elements:    Based on indicators:  • With a target of 2000 domestic biodigesters to be built, 1217 were built and functional, ie 61%;  • With a target of 10 semi-industrial biodigesters, 2 were built, ie 20%;  • With a target of 500 direct jobs, 222 jobs in the construction of biodigesters and 10 jobs in community animation were created, ie 47%;  • Out of 3000 indirect jobs in agriculture, the income and living conditions of 7550 women and men in rural areas are improved thanks to the products generated by the biodigester;  • The national geographic coverage of the project is almost complete: 28 prefectures out of 33, ie a coverage rate of 85%;    In relation to national ownership of technology:  • The tangible enthusiasm of rural households to own a domestic biodigester;  • The mastery and control of the technology by local resources and the existence of 13 construction companies in the biogas sector;  • High demand for semi-industrial biodigesters;  • The development of a local partnership with civil society, research centers and technical training schools;  • National ownership of the project's achievements through the government's desire to set up a national biodigester technology agency;    Based on the sub-regional partnership  • Ownership of the biogas project to the Alliance for the promotion of the Biodigester in West and Central Africa. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Despite the challenges experienced at project start, the promotion and popularity of the Biogas in rural areas put the project in a positive dynamic to reach promising results. Moreover, the newly established partnerships with research centers, NGOs, in addition to the regional scale the Biogas technology is attaining through the Regional Alliance, further corroborates the positive momentum of the Biogas technology. Nonetheless, the project faces 2 main challenges which are the diversification of Biogas sources and the valorization of the effluents. Strategic partnerships with two stakeholders (IRAG and Gamal University) have been established to address the said challenges. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is in its 4th year of implementation. As pointed out during the last year PIR, the project had a slow start with a first year completely lost due to the Ebola crisis. Some improvements have been made afterwards. The project does not face major challenges to date. It has a full buy-in from the Government and the market is being created slowly but surely. This year should have been the last year of implementation, but due to the delay in start, an extension request for 1 year was received from the Project team and UNDP CO. The request is fully justified due to the Ebola crisis at the beginning. The request is pending approval by the HQ.    In term of achievement, compared to the Project Document (ProDoc) log frame, the project is on track, but a bit behind against End of project (EoP) targets. The EoP targets 2,000 households small sized bio-digesters and 10 industrial large-scale bio-digesters. As of 30 June 2019, the project has achieved 1,217 household sized digesters and 1 large scale sized digester, the second being under construction. The realization of the first large scale digester in an agricultural farm in Boffa constitutes a good achievement considering the challenges that faced its construction. It will now constitute a good showcase and lessons learned to share with other potential developers. The 1,217 small sized digesters constitute a good number, but still a bit far from the 2,000-target. It is expected that their numbers will increase steadily during the last 1 year of the project, if extension is granted.    The project conducted a MTR during the review process and the Evaluator rated the project as MS. The MTR highlighted that “The project initially aimed to help the country set up a legal and regulatory environment to support the development of a biogas market. This established environment would then attract the private sector's interest, which would see it as an opportunity and would lead them to invest in the technology. To this end, the project relied on the establishment of an innovative financial mechanism that would motivate households and the private sector to invest. Unfortunately ANAMIF which was to be used as a base for the FSM disappeared before the beginning of the project, leaving a gap the project had to fill to be able to start the construction of bio digesters. After several consultations, it was decided that the project would directly support the construction for the bio digesters without going through the FSM or Microfinance Institutions mainly because of the nature of the funds allocated by GEF / UNDP. While it is true that the MFIs are not well organized, the fact remains that the project could have put in place a light support for these institutions and help them mobilize appropriate financial products for biogas systems.”    In term of delivery, the cumulative delivery against total approved amount moved from 45% (USD 1,213,758) in 2018 to 71% (USD 1,883,917) in 2019. This is a very good progress and shows that the project is making efforts to increase delivery.    The project does not have any critical risks. It did have in the past, but were more or less mitigated.    In term of partnership, the project is collaborating with NGOs (APEG, GUIDRE and CECI) to raise awareness and mobilize demands at the grassroot level. It is also envisaged to build partnership with the donor community such as EU and GIZ in order the join efforts in the clean cooking sector. This will also have a great impact in securing the co-financing amounts.    The project also has a very positive gender aspect as biogas provides clean cooking and this helps reduce the chores of women and children to collect wood and as well to avoid the smoke and other health issues related to cooking with fuelwood. The users (women) are also trained to feed the biodigesters and conducting basic maintenance of the digester system and the stoves.    From a very low progress last year to a good achievement this year, the RTA is in line with the CO rating the DO and IP as Moderately Satisfactory. This is also in line with the independent MTR rating. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Meeting the needs of women and men:  the construction of 1,217 domestic biodigesters helped to satisfy:  • The energy needs of rural households, which is essentially female-headed: (1) chores for research of firewood; (2) respiratory diseases related to inhalation of CO2 from firewood combustion;  • The need for organic fertilizer for soils in gardens and improving the quality of agricultural products;    Evolution of power structures:  the use of 1,217 \* 60 = 73,020 tonnes of effluent will strengthen the economic power of households. They will save the price of firewood and chemical fertilizer that can be used to improve the welfare of the women headed family with more disposable income.    Improving the economic capacities of the households through the use of effluent and biogas is a way to fight gender inequality. The time and the additional income obtained by the household will allow them to develop IGAs that bring women and men closer together. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Promoting the production of biodigesters, biogas and effluents alleviated the chores of women as they are the first concerned by the use of the benefits of the biodigester, including biogas (through lighting and cooking), effluents (through the fertilization of their gardening fields and the improvement of the quality of agricultural products).  Thus promoting biodigester technology is acting to reduce gender inequalities, through the increase of economic and social power of women which in turn improves the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 4780 Guinea Biogas SESP 12Feb2012.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4780/213552/1671216/1671497/PIMS%204780%20Guinea%20Biogas%20SESP%2012Feb2012.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The project has contributed to the improvement of income and living conditions of about 7550 people in rural areas through:  • the use of cooking gas and lighting by women has allowed them to avoid inhalation of polluting fumes, to save time for other activities, to save money on firewood purchases and to monitor the studies of their children;  • the use of fertilizer from effluents instead of chemical fertilizer by women's market gardening groups has helped to preserve the fertility of agricultural plots, improve the quality of their production, financial income through the sale of surplus fertilizer.  • The installation of fish ponds in some biodigesters has allowed more protein to be added to their daily meals.    These claims are supported by the following testimonials from project clients:  •&quot;The advantage with biogas is that you can cook at any time without any problem; for example during the holy month of ramadan, we cooked food, and we ate at 4 in the morning without any problem. No need to blow on bundles of wood; it's really practical&quot;. Testimony of Mody Mamadou Diallo ( Dittin /Missidè Hindè à 37 Km de Dalaba)(Tél : 628 85 58 45).    •&quot;I am currently selling bags of organic fertilizer at 30,000FG/ea; it is a new financial contribution, in addition to the one that agriculture generates with organic fertilizer. With organic fertilizer we have a higher yield &quot;. Testimony of Hawa Cissé ( Dittin/Lèrèya à 35 km de Dalaba) (Tél : 628 38 52 37).    •&quot;I used to buy 4000 FG of charcoal every day, or my children went behind the mountain to look for deadwood. Today, my children no longer need to go to the mountain and I do not buy more than 1000 Fg of coal; and that's really when it's needed, like braising peanuts or making kebabs. &quot; Testimony of Hélène Kolié (Gotokomou commune urbaine de N’Zérékoré) (Tél : 622 27 66 21).    •&quot;Ever since I have had my biodigester, I no longer buy chemical fertilizer, and this saving allows me to have a lot more seed and thus expand my fields of coffee and cashew. I also sell bags of 50 kg of organic fertilizer at 50 000 Fg. To note that every 2 months I bought at least 400 000Fg of wood for the family kitchen. Today, I really buy very little; and besides, only when I have workers on the construction site of my house because there, in fact, we cook a lot of food and suddenly the pot is too big for the furnaces to biogas. It's another economy that can help us for children's school for example. In addition, my wife is really happy not to have to breathe the smoke from the wood when she cooks. Testimony of Moussa Chérif (Gnèla à 4km de Beyla)( Tél :628 63 34 82).    •&quot;Since I have had my biodigester, the first remark is that there is no more cow dung dragging in the yard that is cleaner. As for biogas, I have a small breakdown in the pipes. One of the pipes is pierced; the mason promised to come today to fix it. &quot; Testimony of Bakary Camara (Saraya dans Kouroussa) (Tél : 628 72 31 61).    •&quot;For my part, I cook not only with biogas, but what's most important for me is to enrich my plots with organic fertilizer. Since I have had my biodigester, and I use organic fertilizer, my plots have a higher yield and I have less loss; fruits and vegetables rot less quickly. Even at the market women have noticed that; that's why my peppers and other vegetables are highly coveted. The women in my group are starting to buy organic fertilizer with me. I sell the bag of organic fertilizer at 100 000fg; the liter of liquid effluent at 3000 Fg’’. Testimony of Sao Soumaoro Kanté (Commune urbaine de Mandiana) (Tél: 621 55 52 80). |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://www.facebook.com/biogazguinee/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4780 Guinea Biogas RCE 13May2015.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4780/213552/1671210/1671514/PIMS%204780%20Guinea%20Biogas%20RCE%2013May2015.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Progress on Stakeholder engagement can be defined as follows:  -The project is now partnering with two Research Centers (IRAG and Gamal University) on Diversification of Biogas Sources and valorization of Biodigesters effluent.  -Another additional stakeholder is the Canadian NGO CECI which is in charge of introducing training modules pertaining to Biogas to academic curriculum of the National Schools of Agriculture and animal husbandry (ENAE).  -Furthermore, UNDP was requested by the Office of the President, to assist in the creation of a National Agency in charge of Biogas in order to further promote the technology and improve the livelihood of the population.  -On a regional level, Guinea is now part of a Regional Alliance for the promotion of the Biogas technology which provides new funding opportunities as with the African Development Bank. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.