

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Comoros Climate Change Adaptation**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4926 |
| GEF ID | 4974 |
| Title | Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Comoros |
| Country(ies) | Comoros, Comoros |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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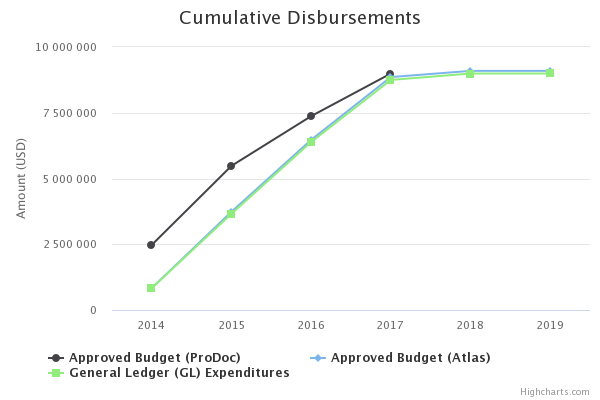
# Overall Ratings

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| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Substantial |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **The Union of Comoros has the capacity, tools and technology to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production systems to climate change and climate variability on Grande Comore, Moheli and Anjouan.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Extent of inclusion of targets and approaches for achieving CC resilience within the agriculture sector, in national, island & district level agricultural & sustainable development strategies and plans, including cross sectoral targets.    Percentage of agricultural support agencies that are implementing approaches to achieve relevant targets for climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector at national and island levels, and the associated level of use of CC adaptation tools, techniques and approaches by CRDE, NGO and community level support organisations at the 6 project sites.    Proportion of the 29 farming communities at the 6 project sites that have strengthened livelihoods through the use of new skills, information and technologies that address the key agro-climatic vulnerabilities identified at design; and the extent to which agricultural value chains on each island have adopted CC resilient agricultural techniques. | The strategic framework for agricultural development / rural development in the Union of Comoros does not effectively incorporate CC adaptation;    Key agricultural agencies have low capacity to address CC issues.    Farming communities are facing significant climate related threats and have very little capacity, and low access to support and resources, to enable them to adapt farming livelihoods to address climate related risks. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Key national, island and district agricultural and sustainable development strategies/ plans incorporate integrated approaches and targets to strengthen CC resilience in the agriculture sector and national CC adaptation targets for the agriculture sector are being monitored by agricultural support agencies/ progress is being made towards their achievement.    All key agricultural support agencies at national, island and district levels have acquired the skills and have access to the information, tools & techniques to enable them to sustain support for CC adaptation in the agriculture sector following EOP;    All CRDE, 29 communities, & local NGOs, CBOs POs, MFI and private sector groups at project sites are using CC adaptation tools and techniques learnt through the project to strengthen the resilience of agricultural production systems; this has resulted in a measurable increase in production levels and incomes at each site and a measurable reduction in vulnerability to all climate related threats identified at design. | This target is on track.    All key strategies and national and island plans for the agricultural sector have incorporated integrated approaches and targets to strengthen CC resilience in the agriculture sector.    This was achieved through participatory workshops, specifically addressing the multi-year action plans developed by the commissariats for production.    The plans include: the SCA2D; the National Strategic Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock action plan; the three multiyear action plans for the three commissariats for production (one per island); and the work-plans and business plans for the six CRDEs.      A total of 973 beneficiaries In have acquired skills and access to tools and information, including 498 women. The results obtained to date are:  (i) the guidelines and six practical field guides developed provide work and decision-making tools for planning and implementing field actions to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural practices to climate change and climate variability.The practical field guides address soil defines and restoration techniques, composting, forage production and conservation, water management, technical guide to raising goats and technical guide to raising cows.  (ii) Seven trainings were organized on techniques and technologies for adapting agriculture to CCs for the benefit of the three island directorates of production, six CRDEs and networks of farming trainers.  (iii) One knowledge management workshop for national experts, island directorates of production, CRDEs and ANACM staff.  The knowledge and tools provided have resulted in visible changes in behaviour and agricultural practices.      All of the CRDEs are using the adaptation techniques that the project promotes to strengthen the resilience of agricultural production systems.    76.6% of farmers at the project intervention sites (48% of whom are women) were using the adaptive technologies and techniques to enhance CC adaptation and increase revenues.These techniques include the combined use of tolerant seeds, agro-meteorological information, composting, mulching, encroachment, soil defines and restoration techniques, and goat and cow barn management.Improved cow and goat breeds were distributed to livestock breeders to improve local herds and serve as demonstration animals for other breeders.They include three breeds of cow are Jersey, Frieson and Nguni and one breed for goats (Boer). | Adaptation to climate change has been integrated into 36 strategic documents, action plans and business plans: the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper; the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCA2D); the DNSAE 2017/2020 multi-year national action plan; the three 2017/2020 multi-year action plans at the autonomous island committee level; 24 business plans; and six business plans developed by the six CRDE and updated annually. These have helped to delve more deeply into the theme of climate change and to inform discussions between different services that have different roles.  Support from the CRCCA project has led to the development of two approaches that better disseminate adaptation technologies and techniques and reach new farmers every year.      The CRDE approach continues to support rural communities, even in the absence of projects, and has enabled other stakeholders to better coordinate and harmonize their interventions around climate change adaptation initiatives in the agricultural sector.  The farmer-trainer approach, which enables demonstration through example, facilitates the dissemination of knowledge and exchanges with neighbours on mainstreaming climate change adaptation techniques and technologies into concrete field initiatives to reduce agricultural practice vulnerability  100 percent of the institutions affected by climate change at the national and island levels (DNSAE, National Research Institute for Agriculture, Fishing and the Environment (INRAPE), National Directorate of Environment and Forestry, National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACM), Regional Agriculture and Environment Directorates, cooperatives and groups of farmers) have acquired and shared knowledge and know-how on climate change adaptation.  100 percent of the project target groups were informed and had their awareness raised about climate change adaptation technologies and techniques.  Over 80 percent of 5,106 farmers identified during the baseline development at the six project sites received direct project support in terms of skills acquisition, resilient seeds, support/advice, access to technical tools and information.  Between June and December 2018, 213 new farmers on the six sites (87 women and 127 men) received direct support from fellow farmers (trainers, whose support took the form of advice and dissemination of resilient plant material; i.e. a total of 4,022 farmers were reached during the project's lifespan). |
| Geographical coverage and beneficiaries of agri- meteorological and climate change adaptation in agriculture extension (in% of targeted communities and farmers - men and women- enjoying access to information and to least two adaptive technologies ) | To be determined by baseline study | *(not set or not applicable)* | 6 districts covered    29 rural communities covered    4000 farmers (40% female and young ) (to be determined by the baseline) | This target is on track.    Four agro-meteorological stations were installed covering the six project intervention sites (29 communities covered), providing the agro-meteorological data needed to prepare agro-meteorological reports and bulletins. This will provide timely data to all the communities covered under these intervention sites, and will enable them to incorporate appropriate measures through the provision of relevant workshops on understanding the information.    3,809 peasants (48% of whom are women) benefited from extension services on CC adaptation through the CRDEs. | The situation is the same as prior to June 2018. ANACM has the capacity to collect data and prepare agrometeorological reports and bulletins. The data produced benefits for not only the 29 communities monitored by the project but also all those who, in an indirect way, make good use of the regular weather information broadcast on the country’s TV and radio stations. The ANACM team will soon be strengthened by the arrival of two agrometeorology engineers, trained at the AGRHYMET regional centre (in Niamey, Niger), who will occupy posts at the Anjouan and Mohéli island agrometeorology units. These two engineers will play an important role in disseminating agrometeorological data for target users (decision makers, the general public, fishers, farmers, the private sector, institutions). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Agricultural advisory and management institutions have a strengthened strategic framework and strengthened capacity that enables them to effectively support resilience to climate change and climate variability in the agriculture sector.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1i) Extent to which key agricultural and sustainable development strategies and plans incorporate CC adaptation targets, budgets and approaches for the agriculture sector, and the level of implementation of relevant components of key strategies and plans at national, island and district levels to increase CC resilience in the Agriculture sector.  1ii) Level of access by national agricultural organisations to key CC adaptation information and resources and level of participation in international CC adaptation fora, including through regional, continental & international networks / facilities. | Agricultural Sector Strategy does not effectively incorporate CC risks and adaptation mechanisms.    PRGS incorporates CC adaptation but agricultural vulnerability is not comprehensively addressed.    Island and district Ag/ Rural Dev plans do not effectively incorporate CC risk reduction / adaptation.    No national, island or district SD or CC committees    National programming Strategy 2011-2016 exists is but not being actively implemented.    Need for improved co-ordination between projects & organisations as highlighted in SNC.  A number of relevant regional & continental networks & facilities exist, however agriculture institutions in Comoros are not currently linked in to relevant regional, continental and international agriculture and climate change networks. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Agriculture development / sustainable development plans are being used and monitored by DNSAE, DNEF, INRAPE, IPEC & CRDE to guide & support coordinated approaches to CC adaptation in the agriculture sector on Grande Comore, Moheli and Anjouan; budgets and targets support effective CC adaptation in the agriculture sector    DNSAE, IPEC & CRDE have the knowledge, skills & capacity in strategic planning, monitoring & evaluation to effectively implement plans and strategies that support CC adaptation in the agriculture sector and to promote and guide CC adaptation within new agriculture initiatives.    Agriculture and Climate Change Advisory Committees have been established on each island as permanent advisory bodies that institutionalise project ITC; these committees are providing active advisory support for the implementation of island level strategic plans guiding CC adaptation in the agriculture sector.    The project has supported key agricultural organisations in the Union of Comoros to establish long term information exchange and networking with regional / continental / international networks / facilities and to negotiate support under relevant regional and continental facilities.    Results/lessons from the project have been documented and are widely available nationally in genres accessible to literate and illiterate audiences, and internationally via a regional / international web portal. | With support from the project team, DNSAE and each commissariat for production (Anjouan, Mohéli and Grande Comore) developed and implemented a budgeted multi-year work-plan (2018-2020) that incorporates adaptation acitvities. The CRDEs have done the same; they continue to implement budgeted work-plans with targets enabling them to better guide farmers on CC adaptation techniques and technologies.    DNSAE and the CRDEs have the knowledge and capacities to effectively implement their strategies and workplans, which already incorporate CC adaptation.They received initial and refresher training on a host of topics dealing with CC adaptation techniques, technologies and measures.In addition, the CRDE teams were trained in planning, monitoring and evaluation so that they can develop their own workplans.Following this training, the six CRDEs were able to draw up their own 2017 and 2018 workplans, which will enable them to promote and popularize adaptation actions in the field    A CC adaptation committee was created on Mohéli island.It served as the advisory body when developing the workplans for the Mohéli commissariat for production and the CRDEs.This model will be replicated on Grande Comore and Anjouan islands by year-end 2018. The mission of these committees is to:  • Monitor project implementation at the island level  • Ensure the development of synergies and complementarities with current and future projects dealing with agricultural adaptation and resilience to CC  • Develop true consultation with all partners on all issues related to agricultural adaptation and resilience to CC    No progress was made towards achieving this target since last year because the project did not have a communications officer during this period (that person was assigned to other tasks).Only the four networks from last year have been identified.    Little progress was made in terms of these objectives during this implementation periodbecause the documents that include lessons learned are not yet available.However, the main results and lessons learned were recorded and disseminated during the project’s mid-term review. | The four multi-annual action plans and 24 activity plans developed include climate change adaptation support initiatives and are subject to technical validation.                      Regarding DNSAE, IPEC and CRDE capacity development: The situation is the same as prior to June 2018. The knowledge provided by the project enables the DNSAE, regional directorates and CRDE to develop their own work plans, implement them and promote and disseminate adaptation initiatives on the ground. This was facilitated by various trainings in a number of topics covering climate change techniques, technologies, and adaptation measures with the DNSAE and CRDE. In addition, CRDE teams were specifically trained in planning, monitoring and evaluation in order to be able to develop their own work plans. As a result of this training, the six CRDE were able to develop their own yearly work plans, beginning in 2017, which enable them to promote and publicize adaptation initiatives on the ground.                  Regarding the Island Climate Change Adaptation Committee: An island climate change adaptation committee has been set up in Mohéli. This committee acted as an advisory body for the drafting of the work plans by the production committee and the Mohéli CRDE. This model was planned to be replicated in Grande Comore and Anjouan by the end of 2018, however the situation presently is the same as prior to June 2018 (no progress has been made).                                        Regarding agricultural networks: The situation is the same as prior to June 2018. The project did not carry out activities to develop additional networks. Communication focused on initiatives to publicize the project’s results.                      The following lessons were learned from the midterm evaluation:  • The implementation of the project has given some impetus to the adoption of good practices by stakeholders involved in climate change issues at both the national and island levels.  • Building the capacity of CRDE to act as a bridge for the implementation of activities has been an experience that has enabled the islands to start taking ownership.  • Information and awareness-raising about the impact of climate change on agro-pastoral production, the reviews and the food security of vulnerable rural populations are achievements that need to be capitalized on and disseminated.  • The creation of a system for collecting and disseminating meteorological information to producers through periodic bulletins improves prevention work carried out by ANACM’s agrometeorological service.  • The problem of adapting to climate change on the three islands is interdisciplinary and multidimensional. It requires all the actors in the rural world to combine their efforts and harmonize their position within a coordinated framework, notably via CRDE.  • The project has shown that national ownership and the involvement of the ministry , committees and CRDE are necessary to achieve results.  • The implementation of the project has given some impetus to the adoption of good climate change practices by local actors at the island and local level.  • Building the capacity of CRDE has been an experience that has enabled other stakeholders to better coordinate their interventions around agro-pastoral adaptation initiatives on the three islands.  • The gender dimension is reflected in all project interventions, with the concerns of rural women and girls taken into account through meaningful actions. |
| Number of targeted agencies  1. integrated effectively adapt their strategic framework,  2. count with trained supervisors (minimum level 2 of AMAT scale of 5)  3. participate in at least an active interinstitutional committee on adaptation to climate change issues | To calculate for each target institution according to the reference list and the qualification criteria | *(not set or not applicable)* | All targeted agencies have effectively integrated adaptation actions, some trained personnel  X trained technicians and managers whose assignment is guaranteed (to be determined by the baseline) | The number of target institutions that have incorporated CC adaptation into their action plan totals 10 out of 11.    41 managers were trained, including (i) eight agro-meteorology service managers; (ii) 24 CRDE managers; and nine managers from the commissariats for production.Of the 41 managers trained, 29 have assignments.The action conducted under implementation of the strategic plan to enhance the capacities of the Comorian Meteorological Service (CMS) has also enabled the two agro-meteorological engineers, who will work in the Anjouan and Mohéli agro-meteorological units, to continue their training at the AGRHYMET Regional Centre (in Niamey, Niger). | The situation is the same as prior to June 2018. There are still 10 out of 11 agencies that have included climate change adaptation in their action plans.    Prior to 2018, 41 managers were trained, including (i) eight agrometeorological service managers, (ii) 24 CRDE managers (iii) and nine production committee coordinators. Of the 41 trained managers, 29 have postings . The initiative rolled out as part of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Capacity-Building of the Comoros Meteorological Service (SMC) has also enabled the two agrometeorology engineers who will occupy the posts at the Anjouan and Mohéli island units to be trained at the AGRHYMET regional centre in Niamey (Niger) up until 2019. The two agrometeorology engineers, trained at AGRHYMET in Niamey (Niger), will take up their posts at ANACM in October 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **The Union of Comoros has strengthened its existing national meteorological service in order to implement a basic agro-meteorological system in which meteorological data is being recorded at selected sites on each of the three islands, packaged into agricultural advisories and used by agricultural support networks and vulnerable farming communities to reduce vulnerability to climate variability and climate change.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 2i) Extent to which accurate weather forecasts are available to agricultural institutions, professional agricultural organisations and farmers within the 29 communities at project sites on Grande Comore, Moheli and Anjouan, as part of a new national agro-meteorological system established in CMS. | Only 4 weather stations are installed in the Union of Comoros    No weather forecasts are available for farmers or farming management and support institutions    No agro-meteorological capacity exists in Comoros    No agro-meteorological database and related management system is available and operational    No agro-meteorological information is available for farmers or agricultural support institutions | *(not set or not applicable)* | CMS has the capacity to collect and analyze meteorological data and to develop and disseminate weather forecasts to CRDE and farming communities. CMS are training other staff in these techniques and CRDE in use of weather forecasts.    CRDE at all 6 project sites have the capacity to analyse, understand and use weather forecasts to plan agricultural activities and are supporting farming communities; weather forecasts are being used by 29 communities at 6 project sites to guide farming activities.    The 8 meteorological stations installed under the project are functioning effectively, are regularly maintained and providing real-time meteorological data at the central level.    At least 2 ylang ylang, vanilla and clove commercial farming enterprises on each island are using weather forecasts to plan / adapt agricultural activities. | The CMS is now able to collect and analyse meteorological data and produce its own daily weather forecasts.The agro-meteorological service personnel were also trained to develop agro-meteorological bulletins.These bulletins were produced and distributed to decisionmakers.    During 2017, the CMS began to develop the first agro-meteorological bulletins intended for decisionmakers.However, the CRDEs have not yet been able to use these bulletins to plan agricultural activities. To achieve that, a multidisciplinary agro-meteorological group was created with project support to discuss data-sharing and disseminating the information to farmers to guide agricultural activities.This group is composed of representatives from ANACM, the CRDEs, INRAPE and the DGSC. They signed partnership agreements to ensure proper data sharing, including the data used for the agro-meteorology bulletins.    Fifty per cent of the agro-meteorological stations (four stations) were installed with a SYNERGIE station, which allows the CMS to refine the data collected from the agro-meteorological stations and to make better predictions.These stations provide meteorological data in real time. | Regarding CMS capacity to collect and analyse data: The situation is the same as prior to June 2018. The CMS can now collect and analyse meteorological data and produce its own daily weather forecasts. Agrometeorological service staff were also trained to produce agrometeorological bulletins. These are produced and disseminated to decision makers. It should be noted that the technical staff of CRDE will be trained by the two agrometeorological engineers once they take up their duties on the islands.  Regarding the CRDE capacity to understand and use weather forecasts: The situation is the same as prior to June 2018. In 2017, the SMC started to develop the first agrometeorological bulletins for decision makers. However, the bulletins cannot yet be used by CRDE to plan agricultural activities. To achieve this, a multidisciplinary group on agrometeorology was established with the support of the project to discuss data sharing and information dissemination to farmers to guide agricultural activities. This group is made up of representatives of ANACM, CRDE, INRAPE and the General Directorate for Civil Security (DGSC), which have signed partnership agreements to ensure effective data sharing, including data used in agrometeorological bulletins. However, the interministerial committee responsible for refining and validating the agrometeorological bulletins has never been able to finalize its work, owing in particular to difficulties mobilizing representatives from the various sectors.  Regarding the meteorological stations and the use of data by farming enterprises: 100 percent of the weather stations set up by the project are correctly maintained and automatically provide regular and real-time data to ANACM.  100 percent of the meteorological data collected are processed by ANACM and regularly disseminated by the official audiovisual media (television, radio). For cash crops, there are 21 cooperatives and cooperative unions in the country, which make use of the weather bulletins to work more effectively. These cooperatives are supported by a UNDP project implemented in cooperation with this project. |
| Number of agrometeorological products distributed to farmers in targeted areas during the reference period and cover users    % Of farmers surveyed with knowledge of the information published and favorably judging the usefulness of information | No agro-meteorological system | *(not set or not applicable)* | The product regular bulletins system, early warning notices and climate information for all the Comoros    X% of surveyed farmers are aware of the information disseminated (to be determined by the baseline) | Steps have been taken to achieve this target, including setting up a multidisciplinary work group to refine the agro-meteorological bulletin so that the data benefits the farmers directly.    The project has not yet conducted a survey to determine the farmers’ knowledge of agro-meteorological information. | 100 percent of the weather information provided by ANACM covers the entire national territory and is reliable (this is borne out by how Cyclone Kenneth was managed in April 2019). However, the available data will be further refined so that it can be directly utilized by producers. This work will be carried out under the leadership of the two agrometeorological engineers as soon as they take office.  The situation is the same as prior to June 2018 for agrometeorology and farmers’ use of the information. The final evaluation of the project will make it possible to calculate the total number of farmers supported. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Climate change resilient agricultural approaches are being effectively used and promoted by partnerships of agricultural support organisations, including CRDE, NGOs, CBOs private and public sector agencies at vulnerable sites on Grande Comore, Moheli and Anjouan; and key agricultural value chains / commodities in the Union of Comoros have increased resilience to climate change.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| i) Level of use of CC adaptation information, tools, techniques & approaches, at all 6 project sites, by agricultural support organisations, and level of subsequent use by farmers.    ii) level of impact of CC adaptation support, tools, techniques & approaches, and effectiveness of partnerships forged between CRDE, NGO, CBO, public and private organisations in increasing the resilience of the agricultural livelihoods of the 29 communities at the 6 project sites.    iii) Percentage number of agricultural value chains on each island that have increased resilience to CC impacts and have reduced negative impacts of production on the Union of Comoros’ natural resource base. | National and island level agricultural support institutions have minimal access to relevant information and resources.    Very little information on CC risks & systems, approaches & tools to reduce vulnerability of agricultural practices to CC are available for farmers or agricultural support institutions at the six project sites and very low capacity to adapt to CC risks.    Partner initiatives such as the ECDD project, PNDHD and ACCE have provided support for sustainable farming systems and awareness raising on climate change in some areas and provide a sound baseline.    Ag institutions at national, island and district levels do not have the knowledge & capacity to actively promote CC adaptation / risk reduction.        Distillation of ylang ylang is leading to deforestation through demand for wood fuel and is not CC resilient / sustainable    Distillation of ylang ylang using wood is leading to a poorer quality product.    Opportunities exist to increase value and resilience of products using sustainable, and equitable criteria    No certification systems exist for ‘Green’ (bio/ethical) products. | *(not set or not applicable)* | CRDE, PO, NGOs, CBOs, MFI & 29 vulnerable farming communities at 6 project sites are using their increased understanding of CC risks and adaptation options to increase the resilience of farming systems to CC & have necessary skills to maintain CC resilient approaches following EOP.    CRDE & agriculture support NGOs/CBOs/POs at each of the 6 sites have the skills, information and resources to train staff members and farmers in CC risks and adaptation techniques and to continue to provide effective extension support to farmers following EOP    The agri & CC information & data management system is fully operational, will be maintained by IPEC and DNSAE/SPSE; all key agricultural & environmental agencies have access to relevant data.    DNSAE, INRAPE, IPEC and CRDE have the capacity to sustain long term agricultural research and development initiatives that support and promote adaptation of farming systems to climate change.    All CRDE at project sites are actively using CCAMP to guide them in effectively working with local partners to plan implement, and monitor CC adaption support work for farmers.    29 farming communities have adopted CC resilient farming systems & techniques at all 6 sites; these techniques have measurably (qualitative and quantitative) increased the level of production & incomes of farmers, & reduced vulnerability of farming systems to the key climatic threats identified at design at each site; 80% of farmers using CC adaptation techniques at each site confirm that CC adaptation support, tools, techniques and information are helping to strengthen farming systems.    60% increase in persons involved in applying CC risk reduction and adaptation approaches at all 6 project sites and 50% increase in area of land farmed using CC resilient techniques at each project site compared to project start.    Partnerships between CRDE, NGOs, CBOs, private and public sector organisations at project sites involve all key stakeholder groups and are effectively supporting CC adaptation extension support systems at each site and CC resilient agriculture systems introduced through the project.  At least 2 agricultural value chains on each island are using CC resilient production techniques.    A ‘Green’ ‘Bio’ / ‘Ethical’ certification system has been established as a means to increase the value of agricultural products that use CC resilient & sustainable techniques and is operational on all three islands.    The viability of using alternative sustainable fuel sources (to wood) for ylang ylang distillation has been demonstrated and a strategy adopted to replace the use of wood in ylang ylang distillation across the Union of Comoros by 2020. | 76.6% of farmers in the 29 communities (48% of whom are women) at the six sites use the adaptive technologies and techniques, as well as tolerant seeds to increase resilience to CC and increase revenues.  This percentage was calculated based on the census conducted when the reference situation was developed.The data were collected by the field technicians using the collection sheets.      The CRDEs have the capacity needed to train staff members and farmers in adaptation techniques at the six sites.Thus, the CRDE teams were already trained in CC risks and mitigation measures to support the extension of best practices in agricultural adaptation to CC. 2,868 farmers (of whom 1,332 are women) were trained in adaptation approaches and techniques, such as mulching, management of manure stables, composting, beekeeping, potato growing, off-season marketing gardening, soil defines andrestoration techniques, and animal health.    Significant progress was made to set up the monitoring system, including signing data-sharing agreements between the institutions in the agricultural sector.The institutions involved in these agreements are the DNSAE, ANACM, CRDEs, INRAPE and DGSC.Work meetings have already been held to design a strategy to collect, store and disseminate the data.      DNSAE, INRAPE and the CRDEs have the capacities to support action research initiatives.In 2017, the two institutions collaborated to acclimatize 30,000 vitro-produced banana plants.Following this acclimatization, INRAPE set up trial plots to monitor the evolution of these varieties in the regions of the Comoros and, specifically, in vulnerable areas.    All the CRDEs at the six sites use the commissariats’ multi-year work plans as a reference to develop their own plans.This allows them to plan the implementation and monitoring of the work in the fields with the farmers.    3,809 farmers (or 76.6% of the total), 1,828 of whom are women, at the six sites can incorporate the CC adaptation practices and techniques promoted by the project.These involve primarily composting, mulching, dressing contours on sloping plots, agroforestry, biomass management, crop rotation, animal health and stable management.    The number of farmers who use the CC adaptation and risk reduction approaches and techniques increased by 43.9%, for a total of 76.6%The area of land used for CC-resilient techniques across all of the sites also increased by 41% overall.      The partnerships between the CRDEs and the agricultural groupings support the continuation and sustainability of the resilient agricultural system introduced by the project.This culminated with the conversion of the groupings into cooperatives.    All of the market garden value chains on each island use resilient production techniques.This includes the use of composting, mulching and drip irrigation.    To achieve this objective, the project signed a partnership agreement with the project to improve competitiveness in the sector.These synergies will help avoid duplications.The process of setting up the certification is underway but is not yet final.    A preliminary study was conducted to identified alternative energy sources (to firewood) for ylang ylang distilleries.The study results showed that it would be difficult to reproduce the option proposed because of its initial costs.The project decided to experiment with a small-scale option. | 80 percent of 5,106 farmers surveyed on the six project sites (baseline) use adaptation techniques (straw-mulching, composting, soil protection and restoration, hedging, watering, resilient plant material, greenhouse stables) to reduce the risk and increase the resilience of agricultural systems to climate change. About 1 percent of these farmers take advantage of the extension of the dry season to grow crops during the market gardening off-season.  Roughly 44 percent of the farmers monitored by the project have the skills to maintain climate change resilient approaches after the project.      36 people employed in the six CRDE are involved in the project’s implementation and have the skills to continue training farmers on climate change risks and adaptation techniques once the project has ended.                      Thirteen institutions (DNSAE, ANACM, six CRDE, INRAPE, DGSC, three regional directorates of agriculture) are involved in climate change adaptation and regularly confer and exchange data.                    Depending on the opportunities available, DNSAE, INRAPE and CRDE work together on agricultural research and development initiatives.  The agreements stipulate the information to be provided by each partner. Initiatives exchanged include crop development, flowering, disease spread, research and development of in vitro plants (acclimatization), rapid growth of bananas, introduction of successful and resilient varieties, establishment of varietal collections and introduction of resilient and successful livestock (cattle, goats and poultry).                  100 percent of the CRDE monitored by the project involve their partners in the planning of their activities. These are the steering committees of the six CRDE, the three regional directorates, agricultural groups, livestock cooperatives and local councils.                    4,022 farmers, of whom 1,915 are women, monitored by the project and from 29 communities use agricultural techniques and technologies to reduce vulnerability, improve soil fertility and increase agricultural yields.                                  The increase in those involved in the application of climate change risk reduction and adaptation approaches on the six project sites is 44.9 percent of the 5,016 farmers (an increase of 1 percent between June and December 2018). The same is true for the increase in the area of land farmed using climate change resilient techniques (80 percent of vulnerable farmers are sharecroppers working on small plots of land).        The six CRDE have steering committees representing private and public sector organizations, key stakeholder groups that effectively support climate change adaptation extension and resilient farming systems at each site.  At least two agricultural value chains on each island use climate change resilient production techniques.              Subsistence and market garden crop value chains use resilient production techniques.        Building on the synergy between the project and the cash crop project run by UNDP, training has been delivered to inform producers and other stakeholders about agriculture and organic certification of the main cash crops, including vanilla, cloves and ylang-ylang, to help increase the incomes of small producers. Similarly, a study on organic production and the labelling system was carried out with the support of the Centre for International Trade.      However, as part of the synergy between the CRCCA project and the cash crop project, two eco-friendly options (improved wood stoves and oil burners) were tested for the distillation of ylang-ylang flowers. |
| % Of farmers (disaggregated by gender) target areas that incorporate practices and technologies for adaptation to climate change promoted by the project | To be determined by baseline study | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4000 farmers (including 1500 women) have implemented practices and techniques in their operations (to be determined by the reference situation) | According to the quarterly data collected, 3,911 peasants (or 76.6% of farmers, 48% of whom are women) at the six intervention sites incorporate the CC adaptation practices and techniques that the project promotes.The target groups regularly use the resilient seeds that the project distributes.    The adoption of sustainable practices has led the farmers to a much wider use of best practices (ending slash-and-burn agriculture, adopting crop rotation, improving fallow, developing agroforestry, introducing pulses into plots, using soil definesand restoration practices, introducing off-season crops to take advantage of the longer dry season and composting). | 4,022 farmers (49 percent of whom are women) have implemented climate change resilient practices and techniques.    4,022 (78.7 percent) of the farmers covered by the project, of whom 1,915 are women, out of the 5,016 farmers identified when establishing the baseline, have adopted the climate change adaptation technologies and techniques publicized by the project. The project target is 80 percent of the 5,016 farmers identified, i.e. 4,012 farmers. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 100.02% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 100.02% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 8,992,411 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 8,990,890 |
| Co-financing | 0 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jul 19, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 24, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | May 5, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jun 27, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Nov 30, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Mar 30, 2018 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 28, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2018 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-24 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Strategic | To ensure the sustainability of the project results, the CRDE have been equipped in order to be operational and guarantee support to farmers. Similarly, with the advocacy of other partners such as the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the CRDE will be helped to scale up some interventions. In addition, UNDP, through a project to consolidate this project’s achievements, plans to continue supporting the pilot CRDE for three years and a multi-year work plan (2019-2021) is being implemented. |
| Operational | Steering committees have been set up in each CRDE to plan, coordinate and implement the CRDE’s actions in order to foster beneficiary ownership of the project’s achievements. Each committee comprises representatives of the various entities mentioned in the decree establishing the CRDE, such as the local authorities (prefecture and local councils), NGOs and producer groups. Consequently, the CRDE are developing, implementing and consolidating activities initiated by the CRCCA project and supported by UNDP. Other partners (French Development Agency (AFD), FAO, World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)) are interested in the project’s achievements and are working to scale up certain activities. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| The official closing date of the project originally scheduled for 30 June 2018 was extended by six months to prepare for its financial closure, organize the final handover of infrastructure, return guarantees relating to contracts with businesses and prepare the multi-annual 2019-2021 work plan for the achievements consolidation phase.  As regards the final evaluation of the project, there was a delay due in particular to the unavailability of international consultants contacted via the roster provided by the Regional Office for the first half of the year. |

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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.** |
| The final evaluation of the project was delayed, in particular due to the switch from development to emergency activities in the wake of Cyclone Kenneth hitting the country in April 2019. |

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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.** |
| (not set or not applicable) |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Overall Assessment Overall, progress towards development goals is satisfactory, since most of the goals have been fully achieved. Updating of indicators shows that there has been major progress on development goals.  For Outcome 1, several targets were achieved, including the integration of adaptation actions into the SCA2D action plan, the DNSAE action plan, the action plans of three production committees (one per island), and the action plans of the CRDE. It is also worth noting that capacity-building of the various target institutions is being carried out through the acquisition of adaptation tools such as agricultural sector climate change adaptation guidelines, practical field guides and training of these institutions’ staff.  On the other hand, island committees for Grande Comore and Anjouan have not been set up. In fact, the institutional reforms initiated in 2018 have brought about significant changes to the island institutions and, as a result, the island authorities responsible for putting them in place no longer exist in the new formation.  Similarly, the main targets were met for Outcome 2. These include the establishment of the agrometeorological service within ANACM and building its capacity to collect, analyse and supply agrometeorological data. In 2017, the service was able to release agrometeorological bulletins for the first time. This was achieved through the installation of equipment such as agrometeorological stations, a synergy (forecasting) station, computer equipment and servers. The installation of this equipment was accompanied by the training of meteorologists.  It should be noted that for the first time in Comoros and due to the infrastructure set up by the project, the course taken by Cyclone Kenneth was tracked in real time by ANACM, without having to rely on facilities in neighbouring countries (Madagascar and Réunion).  As for Outcome 3, the achievement of the goals is all the more satisfactory as the main targets have been met. As regards dissemination of adaptation techniques, 78.74 percent of farmers, of whom 49 percent are women, use adaptation techniques and technologies, which is a 44.9 percent increase on the baseline figure. As for the CRDE partnership, the support provided enabled CRDE to structure producers into cooperatives and to sign agreements with other structures for data collection and management (with ANACM and INRAPE).  In addition, with project support, the country has local plant material and has introduced climate change resilient varieties and livestock (three breeds of cattle – Nguni, Friesian and Jersey; one goat breed (Boer) and Kuroiler (breed of chicken)). Similarly, the country is benefiting from infrastructure adapted to climate change, comprising 22 cattle and goat livestock sheds, including nine in Grande Comore, six in Anjouan and nine in Mohéli. The beneficiary farmers effectively manage stockbreeding through stabling and have improved breeds.  With regard to hydraulic infrastructure, the project supported the construction of 90 agricultural and livestock water collection and storage basins, including 20 in Grande Comore, 42 in Anjouan and 28 in Mohéli, three spring water extraction points, two in Mohéli and one in Anjouan, and three collective drinking troughs in Mohéli; two 1,030 m3 Eko tanks, a 1,028 m3 buried tank, and three 150 m3 tanks in Grande Comore. The infrastructure is managed by the beneficiaries with or without project support.  In terms of risk management, the project had identified two major risks during the implementation period and measures were taken to manage them. This is mainly the cessation of activities after the project (sustainability) and a failure by beneficiaries to take ownership of the results.  Therefore, all these factors make it possible to say that progress is satisfactory. In addition, these results need to be consolidated in order to ensure their sustainability and a successful exit from the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project’s progress towards meeting its development outcomes and implementation progress are both satisfactory. The sustainability of the project’s achievements is now the major concern for all stakeholders (beneficiaries, technical services, local authorities, etc.). The project is based on CRDE (created pursuant to Decree No. 13 – 015 / PR of 6 February 2013 defining the status of the rural economic development centres and replacing the Federal Rural Development Support Centre (CEFADER)), for the implementation of rural development programmes (agricultural, fishing, pastoral, environmental, etc.). These CRDE provide: (i) training for farmers and fishers; (ii) training for development workers; (iii) agricultural extension; (iv) supervision of socio-professional organizations and grassroots community organizations; (v) support for rural actors; (vi) provision of means of production (genetic material, improved breeds of cattle/goats, improved seeds, etc.); and (vii) development of basic economic infrastructure (agricultural markets, Eko tanks, sheep pens, etc.).  In accordance with the basic principles of sustainability, initiatives are being taken at the level of these CRDE, including the establishment of income-generating activities to enable them to function after the project.  As the project’s approach is based on ‘delegating’, this further increases the accountability of the communities benefiting from the activities.  In addition, the establishment of local committees at village level (comprising male and female producers, young people and old people, and farmer-trainers) and their capacity-building will greatly facilitate the monitoring and supervision of CRDE and engage the beneficiaries of good practices in a process of replicating certain activities and effectively managing the project’s achievements.  It has been observed that producers have taken ownership of certain activities (tests of seed varieties that are improved, adapted and have high production potential, manure pits and erosion control techniques) due to their adaptability, simplicity and immediate effect on their livelihoods and lives, and this, combined with capacity-building, are important factors in beneficiaries maintaining and replicating these activities after the project support period.  In order to ensure the sustainability of the project, the ministry, the DNSAE and regional directorates must strengthen the CRDE and, above all, make an advocacy effort to facilitate the mobilization of the grants to be extended by the State in accordance with Decree No. 13 – 015 / PR establishing the status of rural economic development centres. | |
| **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 | Progress towards the achievement of the objectives is satisfactory, since the three outcomes have made major strides.  The first outcome shows significant progress in mainstreaming adaptation into strategic documents, as well as in building the capacity of target institutions.  The second outcome relates to the establishment of an operational agrometeorology service and major progress has also been made in this area, as for the first time, agrometeorological bulletins were produced and aimed at decision makers. These bulletins were obtained from data collected via the automatic agrometeorological stations, but also as a result of the various training courses received by the technical directorate for weather forecasting.  As regards the third outcome, the results are satisfactory, since the dissemination of adaptation techniques and technologies has reached 78.74 percent of farmers directly. | |
| **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 | The impact of the actions of such a project on the population will only become apparent several years after the implementation of the project. However, it is difficult to identify counter trends in relation to adaptation. The project outputs used by the beneficiaries are now producing positive effects, which are reflected in the improvement of the livelihoods and lives of the producers on the project sites. On these sites selected on the basis of their vulnerability, the project has most definitely provided a response based on new technologies and practices that enable the different communities to adapt to climate change. On all the islands, the producers have very quickly adopted good practices, thus demonstrating their merits.  The project has enabled beneficiaries to be better informed about the future impacts of climate change and to understand their role in implementing climate change mitigation measures. It has introduced new growing practices, through the dissemination of new varieties and the theoretical and practical training sessions on the use of these varieties.  There has already been an increase in income through the sale of these crops, especially for subsistence crops.  The project also helped to empower women by enabling them to acquire new knowledge. Since gaining this knowledge, they have managed to use it in a timely fashion i.e. in line with the agricultural calendar.  At the institutional level, the project contributed to raising awareness among decision makers about the effects of climate change on the agricultural sector. At this specific level, emphasis must be placed on awareness-raising and the active involvement of the research facility, which has had little to do with this project. | |
| **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 development objective has been rated “Moderately Satisfactory” as the project achieved its end of project target with minor shortcomings. The shortcomings include the 6-month project extension and the delayed terminal evaluation, which might limit the dissemination and use of lessons learned and recommendations issued. However UNDP has developed and is implementing a 3-years plan (2019-2021) to strengthen the project results, including through a continued support to CRDEs. Other shortcomings may be related to the departure of the communication officer, in the last years of the project, which impacted the long-term information exchange and networking with regional / continental / international networks and facilities. Nevertheless, the project has already been able to show impacts, with the response capacity of Comoros meteorological service and other agencies involved in disaster management during the cyclone Kenneth. The introduction of adequate meteorological stations and needed training enabled Comoros to independently track the evolution of the cyclone, without the support of neighboring countries.  Under outcome 1 agricultural advisory and management institutions (ie. CRDE, DNSAE, production commissaries) have benefitted from trainings that enables them to effectively support resilience to climate change and climate variability in the agriculture sector. 41 executives from the agro-meteorological service (8), production commissaries (9) and CRDE (24) benefitted from the trainings. In addition, two engineers were trained at the AGRHYMET center in Niamey to acquire the needed skills to work in the Anjouan and Mohéli agro-meteorological units. The outcome also supported the formulation and revision of a large number of plans and strategic documents (4 multi-year budgets, 24 activity plans, agriculture and livestock strategies within the national direction and each commissary) that will help guide the introduction of climate change into planning and budgeting in the long term. As a result, 10 agencies have integrated climate change into their action plan (the DNSAE, the 3 Island Production Directorate and the 6 CRDEs).  Under outcome 2, the meteorological service was strengthened with the training of the Comoros Meteorological Service (CMS) to collect and analyse meteorological data to produce daily forecasts. The staff from agrometeorological services were also trained to develop agrometeorological bulletins. This was completed with the acquisition of meteorological stations that are currently efficiently maintained by the ANACM – this maintenance and efficient use of meteorological data was demonstrated during the cyclone Kenneth. While this information is available, it is not currently usable by local producers, therefore, the two engineers that received training at AGHRYMET will be tasked to support the development of dissemination mechanisms accessible to vulnerable communities. Another gap under this outcome includes that CDREs did not receive training to use weather information to plan agricultural activities. This is expected to be covered as part of the 3-years plan that will be implemented by UNDP.  Under outcome 3, 4,022 farmers (including 1,915 women) were trained to use adaptive agricultural techniques (mulching, compost, embarking, access to water for irrigation, resilient plant material, greenhouse stables) that increased their resilience in the context of climate change, but also improves soil fertility and therefore yields. National and local agencies (DNSAE, INRAPE and CRDEs) were trained to maintain the infrastructures and to support and promote the dissemination of the practices to additional farmers. Initial work was conducted for the organic certification of some of the products (vanila and ylang-ylang) including trainings and studies with the Center for International Trade.  The IP rating is moderately satisfactory with the late conduct of the terminal evaluation (not finalized 6 months after the expected closure of the project). The extension was requested to conduct the financial closure, prepare the 3-year plan workplan and finalize contracts. This additional period enabled to secure the results of the project and accompany the benefitting agencies and farmers to maintain the installations and the adapted practices.  In particular, the estabishment of partnerships with key agencies will be a strong driver for the continuation of the activities after the closure. The CRDEs were equipped and received the tools to maintain the activities and work with farmers in the long term, including training new farmers to extend the reach of the project. In addition, the project worked with the other on-going LDCF project in Comoros and conducted joint activities. This will enable the use of the results, observations and recommendations of the terminal evaluation in future programming. | |

# 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.** |
| no |

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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.** |
| As a result of the approach taken to supporting farmers through the CRDE, the continuation of the extension of resilient seeds has made for a gender sensitive target. In the case of banana trees, 119 farmers, 43 of whom were women, received 7,333 banana tree shoots. For the first harvests of FHIA bananas introduced in 2017, the average yield is 25 kg per bunch instead of 5–8 kg for local varieties. In terms of income, the price of a bunch varies from CF 15,000 to 25,000, compared with CF 5,000–10,000 for local varieties, representing a considerable increase. Similarly, off-season market gardening in Mwali, with a view to taking advantage of the prolongation of the dry season (a vagary of the climate), increased the market gardening period from three to four months for 51 market gardeners from eight different groups, including 37 women and 14 men. The quantities harvested were 20.5 tonnes of tomato and 10.2 tonnes of onions, resulting in revenue of CF 21.5 million, including CF 1 million for onions. In addition, CRDE support meant that adaptation techniques and practices continued to be disseminated to 218 new farmers, including 97 women, such as composting, straw-mulching, dry stone walling, hedging, anti-erosive lines and burial of organic matter.  Banana production with resilient and productive varieties has generated an increase in income that has enabled women to take care of themselves and cover certain expenses related to the health and education of their children. Furthermore, subsistence farming and market gardening have sparked an interest that has led to the creation of new women’s groups. Similarly, the active involvement of women in associations’ activities has enabled some women to hold key positions in mixed groups. |

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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.** |
| Gender work has improved the environmental performance of the project, with 78.74 percent of farmers, 49 percent of whom are women, implementing adaptation techniques and technologies on the sites covered by the project. This has enabled women, in particular, to generate regular income throughout the year, thereby ensuring their empowerment, especially for women heads of household. |

# 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| no |

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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:** [ESSP Checklist and Summary.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4926/213674/1675788/1676069/ESSP%20Checklist%20and%20Summary.doc)  **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 was launched in 2014. It started with community awareness-raising activities on the effects of climate change. Training of technicians (training of trainers), as well as training producers on different climate change adaptation techniques and practices constituted the next phase. After training farmers, the project began to disseminate adaptation techniques and technologies on the ground by helping farmers to develop their plots. Subsequently, starting in 2016, the project moved up a gear, focusing on the construction of hydraulic infrastructure, pilot livestock sheds (cattle and goats) and the dissemination of improved climate-resilient seeds. For the latter, the project favoured local seed varieties, but for some seeds, the project had to introduce climate-tolerant varieties in order to help producers with the issue of variety degeneration. This is the case with the introduction of four potato varieties in 2016 and three banana varieties in 2017. As for animal production, improved breeds of dairy cows and a breed of goats have been introduced from South Africa to serve as demonstrators, and also to improve the local population. All these activities have led to a change in the producers’ behaviour. As of 30 June, 76.6 percent of producers (48 percent of them women) were implementing adaptation techniques on their plots, such as composting, straw-mulching, hedging and soil protection and restoration techniques. This change in behaviour will help improve the lives of producers as the implementation of different adaptation techniques improves yields. |

**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.** |
| Facebook: UNDP project/GEF-LDCF CRCCA  Banana link: https://youtu.be/LN5zgROGb5A  Taro link: https://youtu.be/nv2XfJNtLNg  Beneficiaries’ testimony: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gOOHtZ1umeI  Exposure story: https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/resilience-in-the-2177-islands  Newsletter: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1j0HBO5DlAUijKH-XM9rOMK F1Q 76vnv/view |

# 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **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?** |
| Yes |

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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:** [Final CEO Endorsement PIMS 4926 Comoros-Rev 1\_Feb 2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4926/213674/1675792/1676077/Final%20CEO%20Endorsement%20PIMS%204926%20Comoros-Rev%201_Feb%202014.doc) |
| **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.** |
| Updates regarding private sector collaboration: As part of the acquisition of subsistence and market gardening inputs for distribution to farmers, the project collaborated with local suppliers. They used this experience to work with other farmers not supported by the project.  For the introduction of the in vitro banana seedlings, the project also worked in cooperation with AGROBIOTEC, a Burundian company specializing in the production and acclimation of in vitro plants.  Regarding south-south cooperation: Following the introduction of improved breeds of goats and cattle from South Africa, as part of South-South cooperation, the partnership remains in place in order to undertake technical species monitoring. |

# 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.