

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Guinea EBA**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5176 |
| GEF ID | 5382 |
| Title | Ecosystem-Based Adaptation targeting vulnerable communities of Upper Guinea |
| Country(ies) | Guinea, Guinea |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| In the Upper Niger River Basin, where poverty is prevalent, and the economy is based on agriculture, ecosystem services sustain the livelihoods of more than half a million people. Ecosystems provide these local communities with food, shelter, fiber, firewood and medicinal plants. Climate change affecting the Upper Niger Basin will result in higher temperatures, increased evapo-transpiration and changes in the rainfall regime. These conditions will threaten the continued stream of benefits from ecosystem services, particularly with respect to water security. It will also increase the risk of bushfire. Communities, whose livelihoods depend on ecosystems services and who live close to fire-prone areas, are the most vulnerable. In the baseline scenario, investments in watershed management are limited and generally not climate-proof. Also, under the current level of threat linked to prevailing land use practices ecosystems that had maintained resilience in function and structure, are gradually degrading. Although there is a strong baseline investment in rural development programmes, if climate change adaptation is not part of development efforts, this global-level threat will constitute an overriding stressor that will push ecosystems beyond their tipping point.  This project addresses the additional risk posed by climate change to vulnerable communities in the Upper Niger River Basin through an ecosystem-based approach. It enhances ecosystems resilience across the landscape, as a climate change adaptation measure and with a clear additionality vis-a-vis the baseline. It focuses on watershed management and land-use practices on the ground. The project also builds the capacity of relevant stakeholders to change land use practices and adapt to a climatically challenging future. In this manner, target communities, who depend on ecosystem services for their livelihoods, will become more resilient to climate change. Since there is no development plan at the regional and departmental level in Guinea, the project will mainly focus on introducing adaptation priorities into local planning and budgeting processes. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

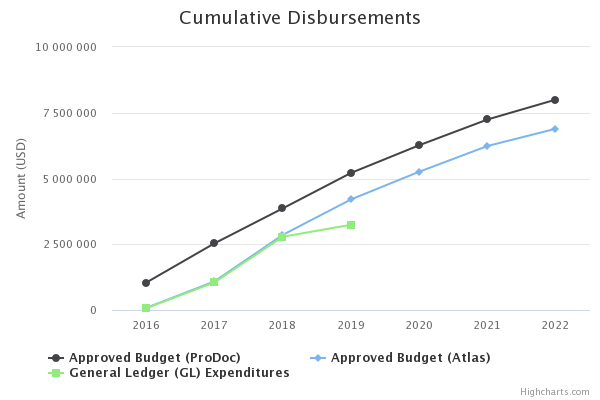
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To reduce the vulnerability of local communities in the Upper Niger River Basin to the additional risks posed by climate change and build their general resilience through an ecosystem-based approach that focuses on watersheds, land-use practices and adaptive capacity.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (CCA TT indicator 1) Number of direct beneficiaries:  a) number of people  b) % female  c) vulnerability assessment (Yes/No)  Notes on targets for Indicator 1  (a) Census data estimates a total of 262,000 inhabitants in the 11 sub-prefectures selected as project sites (PRODOC Table 8). Of these, approximately 50,000 were considered as the likely direct project beneficiaries. This target figure may be revised during the project inception.  (b) As per PRODOC Table 8, an average of 51.1% of the population in the 11 sub-prefectures selected as project sites are women.  (c) Regarding vulnerability, only qualitative assessments were carried out during the PPG stage, but evidence shows that it is high, and that it is both climate and non-climate related. Moderate to severe food insecurity affects approximately 16% of the target population (PRODOC Table 11). | a) 0 (no beneficiaries yet engaged)  b) n/a (as indicator 1a = 0)  c) no | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 50,000 in the project zone  b) 51% female  c) yes, and assessments inform the overall project M&E | a) A total population of 34,417 inhabitants divided into 49 Villages of the 11 Rural Communes of the 4 prefectures of the project's intervention have directly benefited from the project's support regarding adaptation, which represents 68.8% of the end-of-project target.    b) 19,962 women (58% of the total number of direct beneficiaries) benefitted from adaptation actions    c) Yes. | a) 34,417 beneficiaries in 49 Villages of the 11 Rural Communes of the 4 project intervention prefectures have benefited of support in terms of adaptation. During the reporting period, 68.8% of the end-of-project target benefited of this action.    (b) 19,962 women, which constitute 58% of the total number, are beneficiaries of the project's adaptation actions  c) Yes. The priority action plan resulting from the vulnerability assessment is being implemented in 49 villages integrating adjacent watersheds, sources, degraded fallows, wetlands, critical meanders and the prevention of forests against bushfires. |
| Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (number and type) – as per sub-indicators below: | Broken down by sub-indicators below | *(not set or not applicable)* | Broken down by sub-indicators below | The Climate adaptive landscape plan and budget are in place.  Platforms are in place.  The Plan and budget were developed based on the findings of the vulnerability assessment (conducted the first quarter of 2017). The Plan is currently being implemented in 49 villages.  This plan identifies the following priority areas/actions to integrate climate adaptation measures : adjacent watersheds, upstream water sources, degraded fallows, wetlands, critical meanders and the prevention of forests against bushfire. | The implementation of 16 adaptation microprojects of the priority plan is ongoing.  80 public staff of the technical services, NGOs and women's representatives are members of the institutional platforms. |
| Adaptation actions implemented with respect to 'knowledge and understanding of climate risk' at the regional level (Kankan & Faranah) and in project zones | 0 actions | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 2 key actions successfully implemented:  (1) Climate adaptive landscape plan in place;  (2) 40 technocrats from the 2 regions, prefectures, sub-prefectures, RDCs, from public and private service entities, NGOs, CBOs and especially women representatives are members of the technical platform and benefit from capacity building interventions in terms of climate risk management skills. | 1) The Climate adaptive landscape plan is in place.    This plan serves as a framework for interventions to coordinate and channel partner efforts and resources and create effective synergies with ongoing initiatives at national, regional and local levels.  The Plan served to develop the Multi-Year adaption programme for Upper Guinea Region.  The document identified 16 priority micro-projects and was validated by the authorities of the relevant sectors.  The Steering Committee, adopted the document (14 December 2017) and was used to develop the 2018 Annual Work Plan for the Project.  This action plan is a tool for vulnerability reduction, resilience building, and inclusive promotion of adaptation integrating gender equity through the production and use of reliable weather information, to streamline restoration of ecosystem services and the promotion of inclusive adaptation.  The plan includes the most vulnerable groups including Ebola survivors, to ensure their economic recovery and reinsertion into sustainable economic and social development, as well as global development outcomes linked to ecosystem sustainability and conservation.  2) The implementation of the Climate Adaptive Landscape Plan is in progress.  Participation by villages in project activities, for the current reporting period is 49.5% of the end-of-project target It includes participation by 49 villages (38 new villages). The end of project target is 99 villages.  A total of 80 executives representing 200% regarding the end-of-project target, divided into 4 Institutional Platforms are members of the platforms and benefit from capacity building.  Two municipal level climate adaptation platforms were set up by municipal decision for the two target regions of Kankan and Faranah, with approximately 20 members each. The platform members are the local sector ministry and technical services, NGOs and Socio-Professional Organizations. Among these organizations there are women who represent the a variety of organizations.  Capacity building (awareness raising, training, information sharing and communication) sessions on climate change adaptation were held for all 80 executives, including 5 women, or 6.25% of the total. | The implementation of the priority adaptation action plan is continuing and concerns 52 villages, i.e 3 new villages on 99 end of project target, which constitute 52.5% of the end of project target. These actions was simultaneously implemented in all the villages. The project plans to finalize these actions after the third year of implementation. Till now, 16 priority adaptation microprojects are being implemented simultaneously and will extend over the duration of the project. Including: (1) the rehabilitation of water sources, (2) the restoration of watercourses banks, ( 3) the rehabilitation of watersheds; (4) the rehabilitation of the watercourses critical meanders; (5) the restoration of wetlands which are of international importance (6) the development of lowlands, (7) submersible landscaping through the creation of integrated ecological complexes of market gardening, fruit growing and forestry with a mastery of the integrating private and community nurseries as alternatives to forest clearing (8) restoration of degraded fallows, (9) promotion of community forests in bushfire prevention strategies and (10) promotion of rural entrepreneurship to professionalize jobs like nursery, fire-free beekeeping, manufacturing and distribution of improved stoves and multifunctional platforms. The construction of platforms shelters has started and aim to alleviate women’s work and enhance their autonomy.  (2) A total of 80 public staff representing 200% of the end-of-project target, divided into 4 Institutional Prefectural Institutional Adaptation Platforms of 20 members each involving deconcentrated, decentralized technical services, local authorities, NGOs and Socio-Professional Organizations was set up by prefectural decision of which 2 for each of the 2 Regions of Kankan and Faranah.  Four (4) planning and monitoring / evaluation meetings are held by these platforms in each prefecture.    NB: The achievement of the target has been doubled to promote the integration of actors’ diversity in the institutional prefectural platforms.    The sensitization, training, information, communication sessions in capacity building for adaptation to the effects of climate risks and training on results-based management concerned all 80 public staff, including 5 women, ie 6.25% of the total number. Institutional platforms hold regular meeting for quarterly work plan planning, monitoring and evaluation. |
| Adaptation actions implemented linked to 'Demo activities aimed at vulnerability reduction and resilience strengthening with focus on natural and social assets' | 0 actions | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 4 key actions successfully implemented:  (1) wetlands management & restoration in Kankan and Faranah (sites TDB);  (2) flood and erosion control, river bank protection and forest enrichment in Kankan and Faranah (sites TDB) ;  (3) anticipatory bushfire control Kankan and Faranah (sites TDB);  (4) climate resilient livestock management Kankan and Faranah (sites TDB) | Achievement in this reporting period (corresponding to the indicators) is as follows:    1) 2 wetlands are currently being restored on a total of 30 ha. including:    • 18 ha. in the Kankan Region with 8 ha. in Mandiana Prefecture (Samory District with Kaka Pond) and; 10 ha. in Kouroussa Prefecture (Baro District with Baro Pond)    • 12 ha. in the Faranah Region, Faranah Prefecture    2) The rehabilitation of river banks to reduce erosion and prevent flooding by increased infiltration has started. 17.6 ha. are rehabilitated of the target of 2.500 or 0.7% of which:    • 11 ha. in the Kankan Region with 6 ha. in the Mandiana Prefecture and 5 ha. in the Kouroussa Prefecture and;    • 6.6 ha. in the Faranah Region comprising 2.6 ha. in Faranah Prefecture and 4 ha. in Kissidougou Prefecture.    To reduce forest clearing pressures from hillside cultivation, the project is implementing alternative adaptation options such as supporting the development of plateaus for market gardening, fruit growing, medicinal plants, nurseries integrating forest and fruit species including grafting to enhance the growth of ecosystem services and promote adaptation.    In this context, a total of 42 ha. Of hillsides are subject to sustainable development initiatives, carried out in the 2 regions including:    • 13 ha. for the Kankan Region and 21 ha. for the Faranah Region.    The accumulation of achievements includes a total of 110 ha. of lowlands / plains divided into 11 plots in aid of 11 villages. Feasibility studies are in progress. Based on the end-of-project target of 1000 ha. planned in the adaptation priority actions plan, the expected rate is 11%.    3) The bushfire prevention actions are implemented through 22 Community Forests (CF) covering a total area of 908.35 ha. including:    • 7 CF for 154.88 ha. in the Kankan Region with 2 CF of 40 ha. in Mandiana Prefecture and 5 CF of 114.88 ha. in Kouroussa Prefecture and;    • 15 CF of 753.47 ha. in the Faranah Region including 10 CF of 309.91 ha. in Faranah Prefecture and 5 CF of 443.56 ha. in Kissidougou Prefecture.    4) A total of 3 Pastoral Units (PUs) of 544 ha. out of the planned 800 ha.  (68% of the end-of-project target) are in the process of being set up.    • 2 PUs of 499 ha. in the Kankan Region including 1 PU of 217 ha. in Mandiana Prefecture and 1 PU of 282 ha. in Kouroussa Prefecture and;    • 1 PU of 45 ha. in the Faranah Region including, Faranah Prefecture and NN PU of N ha. in Kissidougou Prefecture    Activities for this year included: water points, pastoral routes, improved quality of fodder, and sustainable use of fodder resources integrating natural regeneration actions including.  As a result of the work in the platforms and the priorities identified in the Climate Adaptive Plan the project set up a total of 9 priority micro-projects.    The full range of thematic areas (those under the indicator and additional target priorities) are the following: (1) the rehabilitation of upstream sources and watersheds (2) the restoration of river banks, ( 3) the rehabilitation of critical meanders on watercourses; (4) the restoration of wetlands of international importance (5) the development of lowlands, (6) creation of integrated ecological complexes of market gardening, fruit and forestry arboriculture with a water control integrating private and community nurseries into alternative options to forest clearings (7) the restoration of degraded fallows, (8) the promotion of community forests in bushfire prevention strategies and (9) the promotion of forest rural entrepreneurship to professionalize nursery, fire-free beekeeping, manufacturing and encouraging the use of improved housing and multifunctional platforms. Construction of housing shelters has triggered community works and empowered women. | 1) 12 ponds located in the two (2) wetlands classified Ramsar sites are restored by reforestation actions, direct seeding, implementation of anti-erosive devices in stony cords and/or lines of vetivers in 109 ha of which :  • 35.5ha in the Kankan Region with 20.5ha in Mandiana Prefecture (and 15ha in Kouroussa Prefecture)  • 73.50 ha in the Faranah Region, Faranah Prefecture.  As part of the restoration of wetlands, a fish potential assessment study was carried out for the development of 4 fish ponds. Actions will focus on management, stocking with respect for biological rest.  (2) The rehabilitation of river banks to reduce erosion and prevent floods by increasing infiltration is realized for 492.2 ha of the 2,500 end of the project target, i.e to 19.69%, of which:  • 317.42 ha in the Kankan Region including 66 ha in the Mandiana Prefecture and 251.42 ha in the Kouroussa Prefecture;  • 174.78 ha in the Faranah Region including 62.34 ha in Faranah Prefecture and 112.44 ha in Kissidougou Prefecture.  (3) In the context of the reduction of forest clearing pressures for hillside crops, the project as alternative adaptation options retained the development of areas for market gardening, fruit growing, medicinal plants, nurseries integrating forest and fruit species including grafting to enhance the growth of ecosystem services and promote adaptation.  42 ha of market garden perimeters have been developed for the benefit of 25 women's groups of 350 members and a union of market gardening groups of 3115 members in the 2 regions, including 22.87 ha for the Kankan Region and 19.13 ha for the Faranah Region.  As part of the plains and lowlands landscaping, a feasibility study was carried out in each of the 2 regions for the landscaping of 110 ha of plains and lowlands.  To date, the landscaping of 55 ha of plains and lowlands is still ongoing in the region of Kankan, with an achievement of 5.5% of the global target which is 1000 ha.  The call for tenders for the recruitment of companies responsible for the landscaping of 55ha of plains and lowlands in the region of Faranah is launched.  The support for the creation and revitalization of 22 Community Forests (CF) covering a total area of 908.35 ha is realized of which:  • 7 Community forests for 154.88 ha in the Kankan Region, including 2 Community forests of 40 ha in the Mandiana Prefecture and 5 Community forests of 114.88 ha in the Prefecture of Kouroussa;  • 15 Community forests of 753.47 ha in the Faranah Region including 10 Community forests of 309.91 ha in Faranah Prefecture and 5 FC of 443.56 ha in Kissidougou Prefecture.  (4) 6 Pastoral Units (UP) with 976 ha have been identified for landscaping. To date, 300 ha (or 50 ha per UP) are being landscaped through the securing, the realization of water drilling and the development of troughs. The landscaping actions are planned this year with water points, pastoral paths, quality fodder enrichment, and sustainable use of fodder resources integrating natural regeneration actions. The 300ha of pastoral unit under development are distributed as follows:  • 3 pastoral units of 50 ha each (total 150 ha) in the Kankan area including 1 pastoral unit of 50 ha in the prefecture of Mandiana and 2 pastoral units of 100 ha in the prefecture of Kouroussa;  • 3 pastoral units of 50ha for each one (total 150) in the Faranah region including 1 pastoral unit of 50ha in the prefecture of Faranah and 1 pastoral unit of 50ha in the prefecture of Kissidougou |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **The climate resilience of natural resource dependent livelihoods in project sites is ensured by securing the continued stream of essential agro-ecological and hydrological services upon which they depend** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| CCA TT indicator 2)  Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change –  Broken down by sub-indicators below through PRODOC indicators 4 through 8 | Broken down by sub-indicators below | *(not set or not applicable)* | Broken down by sub-indicators below | Broken down by sub-indicators below | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| 4 (CCA TT indicator 2a)  Surface of degraded land rehabilitated 0 ha Selected sites (TBD)  Approx. 500ha/per year of degraded land is rehabilitated; i.e. min. 3,000 ha in total by project end, as a result of various activities under Outputs 1.3 and 1.4. As above. | 0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Selected sites (TBD)  Approx. 500ha/per year of degraded land is rehabilitated; i.e. min. 3,000 ha in total by project end, as a result of various activities under Outputs 1.3 and 1.4. | 42 ha surface of degraded land have been rehabilitated  (43 ha were planned for the year 2017-2018)    This represents 14% of the end-of-project target of 3,000 ha.  • 17 ha. in the Kankan Region comprising 5 ha. in Mandiana Prefecture and 12 ha. in Kouroussa Prefecture  • 25 ha. in the Faranah Region comprising 13 ha. in Faranah Prefecture and 12 ha. in Kissidougou Prefecture  Activities included integrated management of natural resources adapted to climate risks. Ex. water control, market gardening, fruit and forest arboriculture actions, developing nurseries to produce seedlings at the level of the plateaus. | 299.5 hectares of agricultural land (9.98% of end of project target) are rehabilitated in a participatory manner with integrated agroforestry actions of forest fruits, natural and assisted regeneration and land protection.  Promotion of rural entrepreneurship to professionalize nursery trades for the sustainability of reforestation actions and the creation of green jobs through the implementation of 22 nurseries that allowed the production of 339,750 plants with 51,559 fruit trees (15, 17%) of which:  • 11 nurseries with 160,929 plants including 26,550 fruit plants in the region of Kankan  • 11 nurseries of 178,821 plants in the region of Faranah    In the framework of vegetal cover pressure reduction and the satisfaction of households’ energy needs, the following actions are carried out:  The promotion of improved stoves through the training of 2,528 women and 22 artisans, the creation of 5,719 banco improved stoves used by 2,178 households in the 11 rural communes, including:  • 3339 improved stoves in the region of Kankan: 768FA in Mandiana prefecture and 2571 improved stoves in Kouroussa prefecture and;  • 2380 improved stoves in the Faranah area including 594 improved stoves in Faranah Prefecture and 1786 in Kissidougou Prefecture.  NB: As part of inter-agencies synergy, 8 schools supported by PAM benefitted of improved stoves in banco.  Actions to promote biochar through the training of three (3) artisans for the manufacture of chimneys and the training of three women's groups of 90 members for the manufacture of biochar in the communes of Beindou, Passaya and the urban district of Faranah. |
| (CCA TT indicator 2b)  Surface of "abandoned" land (or land under long-term fallow) are reforested or recuperated to resemble more natural habitats using an ecosystem-based approach | 0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Selected sites (TBD)  5,000 ha by project end, as a result of various activities under Outputs 1.3 and 1.4. | 79.5 ha. of land were rehabilitated (31.8% of the annual target of 250 ha. and 1.59% of the end-of-project target)    Achievements are as follows:  • 25 ha. in the Kankan Region comprising 10 ha. in Mandiana Prefecture and 15 ha. in Kouroussa Prefecture  • 54.5 ha. in the Faranah Region comprising 15 ha. in Faranah Prefecture and 39.5 ha. in Kissidougou Prefecture  Current activities include: agroforestry actions integrating forest fruit trees and assisted natural regeneration techniques, that are classified and planned within community contracts. This includes:  Activities to promote rural entrepreneurship and professionalization of nursery worker to ensure the sustainability of reforestation actions and the creation of green jobs. In this respect, 22 private nurseries were set up enabling the production of 141,655 seedlings with 36,498 fruit trees or 25.7% of which:  • 11 nurseries in the Kankan Region  ( 63,604 seedlings with 12,010 seedlings of fruit trees including 4 nurseries with 16,010 seedlings including 810 fruit trees in the Mandiana Prefecture, 7 nurseries of 47,594 seedlings with 4,000 fruit trees in the Prefecture of Kouroussa)  - 11 nurseries in the Prefecture of Faranah  ( 78,051 seedlings in the Faranah Region including 24,488 fruit trees or 42.38% of fruit trees including 5 nurseries of 47,584 seedlings with 22,325 fruit seedlings or 47% of fruit trees)  -6 nurseries in the municipality of Kissidougou  ( 30,467 seedlings of 2,163 fruit trees or 3.7 %)  The identification of sites for this action is underway with stakeholders.  -1,750 improved stoves (IS) were set up.  • 850 IS in Kankan Region including 250 IH in Mandiana Prefecture and 600 IS in Kouroussa Prefecture  • 900 IS in Faranah Region including 250 IH in Faranah Prefecture and 650 IS in Kissidougou Prefecture | 1926.82 ha (38.54%) of vulnerable ecosystems’ degraded lands (water sources, banks, critic meanders, watersheds, wetlands, vegetation formations, old fallows) are rehabilitated through the land protection actions, fruit trees planting and forestry trees, direct seeding, fire protection. |
| (CCA TT indicator 2c)  Surface of wetlands re-wetted | 0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Selected sites (TBD)  At least 2 of the 4 Ramsar sites within the project zone, including through the control of the inflow and outflow of water, exact targeted surface remains to be estimated, as a result of Activity 1.4.4 (Climate adaptive rehabilitation re-wetting of selected wetlands) | 2 wetlands classified as Ramsar sites have been identified:  Mandiana 1 WL and Faranah 1 WL  It is planned to rehabilitate the two sites starting the second semester of 2018.  Planned activities include:  - conservation of vegetable cover and conservation of water dynamics by a total of 300 eq. ha in direct seedlings, assisted regenerations, restriction and plantation on 30 eq. ha of vetiver and others  - forestry seedlings including 7.5 eq. ha of fruit trees  - fish exploitation by seeding 200,000 young fishes in the two demonstration wetlands with biological rest periods to be respected | 79.50 ha degraded lands around 12 ponds are rehabilitated. The 12 ponds are located in two (2) wetlands classified as Ramsar sites in the Kankan and Faranah regions  The fish potential assessment studies are carried out for the development of 4 fishponds in three ponds and a lowland. |
| (CCA TT indicator 2d)  Surface of riverbanks in critical river meanders | 0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Selected sites (TBD)  As a minimum target of 2,500 ha in critical river meanders will be positively impacted, mostly along riverbanks, as a result of Activity 1.3.2 (Riparian vegetation/ gallery forests rehabilitation) | Identification of 100 ha. of critical meanders by GPS for their rehabilitation in second half of 2018 winter campaign | 404.29 equivalent ha of highly degraded critical meanders are mapped and restored through:   the planting of 36 equivalent ha with 5142 seedlings of local and exotic species including 500 fruit trees and 4642 trees adapted to the conditions of critical meanders ecosystems.   The planting of 4112 stumps of vetivers along the banks   the protection of the 231.41 ha; |
| (CCA TT indicator 2e)  Surface of land subjected to climate adaptive bushfire management | 0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Selected sites (TBD)  An approximate surface of 90,000 ha of fire-prone ‘climate hotspots’ forested areas near Mafou Classified Forest is expected to benefit from improved bush-fire management. | 7 Community Forests covering a total area of 175.50 ha. vulnerable to bushfire "climate hotspots" around the Mafou Classified Forest have benefitted from bush-fire management activities.  Promotion of rural entrepreneurship for the professionalization of fire-free beekeeping through the production and use of 462 Kenyan hives was conducted. This included:  • 252 in Kankan Region including 80 in Mandiana Prefecture and 172 in Kouroussa Prefecture and;  • 210 in the Faranah Region including 90 in Faranah Prefecture and 120 in Kissidougou Prefecture  Enhancement of biodiversity through the actions of pollination of seedlings by bees:  22 Rural ventures for the professionalization of fire-free beekeeping have been set up and actions have focused on the training of 26 people including 4 women or 15.38% of women and the productions have focused on the making and use of 462 Kenyans hives including:  • 252 in the Kankan Region comprising 80 in Mandiana Prefecture and 172 in Kouroussa Prefecture and;  • 210 in the Faranah Region comprising 90 in Faranah Prefecture and 120 in Kissidougou Prefecture | The landscaping activities have affected 22 Community Forests covering a total area of 879.03 ha of vulnerable community forests area to bushfire "climate hot spots" around the classified forest of Mafou for the protection of 90 000 ha.  The implementation of concerted management plans in 18 community forests with the enrichment of 16 ha of degraded area including, 11578 fruit plants and 8000 forest seedlings, the landmark consolidation with exotic forest plants and 145 cemented landmark.  Promotion of rural entrepreneurship by the professionalization of fire-free beekeeping through the production and use of 654 Kenyan hives including:  • 415 in the region of Kankan including two prefectures: 135 in Mandiana and 280 in Kouroussa;  • 239 in the region of Faranah including 119 in Faranah Prefecture and 120 in Kissidougou Prefecture  Contribution to the preservation of forests against bush fires and the strengthening of ecosystem services through the strengthening of biodiversity through the actions of plants pollination by bees.  The promotion of fire-free beekeeping through the training of 26 people among carpenters and women members of apicultural groups, an average of 15.38% of women. |
| (CCA TT indicator 3)  Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options:  a) number of people  b) % female  c) % of the target population | a) 0  b) n/a  c) 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 50,000 people  b) 51% female  c) 100% of the target population | a) A total population of 34,417 inhabitants divided into 49 Villages of the 11 Rural Communes of the 4 prefectures of the project's intervention have directly benefited from the project's support regarding adaptation, which represents 68.8% of the end-of-project target.  b) 19,962 women (58% of the total number of direct beneficiaries) benefitted from adaptation actions  c) Yes. | a) 34,417 inhabitants in 49 Villages of the 11 Rural Communes of the priject’s 4 intervention prefectures have benefited from the project's support for adaptation. That is 68.8% of the end-of-project target.  b) 19,962 women representing 58% of the total number of beneficiaries of the project benefitted from adaptation actions  c) Yes. The priority action plan resulting from the vulnerability diagnosis is being implemented in 49 villages integrating adjacent watersheds, water sources, degraded fallows, wetlands, critical meanders and the prevention of forests against bush fires. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Climate adaptive management of ecosystems is integrated into key local and regional planning and policy-making processes** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (CCA TT indicator 13)  Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures - number of plans/ processes | 0 plans / processes; current LDPs do not reflect climate risks or resilience-building strategies | *(not set or not applicable)* | 22 plans / processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures.  Development frameworks and strategies that include climate adaptive management measures and budgets:  In Kankan:  1 Regional Development Programs (PRDs) and 2 Prefecture-level Development Plans (PPDs) (Kankan and Kouroussa), and 8 RDC level (LDPs)  In Faranah  1 Regional Development Programs (PRDs) and 2 Prefecture-level Development Plans (PPDs) (Faranah and Kissindougou), and 8 RDC level (LDPs) | A total of 11 Local Development Plans (LDPs) representing 50% of the end-of-project target are updated with an effective integration of climate adaption priority actions.  Including:  • 6 in Kankan Region; 2 in the municipality of Mandiana and 4 the municipality of Kouroussa  • 5 in the Faranah Region, 2 the municipality of Faranah and 3 the municipality of Kissidougou    NB: No Regional Development Plan and Prefectural Development Plan exist.  The project team proposes that these 2 indicators be removed from the Logical Framework of the Project to match the reality in the field | A total of 16 Local Development Plans (LDPs) representing 73% of the end-of-project target are updated with an effective integration of strategies and priority actions to adapt to the adverse effects of climate risks including:  • 8 in the region of Kankan including 4 in Mandiana Prefecture and 4 in Kouroussa Prefecture and;  • 8 in Faranah Region including 4 in Faranah Prefecture and 4 in Kissidougou Prefecture |
| (CCA TT indicator 6)  Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated | 0 relevant systems for climate information services in the Upper Niger River Basin | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 relevant geographically based information system, with focus on the Upper Niger River Basin, generates various derived knowledge products (still to be defined and quantified) and it is and maintained through a functional partnership | Data on vulnerability of village communities, production systems and ecosystems with actions to incorporate priority adaptation options combined with a Geographic Information System with 11 geo-referenced maps is being compiled to form a data base.  The data base will serve to spread knowledge products on climate early warning information. | The terms of reference for the recruitment of an international consultant are drafted and will be published during the third quarter |
| (CCA TT indicator 10)  Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures - number of institutions  a) Number of institutions  b) Total score for 5 questions, as per Scoring in the GEF CCA TT Guidelines for Indicator 10 | a) 0 (no institutions)  b) Total score = 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 14 institutions:  2 Prefectures, 4 sub-prefectures with each 8 villages, national level: Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests, Department of Meteorology  b) Total score = 6 | a) 15 institutions (100% of the end-of-project target) comprising 4 municipalities (Mandiana, Kouroussa, Faranah and Kissidougou) and 11 Rural Communes are structured and organized into 4 Municipal/local level Institutional Platforms to monitor specific local adaptation priorities and evaluate project performance in achieving adaptation targets  • NB: The PIR team proposes to review the indicator from 14 to 15 institutions to reflect the reality on the ground  - 15 institutions: 4 prefectures and the 11 RCs, have developed a total of 15 local development plans integrating adaptation actions through capacity building of the institutions of the most vulnerable sectors in the project sites    b) This indicator was not measured through the scorecard.    Progress was achieved in the renovation and set up of equipment for meteorological stations; strengthening meteorological equipment through the establishment of five new synoptic weather stations, including:  • 3 synoptic stations for the Kankan region including 1 station for each of the Kankan, Mandiana and Kouroussa Prefectures and;  • 2 synoptic stations for the Faranah Region including 1 station for Faranah Prefecture and 1 for Kissidougou Prefecture.    Due to lack of access to electricity, the this equipment acquired and installed since March 2018 is not yet functional..  the project is conducting an assessment to identify the energy needs of all 5 stations, with the aim to provide solar energy. | a) 15 institutions representing 100% of the end-of-project target including 4 Prefectures (Mandiana, Kouroussa, Faranah and Kissidougou) and 11 Rural Communes are structured and organized into 4 Prefectural Institutional Platforms to monitor the prioritization of specific local priorities adaptation and assessment of project performance in meeting adaptation targets  a) 15 institutions: 4 Prefectures and 11 RCs, a total of 15 local development plans integrating adaptation actions through capacity building of the institutions of the most vulnerable sectors in the project's action sites  (b) Renovation and equipping of office buildings at meteorological stations in addition to the strengthening of meteorological equipment through the establishment of 16 meteorological stations, including:   5 synoptic weather stations including:  o 3 synoptic stations for the Kankan region including 1 station for each of the Kankan, Mandiana and Kouroussa Prefectures;  o 2 synoptic stations for the Faranah Region including 1 station for Faranah Prefecture and 1 for Kissidougou Prefecture.   11 mini-stations are installed in the eleven (11) rural communes and are secured with a wire fence. 14 of 16 are functional.    The National Meteorological Directorate is equipped with an IP address. These new meteorological equipments are likely to enable forecasts of climatic risks in order to provide reliable climate information and products of early warnings in addition to the modeling of expected impacts of climate risks to offer alternative priority adaptation options.  The five prefecture-level stations are equipped with office furniture and a solar energy source. |
| (CCA TT indicator 9)  Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures  a) number of people  b) % female | a) 0 (no people)  b) n/a | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) 1000 people trained  b) Of the above number, it is expected that at least 30% are female, given gender inclusion in Guinea | a) A total of 150 people (15% of the end-of-project target) are trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation measures and strategies  b) 54 women (36% of the total number of beneficiaries of the sessions) are trained. | a) 500 persons representing 50% of the end-of-project target are trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation measures and strategies  b) 180 women representing 36% of the total number benefitted of training sessions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation measures and strategies |
| (CCA TT indicator 5)  Public awareness activities carried out and population reached | a) 0 = No stories/ testimonials on EbA in Guinea have been produced or disseminated  b) 0 people, within the target population, have been reached by public awareness activities carried out by the project  c) Of which the percentage of females cannot yet be determined. | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) At least 16 stories/testimonials on EbA from representatives of project intervention sites, target groups or beneficiaries, and these are portrayed as climate adaptive strategies in Guinea  b) Approximately 1,000 people in the project zone (i.e. the potential beneficiaries of Activity 1.2.2, on operationalizing the multi-stakeholder platform) are directly reached by project awareness activities, using diverse means of communication  c) Of the above number, it is expected that at least 30% are female, given gender inclusion in Guinea | a) The process of producing a documentary film concerning the baseline of the project is planned, with footage already available but not edited.  A mid-term and end of project documentary are also planned, to show the situation before and after the results and effects of the project on 16 families / community groups.  b) A total of 80 people, including 5 women, were trained (awareness raising on climate adaptation and sustainable environment management). People trained are responsible for operationalizing the 4 Institutional Prefectural Adaptation Platforms.  This represents 8% of the end-of-project target.  c) 5 women (6.25% compared to the end-of-project target) | a) The process of producing a documentary film on the baseline situation is to be started to illustrate with the mid-term and end-of-project documentary, the situation before and after the results and effects of the project on a at least 16 families / community groups  b) A total of 580 persons representing 58% of the end-of-project target among the members of the institutional platforms, the members of the management committees of natural resources and community forests, the community relays, in charge of operationalizing the 4 Institutional Prefectural Adaptation Platforms of which 200 women are sensitized, informed and trained on environmental and adaptation awareness. Various communications channels have been used, such as rural radios and village assemblies.  c) 120 persons are women representing 20.69% of the 580 beneficiaries |
| **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): | 40.51% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 62.17% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,240,475 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 200,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 8,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 114,180,000 |

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| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | May 29, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 3, 2016 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jun 15, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Feb 22, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 31, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 1, 2023 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jun 15, 2023 |
| 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)** |
| 2019-01-17 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Political | Failure of Government to respect the agreements signed by the former government (currently the opposition party is governing) and the debates on the revision of the constitution can lead to socio-political tension and hinder the implementation of activities. |

# 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.** |
| Not Applicable |

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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.** |
| Not Applicable |

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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 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 | The project was rated "satisfactory" for this year. The project objectives for this period have been achieved. All 16 planned micro-projects have started. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is on track with its targeted objectives. There is some constraints in relation with effective operationalization of the institutional platforms. There still more endeavors to provide in capacity building for field partners (NGO, technical services, SME, etc). Regular field missions are conducted to overcome any noticed dysfunctioning in order to propose adaptative solutions. | |
| **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** | *(not set or not applicable)* | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is making progress towards achieving its intended objectives. Although its implementation rates have slowed down somewhat over the past reporting period, these are expected to pick up again as per AWP.  Adaptation actions are being implemented as per agreed climate-adaptive landscape plan, now covering 52 villages. Substantial progress is being made in terms of promoting rural entrepreneurship, including the establishment and operationalization of nurseries and promotion of improved energy efficient cookstoves. A total of 16 prioritized climate change adaptation interventions are being piloted to demonstrate impacts at the local level for subsequent replication/upscaling. Restoration of degraded lands is proceeding successfully, although 38.54% of the target at midterm indicates a need to increase efforts if the project is to achieve 100% at project closure and sustain impacts. The project is furthermore continuing the operationalization of municipal-level platforms to enable integration of climate adaptive measures and information in development planning. As the effective operationalization of the platforms hinges on sufficient capacities, this places additional emphasis on the importance of active stakeholder engagement in targeted outreach and training activities.  One area where the project requires strengthening is in terms of knowledge management and communication. So far, photo reportages, videos, and radio broadcasts have been produced by the project, and reports are being submitted at the country level every quarter – but no lesson learning/extraction of good practices is available for enabling replication/upscaling at the regional/global level, nor is the project visible on internet-based platforms/social media.  The project will undergo a midterm review in 2019, which is expected to inform remedial measures for increased delivery during the remaining time until project closure. | |

# 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** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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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.** |
| The progressive empowerment of women, their access to management and decision-making have reduced inequalities between men and women and, hence, gender-based discrimination. Activities practiced only by men before, are currently carried out by women, this is the case of plants production, charring, reforestation.  The organization of awareness raising campaigns, training and environmental communication emphasized on the importance of gender equality and allowed women to speak in the presence of men to express their opinions. This was impossible in those areas where the weight of religion and tradition has always favored women's discrimination. |

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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.** |
| The project aims to address gender inequality issues by empowering women in decision-making positions, including through participation in municipal-level platforms to enable integration of climate adaptive measures and information in development planning, as well as in Village Committees for Community Forest Management, and as Ecoguards. Women are furthermore empowered economically through environmentally friendly income generating activities including market gardening, arboriculture and beekeeping. |

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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.** |
| Activities related to the empowerment of women, such as the development of 14 market gardening plots, have not only reduced the pressure on the vegetation cover by reducing the area cleared for the installation of market garden crops, but also the degradation of river banks where these off-season crops were grown. The development of these plots has also increased the production of plant material for the restoration of ecosystems through making water available to irrigate plants and the protect nurseries against livestock.    The promotion of improved stoves and biochar have reduced not only timber overexploitation but also carbonization, which is, in addition to the release of CO2, a plant cover destruction factor. Improved stoves enable reducing wood consumption to more than half (one bundle of wood versus two with improved stoves). |

# 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 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 Applicable |

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| **SESP:** [document\_13\_.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5176/213884/1707154/1707973/document_13_.pdf)  **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 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 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.)** |
| NB: Translated from French.    A vulnerability study was conducted with a participatory diagnosis that led to the development of a priority adaptation plan with 4 axes and 16 micro-projects. The implementation of these micro-projects started with the revision of the Local Development Plans for the consideration of climate risks and adaptation measures in local planning. This activity has allowed the authorities, local elected officials and beneficiaries to be empowered and to take into account the climate change dimension in local planning .Subsequently, there was the implementation of the SFICE (Awarness, training, environmental information and communication) campaign has allowed the awareness of development actors and beneficiaries in relation to causes, consequences and adaptation measures to climate change. This awareness is concretized in the life of the communities through the change in the practices related to the livelihoods of the communities: agricultural practices, breeding, fishing, harvest, etc.    The implementation of adaptation actions such as the development of market gardening schemes provided water for vegetable crops and potable water to communities that suffered greatly from the lack of water. The provision of women who invest in these perimeters kits of materials and small tools, improved vegetable seeds has strengthened the empowerment of women. These women have not only greatly reduced the expenses related to the purchase of condiments but also saved money. Storage yard construction has also reduced post-harvest losses and secured resilient seeds provided to vulnerable households. The professionalisation of nurseries, beekeeping, improved cooking and biochamber manufacturing and landscaping schemes has offered alternative options that are more productive than slash-and-burn farming and this has created additional wealth for vulnerable households.    Life Story by Mariam Diallo:  “My name is Mariama DIALLO, I am the president of the group of women trained to make improved stoves in the Kantoumanina center (Municipality of Mandiana).  Before the arrival of the EbA project, our village suffered very negative impacts from the exploitation of gold, which resulted in overpopulation and exceeding pressures on forests, from people in need for firewood and charcoal. This led to the excessive cutting of wood, and bush fires that are often caused by the farmers, and hunters. We women and children will travel great distances to find firewood and spend a lot of our time cooking food. We were sometimes forced to abandon our daily activities and sometimes our children would wait so long that they would be hungry and sometimes we were forced to send children to fetch wood from great distances. Sometimes the little money we have is just enough to buy a bundle of 20,000 GNF wood (Guinea Franc National equivalent to 2.22 USD) that can only be used for one day.  With the arrival of the project, in total, of our village 30 women we are trained on the manufacturing of banco fireplaces and on how to insert ceramics in improved metal stoves. 5 handicraft workers were also trained to manufacture improved metal stoves. We charge 20,000 GNF for making a stove and sell a single metal fireplace at 75,000 GNF and an improved stove at 150,000 GNF. This activity has brought us many positive changes. We have diversified our activities and income sources. The income earned allows us to pay our children's school fees, hospitalization of our different women members and supplement the daily expenses. Using improved stoves allows us to reduce the cooking time and the amount of wood and charcoal we require. It also allows us to preserve our health because much less smoke is released during cooking and we now are not so worried risks of our house catching on fire. |

**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.** |
| So far, photo reportages, videos, and radio broadcasts have been produced by the project, and reports are being submitted at the country level every quarter. The project remains to publish stories online. |

# 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?** |
| No |

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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?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [5176\_LDCF\_Guinea\_EBA\_CEO\_Endorsement\_12 Nov 15.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5176/213884/1707151/1707970/5176_LDCF_Guinea_EBA_CEO_Endorsement_12%20Nov%2015.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.** |
| Not Applicable |

# 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.