



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	2/20/2023 - 2/19/2024
Project Title	Scaling-up Climate-resilient Rice Production in West Africa
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000190
Implementing Entity (IE)	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
Type of IE	Regional Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, The, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Rice systems and predicted associated area (ha) in the 13 countries: - Benin: 305 ha Rainfed lowland system and 6756 ha plain / upland system - Burkina Faso: 341 ha Rainfed lowland system and 1801 ha irrigated system - Côte d'Ivoire: 1175 ha Rainfed lowland system and 2024 ha irrigated system - The Gambia: 57 ha Rainfed lowland system and 2065 ha irrigated system - Ghana: 5366 ha Rainfed lowland system and 4840 ha irrigated system - Guinea: 1000 ha Rainfed lowland system 900 ha plain / upland system and 300 ha Mangrove system - Liberia: 1251 ha Rainfed lowland system and 1490 ha irrigated system - Mali: 1715 ha Rainfed lowland system and 7688 ha irrigated system - Niger: 2036 ha Rainfed lowland system and 1205 ha irrigated system - Nigeria: 4800 ha Rainfed lowland system and 10200 ha irrigated system - Senegal: 4525 ha Rainfed lowland system and 1688ha irrigated system - Sierra Leone: 2025 ha Rainfed lowland system and 975 ha plain / upland system - Togo: 3283 ha Rainfed lowland system and 1459 ha irrigated system
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Ghazi GADER

Project Milestones

AFB Approval Date	10/21/2021
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	2/18/2022
Start of Project/Programme	2/24/2023
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	
Original Completion Date	
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Inception report:

https://fifspubprd.azureedge.net/afdocuments/project/12103/RICOWAS_Inception_Report_English_Version_Januar

List the Website address (URL) of project

http://www.oss-online.org/index.php/fr/ricowas_fr <http://www.oss-online.org/index.php/fr/RICOWAS>

http://www.oss-online.org/index.php/fr/RICOWAS_OSS http://www.oss-online.org/index.php/fr/RICOWAS_PHT

http://www.oss-online.org/index.php/fr/RICOWAS_OSS_2023

<http://www.oss-online.org/index.php/fr/ricowas-mali> <http://www.oss-online.org/index.php/fr/ricowas-cloture>

<http://www.oss-online.org/index.php/fr/ricowas-training>

Project Contacts			
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Government(s) DA	Madjoulba BATOCFETOU	robbato2000@yahoo.fr	11/27/2023
Implementing Entity	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	boc@oss.org.tn	

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$3,569,250.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$2,355,668.27
Project disbursement rate (%)	25.54
Project execution rate (%)	18.23
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	<p>Since the signing of the agreement between the AF and the OSS, the process of contracting with the various stakeholders involved in the project has initiated in accordance with the project document. To this end, a due diligence process was undertaken, which allowed for the collection of all necessary information on each partner, enabling the development of agreements that are adapted to the requirements of both the AF, the OSS, and the project, while also considering the specific regulations of each country. At the end of the first year of project implementation, financing agreements were signed with all project partners, representing the 13 countries as well as the two regional entities. Furthermore, based on the annual work plans and</p>

	budgets, as well as the procurement plans submitted for approval and evaluation by the OSS, funds were disbursed to 12 executing entities.
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data

Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1.1. Climate change dimension and proposed actions integrated into the regional and national rice strategy documents	\$0.00
Output 1.2.1. Capacity of national and regional research centers strengthened	\$3,724.26
Output 1.2.2. Institutional capacity of the regional and national executing entities for project implementation strengthened	\$7,463.00
Output 1.2.3. Extension institutions involved in the development and dissemination of SRI and CRRP strengthened	\$9,923.12
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP	\$84,845.00
Output 2.1.2. SRI and CRRP practices - adopted by smallholders in the project zones - monitored, analyzed and the results widely shared	\$20,800.00
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice valuechain strengthened	\$3,998.00
Output 2.2.2. Agricultural associations and cooperatives in the rice value chain strengthened in their operations	\$4,484.00
Output 3.1.1. Knowledge and awareness materials developed and widely disseminated	\$3,494.00
Output 3.2.1. Synergies among partners established to mainstream CRRP in West Africa	\$3,281.00
IE fee (\$)	\$189,142.79
Execution cost (\$)	\$94,351.00

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1.1. Climate change dimension and proposed actions integrated into the regional and national rice strategy documents	\$110,527.00	2/23/2025
Output 1.2.1. Capacity of national and regional research centers strengthened	\$142,427.00	2/23/2025
Output 1.2.2. Institutional capacity of the regional and national executing entities for project implementation strengthened	\$172,702.00	2/23/2025
Output 1.2.3. Extension institutions involved in the development and dissemination of SRI and CRRP strengthened	\$227,619.00	2/23/2025
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP	\$2,291,481.00	2/23/2025
Output 2.1.2. SRI and CRRP practices - adopted by smallholders in the project zones - monitored, analyzed and the results widely shared	\$287,656.00	2/23/2025
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice valuechain strengthened	\$271,292.00	2/23/2025
Output 2.2.2. Agricultural associations and cooperatives in the rice value chain strengthened in their operations	\$236,168.00	2/23/2025
Output 3.1.1. Knowledge and awareness materials developed and widely	\$180,042.00	2/23/2025

disseminated		
Output 3.2.1. Synergies among partners established to mainstream CRRP in West Africa	\$152,758.00	2/23/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$240,000.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$280,215.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)	
Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks		
List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them		
Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Terrorist attack.	High	The countries concerned are: Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Nigeria. OSS regularly communicates with national executing entities, UN organizations, and other international organizations in the country to stay informed about the security situation, including terrorist attacks and potential conflicts. Depending on the situation, steps will be taken to adjust the approach and continue implementing activities in the field. Additionally, as OSS is implementing another regional project in Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger, where security represents a real risk, we already have good knowledge of the prevailing situation and the necessary measures to take in the project areas, which we can draw upon for the RICOWAS project.
The Covid-19 virus impact.	Not Applicable	NTR
Multiplicity in currencies and their instability in currencies, market prices.	Moderate	In countries where the local currency is unstable, we use the USD to reduce the impact of price and currency fluctuations.
Ebola outbreaks hinder the implementation of activities.	Moderate	The countries concerned are Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire: Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. The epidemic situation is regularly monitored through WHO publications on the spread of the epidemic and the application of necessary measures according to their guidance.

Low collaboration amongst the relevant technical institutions at national level.	Moderate	The relevant institutions have been identified, consulted, and involved in all phases of the process. A national project steering committee has been established in each country, including representatives from key institutions. Some of them will participate in project implementation depending on their areas of expertise.
National executing entities are understaffed and can't reach the requirements.	Moderate	A Project Management Unit (PMU) has been set up in each EE, comprising at least the profiles recommended in the project document. Some PMUs have additional staff profiles. PMUs understaffed have been reinforced by recruited staff, covered by the project's execution costs. In many countries, EE relay on national technical institutions through partnership agreements, thus ensuring efficient use of resources.
Delay in disbursements	Moderate	OSS has signed funding agreements with all the EEs. They have all received the first disbursement, with the exception of Burkina Faso, where we encountered constraints linked to administrative and institutional procedures which delayed the entry into force of the financing agreement. Discussions have continued to overcome this problem in order to disburse the funds and initiate activities in the field.
Different pace of project implementation for each country may delay overall project implementation and affect regional activities.	Moderate	The OSS has worked during this first year to establish Project Management Units (PMUs) at both the regional and national levels, with some difficulties particularly regarding the regional PMU. In the meantime, the OSS played a coordinating role with all the countries, while waiting for the regional PMU to fully assume its role. It should also be noted that Cornell University, the project's executing partner, has come on board and started playing a significant role in supporting the regional PMU in coordinating and implementing some regional activities. Work meetings are regularly organized for English-speaking and French-speaking countries to discuss the challenges encountered. A shared space for all validated documents (ToRs, NC, etc.) has been created to facilitate the work of the national executing entities.
Delay in the implementation of project activities.	Moderate	During this reporting period, there were delays in the implementation of activities due to several reasons, namely (i) the establishment of PMUs in the various countries, (ii) the non-operational status of the Regional Project Management Unit, (iii) the preparation of the PTBA and PPM, etc. That being said, several countries, particularly English-speaking ones, have managed to initiate some activities on the ground. This pace will certainly accelerate during the second year with improved regional coordination supported by Cornell
Movement of trained staff to other sectors or outside the project areas.	Low	Working both with farmers as well as with a wide variety of relevant institutions in the project zone areas will aim to ensure that capacity remains within the project zone areas even when there is some movement of staff.
Political uncertainties affect project implementation	Low	The project might have targeted some areas that might become relatively unstable politically. All efforts will be made to ensure that project activities are conducted with participation of all relevant stakeholders including government departments and local institutions in order to contribute efficiently to conflict resolution should any arise.
Delays in recruitment or appointment of critical staff for the project.	Low	TORs for project staff will be prepared in advance of project commencement and key recruitments will be made as early in the project as possible
Project financial management	Low	-Strengthen the project financial management and accountability systems through the use of the proper and approved procedures, and in compliance with Adaptation Fund and OSS regulations and standards. -

		Separation of roles in financial management will strictly be enforced and adhered to.
Poor monitoring and evaluation and delayed delivery of outputs	Low	- The project will develop a detailed participatory M&E framework with the key project partners; - Regular follow-ups by NEEs and REE; timely and continuous implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Delay in setting up project management bodies	Moderate	This concerns the delay in setting up the Project Management Unit at Burkina Faso level and at the level of the regional implementing entity. As regards Burkina Faso, discussions are underway with the country's stakeholders to understand the reasons for the blockage and find a solution. As regards the regional implementing entity, draft terms of reference have proposed for the recruitment of an assistant to the coordinator.
Inaccessibility of Infrastructures for Regional Workshops It had agreed that the infrastructures built during previous phases of the project would be used to host the regional workshops. However, due to the deterioration of security conditions in Mali, these infrastructures are currently inaccessible. This blockage represents a major risk for the implementation of training activities, potentially causing delays and additional costs related to finding alternative solutions for organizing the workshops.	Moderate	To address this risk, discussions were initiated with the different project partners in the 13 countries to explore the possibility of organizing these events in other countries and assess the associated costs. The objective is to ensure the workshops take place while minimizing financial impacts.
Loss of Project Institutional Memory The entire staff involved in the development of the project at Regional level has replaced. As a result, the institutional memory and philosophy of the project are not well understood by the current team.	Low	The OSS team took the initiative to organize training sessions and meetings with the experts currently in place. These brainstorming sessions allowed for the transmission of information and ensured a shared understanding of the project's philosophy. Moreover, the regional project launch meeting was preceded by training sessions specifically focused on the project's philosophy and objectives, in order to strengthen the new staff's grasp of the project.
Insufficient Permanent Staff at CRS-Riz It had agreed that the permanent staff of CRS-Riz would be made available to the RICOWAS project to support its execution. Therefore, during the project's design phase, there was no plan to recruit an additional regional team, as existing staff was	High	Terms of reference for the recruitment of support staff to assist in the regional execution of the project were developed by the OSS and shared with the regional executing entity to initiate the recruitment process. In the meantime, the OSS is

deemed sufficient. However, during the project's launch phase, we discovered that CRS-Riz consists of only one expert.		temporarily fulfilling the role of the regional executing entity to avoid delaying the project's progress at the national level.
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Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

During the period covered by this report, the risks identified above were manageable. These risks have managed through organisation of meetings with the various stakeholders, including the authorities, to identify obstacles and find solutions.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? No

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

2.Access and equity

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require	Yes

management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of insufficient access of the project by a segment of the population • Elite capture in allocating project benefits • Lack of interest to participate in project activities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection criteria will be developed by considering practicality and feasibility, willingness to apply the project approach, exclusion from other previous development initiatives, potential synergies with other current development initiatives, and the presence of committed youth. • Project beneficiaries will be selected through few phases, including (1) screening of potential beneficiaries during consultation with the rice producer organizations and communities, (2) face-to-face meeting and visit to the farm of the beneficiary in order to assess her/his skills of farming and readiness to accept the project terms. • To ensure the equal participation of refugees, women, youth, elderly and other potentially vulnerable groups, dedicated consultations and working groups with these groups will be organized to provide ample space for the consideration of the specific needs of these stakeholder groups. • Close monitoring of the project beneficiaries to assure equal access of men; women, youth and the most vulnerable. • A grievance redress mechanism would support community members and stakeholders to submit any complaint.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nb of selection criteria agreed on • Nb of workshops • Nb of participants to these workshops and gender distribution • Nb of complaints
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land ownership may affect negatively some vulnerable groups; • Some project activities could increase inequalities and hamper the livelihoods of project beneficiaries.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalized people who do not have land will be

management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	given priority for access to other project activities such as PPP. The project will also closely monitor the targeting of all project beneficiaries to ensure equal access of refugees, internal displaced people, women, youth and the most vulnerable. • Explain explicitly, transparently and unambiguous during the launching process the project targeting and scaling up mechanism. This should be translated into the local languages so that everybody will be carried along. • Provide priority to marginalized people who do not have land for access to other project activities such as PPPs. • KAP will be conducted in each country to collect feedback from the population including marginalized groups. • Grievance mechanism.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Nb of KAP conducted. • Awareness sessions to explain the project in local languages during each launching workshops. • % of refugees/internally displaced people involved on the project. • % of PPP beneficiaries without land. • Nb of complaints.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

5. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's status and representation may limit their meaningful participation in project activities and benefiting it outcomes. • The majority of those involved and benefiting from the project's field agricultural activities will be men who are mostly landowners.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the presence of women and young people in workshops and trainings. • A Gender Assessment Action Plan have been developed to ensure that women are meaningfully engaged in project ctivities and realize an equitable share of project benefits. • Communication and sensitization of the population on the gender issue to ensure gender parity in PPP. • Specific activities and innovative equipment will be developed for easier use by women and youth (engendered tools). • Grievance mechanism. • Women will be specifically targeted to benefit from PPP. This will enhance their access to finance and enable them to generate income, contributing directly to their financial empowerment.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women and youth participating in workshops and trainings. • % of women beneficiaries of PPP. • % of women in the POs. • Nb of complaints. • % of women beneficiaries' PPP resources.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR

6. Core labour rights

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	In rural areas where the presence of the state is not very strong, late or unpaid salaries or remuneration non-compliant with the countries labour legislations and laws may occurs as well as Child labour.

List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check during the field visits and trainings the presence of Child labor. • Communication and awareness raising about Child labor. • Grievance mechanism.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nb of checking report. • Nb of awareness sessions. • Nb of complaints
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance,	

management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9. Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Expanding of farms to wetlands, riverbanks and other vulnerable ecosystems such as mangroves.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will be implemented in existing farming lands and will have no harm on natural habitats. • Follow-up of the implementation of all activities related to the protection and management of ecosystems and natural habitats. • Awareness sessions to local populations on good environmental practices and the protection of natural habitats.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nb of monitoring reports including specific section on activities related to the protection and management of ecosystems. • Nb of awareness sessions on the protection of the ecosystems.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
10. Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New agricultural practices may represent a form of

measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	disturbance for the flora and can affect the biological diversity. • Minor impacts induced by commercialization of harvesting of rice and its sub-products, organization of demonstration and trainings sessions on the field, etc. • Use of low quality of rice seeds and plants.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• The defined interventions (CRRP) will not affect the biological diversity. It is mainly about sustainable agricultural practices • Include training on sustainable land development and preparation methods including zero or minimum tillage. • Organize awareness to discourage clearing of virgin forests for cropping and draining of mangroves for rice paddies and vegetable farming. • Establishment of local nurseries to produce high quality and adapted to SRI.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Surface (ha) of areas under CRRP. • Nb of meetings and training organized on sustainable land. • Nb of training topics on the protection of the ecosystems. • Nb of established local nurseries.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
11. Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Emission of greenhouse gases: the approach promoted by the project activities do not generate risks related to climate change. The proposed measure will enhance the positive impacts of the project.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• The proposed CRRP will have a co-benefit on carbon sequestration with optimal use of water for rice production. • Training session on how to use alternate wetting and drying irrigation method to reduce CH4 emission and how to improve nutrient management including the retention of rice residues.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Nb of meetings and training organized on how to drain rice paddies.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.

Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Rice intensification may lead to an accurate use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness session on the danger of the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides • Promotion of the use of manure, compost and organic pest control remedies.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nb of awareness sessions on manure, compost and organic pest control remedies. • % of project beneficiaries using the manure, compost and organic pest control remedies.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice cultivation may lead to water- or vector-borne diseases (such as cholera or Malaria) increase, and the proliferation of insects near the water points. • COVID-19 can favour the displacement across borders and abroad. Ebola outbreaks in Guinea constitute a high risk that can hinder the implementation of activities.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness and support mechanisms to prevent and control spread of water related diseases such as Malaria and Bilharzia among the program workers and local communities. • Follow the national sanitary regulations and provisions made to cope with other disasters such as Ebola and COVID-19

	during the implementation phase.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nb of awareness sessions on diseases • Nb of participants in these sessions and gender distribution • Nb of information sheet on the epidemic situation based on WHO publication about its spread • % of compliance with national regulations regarding hygienic measures, permitted behaviour in terms of meetings and travel restrictions
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The introduction of new rice farming practices may face the resistance may experience from communities and the Chief.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Awareness raising sessions on how the CRRP/SRI as an innovative methodology which will enhance the traditional knowledge and supporting them to increase their incomes.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Nb of sessions organized.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR
15. Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Some activities may lead to soil degradation and clearing of virgin forest or land.

List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed CRRP (SRI+SLWM) will have a co-benefit on carbon sequestration with sustainable land use. • Raise the local population's awareness to strengthen the sustainable management of soil and land. • Reduction of water use for irrigation . • Composting production will contribute to increase soil quality and fertility.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface (ha) of areas under CRRP. • Nb of awareness sessions on sustainable management of soil and land. • % of water use in the irrigated plots. • Nb of composting units created.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Currently no risk has been identified.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NTR
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NTR

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	No
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	In addition to the measures outlined in the project document, the OSS, as the implementing entity, has established a non-objection mechanism prior to the initiation of any activity by the project partners. Each non-objection request is accompanied by a detailed description of the execution methodology, allowing OSS experts to ensure that all environmental and social risks have identified and that mitigation measures have been planned. Additionally, adjustment recommendations are systematically provided to minimize potential negative impacts as much as possible. Furthermore, ToRs for conducting a baseline study have developed and shared with the EEs. This study aims, among other things, to identify
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	<p>unanticipated risks during the project design phase and propose appropriate management measures as well as monitoring indicators. A data collection questionnaire has also developed and is currently being deployed in the various countries involved in the project. Part of this questionnaire is specifically dedicated to environmental and social risks related to the implementation of project activities. It is important to highlight that this will be carried out separately in each country. Once validated at the national level, a regional compilation will be done, ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated view of the risks at the project level.</p>
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	<p>All the executing entities that launched the project initiated this arrangement. Indeed, each national entity, before starting any activity, conducts a preparation process. This began with a workshop or meeting at the national level, to which representatives from various national and local stakeholders were invited. During this meeting, a presentation was given on the nature of the different interventions planned under the project. The participants took note of all the interventions. Furthermore, before the execution of any activity, a prospecting and planning phase is carried out. Detailed technical notes outlining the methodology, beneficiaries, and the planned approach for the execution of each activity are prepared in detail and then submitted to the OSS for review.</p>
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	Yes
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	Yes
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	No
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	No

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

All the measures that can be taken during the first year of a project's life, including continuous risk assessment, the development of specific mitigation plans, and stakeholder training, have implemented. The main actions taken are as follows: • Continuous awareness-raising of the executing entities regarding these aspects. • The establishment of a verification and continuous monitoring procedure for these aspects, including the non-objection procedure. • The development of ToRs for the baseline study, one of the main expectations of which is the identification of the protocol for USPs.

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Global Objective: Improve climate resilience and increase rice system productivity of smallholder rice farmers across West Africa using a climate-resilient rice production	Objective	Number of direct CRRP beneficiaries	0	At least 140,000 CRRP direct beneficiaries (at least 30% women and youth)	Poor

approach					
Output 1.1.1. Climate change dimension and proposed actions integrated in the regional and national rice strategy documents	Output	% of women participation	0	More than 35% of participants are women	Poor
Output 1.1.1. Climate change dimension and proposed actions integrated in the regional and national rice strategy documents	Output	Number of women interviewed	0	More than 25% of interviewed stakeholders are women	Poor
Outcome 1.2. Key stakeholders operating in different climate zones and rice systems gained tools, knowledge and skills to successfully address climate threats and implement CRRP in a sustainable way	Outcome	Number of institutions have their staff with increased capacity (gender disaggregated)	0	At least 5 institutions/country have improved capacity to scale-up CRRP (total of 65 institutions)	Poor
Output 1.2.1. Capacity of national and regional research centers strengthened	Output	Number of training sessions conducted (gender disaggregated participation)	0	28 training sessions conducted More than 45% of participants are women	Poor
Output 1.2.1. Capacity of national and regional research centers strengthened	Output	Number of exchange workshops (gender disaggregated participation)	0	26 exchange workshops More than 45% of participants are women	Poor
Output 1.2.2. Institutional capacity of the regional and national executing entities for project implementation strengthened	Output	Number of capacity needs assessment studies (gender disaggregated interviews)	0	14 country and one regional capacity needs assessment	Poor

Output 1.2.2. Institutional capacity of the regional and national executing entities for project implementation strengthened	Output	Number of regional technical workshops (gender disaggregated participation)	0	04 regional technical workshops	Poor
Output 1.2.2. Institutional capacity of the regional and national executing entities for project implementation strengthened	Output	Number of field exchange visits (gender disaggregated participation)	0	At least 06 field exchange visits/country (= total of 78) More than 40% of participants are women	Poor
Output 1.2.3. Extension institutions involved in the development and dissemination of SRI and CRRP strengthened	Output	Number of regional TOT workshops (gender disaggregated participation)	0	4 regional ToT workshops More than 40% of participants are women	Poor
Output 1.2.3. Extension institutions involved in the development and dissemination of SRI and CRRP strengthened	Output	Number of national trainings (gender disaggregated participation)	0	52 national trainings More than 45% of participants are women	Poor
Output 1.2.3. Extension institutions involved in the development and dissemination of SRI and CRRP strengthened	Output	Number of trainers trained (gender disaggregated participation)	0	At least 39 trainers trained (at regional level) (3/country) More than 45% of participants are women	Poor
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI	Output	Number of trainings for smallholder farmers (disaggregated by gender and youth)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)	48 farmer trainings held/country	Poor

and CRRP					
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP	Output	Percentage of trained farmers (disaggregated by gender and youth)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)	At least 80% farmers trainers trained	Poor
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP	Output	Percentage of farmers technically assisted in their fields (disaggregated by gender and youth)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)	At least 80% of farmers technically assisted in their fields	Poor
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP	Output	Number of local nurseries established (gender disaggregated property)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)	At least 520 of nurseries are created at the local level	Poor
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP	Output	Number of local composting units (gender disaggregated property)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)	At least 260 of composting units are created at the local level	Poor
Output 2.1.1.	Output	Number of	To be determined	13 equipment	Poor

Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP		equipment packages distributed to farmers /country (disaggregated by gender and youth beneficiaries)	at project start (Baseline study)	packages distributed to farmers /country More than 50% of participants are women/girls	
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice value-chain strengthened	Output	Number of private sector partners engaged with/country (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline	6 private sector partners engaged with/country	Poor
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice value-chain strengthened	Output	Number of stakeholder meetings held (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline	10 Number of stakeholder meetings held/country	Poor
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice value-chain strengthened	Output	Number of capacities strengthening workshops held (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline	6 capacity strengthening workshops held/country More than 35% of participants are women	Poor
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice value-chain strengthened	Output	Number of direct beneficiaries from PPP partnerships (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline	At least 80 direct beneficiaries from PPP partnerships/country More than 35% of beneficiaries are women	Poor
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice value-chain strengthened	Output	Number of PPP supported with equipment (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline	65 PPP supported with equipment More than 45% of beneficiaries are women	Poor
Output 2.2.2. Agricultural associations and cooperatives in the rice value chain	Output	Number of newly formalized FOs (disaggregated by gender)	0	At least 6 new FOs formalized/country	Poor

strengthened in their operations					
Output 2.2.2. Agricultural associations and cooperatives in the rice value chain strengthened in their operations	Output	Number of business plans developed (disaggregated by gender)	0	5 business plans developed/ country	Poor
Output 2.2.2. Agricultural associations and cooperatives in the rice value chain strengthened in their operations	Output	Number of trainings to farmer organizations (FO) (disaggregated by gender)	0	10 trainings to FO /country (=total of 130 trainings) More than 50% of beneficiaries are women	Poor
Output 2.2.2. Agricultural associations and cooperatives in the rice value chain strengthened in their operations	Output	Number of assisted FOs to access credit and subsidies (disaggregated by gender)	0	At least 06 credits accessed by FOs/country	Poor
Output 3.1.1. Knowledge and awareness materials developed and widely disseminated, in response to the demand and needs of different stakeholder groups	Output	Communication strategy (national and regional level) (gender disaggregated reach)	0	1 regional and 13 national communication strategies More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth	Poor
Output 3.1.1. Knowledge and awareness materials developed and widely disseminated, in response to the demand and needs of different stakeholder groups	Output	Number of knowledge-products produced (gender disaggregated reach)	0	At least 8 knowledge products produced per country (=total of 104) At least 16 knowledge products produced at regional level More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth	Poor
Output 3.1.1. Knowledge and	Output	Number of field visits organized	0	At least 05 field visits	Poor

awareness materials developed and widely disseminated, in response to the demand and needs of different stakeholder groups		(disaggregated by gender)		organized/country More than 45% of participants are women/youth	
Output 3.1.1. Knowledge and awareness materials developed and widely disseminated, in response to the demand and needs of different stakeholder groups	Output	Number of policy briefs written and disseminated (gender disaggregated reach)	0	13 national policy briefs 3 regional policy briefs More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth	Poor
Output 3.2.1. Synergies among partners established to mainstream CRRP in West Africa	Output	Number coalition building meetings(disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at project start (baseline)	Total of 8 coalition building meetings More than 45% of participants are women/youth	Poor
Output 3.2.1. Synergies among partners established to mainstream CRRP in West Africa	Output	Number of people participating to international events (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at project start (baseline)	9 people participate in 4 international events	Poor
Output 3.2.1. Synergies among partners established to mainstream CRRP in West Africa	Output	National CRRP network functional (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at project start (baseline)	13 national CRRP networks	Poor

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	In order to ensure that the GP safeguards are addressed, the IE conducted: - Reviewing the terms of reference, the no-objection mechanism, concept notes, etc. to ensure the gender lens is considered; - Engaged with the EE during sensitization of the actors on the respect of the parity between men and women during the consultation meetings; - Monitored Field visits to assess the implementation of GP actions were considered; and - Developed and disseminated tools that included gender and age pyramid identification in reporting.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	During the different sensitization and awareness workshops and sessions, the EE required the participation of different categories of the local population, including women, young, aged people, and PLWD using a selection criteria to identify and ensure cross-cutting participation.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome used

Comments

At this stage, there are no lessons learned to report in this Project Performance Report (PPR). This is primarily due to the fact that the project is still in its early phases and has not yet implemented a significant number of field activities. As the project progresses and more field activities are carried out, we anticipate identifying valuable insights and lessons learned that will contribute to improving implementation strategies and informing future interventions. These will be systematically documented and included in subsequent PPRs.

Rating

Implementing Entity				
Project	Alignment	Expected Progress	Progress	Rating

components/outcomes	with AF outcomes		to date	
Output 1.1.1. Climate change dimension and proposed actions integrated into the regional and national rice strategy documents	Outcome 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 studies completed (Recommendations integrated in the 13 NRDS) • 13 National validation meetings completed • 02 regional validation workshops completed • More than 35% of participants are women • More than 25% of interviewed stakeholders are women 	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 1.2.1. Capacity of national and regional research centers strengthened	Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 04 research projects completed/country (= total of 52) • 28 training sessions conducted • More than 45% of participants are women • 12 training modules developed and published • 8 scientific articles published • 26 exchange workshops • More than 45% of participants are women 	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 1.2.2. Institutional capacity of the regional and national executing entities for project implementation strengthened	Outcome 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 country and one regional capacity needs assessment • 04 regional technical workshops • At least 06 field exchange visits/country (= total of 78) • More than 40% of participants are women • 13 data collection kits • 01 operational regional communication hub • CRE-Riz established 	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 1.2.3. Extension institutions involved in the development and dissemination of SRI and CRRP strengthened	Outcome 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 regional ToT workshops, more than 40% of participants are women • 52 national trainings, more than 45% of participants are women • At least 39 trainers trained (at regional level) (3/country), more than 45% of participants are women • At least 7 training modules produced • 13 training kits (equipment, material) 	Delayed	Highly Unsatisfactory
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP	Outcome 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 farmer trainings held/country • At least 80% farmers trainers trained • At least 7 extension material packages distributed • At least 80% of farmers technically assisted in their fields • At least 60% of CRRP farmers produce rice seed and organic fertilizer • At least 80% of CRRP farmers adopt more than two SLWM practices in their fields • At least 520 of nurseries are created at the local level • At least 260 of composting units are created at the local level • 13 equipment packages distributed to farmers /country, more than 50% of participants are women/girls 	Delayed	Highly Unsatisfactory
Output 2.1.2. Adopted SRI and CRRP practices by smallholder farmers are monitored, analyzed and the	Outcome 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 M&E experts are collecting data • Equipment for data tracking mechanism installed and operational • 14 Baseline studies established • 67 	Delayed	Highly Unsatisfactory

results widely shared		training sessions on M&E system and data collection •4 yearly M&E reports by 13 NEE and the REE		
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice value-chain strengthened	Outcome 6	•6 private sector partners engaged with/country •10 Number of stakeholder meetings held/country •6 capacity strengthening workshops held/country More than 35% of participants are women •At least 80 direct beneficiaries from PPP partnerships/ country, more than 35% of beneficiaries are women •65 PPP supported with equipment, more than 45% of beneficiaries are women	Delayed	Highly Unsatisfactory
Output 2.2.2. Agricultural associations and cooperatives in the rice value chain strengthened in their operations	Outcome 3	•At least 6 new FOs formalized/country •5 business plans developed/ country •10 trainings to FO /country (=total of 130 trainings), more than 50% of beneficiaries are women •At least 06 credits accessed by FOs/country	Delayed	Highly Unsatisfactory
Output 3.1.1. Knowledge and awareness materials developed and widely disseminated, in response to the demand and needs of different stakeholder groups	Outcome 3	•1 regional and 13 national communication strategies More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth •At least 8 knowledge products produced per country (=total of 104) At least 16 knowledge products produced at regional level. More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth •01 Project portal operational •At least 05 field visits organized/country. More than 45% of participants are women/youth •13 national policy briefs and 3 regional policy briefs. More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 3.2.1. Synergies among partners established to mainstream CRRP in West Africa	Outcome 8	•Total of 8 coalition building meetings. More than 45% of participants are women/youth •9 people participate in 4 international events •13 national CRRP networks	Delayed	Unsatisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Mrs. Khaoula Jaoui	khaoula.jaoui@oss.org.tn

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

During the first year of project implementation, progress was deemed unsatisfactory. However, the project's inception workshop, combined with the organization of the first Regional Steering Committee, was a significant success bringing together more than 100 participants representing the various regional and national executing entities of the 13 beneficiary countries, representatives of sub-regional institutions and key partners of the project as well as civil society, research and the media. Prior to the official launch, two days of working sessions and group work were organized with the various entities and institutions involved

in the execution, which allowed participants to discuss key issues related to effective project management. The subsequent phase led to the finalization of contractual agreements between OSS and the Executing Entities, as well as the establishment of National Project Management Units (PMUs) and national steering committees (NSC) in nearly all the countries. The time taken to complete this process varied, depending on the administrative procedures and regulations in force in each country. It is important to highlight the delay in the operationalization of the Regional Executing Entity, which is the Regional Center of Specialization on Rice, hosted by the Institute of Rural Economy of Mali, under the Ministry of Agriculture (CRS-Riz/IER), due to institutional and human resource challenges. To address this shortfall, and while waiting for the Regional Executing Entity to become fully operational, the Implementing Entity (OSS) took on the responsibility of coordinating with the 13 beneficiary countries to drive the project toward its expected goals. This support was manifested through the preparation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs), Procurement Plans (PPs), and the development of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for baseline studies and capacity-building needs, among other tasks. In this context, 12 out of the 13 countries received funds, and started executing the first concrete activities on the ground, particularly in the project's anglophone countries. In an effort to catch up on delays and accelerate project execution, several working sessions were also organized for the benefit of national coordinators and their teams. These sessions covered various aspects, including the preparation of AWPBs and PPMs, the no-objection procedures, technical and financial reporting, and other country-specific concerns. Looking ahead, we are confident that the second year of the project will see significant improvements, particularly when the Regional Executing Entity will be fully operational, as well as Cornell University, the project executing partner, which will take charge of the capacity-building and training aspects.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Output 1.1.1. Climate change dimension and proposed actions integrated into the regional and national rice strategy documents	Outcome 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 studies completed (Recommendations integrated in the 13 NRDS) • 13 National validation meetings completed • 02 regional validation workshops completed • More than 35% of participants are women • More than 25% of interviewed stakeholders are women 	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 1.2.1. Capacity of national and regional research centers strengthened	Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 04 research projects completed/country (= total of 52) • 28 training sessions conducted • More than 45% of participants are women • 12 training modules developed and published • 8 scientific articles published • 26 exchange workshops • More than 45% of participants are women 	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 1.2.2. Institutional capacity of the regional and national executing entities for project implementation strengthened	Outcome 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 country and one regional capacity needs assessment • 04 regional technical workshops • At least 06 field exchange visits/country (= total of 78) • More than 40% of participants are women • 13 data collection kits • 01 operational regional communication hub • CRE-Riz established 	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 1.2.3. Extension institutions involved in the development and	Outcome 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 regional ToT workshops, more than 40% of participants are women • 52 national trainings, more than 45% of 	Delayed	Unsatisfactory

dissemination of SRI and CRRP strengthened		participants are women •At least 39 trainers trained (at regional level) (3/country), more than 45% of participants are women •At least 7 training modules produced •13 training kits (equipment, material)		
Output 2.1.1. Smallholder rice farmers in the project zones strengthened their livelihoods by reducing production costs and improving rice yields through the adoption of SRI and CRRP	Outcome 6	•48 farmer trainings held/country •At least 80% farmers trainers trained •At least 7 extension material packages distributed •At least 80% of farmers technically assisted in their fields •At least 60% of CRRP farmers produce rice seed and organic fertilizer •At least 80% of CRRP farmers adopt more than two SLWM practices in their fields •At least 520 of nurseries are created at the local level •At least 260 of composting units are created at the local level •13 equipment packages distributed to farmers /country, more than 50% of participants are women/girls	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 2.1.2. Adopted SRI and CRRP practices by smallholder farmers are monitored, analyzed and the results widely shared	Outcome 4	•13 M&E experts are collecting data •Equipment for data tracking mechanism installed and operational •14 Baseline studies established •67 training sessions on M&E system and data collection •4 yearly M&E reports by 13 NEE and the REE	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 2.2.1. Rice production and post-harvest components in the rice value-chain strengthened	Outcome 6	•6 private sector partners engaged with/country •10 Number of stakeholder meetings held/country •6 capacity strengthening workshops held/country More than 35% of participants are women •At least 80 direct beneficiaries from PPP partnerships/ country, more than 35% of beneficiaries are women •65 PPP supported with equipment, more than 45% of beneficiaries are women	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 2.2.2. Agricultural associations and cooperatives in the rice value chain strengthened in their operations	Outcome 3	•At least 6 new FOs formalized/country •5 business plans developed/ country •10 trainings to FO /country (=total of 130 trainings), more than 50% of beneficiaries are women •At least 06 credits accessed by FOs/country	Delayed	Unsatisfactory
Output 3.1.1. Knowledge and awareness materials developed and widely disseminated, in response to the demand and needs of different stakeholder groups	Outcome 3	•1 regional and 13 national communication strategies More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth •At least 8 knowledge products produced per country (=total of 104) At least 16 knowledge products produced at regional level. More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth •01 Project portal operational •At least 05	Delayed	Unsatisfactory

		field visits organized/country. More than 45% of participants are women/youth •13 national policy briefs and 3 regional policy briefs. More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth		
Output 3.2.1. Synergies among partners established to mainstream CRRP in West Africa	Outcome 8	•Total of 8 coalition building meetings. More than 45% of participants are women/youth •9 people participate in 4 international events •13 national CRRP networks	Delayed	Unsatisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Dr Karim TRAORE	kartraore@yahoo.com	IER-CSR-RIZ

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Several factors delayed the optimal launch of the project. As the recently-appointed regional coordinator, I was not involved in the project's various design phases. In addition, a large part of the CRS-Riz team is no longer part of this structure. However, with the close support of the implementing entity and our implementing partner, Cornell University, we are currently drawing up a plan to make up for accumulated delays and enable an effective launch of the project, particularly at regional level.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

During the first year of project implementation, not enough progress has been made in terms of concrete execution of activities. However, a great deal of effort has been made, particularly in setting up the institutional arrangement (National Management Unit, Steering Committee). The difficulties encountered concern the project's philosophy, understanding of the no-objection request procedure, approaches to implementing activities, and the timely submission of reports. During this first year, the regional executing entity was unable to fulfill its role of supporting the national implementing entities. Instead, the regional implementing entity took on this role, which added an extra task to its responsibilities. To improve progress in the coming years, the following recommendations have been made : - Regional implementing entity : (i) Regularly organize capacity-building sessions to enable the national implementing entities to gain a clear understanding of the project and the no-objection request procedure; (ii) Establish a documentation-sharing platform. - Regional executing entity : (i) Accelerate the process of establishing the regional project execution unit and make it operational; (ii) Provide close support to the national implementing entities in the preparation of various documents (Terms of Reference, concept notes, etc.); (iii) Monitor the development of the various technical and financial reports. - National executing entity : (i) Prepare the annual work plans and budgets on time; (ii) Submit technical and financial reports within the deadlines; (iii) Organize periodic

internal meetings to monitor the progress of activity execution.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Unsatisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

During the first year of project implementation, progress was deemed unsatisfactory. However, the project's inception workshop, combined with the organization of the first Regional Steering Committee, was a significant success bringing together more than 100 participants representing the various regional and national executing entities of the 13 beneficiary countries, representatives of sub-regional institutions and key partners of the project as well as civil society, research and the media. Prior to the official launch, two days of working sessions and group work were organized with the various entities and institutions involved in the execution, which allowed participants to discuss key issues related to effective project management. The subsequent phase led to the finalization of contractual agreements between OSS and the Executing Entities, as well as the establishment of National Project Management Units (PMUs) and national steering committees (COFIL) in nearly all the countries. The time taken to complete this process varied, depending on the administrative procedures and regulations in force in each country. It is important to highlight the delay in the operationalization of the Regional Executing Entity, which is the Regional Center of Specialization on Rice, hosted by the Institute of Rural Economy of Mali, under the Ministry of Agriculture (CRS-Riz/IER), due to institutional and human resource challenges. To address this shortfall, and while waiting for the Regional Executing Entity to become fully operational, the Implementing Entity (OSS) took on the responsibility of coordinating with the 13 beneficiary countries to drive the project toward its expected goals. This support was manifested through the preparation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs), Procurement Plans (PPs), and the development of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for baseline studies and capacity-building needs, among other tasks. In this context, 12 out of the 13 countries received funds, and started executing the first concrete activities on the ground, particularly in the project's anglophone countries. In an effort to catch up on delays and accelerate project execution, several working sessions were also organized for the benefit of national coordinators and their teams. These sessions covered various aspects, including the preparation of AWPBs and PPMs, the no-objection procedures, technical and financial reporting, and other country-specific concerns. We are confident that the second year of the project will see significant improvements, particularly once the regional implementing entity is fully operational, as well as Cornell University, the project's implementing partner, which will take charge of the capacity-building and training aspects.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Number of direct CRRP beneficiaries	0		• At least 140,000 CRRP direct beneficiaries (at least 30% women and youth).
Objectives	% rice yield increase	0		50% yield increase.

	with CRRP			
Objectives	Number of climate-resilient practices / technologies adopted.	0		At least 12 CRRP practices/ technologies adopted
Outcomes	Number of National Rice Strategies (NRDS) part of the Rice Offensive having integrated climate change dimension	0		All 13 countries have integrated climate change dimension in their NRDS
Outputs	Number of studies	0		15 studies completed (Recommendations integrated in the 13 NRDS)
Outputs	Number of national validation meetings	0		13 National validation meetings completed
Outputs	Number of regional validation workshops	0		02 regional validation workshops completed
Outputs	% of women participation	0		More than 35% of participants are women
Outputs	Number of women interviewed	0		More than 25% of interviewed stakeholders are women
Outcomes	Number of rice value-chain stakeholders increase capacity to scale-up CRRP	0		At least 52 researchers, 39 trainers and 26 NEE and 04 REE staff with strengthened capacity in CRRP
Outcomes	Number of institutions have their staff with increased capacity (gender disaggregated)	0		At least 5 institutions/country have improved capacity to scale-up CRRP (total of 65 institutions)
Outcomes	CRRP regional research group operational	0		The regional research group is operational
Outputs	Number of research projects implemented	0		04 research projects completed/country (= total of 52)
Outputs	Number of training sessions conducted (gender disaggregated participation)	0		28 training sessions conducted More than 45% of participants are women

Outputs	Number of new training modules	0		12 training modules developed and published
Outputs	Number of scientific articles published	0		8 scientific articles published
Outputs	Number of exchange workshops (gender disaggregated participation)	0		26 exchange workshops More than 45% of participants are women
Outputs	Number of capacity needs assessment studies (gender disaggregated interviews)	0		14 country and one regional capacity needs assessment
Outputs	Number of regional technical workshops (gender disaggregated participation)	0		04 regional technical workshops
Outputs	Number of field exchange visits (gender disaggregated participation)	0	At least 06 field exchange visits/country (= total of 78) More than 40% of participants are women	
Outputs	Number of data collection kits	0		13 data collection kits
Outputs	Regional communication hub functional	0		01 operational regional communication hub
Outputs	CRS-Riz advanced its status to CRE-Riz	0		CRE-Riz established
Outputs	Number of regional TOT workshops (gender disaggregated participation)	0		4 regional ToT workshops More than 40% of participants are women
Outputs	Number of national trainings (gender disaggregated participation)	0		52 national trainings More than 45% of participants are women
Outputs	Number of trainers trained (gender disaggregated participation)	0		At least 39 trainers trained (at regional level) (3/country) More than 45% of participants are women
Outputs	Number of training modules produced	0		At least 7 training modules produced
Outputs	Number of training kits (equipment,	0		13 training kits (equipment,

	material)			material)
Outcomes	Number of farmers adopting CRRP	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 140,000 smallholder farmer beneficiaries adopt CRRP
Outcomes	Number of ha under CRRP	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 60,000 ha under CRRP
Outcomes	% Income increase with CRRP	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 80% income increase with CRRP
Outputs	Number of trainings for smallholder farmers (disaggregated by gender and youth)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		48 farmer trainings held/country
Outputs	Percentage of trained farmers (disaggregated by gender and youth)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 80% farmers trainers trained
Outputs	Number of extension materials distributed	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 7 extension material packages distributed
Outputs	Percentage of farmers technically assisted in their fields (disaggregated by gender and youth)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 80% of farmers technically assisted in their fields
Outputs	Percentage of farmers producing rice seed and organic fertilizer	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 60% of CRRP farmers produce rice seed and organic fertilizer
Outputs	Percentage of farmers adopting SLWM practices in their fields	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 80% of CRRP farmers adopt more than two SLWM practices in their fields
Outputs	Number of local nurseries established (gender disaggregated property)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 520 of nurseries are created at the local level
Outputs	Number of local composting units (gender disaggregated property)	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		At least 260 of composting units are created at the local level
Outputs	Number of equipment packages distributed to farmers /country (disaggregated by	To be determined at project start (Baseline study)		13 equipment packages distributed to farmers /country More than 50% of participants are

	gender and youth beneficiaries)			women/girls
Outputs	M&E methodology established in first year	M&E system to be developed at project start		13 M&E experts are collecting data
Outputs	Data tracking mechanism established	M&E system to be developed at project start		Equipment for data tracking mechanism installed and operationa
Outputs	Baseline study established	M&E system to be developed at project start		14 Baseline studies established
Outputs	Number of training sessions on M&E system and data collection	M&E system to be developed at project start		67 training sessions on M&E system and data collection
Outputs	Number of yearly M&E reports	M&E system to be developed at project start		4 yearly M&E reports by 13 NEE and the REE
Outcomes	Number of successful PPP partnerships with farmer organizations	0		65 new PPP agreements established and functional (5 PPP/ country)
Outcomes	Additional benefits (US\$) created based on project intervention	0		Total additional benefits (US\$) from PPPS (established at baseline)
Outputs	Number of private sector partners engaged with/country (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline		6 private sector partners engaged with/country
Outputs	Number of stakeholder meetings held (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline		10 Number of stakeholder meetings held/country
Outputs	Number of capacities strengthening workshops held (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline		6 capacity strengthening workshops held/country More than 35% of participants are women
Outputs	Number of direct beneficiaries from PPP partnerships (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined at baseline		At least 80 direct beneficiaries from PPP partnerships/ country More than 35% of beneficiaries are women
Outputs	Number of PPP supported with	To be determined at baseline		65 PPP supported with equipment

	equipment (disaggregated by gender)			More than 45% of beneficiaries are women
Outputs	Number of newly formalized FOs (disaggregated by gender)	0		At least 6 new FOs formalized/country
Outputs	Number of business plans developed (disaggregated by gender)	0		5 business plans developed/ country
Outputs	Number of trainings to farmer organizations (FO) (disaggregated by gender)	0		10 trainings to FO /country (=total of 130 trainings) More than 50% of beneficiaries are women
Outputs	Number of assisted FOs to access credit and subsidies (disaggregated by gender)	0		At least 06 credits accessed by FOs/country
Outcomes	Number of knowledge-products disseminated	0		At least 120 knowledgeproducts disseminate (8*13 countries plus 16 regional)
Outcomes	Number of knowledge-sharing events held	0		at least 70 knowledge sharing events held and participated in
Outputs	Communication strategy (national and regional level) (gender disaggregated reach)	0		1 regional and 13 national communication strategies More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth
Outputs	Number of knowledge-products produced (gender disaggregated reach)	0		At least 8 knowledge products produced per country (=total of 104) At least 16 knowledge products produced at regional level More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth
Outputs	Project portal functional with regular postings and updates	0		01 Project portal operational
Outputs	Number of field visits organized (disaggregated by gender)	0		At least 05 field visits organized/country More than 45% of

				participants are women/youth
Outputs	Number of policy briefs written and disseminated (gender disaggregated reach)	0		13 national policy briefs 3 regional policy briefs More than 50% of beneficiaries are women/Youth
	Number of newly formulated partnerships to scale-up CRRP	0		
	Number of partner activities to scale-up CRRP	0		

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Challenges & Opportunities	No changes
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges	N/A for the reporting period
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.	Challenges	Despite the project not achieving significant results during its first year, it is important to note that considerable efforts were made to ensure the inclusion of the gender dimension, for example, in the various nominations of participants and committee members. This effort will continue in the coming years at all levels to enhance this perspective. It will include discussions and presentations to the project steering committee at the regional and national levels, as well as engagement with key stakeholders in the countries.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What	Challenges	Yes, delays have been recorded, primarily due to the

<p>measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>		<p>following reasons: Finalization of contractual aspects with the executing entities (EE) Operationalization of the Regional Execution Entity, hindered by institutional and staffing issues Establishment of Project Management Units (UGP) and Steering Committees (CoPil) Familiarization of project teams with project management tools Challenges in launching initial project activities due to insufficient understanding of the project's philosophy and the lack of involvement from the UGP To address these delays, the following measures have been implemented: Ongoing monitoring and discussions to expedite the operationalization of the Regional Execution Entity and the national entities still facing startup challenges Coordination among national executing entities and regular support to enhance overall project management</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>The implementation issues and lessons learned, both positive and negative, that have impacted progress are as follows: Positive Lessons: There has been a significant strengthening of support from the implementing entity to the national executing entities. This has been achieved through the organization of collaborative working sessions and the preparation of strategic documents, including annual work plans, budgets, procurement plans, concept notes, and terms of reference. These efforts have enhanced communication and alignment, fostering a more cohesive approach to project execution. Negative Lessons: (i) Significant delays were encountered during the start-up phase, primarily related to contractual issues and the</p>

		<p>establishment of project management units and steering committees. These setbacks resulted in postponed implementation of activities, ultimately hindering overall project progress. (ii) Challenges in operationalizing the regional implementation unit within the anticipated timeframe have created coordination bottlenecks among countries and impeded the initiation of regional activities. (iii) A limited understanding of the project's philosophy persists among several implementing entities, leading to inconsistent application of the project's objectives and strategies. This lack of clarity has adversely affected the alignment and effectiveness of project execution across different regions. To address these issues, a concerted effort is needed to enhance communication, clarify project goals, and streamline operational processes, ensuring all stakeholders are well-informed and aligned moving forward.</p>
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

No

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to	

the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report?

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	140000	30	40
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	1500000	30	40
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	1640000	30	40
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			

Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
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Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information	0	0		
Target performance at completion	0	0		
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information	0	Food security	Regional	1: No plans conducted or updated
Target performance at completion	15	Food security	Regional	3: Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information	0				
Target	0				

performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information	0	0	Agriculture	1: No capacity
Target performance at completion	175	3	Agriculture	4: High capacity
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information	0		Public
Target performance at completion	28	45	Public
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	Public	Regional	Food security	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	Public	Regional	Food security	4: High capacity
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	0			
Target performance at completion	0			
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information	0	Food security
Target performance at completion	80	Food security
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information	0	0	2: Partially not aware
Target performance at completion	140000	40	5: Fully aware
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information	0	40% to 60%	3: Partially aware
Target performance at	65	40% to 60%	5: Fully aware

completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information	0	Training manuals	National
Target performance at completion	65	Training manuals	National
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information	Food security	Regional	3: Moderately responsive (Some defined elements)
Target performance at completion	Food security	Regional	5: Highly responsive (All defined elements)
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Food security	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	1: Not improved
Target performance at completion	Food security	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	5: Fully improved
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion	65		Food security
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information	0		2: Limited improvement
Target performance at completion	140000	50	5: Very high improvement
Performance at mid-term			

Performance at completion			
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Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion	156	Physical capital	Food security	Community-based adaptation
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information		Agricultural-related	
Target performance at completion	140000	Agricultural-related	
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	5: All (Fully integrated)
Performance at mid-term	

Performance at completion	
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Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information	0			
Target performance at completion	13	Food security	National	Public policy
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0		
Target performance at completion	13	5: Fully enforced (All elements implemented)	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion	Food Security	Regional	Innovation scaled-up
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				

Target performance at completion	2	Food security	Completed innovation practices	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion	2	Innovative practice	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			