



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	4/1/2022 - 3/31/2023
Project Title	Integration of climate change adaptation measures in the concerted management of the WAP transboundary complex: ADAPT-WAP
Project Summary	Support the conservation of WAPbiodiversity,
Database Number	AF00000111
Implementing Entity (IE)	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
Type of IE	Regional Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Regional (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger)
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	W National Park (Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger) Pendjari National Park (Benin) Arly National Park (Burkina Faso)
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Mrs Khaoula Jaoui

Project Milestones

AFB Approval Date	7/15/2019
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	10/22/2019
Start of Project/Programme	4/21/2020
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	4/19/2023
Original Completion Date	4/20/2024
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: May 2020 Mid-Term Evaluation Report: 26 September 2023 No-cost Extension Request : 20 Juillet 2023

List the Website address (URL) of project

<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/climat/adaptwap> <http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/296> <http://www.oss->

[online.org/fr/adaptwap-natitingou http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/176](http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/176)
http://www.oss-online.org/fr/adaptwap_final-stage
<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/adaptwap-supp-mission>
<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/2eme-mission-wap>
<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/325>
<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/468>
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<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/527>
<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/594>
<https://journalsantenvironnement.com/2022/09/21/le-projet-adaptwap-oeuvre-pour-une-gestion-durable-des-ressources-halieuitiques-autour-du-parc-w-au-benin>
<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/570>
<http://www.oss-online.org/fr/node/590>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
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National Project Manager	Mr. Benoit DOAMBA (Burkina Faso)	benoitdoamba@hotmail.com	11/3/2020
National Project Manager	Mr. Ibrahim MADOUGOU (Niger)	ibrahimmadougou616@yahoo.fr	4/1/2020
Government(s) DA	Mr Euloge LIMA (Benin)	dgec_mcvdd@cadredevie.bj	12/21/2018
Government(s) DA	Dr Kamaye Maazou (Niger)	kamayemaazou@yahoo.fr	2/20/2018
Government(s) DA	Mr Ambroise KAFANDO (Burkina Faso)	ambkafando@gmail.com	11/30/2018
Executing Agency	National Center for the Management of Wildlife Reserves (CENAGREF) / Benin	cenagref@yahoo.fr	10/22/2019
Executing Agency	National Office for Protected Areas (OFINAP) / Burkina Faso	benoitdoamba@hotmail.com	10/22/2019
Executing Agency	General Directorate of Water and Forestry (DGEF) / Niger	morphimoussa@yahoo.fr	10/22/2019
Implementing Entity	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	boc@oss.org.tn	10/22/2019
National Project Manager	Georges Sossou	amav2002fsa@yahoo.fr	12/16/2022

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$9,255,450.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$3,049,379.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	43.16
Project execution rate (%)	28.68
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	The expenditure recorded by OSS in this PPR are those referring to the end of March 2023, which explains part of the unspent budget. It is also important to note that various activities planned for the period covered by the report are currently being carried out, and some results have already been

	<p>finalized, but the corresponding payments have not yet been made. Total expenditure by the executing entities and by OSS on behalf of the executing entities during the reporting period amounted to 781,515.34 USD (25,63% of the total amount disbursed to the executing entities). The disbursement to date related to the reporting period from the Adaptation Fund to OSS amounts US \$ 4,588,450.00. The disbursement to date from OSS to the executing entities amounts to US \$ 3,049,379 and represents 66.5 % of the total funding received. The undisbursed amount is US \$ 1,539,071.00.</p> <p>Cumulative expenditure by the 4 Executing Entities since project start amounts to US \$ 1,509,514.637 (49,5% of the total amount disbursed for the EE) The cumulative unspent balance since project start is $(4,588,450 - 1,509,514.637) = US \\$ 3,078,935.327$ (includes undisbursed amount from OSS to the EEs and the balance in the project national accounts). The low rate of expenditure is linked to many implementation issues, in particular the critical security situation in the project intervention areas. But it is also due to delays in the procurement processes in Burkina Faso and Benin, as well as to political instability, mainly in Burkina Faso where two coups d'état have taken place, leading to the suspension of project activities for long periods, at both central and local levels. In addition, despite the engagement of a consulting firm to carry out the MR-EWS implementation study, no payments have yet been made during the period covered by this report.</p>
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1.1 The regional adaptation action plan and the methodological guide for CC incorporation are developed	\$0.00
Output 1.1.2 The technical annexes integrating the CC into Master Development Plan (MDP), the Development and Management Plans (DMPs) of the WAP Complex and the communal development plans (CDPs) of the communes bordering the WAP are elaborated	\$74,608.10
Output 2.1.1 The MREWS is designed and validated	\$25,031.82
Output 2.1.2 MREWS is functional and deployed	\$24,526.66
Output 2.1.3 Emergency plans for disasters are put in place	\$561.78
Output 3.1.1 Transhumance corridors for livestock are developed and rest areas created with the involvement of the local labor force	\$87,567.60
Output 3.1.2 Water points are developed/rehabilitated in the complex with the involvement of the local workforce	\$33,373.40
Output 3.1.3 Tracks of the WAP complex are maintained with the involvement of the local population and the structures of joint management by HIL	\$0.00
Output 3.1.4 Agroforestry and small irrigation techniques are applied	\$46,972.66
Output 3.1.5 Activities for sustainable fisheries for the benefit of the riparian villages	\$60,239.99
Output 3.1.6 Wooded and pastoral areas are improved and reforested	\$131,793.78

Output 3.2.1 Revolving funds put in place to diversify sources of income	\$0.00
Output 3.2.2 Income generating activities are supported	\$0.00
Output 4.1.1 Practitioners, technicians, and decision-makers on the technical aspects of the project are sensitized and trained on environmental issues	\$92,894.31
Output 4.1.2 Populations are informed and sensitized	\$46,067.65
IE fee (\$)	\$111,814.69
Execution cost (\$)	\$157,877.59

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1.1 The regional adaptation action plan and the methodological guide for CC incorporation are developed	\$50,000.00	3/28/2024
Output 1.1.2 The technical annexes integrating the CC into Master Development Plan (MDP), the Development and Management Plans (DMPs) of the WAP Complex and the communal development plans (CDPs) of the communes bordering the WAP are elaborated	\$112,462.00	3/28/2024
Output 2.1.1 The MREWS is designed and validated	\$111,118.00	3/28/2024
Output 2.1.2 MREWS is functional and deployed	\$1,065,000.00	3/28/2024
Output 2.1.3 Emergency plans for disasters are put in place	\$870,000.00	3/28/2024
Output 3.1.1 Transhumance corridors for livestock are developed and rest areas created with the involvement of the local labor force	\$518,680.00	3/28/2024
Output 3.1.2 Water points are developed/rehabilitated in the complex with the involvement of the local workforce	\$429,716.00	3/28/2024
Output 3.1.3 Tracks of the WAP complex are maintained with the involvement of the local population and the structures of joint management by HIL	\$0.00	3/28/2024
Output 3.1.4 Agroforestry and small irrigation techniques are applied	\$448,392.00	3/28/2024
Output 3.1.5 Activities for sustainable fisheries for the benefit of the riparian villages	\$410,417.00	3/28/2024
Output 3.1.6 Wooded and pastoral areas are improved and reforested	\$617,949.00	3/28/2024
Output 3.2.1 Revolving funds put in place to diversify sources of income	\$35,000.00	3/28/2024
Output 3.2.2 Income generating activities are supported	\$1,280,000.00	3/28/2024
Output 4.1.1 Practitioners, technicians, and decision-makers on the technical aspects of the project are sensitized and trained on environmental issues	\$217,196.00	3/28/2024
Output 4.1.2 Populations are informed and sensitized	\$319,337.00	3/28/2024
IE fee (\$)		\$115,000.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$280,361.00

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 ?	Yes
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	\$73,202.79

Evaluation (TE). (\$)	
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.	This is Burkina Faso's national contribution to project execution costs (project team salaries, equipment, administration, office supplies, water, electricity, etc.).

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
Heavy financial implementation procedure due to the geographical remoteness of the regional project coordination unit	Moderate	The project has opted for the use of an accounting software to harmonize the project financial management for the management units in the three countries. The accountants of the national units were trained on the CIEL Compta software to facilitate accounting records and preparation of financial reports. They are supported remotely by the project financial expert dedicated to the regional coordination based in Tunis. Regular follow-up missions are organized in the countries to provide the necessary support in terms of management, accounting, monitoring and reporting. During this third year, the accountant of the Project Management Unit in Benin was replaced by a new one, which led to a delay in accounting entries and recordings. A specific training session on the use of Ciel software was organized for the accountant on the occasion of the 3rd supervision mission, which helped to unblock the situation and catch up on the delay.
Conflicting interests among different stakeholders regarding access to and use of water and other natural resources	Low	Nothing to report
Delay in project execution due to government bureaucracy and lengthy and inefficient procurement processes	Moderate	During the reporting period, it is worth noting that all three national PMUs effectively utilized the OSS procurement procedures facilitated by the Regional Executing Entity (RPMU) for specific acquisitions such as vehicles and IT equipment, as well as for the recruitment of consultants. This strategic decision not only resulted in substantial time savings but also helped prevent any potential delays that could have occurred otherwise. It is important to emphasize that this approach remains highly effective and efficient, prompting the continued invitation for all three PMUs to employ it whenever necessary.
Weakness in project financial management procedures	Low	All necessary measures to address this risk were taken into consideration prior to the official launch of the project. Indeed, through the Due-diligence mission, the management capacities (technical, financial and administrative) of the executing entities were assessed. This first assessment led to the reinforcement of the capacities of the executing entities through i) specific training sessions (presential and remotely) on technical and financial reporting ii) acquisition of specific accounting software for the project iii) development of specific ToRs for the

		recruitment of the required staff to reinforce the project execution units to ensure a good execution of the project. Also, all aspects and procedures that are necessary for project financial management have been included in the grant agreements as well as its annexes (project implementation manual, reporting templates, General conditions, etc.). In addition, during the period covered by this report, OSS continued to take advantage of various missions (Regional Steering Committee, support missions, supervision and control missions) to build the capacity of national PMU staff in the project's administrative and financial management procedures.
Inequity of project resources distribution	Low	In order to satisfy the AF equity requirements and safeguards as well as the OSS Environmental & Social Policy, an operational manual to support the National Executing Units in the selection of direct beneficiaries of the project has been developed. The approach of this manual is mainly based on the socio-economic vulnerability and the communities' needs. In addition, as stated in the ESMP and the monitoring tool the most affected ones by the project activities, will also be considered among the potential prioritized beneficiaries of the IGAs, trainings, and other facilities. Also, the implementing entity placed different safeguards to ensure the application of the procedures and instructions related to the selection of beneficiaries mentioned in the guide.
Strong sectoral bias between different stakeholders	Low	The Implementing entity in collaboration with the executing entities will ensure a full commitment of all stakeholders to the implementation of the project. Multisectoral meetings will be organized to allow a full participation of all stakeholders in the project execution. This has already been achieved through a series of workshops and through the steering committee meetings. Technical working and coordination meetings were held in the framework of the project activities. These meetings were attended by various stakeholders involved in the project activities, such as representatives of different ministries, NGOs and civil society organizations.
Inadequate baseline/resource data potential	Low	A baseline assessment has been conducted in the 3 countries covering the 5 parks and the surrounding villages. More data is also being collected under other regional studies related to the EWS and adaptation planning. A dynamic process of updating the reference data is being adopted in the framework of the project through its different missions. During this reporting period, several technical studies were carried out and additional assessments and surveys were conducted and
Low rate of technology uptake by communities	Low	The project has a plan to carry out trainings to improve capacity of communities to adopt to new technology and also sensitizes them on their advantages
Politicization in the choice of target beneficiaries at the riverside communities level	Moderate	A series of sensitization sessions at local level have already been organized to increase awareness among local actors and communities. The project teams have also worked with local authorities and available local organizations to ensure an active participation of the community in project execution.
Participation and willingness to promote project initiatives by local communities is limited	Moderate	Sensitization of local communities continued in collaboration with existing local structures, ensuring the active participation of community organizations in project implementation. Training courses were organized to build community capacity. Several activities, such as planting and ANR, will involve the use of high-intensity labor to carry out the work. This constitutes a motivation and a guarantee for the appropriation of the assets that will be implemented.
Incompatibility	Low	The various meetings organized since the launch of the project have

between the complex and the administrative boundaries		promoted the cross-border aspect of the complex and underlined the importance of the regional dimension. The involvement of local authorities in these events also helps to overcome border issues. In addition, the regional PMU plays an important role in coordinating the 3 national PMUs to ensure that the regional dimension is taken into account and to disseminate successful experiences to partners in the 3 countries. The WAP Council of Ministers has been convened twice, reaffirming the importance of cross-border management of the complex and the commitment of the countries to this regional management approach.
Lack of collaboration between relevant technical institutions	Low	The relevant institutions have been involved in the project inception and will continuously be involved in planning, implementation, Programme review, and reporting. All concerned institutions were involved in the project launch and preparatory meetings and continue to be involved in planning, implementation, project review and reporting. In addition, regular meetings were held at the national and regional levels to ensure inter-country collaboration and sharing of experiences on various aspects of the project activities.
Low political will for regional collaboration to establish a regional EWS	Low	The project is promoting collaboration between the various decision-makers and stakeholders involved in the development, implementation and use of EWS. Agrhymet, the main regional EWS partner, is already involved in the project, and a memorandum of understanding has been signed to this effect. In addition, the Ministerial Council responsible for the management of the WAP complex was held in 2022. The creation of the MR-EWS was one of the main topics discussed at this meeting. A communiqué ²³³ was signed by the members of the ministerial council from the 3 countries, in the presence of the heads of delegation from the European Union, WASF and the members of the regional project steering committee. This decision was confirmed at the last ministerial council meeting held in Benin in June 2023.
Lack of ownership of the project outcomes by the beneficiary institutions	Low	The project has established a coherent management structures to encourage transparency and stakeholder participation in project execution preparation, reporting/communication, monitoring, and evaluation. This will create ownership and monitoring of project interventions. Also, the different stakeholders are always involved and consulted in the different phases of the activities ³⁹ ; execution: elaboration of ToRs/CNs, revision and validation of deliverables, selection of intervention sites...

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
Lack of or limited inter-state travel due to the global pandemic situation caused by COVID-19. This affects the progress of project implementation.	Not Applicable	Overcome. From 2021 onwards, restrictions on travel and mobility within and between countries have been gradually lifted, allowing missions and activities in the field to resume.
Difficulty in accessing	Moderate	Close monitoring by the Regional Executing Entity during data

the information needed to carry out certain studies, particularly the lack of cooperation between the technical partners involved in the complex.		collection for the development of several studies was carried out, and official communications were sent to the institutions concerned to facilitate access to available data. In addition, all draft studies produced were shared with all partners for their input and comments prior to final approval. As part of the MR-EWS implementation process, national meteorological institutions were retained to host the national EWSs in each country, guaranteeing their commitment to making all necessary data available to operate the system.
Heterogeneity in the progress of project activities between the three countries due to the difference in procurement procedures.	Moderate	A detailed and specific action plan to reduce on the delays and the differences between the three countries has been established and agreed during the Steering committee meeting. This action plan was shared with the Executing Entities members to be considered during the development of the procurement plans using the national regulations. In general, national procurement procedures are time-consuming, with country-specific differences. This risk has already been taken into account, and measures have been proposed to ensure that contracts are prepared well in advance for registration on national platforms (as in the case of Benin), in addition to relying on OSS procedures for specific contracts which can take a very long time to process.
The security and access to the project area is threatened	High	The security situation within the WAP complex and its surrounding communes has experienced a significant and alarming deterioration throughout the reporting period. The entire WAP complex area has become inaccessible due to the presence of armed terrorist groups, rendering all activities impossible to carry out in this area. Furthermore, certain peripheral areas in the three countries have also begun to pose risks that could potentially impede or delay the implementation of various activities. In light of these challenges, the mid-term evaluation has strongly recommended the adoption of a flexible and adaptive approach towards the security situation. This entails carefully selecting intervention zones on the periphery of the complex, taking into account the prevailing security risks. Additionally, the evaluation recommends canceling the activity pertaining to the rehabilitation of tracks within the complex. Instead, it suggests reallocating the corresponding budget to other activities that are considered more relevant and beneficial for the communities, such as improving access to water and supporting income-generating activities (IGAs).
The institutional arrangement of Benin National Parks management	Moderate	An updated MoU covering all project execution period, taking into account administrative and management procedures of both CENAGEF and APN and detailing the roles and responsibilities of each entity has been developed and signed. This allowed APN to start executing many activities in the Pendjari park. During the reporting period, the previously established agreement remained in place, facilitating the further implementation of activities in the peripheral zone of the Pendjari Park.
The failure in contracts implementation and results achievements	Not Applicable	The initial contract with the consortium to implement the MR-EWS (Multi-Hazard Risk Early Warning System) unfortunately had to be terminated by the OSS. This decision was made due to the contractor inability to deliver results that met the required specifications and quality standards. Recognizing the need to adapt to the remaining project timeline and address the security challenges in the project area, the approach was modified accordingly. To ensure the successful continuation of the MR-EWS project, a new consortium of consultancy firms was engaged through a comprehensive two-stage selection process. The process began with a call for expressions of interest,

		followed by a rigorous evaluation of quality and cost considerations. The selected consortium is now supported by the AGRHYMET Regional Center, acting as a regional partner for the implementation of the MR-EWS. Currently, the project is in the implementation phase, with active efforts underway to achieve its objectives.
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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 reporting period, various measures have been proposed and implemented to mitigate the identified risks. These include: - The AGRHYMET Regional Center support in the development process of the MR-EWS. - Strengthening the project management units at the national level, particularly in Benin. - Involvement of civil society organizations in the implementation of project activities to adapt to the security context of the target areas. - Rely on national microfinance structures for managing revolving funds as part of the promotion of Income-Generating Activities (IGAs). The mid-term evaluation recommended greater flexibility in targeting the project intervention zones, given the security context of the WAP complex, and suggested reallocating the budgets initially planned for track rehabilitation to support water access and IGA activities as well as regarding the implementation of the MR-EWS taking into account the security situation into the WAP complex area.

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?	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 aspects related to national/regional laws and procedures that are relevant to the execution of the project were not properly identified at the conception stage and are not included in the project document. These aspects mainly concern the following points: - The early warning system - The establishment of a revolving fund mechanism. - The creation of water points, livestock grazing areas, and transhumance corridors...
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 following measures have been taken: . Based on the regional study results, it was agreed to involve the national structures to establish the revolving fund mechanism. Negotiations and exchanges were initiated with the FNM (Fonds National de la Microfinance) in Benin and the FONAFI (Fonds

	<p>National de la Finance Inclusive) in Burkina Faso. The actions undertaken for the Niger will be reported in the next PPR. . For the regional early warning system, the national structures responsible for early warning management are involved, as well as the Centre Régional Agrhymet, which is the sub-regional reference structure for climatic aspects. In addition, for the calibration and prototyping of the model to be adopted for the EWS, memorandums of understanding have been drawn up with the national supervisory structures, i.e. the meteorological department and the institutions responsible for hydrological resources. This will ensure maximum compliance with national legislation and the reality on the ground. . In line with the project's philosophy, feasibility studies and consultation missions were carried out on the project sites in each of the three project countries, before any intervention in the field. Following this, validation meetings were organized, with the participation of national authorities. In addition, local community representatives were consulted, and letters of consent were signed to confirm the choice of sites, confirming that the population was aware of the potential impacts of the project's interventions. Actions have also been taken during the various OSS supervision missions to reiterate the procedures to be applied before any intervention systematically.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>The following indicators have been used to track the impact: . For the establishment of the revolving fund mechanism: Number of meetings with the partners. . For the regional early warning system: the number of meetings with the national structures responsible for hazard risk management and the CRA as a regional structure are involved. This will ensure maximum compliance with national laws. . For all field interventions: minutes for community meetings and sensitization sessions. The approvals signed by all stakeholders involved, including local authorities and village chiefs, are required before any activity can be approved. In addition, during the various supervision, monitoring, and evaluation missions, OSS always makes sure to check whether the entities have received any grievances from national stakeholders and/or beneficiaries. If complaints are received, recommendations and corrective measures are taken.</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>All activities under this project are compliant with the laws and regulations of the 3 countries.</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>The actions and measures undertaken as part of the project's implementation are as follows: . Carrying out preliminary missions prior to the launch of any activity listed in the project document. These actions always involve representatives of the relevant supervisory structures, depending on the activity's topic. . Application of the no-objection procedure in</p>

	accordance with the project implementation manual, requiring executing entities to provide a file justifying the conformity of actions undertaken in the field with the laws in force. . Supervision missions by the implementing entity, during which monitoring and evaluation are carried out, as well as consultation with the beneficiaries...
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
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 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)	Failure to involve all members of the project's beneficiary groups or communities (pastoralists and small-scale farmers) in the preparation and implementation of the subprojects, which makes it difficult for them to access the decision-making process and may limit their opportunities to benefit from project results.
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 appropriate selection guidelines for project beneficiaries that were developed and approved during the first year are applied in the execution of the project activities.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of awareness materials designed and disseminated, - Number of awareness sessions by theme, - Number of environmental education modules,
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Appropriate selection guidelines for project beneficiaries are developed and approved by the project management partners. Close monitoring of this aspect is carried out through the various missions undertaken by the implementing entity and the reporting and NO control system in place. For the implementation of income-generating activities, a specific manual for each country has been developed or is currently under development by the executing entities at the national level, with the support of the national institutions responsible for these aspects. An entire section of these manuals is dedicated to beneficiary selection procedures and criteria. The criteria used to select beneficiaries for the project's activities were adopted by integrating specific aspects of these activities and taking into account the national

	and local context of each of the three countries.
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)	- Potential for increased vulnerability of marginalized and vulnerable groups, if the transhumance corridors to be delineated and developed for the benefit of pastoralists, are not previously validated by local communities or are not official ECOWAS corridors. - Insufficient knowledge and access/use of technological devices such as cell phones or lack of good cellular connectivity for the design and implementation of the early warning system (drought, floods, and fires). - Affecting the livelihoods of some groups through transhumance corridors and certain 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.	At this stage in the implementation of project activities, no impact has been recorded. Rather, the consultative, bottom-up implementation approach adopted has yielded positive feedback, particularly with regard to the project's various interventions, especially capacity-building activities.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of dialogue meetings - Number of km of corridors materialized and marked around the WAP - Number of drinking water points and grazing areas - Ha of pasture areas at previously water points. - Percentage of local population involved - Development of the revolving fund mechanism with an operational Manual - Number of training/information and awareness workshops
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	For activities related to the establishment of water points, the demarcation of transhumance corridors, and the creation of pasture areas in Burkina Faso, after the selection and validation of the various intervention sites, it was found that due to the current security conditions and based on the recommendations of the national authorities, it would be impossible to intervene in these locations. The delimitation of the transhumance corridors as well as the creation of water points has been started in some sites. Prior to this, meetings and missions were conducted to ensure the validation of the intervention

	<p>sites. Written consents were obtained from traditional leaders to approve the nature of the intervention and the intervention locations. The same process will be applied for Benin and Burkina Faso. For the lack of knowledge and the poor access to the technological device required for the implementation of the MR-EWS, all these aspects have been taken into account and explained in the different technical documents elaborated in relation to this issue.</p>
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Delays in the progress of field activities and failure to achieve results
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The measures taken in response to this situation have resulted in the choice of other sites meeting the same selection criteria and security eligibility criteria. This choice was made in consultation with all national stakeholders.
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)	Risk that women will not benefit equitably from proposed adaptation measures and capacity building and gender equality employment interventions due to

	male leadership.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of schoolchildren/women who received training or environmental education sessions. - Number of endowed beneficiaries (including women, young people, etc.) with wood saving equipment, breeding nuclei, beekeeping, oil extraction. - Number of women or youth groups supported for pharmacopeia development and the extraction of the oil from aromatic and medicinal plants.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Through the No Objection procedure established by the implementing entity, a check mechanism is in place to ensure that the gender aspect is taken into account. In fact, before the launch of any activity (workshops, training, etc.) a proposed list of beneficiaries is submitted for review and approval. Local leaders and government representatives are sensitized on the gender aspects to ensure gender equality and women involvement.
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)	- Accidents and traffic disruption during the project preparation and implementation. - Late or unpaid salaries or remuneration non-compliant with the countries labor legislations and laws. - Children's labor. - Remuneration inequity between men and women.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NTR
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	NTR

implemented during the reporting period	
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?	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)	Affectation of private land and/or related activities through the management of additional rest areas for transhumants who will occupy spaces.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NTR
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	A rigorous verification of the land status of each

implemented during the reporting period	proposed site for an intervention within the framework of the project activities. Although involuntary and resettlements are not foreseen, it is monitored that there are no situations in which they must be performed.
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
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)	- Affection of fauna and flora and natural habitats caused by the clearing of transhumance modes. - Impact on the fauna and flora by the presence of labor and construction machinery. - Destabilization of vegetation and wildlife habitats on the site of implementation caused by the establishment of water points, solar pumping boreholes may cause. - Opening up of different migratory patterns related to transhumance corridors and incursion of herds into protected areas, which will create tensions with farmers living in the vicinity, protected area managers and other pastoralists. - Mobile herders seek refuge and living resources through poaching, trade in endangered wildlife, illegal exploitation of other wildlife or minerals.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	-Number of hectares of pastoral areas delimited, - Number of training sessions on natural assisted regeneration -Number of ha developed for assisted regeneration - Number of hectares of wooded area, - Percentage of local population involved
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	All activities will be controlled to avoid any impacts to natural habitats, with the participation of the different partners of the 3 executing entities.
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 measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	- Threat of erosion of biodiversity by mobile pastoralists who engage in poaching, trade in endangered species, illegal exploitation of wildlife, and slaughter for bushmeat, ivory, or hides. - Damage to crops by herd incursions and unauthorized grazing. - Affectation and disturbance of flora and fauna and loss of habitat for birds and wildlife caused by right-of-way clearing works at target sites, such as tree felling.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NTR
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	NTR
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)	Decreased sequestration due to potential land use change caused by clearing fields to open up transhumance patterns.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of educational sessions on climate change, adaptation and risks management and disasters.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	A large number of plants were planted, and several

implemented during the reporting period	hectares of pasture areas were created.
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	Capacity building sessions are planned for the next period. Several areas in the three countries will benefit from the same type of intervention in the next period.
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)	- Contamination of surface and groundwater through the release or spillage of fuel and lubricants during refueling and maintenance of construction equipment. - Generation of waste associated with the presence of workers, construction engines, and equipment, etc., during the execution of various project activities. - Air pollution from gas emissions from machinery during fieldwork or from the vehicles of consultants and various stakeholders during workshops and field visits.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NTR
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	All activities are developed to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate any pollutant (wastewater, solid waste, dust, noise, emissions, etc.) and to use efficiently all used natural resources.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Establish a monitoring system so that works and actions are focused on increasing resilience to CC (throughout the project).
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	- Increased spread of sexually transmitted diseases

measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	(STDs) due to the presence of workers on construction sites near project villages. - Transmission of diseases by transhumant herders and/or their flocks. - Noise and odor nuisance caused during the construction phase.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NTR
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	All activities are developed to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate any pollutant (wastewater, solid waste, dust, noise, emissions, etc.) and to use efficiently all used natural resources.
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)	Damage to physical assets related to unidentified sub-projects.
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 involvement of the local population during the first phases of the implementation of project activities ensured that no impact was recorded, and all necessary measures have been taken into consideration since the design phase.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NTR
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	NTR
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.	Yes

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)	- Minimal risk from the development of transhumance corridors. - Pastoral invasion induced by the conduct of transhumant herds, resulting in direct damage to crops, land and soil. - Soil compaction by machinery during construction or maintenance.
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.	NTR
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Number of plants - Ha of reforestation - Number of linear km of track maintained in each park - Number of training sessions on the tracks rehabilitation - Number of linear km of track maintained in each park - Number of training sessions on the tracks rehabilitation
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NTR
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	NTR
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?	Yes
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	The ESPs risk monitored for this reporting period is related to security aspects, especially with regard to field activities. A number of actions were taken to adapt to these conditions and advance activities in order to achieve the project's expected results. In light of these challenges, the project adopted a flexible and adaptive approach in selecting intervention zones on the periphery of the complex. Additionally, the activity pertaining to the rehabilitation of tracks within the complex become not feasible. Instead, the project decided to reallocate corresponding budget to other activities that are considered more relevant and beneficial for the communities, such as improving access to water and supporting income-generating activities (IGAs). In addition, the The mid-term evaluation of the project, particularly in view of prevailing security concerns, recommended that the budgets initially allocated to track rehabilitation in the complex zone, under

	Component 3, be reassigned to other activities, according to the specific needs of beneficiaries in each country. It was also recommended, for the same security reasons exposing future equipment to the risk of vandalism, to review the types and number of agro-hydro-meteorological stations to be acquired and installed in the zone, as part of component 2 relating to the implementation of the MR-EWS. To this end, OSS in concertation with the Executing Entities and after approval of the Regional PSC, proposed a budget revision which has been sent to the Adaptation Fund secretariat for information.
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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?	The institutional arrangement established by OSS, as the implementing Entity, includes environmental and social management procedures involving the different Executing Entities at regional, national, and local levels. This process starts in the preparatory phase of the activity's execution when national project teams conduct field missions to ensure all environmental and social measures are taken into account. These missions involve technical structures and local authorities of various categories (traditional, municipal, etc.). Upstream, OSS experts provide all necessary measures and recommendations that executing entities must follow, based on the nature and type of activity. These measures are also verified through technical reports, the no-objection request process, and supervision and support missions conducted in the countries. Necessary adjustments and corrective measures are communicated to the executing entities through aide-mémoires, which outline the corrective actions to be taken.
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?	To respond to the requirements of the project and to adapt to the security conditions in the area, the executing entities have chosen to rely on NGOs located in the respective project zones (as in the case of Niger with the NGO ONDES, Benin with APN and AVIGREF) and also on national decentralized technical services. This will accelerate the pace of project implementation. In the case of Burkina Faso, the selection process for good-performance NGOs has been launched.

Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
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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?	Yes
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	Yes

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 for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
Creation of transhumance corridors (Niger)	Yes	Risk of potential conflict between farmers and pastoralists over the choice of corridor tracks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Consultation of the various stakeholders operating in the intervention zone Field surveys	Mission reports Signed consents
Creation of grazing areas (Niger)	Yes	Risk related to the land property of the preselected areas.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Technical studies, accompanied by monitoring and evaluation missions, were carried out to assess the risks identified.	Mission reports Signed consents
Creation of watering points (Niger)	Yes	Risk related to the land property of the preselected areas.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Technical studies, accompanied by monitoring and evaluation missions,	Mission reports Signed consents

						were carried out to assess the risks identified.	
Implementation of the revolving funds (Benin)	Yes	Risks related to: the selection of beneficiaries and the type of activities to be financed.	Yes	Yes	Yes	guide for the implementation of income-generating activities	Reports, supervision mission...

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

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
Outcome 3.1: Resilience of populations and ecosystems in improved through suitable adaptation	Outcome	Number of beneficiaries	0	80% of the population are informed (40% are women)	Poor

measures					
Output 3.1.1: Transhumance corridors for livestock are developed and rest areas created with the involvement of the local labour	Output	Percentage of local population involved	0	80% of the population (40% women)	Poor
Output 3.1.2: Water points are set up / rehabilitated in the complex with the involvement of the local labour	Output	Percentage of local population involved	0	80% of the population (40% women)	Poor
Output 3.1.3: The tracks in the protected areas are maintained with the involvement of the local population or the comanagement structures	Output	Percentage of local population involved	0	80% of the population (40% women)	Satisfactory
Output 3.1.4: Agroforestry and small irrigation are applied	Output	Number of people trained	0	By the end of the second semester of the second year at least 06 training sessions are organized and about 100 farmers and 90 women farmers are trained and followed up on agroforestry techniques	Satisfactory
Output 3.1.5: Activities for sustainable fishing for the benefit of the riparian villages Output 3.1.5: Activities for sustainable fishing for the benefit of the riparian villages	Output	Number of trained and equipped female fishmongers	0	- 20 members of 05 groups of women fishmongers and processors trained and equipped with equipment by the end of the second year; - At least 05 fishing groups are trained in fishing and fish	Satisfactory

				farming techniques during the first year	
Output 3.1.6: Wooded and pastoral areas are improved and reforested	Output	Percentage of local population involved	0	80% of the staff (40% women)	Satisfactory
Outcome 3.2: Population resilience to CC is strengthened and their standard of living is improved through income generating activities	Outcome	Number of jobs created	0	19 communes have taken profit from at least three sectors of IGA (50% women)	Poor
Output 3.2.2: Income generating activities are supported	Output	- Number of sessions/ beneficiaries trained on IGAs (organic farming, breeding, beekeeping, NTFPs, improved stoves ...) - Number of endowed beneficiaries (including women, young people, etc.) with wood saving equipment, breeding nuclei, beekeeping, oil extraction - Number of women or youth groups supported for pharmacopeia development and the extraction of the oil from aromatic and medicinal plants - Number of groups of fishermen and groups fish farmers equipped	0	- At least 12 training sessions on the different IGAs are organized by the end of the project (600 persons including 50% women) - At least 19 women and 19 young members of farmers' groups trained for organic farming, by the end of the project; - At least 19 vulnerable women per riparian commune benefited from breeding nuclei (goats, sheep, and poultry) per year; - At the end of the 3rd year: at least 05 multifunctional platforms installed for the benefit of 05 groups of women transforming NTFPs; - At the end of the	Poor

				project: at least 05 groups of women or youth groups are supported for pharmacopeia development and the extraction of the oil from aromatic and medicinal plants - At the end of the project: at least 05 groups of fishermen and 05 groups fish farmers are equipped	
Outcome 4.1: Stakeholders are mobilized and sensitized through appropriate communication and capacity building	Outcome	Percentage of concerned groups mobilized and sensitized	0	At least 70 % of the concerned groups are mobilized and sensitized (50% women)	Satisfactory
Output 4.1.1: Practitioners, technicians and decision makers on the technical aspects of the project are sensitized and trained on environmental issues	Output	Number of practitioners, technicians, and decision makers trained	0	At least 50% of participants are vulnerable persons (young and women)	Satisfactory
Output 4.1.2: Populations are informed and sensitized	Output	Number of schoolchildren/women who received training or environmental education sessions	0	At least 50% of participants are vulnerable persons (young and women)	Good

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	To ensure that the GP safeguards are addressed, the IE undertook the following: • Reviewing the terms of reference, the no-objection mechanism, concept notes, etc. to ensure the engendering of the project activities; • Hold working sessions with the EEs on the importance of gender taking into account the gender action plan; • Sensitization and awareness of all stakeholders interacted with the respect of the parity between men and women during the consultation meetings;and • Review and administer the selection criteria taking into account gender criteria in the execution of project activities for the selection of beneficiaries
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 this reporting period, the IE employed the following: • During the different sensitization/information workshop sessions, the EE required the participation of different categories of the local population, including women, young, old people, and schoolchildren; • During the review of documents, the IE included a gender clause that requires the EEs to take into consideration all gender aspects while executing activities e.g., ToRS for recruitment of staff, consultants, etc.
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

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
<p>Outcome 1.1 Climate dimension and risks and contingency plan are integrated into the development master plan and complex management plans of the complex</p>	<p>Outcome 7</p>	<p>- The Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) and a methodological guide for integrating climate change into the Master Development Plan have been developed and adopted by the administrations of the WAP member states. These documents are now an integral part of the complex management tools, following the decision taken by the WAP Council of Ministers on April 13, 2022. - Five annexes aiming to integrate adaptation actions into the management and planning documents of the WAP complex, notably the Master Development Scheme (MDS) and the Development and Management Plans (DMP) of the five WAP parks, have been developed and validated. - The strategy for mobilizing additional financial resources to support the implementation of priority actions within the complex has been developed. In terms of integrating climate change into Communal Development Plans, progress is being made in Benin and Burkina Faso. However, in Niger, the approach has not yet been validated. Ongoing discussions are being held with the relevant institutions to establish the approach and determine the modalities of cooperation, including securing funding for the elaboration of these planning documents.</p>	<p>Ontrack</p>	<p>Highly Satisfactory</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1 Early warning system is applied and handled by beneficiaries to manage emergencies</p>	<p>Outcome 1</p>	<p>A preliminary study assessing the condition of the complex hydrometeorological data collection networks and mapping the stakeholders engaged in disaster management has been successfully concluded. This study was conducted under the partnership agreement with the AGRHYMET regional center. In addition to providing valuable insights into the current state of the data collection networks, the study also put forth recommendations regarding the required equipment and technical specifications for the implementation of the Multi-Risk Early Warning System (MR-EWS). The results of the study were presented and verified during a workshop that saw the participation of all stakeholders from the three countries involved. In response to the WAP complex's critical safety situation and certain peripheral areas, the Terms of Reference for the implementation of the Multi-Risk Early Warning System (MR-EWS)</p>	<p>Delayed</p>	<p>Marginally Unsatisfactory</p>

		<p>were revised, as mentioned in the previous PPR. A thorough two-stage selection process was undertaken, which involved engaging a new consortium of consulting firms. The process commenced with a call for expressions of interest, followed by a meticulous assessment of quality and costs. The chosen consortium is now on board with the support from the AGRHYMET Regional Center, which acts as the regional partner for the MR-EWS implementation. The project is presently being implemented, with active efforts being exerted to accomplish its objectives.</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Resilience of populations and ecosystems is improved through concrete adaptation measures</p>	<p>Outcome 5</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the following activities have been carried out: - Marking transhumance corridors and development of grazing areas for livestock: In Niger • 50 km of transhumance corridors were marked on ECOWAS corridor 4 In Benin • The study results have been presented and validated for the Pendjari part, • The study for the W part was finished, and will be presented to relevant stakeholders for validation In Burkina Faso • The study results have been presented and validated. At present, preparations are being made to finalize the tender documents necessary for commencing the work. - Development/Rehabilitation of Water points in the Wap complex: In Niger • Two existing pastoral wells have been developed and equipped in the commune of Falmey. • The tender document for the construction of the borehole, initially identified in the study, is being updated and relaunched. In Benin • The study results have been presented and validated for the Pendjari part, • The study for the W part was finished, and will be presented to relevant stakeholders for validation In Burkina Faso • The study results have been presented and validated. At present, preparations are being made to finalize the tender documents necessary for commencing the work. - Maintenance of the WAP complex tracks: • 2 regional workshops were held in November 2020 and March 2021 • Matrices on the characteristics of the WAP complex tracks to be rehabilitated are developed. • A map of the WAP complex track network to be rehabilitated has been developed. • The security situation in the WAP complex deteriorated considerably throughout the reporting period, making it impossible to implement development activities within the complex. Based on the recommendations of</p>	<p>Delayed</p>	<p>Marginally Satisfactory</p>

		<p>the mid-term evaluation and following in-country consultations, it was proposed to cancel this activity and reallocate the corresponding budget to activities aimed at improving access to water and developing IGAs. - Application of agroforestry and small-scale irrigation techniques In Niger • Organization of 2 training sessions on agroforestry techniques and small-scale irrigation for 90 producers/farmers, including 27 women • Development of two (2) market gardening sites, each with a surface area of one hectare, and furnishing them with agricultural and water-harvesting equipment, for the benefit of 3 women's groups in Fono Birgui (Falmey) and Ganda Koira (Kirtachi), involving a total of 157 households. In Benin • 25,000 agroforestry seedlings were produced and made available to beneficiaries in communes bordering the Pendjari. - Promotion of sustainable fishing activities for riverside villages In Niger: • 18 fishmongers and 18 fishermen from the communes of Falmey, Kirtachi and Tamou were trained in techniques for preserving and processing fish products and provided with the necessary materials and equipment. • 18 trainers and 45 local producers (fishermen) have been trained to improve fishing and fish reproduction techniques. Improvement of pasture lands and establishment of wooded areas In Niger • 02 training sessions were organized on reforestation techniques and assisted natural regeneration for 90 producers/farmers, including 27 women. • 03 grazing areas of about 200 ha were managed (100 ha in Kirtachi, 50 ha in Koure; and 50 ha in Falmey).</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.2: populations resilience to CC is strengthened and their standard of living is improved through income generation activities</p>	<p>Outcome 6</p>	<p>The study on the revolving fund mechanism has been finalized, approved and shared. It proposed ways of setting up revolving fund management mechanisms. These mechanisms are being set up in each country, according to its specificities, so as to guarantee the proper management of the funds and their sustainability. During the reporting period, more progress is being made in Benin, where discussions are well advanced with the FNM, which will manage the microcredit granting process.</p>	<p>Delayed</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1 Stakeholders are mobilized and sensitized through suitable communication</p>	<p>Outcome 3</p>	<p>• A communication strategy and action plan were developed and approved. • 06 Training modules were finalized: Climate Change, Sustainable Land Management, Disaster Management, Participatory Communication,</p>	<p>Ontrack</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>

and capacity building		Environmental issues and Knowledge of Environmental Education. Benin: Technicians and extension workers: 118 (100 M/ 18 W) Decision-makers: 0 Population: 0 Teachers: 40 (40 M) Schoolchildren: 0 Burkina Faso Technicians and extension workers: 31 (28M/3W) Decision-makers: 0 Population: 25 (23M/2W) Teachers: 48 (37M/11W) Schoolchildren: 0 Niger Technicians and extension workers: 115 (87M/29W) Decision-makers: 34 (31M/3W) Population: 1175 (508M/667W) Teachers: 69(46M/23W)/ Schoolchildren: 972 (544M/428W)		
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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.

Overall progress during the reporting period was rated "Unsatisfactory (U)", as the project activities planned for the current reporting period did not progress as planned to achieve most of its main outcomes/results, with many gaps. In this third year of implementation, the project is still facing numerous challenges of an administrative, political, institutional and particularly security nature, which have had a negative impact on the smooth progress of implementation, leading to significant delays. The security situation in the project's area of intervention represents a major challenge for the project. During this year, the situation become even worst compared to the last 2 years, making the entire WAP complex area inaccessible due to the presence of armed groups, which has prevented the execution of any activities in the area. In addition, some peripheral areas of the complex in the three countries began to present high security risks, forcing people of some villages to move to other safe areas. This situation has led to the definitive cancellation of track rehabilitation activities within the WAP complex, and to delays in the implementation of many activities in the surrounding areas. The national PMUs, in collaboration with local authorities and beneficiary communities, have taken measures to mitigate these risks, consisting, including the identification and prioritization of sites with the lowest risk profiles; and the involvement of local civil society organizations to support the implementation of specific activities. Despite the difficulties mentioned, during this reporting period the project achieved positive developments. Component 1 made very good progress, finalizing almost all planned activities since inception. The integration of climate change aspects into the Communal Development Plans (CDPs) remains the only activity not yet fully completed, but all measures have been taken to ensure that this activity will be completed in the three countries. With regard to Component 2, after the difficulties experienced during the first two years, efforts have been made to relaunch the implementation of the MR-EWS. In addition to the partnership with AGRHYMET as regional institutional partner for the anchoring of the complex's early warning system, a consortium of consulting firms has been appointed and has already begun its design and deployment in collaboration with national partners in the three countries. At national level, many activities have been recorded in the three countries through i) the organization of thematic training sessions on agroforestry, small-scale irrigation, reforestation, Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and the improvement of fishing and fish farming techniques for farmers, ii) the organization of training sessions on climate change and disaster risk management for farmers, decision makers, technicians, teachers and students. Concrete adaptation measures were most recorded In Niger, notably through the initiation of works to mark out transhumance corridors, develop grazing areas, rehabilitate and equip water points and set up market gardening plots for women's groups. Benin and Burkina Faso are still in the early stages of implementing these concrete activities, due to a number of constraints, notably linked to national procurement procedures. The mid-term evaluation of the project,

particularly in view of prevailing security concerns, recommended that the budgets initially allocated to track rehabilitation in the complex zone, under Component 3, be reassigned to other activities, according to the specific needs of beneficiaries in each country. It was also recommended, for the same security reasons exposing future equipment to the risk of vandalism, to review the types and number of agro-hydro-meteorological stations to be acquired and installed in the zone, as part of component 2 relating to the implementation of the MR-EWS. To this end, OSS in concertation with the Executing Entities and after approval of the Regional PSC, proposed a budget revision which has been sent to the Adaptation Fund secretariat for information. Also, due to the accumulated delays, the mid-term review recommended a no cost extension of the project for a period of 18 to 24 months, in order to catch-up with lost time and carry out all the activities required to achieve the expected results. This no-cost extension was formally presented to the Adaptation Fund Board for approval.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1.1 Climate dimension and risks and contingency plan are integrated into the development master plan and complex management plans of the complex	Outcome 7	- The Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) and a methodological guide for integrating climate change into the Master Development Plan have been developed and adopted by the administrations of the WAP member states. These documents are now an integral part of the complex's management tools, following the decision taken by the WAP Council of Ministers on April 13, 2022. - Five annexes aiming to integrate adaptation actions into the management and planning documents of the WAP complex, notably the Master Development Scheme (MDS) and the Development and Management Plans (DMP) of the five WAP parks, have been developed and validated. - The strategy for mobilizing additional financial resources to support the implementation of priority actions within the complex has been developed. In terms of integrating climate change into Communal Development Plans, progress is being made in Benin and Burkina Faso. However, in Niger, the approach has not yet been validated. Ongoing discussions are being held with the relevant institutions to establish the approach and determine the modalities of cooperation, including securing funding for the elaboration of these planning documents.	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 2.1 Early warning system is applied and handled by beneficiaries to manage emergencies	Outcome 1	A preliminary study assessing the condition of the complex hydrometeorological data collection networks and mapping the stakeholders engaged in disaster management has been successfully concluded. This study was conducted under the partnership agreement with the AGRHYMET regional center. In addition to providing valuable	Delayed	Marginally Unsatisfactory

		<p>insights into the current state of the data collection networks, the study also put forth recommendations regarding the required equipment and technical specifications for the implementation of the Multi-Risk Early Warning System (MR-EWS). The results of the study were presented and verified during a workshop that saw the participation of all stakeholders from the three countries involved. In response to the WAP complex's critical safety situation and certain peripheral areas, the Terms of Reference for the implementation of the Multi-Risk Early Warning System (MR-EWS) were revised, as mentioned in the previous PPR. A thorough two-stage selection process was undertaken, which involved engaging a new consortium of consulting firms. The process commenced with a call for expressions of interest, followed by a meticulous assessment of quality and costs. The chosen consortium is now on board with the support from the AGRHYMET Regional Center, which acts as the regional partner for the MR-EWS implementation. The project is presently being implemented, with active efforts being exerted to accomplish its objectives.</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Resilience of populations and ecosystems is improved through concrete adaptation measures</p>	<p>Outcome 5</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the following activities have been carried out: - Marking transhumance corridors and development of grazing areas for livestock: In Niger • 50 km of transhumance corridors were marked on ECOWAS corridor 4 In Benin • The study results have been presented and validated for the Pendjari part, • The study for the W part was finished, and will be presented to relevant stakeholders for validation In Burkina Faso • The study results have been presented and validated. At present, preparations are being made to finalize the tender documents necessary for commencing the work. - Development/Rehabilitation of Water points in the Wap complex: In Niger • Two existing pastoral wells have been developed and equipped in the commune of Falmey. • The tender document for the construction of the borehole, initially identified in the study, is being updated and relaunched. In Benin • The study results have been presented and validated for the Pendjari part, • The study for the W part was finished, and will be presented to relevant stakeholders for validation In Burkina Faso • The study results have been presented and validated. At present,</p>	<p>Delayed</p>	<p>Marginally Satisfactory</p>

		<p>preparations are being made to finalize the tender documents necessary for commencing the work. - Maintenance of the WAP complex tracks: • 2 regional workshops were held in November 2020 and March 2021 • Matrices on the characteristics of the WAP complex tracks to be rehabilitated are developed. • A map of the WAP complex track network to be rehabilitated has been developed. • The security situation in the WAP complex deteriorated considerably throughout the reporting period, making it impossible to implement development activities within the complex. Based on the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation and following in-country consultations, it was proposed to cancel this activity and reallocate the corresponding budget to activities aimed at improving access to water and developing IGAs. - Application of agroforestry and small-scale irrigation techniques In Niger • Organization of 2 training sessions on agroforestry techniques and small-scale irrigation for 90 producers/farmers, including 27 women • Development of two (2) market gardening sites, each with a surface area of one hectare, and furnishing them with agricultural and water-harvesting equipment, for the benefit of 3 women's groups in Fono Birgui (Falmey) and Ganda Koira (Kirtachi), involving a total of 157 households. In Benin • 25,000 agroforestry seedlings were produced and made available to beneficiaries in communes bordering the Pendjari. - Promotion of sustainable fishing activities for riverside villages In Niger: • 18 fishmongers and 18 fishermen from the communes of Falmey, Kirtachi and Tamou were trained in techniques for preserving and processing fish products and provided with the necessary materials and equipment. • 18 trainers and 45 local producers (fishermen) have been trained to improve fishing and fish reproduction techniques. Improvement of pasture lands and establishment of wooded areas In Niger • 02 training sessions were organized on reforestation techniques and assisted natural regeneration for 90 producers/farmers, including 27 women. • 03 grazing areas of about 200 ha were managed (100 ha in Kirtachi, 50 ha in Koure; and 50 ha in Falmey).</p>		
Outcome 3.2: populations resilience to CC is strengthened	Outcome 6	The study on the revolving fund mechanism has been finalized, approved and shared. It proposed ways of setting up revolving fund	Delayed	Unsatisfactory

and their standard of living is improved through income generation activities		management mechanisms. These mechanisms are being set up in each country, according to its specificities, so as to guarantee the proper management of the funds and their sustainability. During the reporting period, more progress is being made in Benin, where discussions are well advanced with the FNM, which will manage the microcredit granting process.		
Outcome 4.1 Stakeholders are mobilized and sensitized through suitable communication and capacity building	Outcome 3	A communication strategy and action plan were developed and approved. • 06 Training modules were finalized: Climate Change, Sustainable Land Management, Disaster Management, Participatory Communication, Environmental issues and Knowledge of Environmental Education. Benin: Technicians and extension workers: 118 (100 M/ 18 W) Decision-makers: 0 Population: 0 Teachers: 40 (40 M) Schoolchildren: 0 Burkina Faso Technicians and extension workers: 31 (28M/3W) Decision-makers: 0 Population: 25 (23M/2W) Teachers: 48 (37M/11W) Schoolchildren: 0 Niger Technicians and extension workers: 115 (87M/29W) Decision-makers: 34 (31M/3W) Population: 1175 (508M/667W) Teachers: 69(46M/23W)/ Schoolchildren: 972 (544M/428W)	Ontrack	Satisfactory

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

Name	Email	Institution
Abina Abdoukarim Bello	bello.abdoukarim@oss.org.tn	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)

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

The overall progress of the project during the reporting period is deemed "Unsatisfactory (U)" due to a range of challenges, including administrative, political, institutional, and security issues. The security situation in the project area has deteriorated significantly, making it inaccessible and forcing the cancellation of track rehabilitation activities within the WAP complex. Some peripheral areas also pose high security risks, leading to delays in various activities. Despite these challenges, there have been positive developments in Component 1, with almost all planned activities finalized. Climate change aspects integration into Communal Development Plans is the only outstanding activity. Component 2 faced difficulties in the first two years but has been relaunched, including the appointment of a consortium for the design and deployment of the MR-EWS. At the national level, activities such as training sessions on various topics and concrete adaptation measures have been implemented, with Niger showing notable progress compared to Benin and Burkina Faso. Additionally, there have been training sessions on climate change and disaster risk management for farmers, decision-makers, technicians, teachers, and students. Niger has recorded significant concrete adaptation measures, including the initiation of projects such as marking out transhumance corridors, developing grazing areas, rehabilitating and equipping water points, and establishing market gardening plots for women's groups. The mid-term evaluation recommended, due to security concerns notably, reallocating budgets initially designated for track rehabilitation and reviewing the types and numbers of agro-hydro-meteorological stations as well as some adjustments related to the MR-EWS prototype development. Also, a no-cost extension of 18 to 24 months was suggested to catch up for

recorded delay and achieve the project expected results.

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.

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.

Overall progress during the reporting period was rated "Unsatisfactory (U)", as the project activities planned for the current reporting period did not progress as planned to achieve most of its main outcomes/results, with many gaps. In this third year of implementation, the project is still facing numerous challenges of an administrative, political, institutional and particularly security nature, which have had a negative impact on the smooth progress of implementation, leading to significant delays. The security situation in the project's area of intervention represents a major challenge for the project. During this year, the situation become even worst compared to the last 2 years, making the entire WAP complex area inaccessible due to the presence of armed groups, which has prevented the execution of any activities in the area. In addition, some peripheral areas of the complex in the three countries began to present high security risks, forcing people of some villages to move to other safe areas. This situation has led to the definitive cancellation of track rehabilitation activities within the WAP complex, and to delays in the implementation of many activities in the surrounding areas. The national PMUs, in collaboration with local authorities and beneficiary communities, have taken measures to mitigate these risks, consisting, including the identification and prioritization of sites with the lowest risk profiles; and the involvement of local civil society organizations to support the implementation of specific activities. Despite the difficulties mentioned, during this reporting period the project achieved positive developments. Component 1 made very good progress, finalizing almost all planned activities since inception. The integration of climate change aspects into the Communal Development Plans (CDPs) remains the only activity not yet fully completed, but all measures have been taken to ensure that this activity will be completed in the three countries. With regard to Component 2, after the difficulties experienced during the first two years, efforts have been made to relaunch the implementation of the MR-EWS. In addition to the partnership with AGRHYMET as regional institutional partner for the anchoring of the complex's early warning system, a consortium of consulting firms has been appointed and has already begun its design and deployment in collaboration with national partners in the three countries. At national level, many activities have been recorded in the three countries through i) the organization of thematic training sessions on agroforestry, small-scale irrigation, reforestation, Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and the improvement of fishing and fish farming techniques for farmers, ii) the organization of training sessions on climate change and disaster risk management for farmers, decision makers, technicians, teachers and students. Concrete adaptation measures were most recorded In Niger, notably through the initiation of works to mark out transhumance corridors, develop grazing areas, rehabilitate and equip water points and set up market gardening plots for women's groups. Benin and

Burkina Faso are still in the early stages of implementing these concrete activities, due to a number of constraints, notably linked to national procurement procedures. The mid-term evaluation of the project, particularly in view of prevailing security concerns, recommended that the budgets initially allocated to track rehabilitation in the complex zone, under Component 3, be reassigned to other activities, according to the specific needs of beneficiaries in each country. It was also recommended, for the same security reasons exposing future equipment to the risk of vandalism, to review the types and number of agro-hydro-meteorological stations to be acquired and installed in the zone, as part of component 2 relating to the implementation of the MR-EWS. To this end, OSS in concertation with the Executing Entities and after approval of the Regional PSC, proposed a budget revision which has been sent to the Adaptation Fund secretariat for information. Also, due to the accumulated delays, the mid-term review recommended a no cost extension of the project for a period of 18 to 24 months, in order to catch-up with lost time and carry out all the activities required to achieve the expected results. This no-cost extension was formally presented to the Adaptation Fund Board for approval.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Resilience improvement degree of ecosystem and population to CC	0	10%. A number of measures to improve the resilience of ecosystems and populations to climate change have been implemented since the start of the project, but at this stage we cannot measure the real impact of these measures.	50%
Objectives	Number of strategic reference documents (01 MDP, 03 DMP, 19 commune development plans) integrate CC issues	1	- A Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP) developed and adopted - A methodological guide integrating CC issues into the SDA and DMPs has been developed and adopted. - A resource mobilization strategy developed. - The Master Development Plan for the Wap Complex integrate CC - The	Number of guides and technical appendices integrating climate change, developed and appended to the following planning documents: • 1 for MDP • 3 for DMP • 19 for CDP

			<p>Development and Management Plan for W park in Benin integrate CC - The Development and Management Plan for Pendjari park in Benin integrate CC - The Development and Management Plan for W park in Niger integrate CC - The Development and Management Plan for Arly park in Burkina Faso integrate CC - The Development and Management Plan for W park in Burkina integrate CC - The integration of climate change into Communal Development Plans is underway in all 3 countries, with more progress in Benin and Burkina Faso.</p>	
Objectives	Number of MR-EWS developed	No Early Warning system exists at the WAP complex	<p>In response to the WAP complex critical safety situation and certain peripheral areas, the Terms of Reference for the implementation of the Multi-Risk Early Warning System (MR-EWS) were revised, as mentioned in the previous PPR. A thorough two-stage selection process was undertaken, which involved engaging a new consortium of consulting firms. The process commenced with a call for expressions of interest, followed by a meticulous</p>	A Multi-Risk Early Warning System is developed and deployed at the WAP complex

			assessment of quality and costs. The selected consortium of firms is now on board with the support from the AGRHYMET Regional Center, which acts as the regional partner for the MR-EWS implementation. The project is presently being implemented, with active efforts being exerted to achieve the expected results.	
Objectives	Rates of households/households that have benefited from activities that improve their standard of living	0%	The project has been able to initiate a number of activities aimed at improving the livelihoods of households benefiting from the project, notably market gardening, conservation and processing of fishery products, etc., but it is not yet possible to give figures on percentages, given that the level of implementation is very differentiated between the three countries, with very notable progress in Niger. It should also be noted that several awareness-raising and training sessions have been organized for the benefit of communities, in particular to prepare them to take greater ownership of the actions that will be carried out in their favor through the IGAs.	At least 60% of the target population has an improved living condition
Outcomes	Development and validation of CC	CC dimension is not taken into	CC dimension is taken into account	The MDP, DMP and CDP integrate CC

	integration guides for WAP Complex Management documents (Master Development Plan (MDP), Development and Management Plans (DMPs) and Communal Development Plans (CDP)).	consideration in MDP, DMP and Communal Development Plans	into the Master Development Plan (MDP) and the Development Management Plans (DMP) of WAP Complex. The integration of CC into Communal Development Plans (CDP) is underway.	dimension.
Outputs	Development of an adaptation plan of WAP complex to CC	No regional Adaptation Plan exists for the WAP complex	The Climate Change Adaptation Plan of WAP complex has been developed, validated and disseminated	The Adaptation Plan for the WAP complex is developed and adopted
Outputs	Guide for the Integration of CC for the MDP and the DMP	Lack of Guide for the Integration of CC for the MDP and the DMP	The Guide for the Integration of CC into MDP and DMP has been developed, validated and disseminated.	A Methodology Guide validated
Outputs	Setting up an operational stakeholder platform	No stakeholder platform is available.	No progress during the third year. The implementation of this platform is scheduled to be implemented during the next year of the project.	01 Functional stakeholder platform available by the end of the third year
Outputs	Number of technical annexes integrating CC, for MDP and DMP	No technical annexes integrating CC, for MDP and DMP exists	Annexes integrating CC in 1 MDP and 5 DMP (W and Pendjari (Benin); W and Arly (BF) and W (Niger)) have been developed and validated.	1 Annexe for MDP 3 annexes for DMP (W, Arly et Penjari)
Outputs	Number of reviewed communal development plans (CDP)	0	Integration of climate change into Communal Development Plans is progressing in Benin and Burkina Faso. Ongoing discussions are being held with the relevant institutions in Niger to establish the approach and determine the	At least 19 communal development plans have been revised and updated

			modalities of cooperation, including securing funding for the elaboration of these planning documents.	
Outputs	Updated WAP Geographic Information System	Old version of WAP Geographic Information System	An initial database has been set up. Constraints, notably linked to the security situation in the WAP area, are disrupting the smooth running of this activity.	The WAP complex Geographic Information System is updated
Outcomes	Number of functional MR-EWS on climate risks in the WAP complex and surrounding area	0	Implementation of the MR-EWS has begun, involving a consortium of consultancy firms in collaboration with the AGRHYMET Regional Centre, as the regional partner already involved to support the implementation of the system and ensure its operation at regional level.	One MR-EWS is installed and functional
Outcomes	Number of beneficiaries/users / MR-EWS	0	Information will be provided once the MR-EWS is operational and commissioned. It is important to mention that many awareness-raising and training sessions have already taken place to present the MR-EWS, its objectives and goals to the various project target groups, including local populations. The WAP Council of Ministers has also identified the development of MR-EWS as a priority on its agenda, gaining political recognition for the system in the three countries.	At least 50% of riparian populations are aware and informed of MR-EWS

Outcomes	Contingency plan developed and validated	0	It will be set up once the MR-EWS is operational and commissioned.	One Contingency plan validated
Outputs	Development and validation of preliminary technical studies	0	Achieved at 50%. The baseline situation of the project was established. Part of the other preliminary studies have been already carried out by AGRHYMET Regional Center and the remaining studies are planned under the contract with the consortium of consultancy firms responsible for developing of the MR-EWS.	4 preliminary technical studies are developed and validated
Outputs	Design and development of MR-EWS technical and institutional prototype	0	The consortium of consultancy firms has already started working on the design and development of the MR-EWS prototype.	One MR-EWS prototype is designed and validated
Outputs	Number of workshops	0	A workshop on MR-EWS, involving the Consortium of consultancy firms, the AGRHYMET Regional Center, national meteorological institutions and all relevant stakeholders was organized on May 25, 2023 in Ouagadougou. A kick-off meeting for the MR-EWS implementation study, involving all relevant stakeholders, was held on June 20, 2023.	2 regional workshops
Outputs	Number of meteorological and hydrometeorological stations acquired and	0	The technical specifications as well as the type and quantity of	20 weather stations 10 remote hydrological stations are acquired

	installed		meteorological and hydrometeorological stations to be installed will be defined as part of the MR-EWS implementation study by the consortium of consulting firms, in collaboration with the AGRHYMET Regional Center and in consultation with the meteorological institutions and other relevant partners of each country. Given the critical security situation inside the WAP complex, the number of stations to be acquired and their location will be reviewed. Budgetary adjustments must therefore be made to adapt to this new security context, as per the Mid-term evaluation recommendations.	
Outputs	Number of computers, number of GPS	0	The technical specifications as well as the type and quantity of IT equipments to be installed will be defined as part of the MR-EWS implementation study by the consortium of consultancy firms, in collaboration with the AGRHYMET Regional Center and in consultation with the meteorological institutions of each country.	10 computers, 20 GPS, and 01 servers are acquired, 10 Software
Outputs	Number of dissemination kit	0	The composition of alert dissemination kits will be defined as part of the MR-	05 dissemination kit (beacons, flags, sirens, signalling, speakers, telephone,

			EWS implementation study by the consortium of consultancy firms, in collaboration with the AGRHYMET Regional Center and in consultation with the relevant involved institutions of each country.	local radio ...) made available to the managers of the 5 parks by the end of the project
Outputs	Number of premises of the management units are rehabilitated	0	The plan was to rehabilitate premises within the parks. Due to the critical security situation, funds will be redirected to rehabilitate premises of the Executing Entities in the three countries.	At least 3 premises of the management units are rehabilitated
Outputs	Number of national and regional management units formalized	0	Following the Council of Ministers of the WAP member states, held in April 2022 in Niamey (Niger), a final communique was drawn up and signed, along with a roadmap for future activities. This communique authorizes the establishment of national MR-EWS management units within the WAP complex.	4 (1 regional and 3 national)
Outputs	Number of training session on the MR-EWS	0	The sessions will take place during and after the implementation of the MR-EWS phase.	4 (1 regional and 3 national)
Outputs	Number of management units members trained on MR-EWS	0	The sessions will take place during and after the implementation of the MR-EWS phase.	01 regional and 03 national training sessions on MREWS
Outputs	Number of contingency plans	0	To be developed after the implementation of	01 regional contingency plan is developed and

			the MR-EWS	adopted
Outputs	Number of training on contingency plan	0	To be organized after the development of the contingency plan	At least 2 training sessions
Outputs	Number of staff trained on contingency plan	0	To be organized after the the development of the contingency plan	All employees involved in the response plan have been trained
Outputs	Number of completed white/test operations	0	Given the critical security situation in the project area, it will be difficult to implement operations as originally planned in the project design. As a result, and according to the mid-term evaluation outcomes, adjustments need to be made to the design and implementation of this activity in order to adapt to the new context, with associated budget revisions.	At least 3 white operations
Outputs	% of equipment necessary for the contingency response acquired	0	The identification of the equipment needed for disaster management will be clearly defined by the MR-EWS design study. Nevertheless, in order to reinforce project teams with means of transport and to anticipate potential delays linked to national procurement procedures, the acquisition of mobile equipment for disaster management has been initiated, and Niger has already received two vehicles and 4 motorcycles. This equipment will also	100%

			enable the project teams in the 3 countries to supervise and monitor the implementation project activities in the field.	
Outcomes	Number of adaptation measures	0	6 adaptation measures have been implemented so far.	At least 02 adaptation measures
Outcomes	Number of communes covered	0	23 Communes: 7 in Benin, 12 in Burkina Faso 4 in Niger	19 communes take profit of adaptation measures
Outcomes	Number of beneficiaries	0	1696 direct beneficiaries have benefited from the project activities (449 women (26%)).	80% of the population is informed (40% are women)
Outputs	Number of dialogue meetings	0	7 workshops and meetings organized in the 3 contries	At least 10 dialogue meetings organized during the first year
Outputs	Number of km of corridors materialized and marked around the WAP	0	50 km of ECOWAS Corridor No. 4 were marked out in Niger. Agreements between communities, local Authorities and technical services were concluded before the implementation.	At least 80 km of corridors materialized and marked around the WAP complex per year starting from the 2nd year
Outputs	Number of drinking water points and grazing areas	0	Not yet started	08 watering places are built by the end of the project
Outputs	Ha of pasture areas at previously water points	0	200 ha of pasture area were developped in Niger	600 ha in the 3 countries
Outputs	Percentage of local population involved	0	NA	80% of the staff are local population
Outputs	Number of dialogue workshops	0	7 workshops and meetings organized in the 3 contries	10 dialogue meetings organized to validated the geographical coordinates of the priority water points selected in the WAP complex
Outputs	Number of water points arranged	0	02 wells were rehabilitated and equipped in Niger	21 water points are managed and equipped
Outputs	Percentage of local population involved	0	NA	80 % of the staff are local population

Outputs	Number of workshops	0	2 regional workshops organized	1 regional workshop
Outputs	Number of linear km of track maintained in each park	0	This activity will not be implemented due to the security situation in the complex. The mid-term review recommended that this budget be reallocated to activities enabling better access to water and income-generating activities.	2450 Km
Outputs	Number of training sessions on the tracks rehabilitation	0	This activity will not be implemented due to the security situation in the complex. The mid-term review recommended that this budget be reallocated to activities enabling better access to water and income-generating activities.	12
Outputs	Percentage of local population involved	0	This activity will not be implemented due to the security situation in the complex	80 % of the staff are local population (40 % women)
Outputs	Number of people trained by the technique (Agroforestry and small irrigation)	0	Agroforestry: 62 farmers (7 women) Small irrigation: 305 farmers (53 women)	100 farmers (90 women)
Outputs	Number of plants	0	3,000 seedlings are planted in agroforestry systems on at least 100 ha of cultivated plots belonging to local communities in Benin's Pendjari National Park.	10 000 agroforestry plants are available per year/country
Outputs	Ha of reforestation	0	12,000 seedlings planted on 25 ha for reforestation of the controlled occupation zone, the non-timber forest	100 ha year/country for agroforestry techniques

			resource exploitation zone and riverbanks.	
Outputs	Number of promoters	0	3 women's groups in Fono Birgui (Falmey) and Ganda Koira (Kirtachi), in Niger, were equipped, involving a total of 157 households.	At least 10 market garden groups are equipped
Outputs	Number of trained and equipped female fishmongers	0	65 female fishmongers trained and equipped in preservation and processing techniques for fish products	20 members of 05 groups of women fishmongers and processors trained and equipped with equipment by the end of the second year
Outputs	Number of fish and aquaculture promoters supported	0	6 fishing groups were supported in Niger	At least 05 fishing groups are supported
Outputs	Number of fishermen group trained	0	130 fishermen trained in improvement of fishing and fish reproduction techniques	At least 05 fishing groups are trained in fishing and fish farming techniques during the first year
Outputs	Number of fish ponds	0	Not yet started	5 fish ponds are realized
Outputs	Number of docks created	0	Not yet started	5 docks are created
Outputs	Number of hectares of pastoral areas delimited	0	200 ha of pastoral areas have been delimited and developed in Niger	200 ha/country of pasture land developed by the end of the project;
Outputs	Number of training sessions on natural assisted regeneration	0	6 training sessions on natural assisted regeneration and reforestation : 943 farmers trained (684 men and 259 women)	3 training sessions on natural assisted regeneration
Outputs	Number of ha developed for assisted regeneration	0	Not yet started	200 ha/country of growing area for assisted regeneration by the end of the project
Outputs	Number of hectares of wooded area	0	Not yet started	400 ha/country of multiple purpose plantation land produced and maintained by the end of the project

Outputs	Percentage of local population involved	0	Not yet started	80% of staff are local population (40 % women)
Outcomes	Number of jobs created	0	NA	At least 500 jobs are created
Outcomes	Number of communes involved	0	NA	19 riparian communes have taken profit from at least three sectors of IGA
Outputs	Development of the revolving fund mechanism with an operational Manual	0	Revolving fund mechanisms are being set up in each country, according to its specificities, so as to guarantee the proper management of the funds and their sustainability. During the reporting period, more progress is being made in Benin, where discussions are well advanced with the FNM, which will manage the microcredit granting process.	The revolving fund operational manual and its procedure are available
Outputs	Number of training/information and awareness workshops	0	Not yet started	At least 3 training/information workshops are organized in the first year
Outputs	Number of sessions/beneficiaries trained on IGAs (organic farming, breeding, beekeeping, NTFPs, improved stoves ...)	0	Not yet started	At least 12 training sessions on the different IGAs are organized by the end of the project (600 persons including 50% women)
Outputs	Number of beneficiaries (including women, young people, etc.) provided with wood-saving equipment, livestock cores, beekeeping equipment, oil extraction equipment,	0	Not yet started	At least 19 women and 19 young members of farmers' groups trained for organic farming, by the end of the project
Outputs	Number of techniques	0	Not yet started	3 techniques are disseminated

	disseminated			
Outputs	Number of women or youth groups supported for pharmacopeia development and the extraction of the oil from aromatic and medicinal plants	0	Not yet started	At least 05 groups of women or youth groups are supported for pharmacopeia development and the extraction of the oil from aromatic and medicinal plants
Outputs	Number of groups of fishermen and groups fish farmers equipped	0	6 fishing groups were equipped in Niger	At least 05 groups of fishermen and 05 groups fish farmers are equipped
Outputs	Number of multifunctional platforms set up	0	Not yet started	At least 05 multifunctional platforms installed for the benefit of 05 groups of women transforming NTFPs
Outputs	Number of nature shops built	0	Not yet started	01 nature shop built in each country
Outcomes	Percentage of concerned groups mobilized and sensitized	0	2627 direct beneficiaries have been trained/sensitized (1184 (45%) women).	At least 70 % of the concerned groups are mobilized and sensitized (50% are women)
Outputs	Number of training modules finalized	0	06 Finalized training modules: climate change (CC), sustainable land management (SLM), disaster risk management (DRM), participatory communication (PC), Environmental issues and knowledge of environmental education (EE)	At least 5 specific training modules are developed and adopted at the end of the first year of the project
Outputs	Number of organized training sessions	0	6 training sessions were organized since inception in the three countries.	At least 3 training sessions are organized per year
Outputs	Number of practitioners, technicians, and decision makers trained	0	455 practitioners, technicians, and decision makers trained (87 women)	At least 40 persons per year/country are trained
Outputs	Number of information workshops	0	5 information workshop were organized	At least 06 information workshops are

				intended to decision makers
Outputs	Number of organized exchange trips	0	An exchange trip involving park managers and the various project management units from the 3 countries, was organized from April 19 to 22, 2022 in Natitingou, at the Pendjari National Park in Benin. It provided an opportunity to share knowledge and experience in the field of climate change adaptation, and to consolidate participants' achievements in preserving ecosystems and natural resources, as well as strengthening the resilience of the populations of the WAP complex.	An exchange trip/year organized from the 2nd year
Outputs	Number of awareness materials designed and disseminated	0	Development of the project's communication strategy.	At least 2 information awareness sessions/park /year organized
Outputs	Number of awareness sessions by theme	0	7 information awareness sessions are organized in 7 communes in BF and Niger	30 sessions (at least 2 information awareness sessions/park /year organized from 2nd year)
Outputs	Number of environmental education module	0	3 training sessions on environmental education are organized for teachers and 1 training session for schoolchildren	4 sessions on environmental education module
Outputs	Number of educational sessions on climate change, adaptation and risks management and disasters	0	38 educational sessions on climate change, adaptation and risks management and disasters are organized (20 Benin,	38 educational sessions on climate change, adaptation and risks management and disasters are organized

			16 BF and 6 Niger)	
Outputs	Number of schoolchildren/women who received training or environmental education sessions	0	972 schoolchildren are trained in Niger (428 girls) in 3 communes of Niger	At least 1900 schoolchildren are trained (100 per commune)

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	The mid-term evaluation, particularly in view of prevailing security concerns, recommended to delete the activity related to track rehabilitation in the complex zone, under Component 3, and reallocate the correspondent budget to other activities, according to the specific needs of beneficiaries in each country. These changes didn't affect the initial project design. Project Objective and Results Framework remain valid.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges	The insecurity in some project areas affected the execution of some activities, but this was corrected by the mid-term evaluation of the project. Indeed, the measures taken include the cancellation of track rehabilitation activities and the relocation of certain activities to secure sites. All these aspects are detailed in the project's mid-term review.
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.	Opportunities	During this reporting period, various training sessions were conducted under components 3 and 4 and gender was considered to give women the opportunity to be equally present as beneficiaries with the same weight as men: Component 3: • 16% of the trainees in Agroforestry and Irrigation are women • 34% of

		<p>the trainees on conservation and processing techniques for fish products are women • 33% of the trainees on the improvement of fishing and fish reproduction techniques are women • 27% of trainees on reforestation and assisted natural regeneration are women Component 4: •19% of technicians and extension workers trained on CC, DRM, environmental issues, etc. are women • 09% of decision-makers trained and sensitized on CC, DRM, environmental issues, etc. are women •56% of the population sensitized on CC, DRM, environmental issues, etc. are women • 22% of teachers trained on CC, DRM, environmental issues, etc. are women • 44% of schoolchildren trained on CC, DRM, environmental issues, etc. are girls.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>Many challenges were faced during implementation, delaying or postponing certain key activities. The main key points are highlighted below: 1. Delays related to changes in the institutional arrangement in Benin: The effective start-up of the project in Benin was hampered by the new institutional arrangement for the Pendjari and W/Benin parks. Indeed, during the Due Diligence mission conducted in January 2020, OSS was informed of the new management and concession procedures set out in the delegated management contract signed between the government of Benin and the African Parks Network (APN). This new arrangement required some adjustments and adaptations in the drafting of working documents such as the procurement plan, annual work plan and budget, etc., for the full execution of project</p>

activities. This was agreed through a time-consuming consultation process. In addition, after starting the implementation of this agreement, CENAGREF and APN (African Parks Network) encountered some difficulties, mainly due to APN's internal management procedures. This has not helped to reduce the delays already experienced. 2. Delays in procurement: Bureaucracy and slow procurement procedures in Burkina Faso are among the major constraints, causing important delays which can't be easily addressed. For example, the process of recruiting the consulting firm to carry out the studies on transhumance corridors, water points and grazing areas, which was launched in May 2021, had taken more one year to be completed. Same challenges but less than in Burkina Faso are facing the Benin Executing Entity. To address this, It was agreed to apply OSS procurement procedures for some specific activities which may took long time according to national procurement procedures. 3. Delays related to termination of a service contract: The Regional Executing Entity was constrained to terminate the contract with the group of consulting firms assigned to design and implement the MR-EWS, due to the inability of the contractor to provide deliverables that meet the requirements of the ToRs and with the required quality. This was led to a very negative impact on the project's progress and disbursement. New measures were taken to relaunch the implementation of MR-EWS with the strategic involvement of the

		<p>AGRHYMET Regional Center and the recruitment of an international consortium of consulting firms using a better selection process guaranteeing the quality of the service provider. 4. Delays related to the insecurity in the WAP complex and peripheral areas: The security situation in the project intervention area got worse during the second and the third year of the project implementation. The entire area of the WAP complex has become inaccessible due to the presence of armed groups and therefore no activities could be carried out inside the area. In addition, some peripheral zones in the 3 countries started presenting high security risks, obliging some villages to move to other safe regions. To mitigate these risks, measures have been taken to i) identify and prioritize sites with the lowest risk profiles; and (ii) involve local civil society organizations to support the implementation of specific activities. 5. Delays due to recruitment and assignment of project supporting staff: The three countries have experienced delays in hiring or assigning project supporting staff. Moreover, in Benin and Burkina Faso, recruited staff left the project which took more time to be changed through new hiring processes. 6. Delays due to the political instability: During its implementation the ADAPT-WAP project has experienced major challenges related to political instability where in Burkina Faso a “Coup d’Etat” has occurred two times and consequently has halted activities execution at central and local levels.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>The main implementation issues are related to the critical security situation in the project</p>

		intervention area and also those described above.
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

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?	At this stage of the project, it is advisable to follow several best practices to ensure the success of adaptation actions. It is essential to actively involve the target populations in the entire process, making them aware of the objectives and benefits of the actions undertaken. In addition, it is important to build their capacities to optimize the positive impact of the initiatives. As part of this project, several capacity-building initiatives have been undertaken in the three countries, covering agroforestry, fishing techniques, and raising awareness of the adverse effects of 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?	We are unable to effectively assess which measures could be replicated in other areas, as these have only recently been implemented. More time is needed to thoroughly evaluate the impact of the various interventions. We anticipate being able to provide more comprehensive details in the next reporting period.
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?	N/A
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?	N/A
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?	The project has just started installing concrete adaptation. Upto now most of the work was in laying the foundation work for the concrete interventions to follow. It has however been noted that it is important to understand the skills and capacities of the executing entities and to take into consideration also the procurement processes to enable installation of the concrete adaptation interventions. There is also need for community sensitisation and mobilisation

	process to be started from the onset of the project as this is time consuming and needs to be well done to enable community develop ownership and trust.
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?	The concrete adaptation interventions are just being initiated, however the design of the project considered this ability for scalability and tied to the several social innovations in the project that would be piloted ,and mainstreaming the innovations from the local community levels to the national and even regional level through sharing platform and fora.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	N/A
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	Yes this has been made accessible through workshop presentations at local, national and at regional conferences.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, traning manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	http://www.oss-online.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/OSS-PACC_ComplexWAP.pdf
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	This section will be filled in after the completion of best practice report as well as the IGAs reports.
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.	This section will be filled in after the completion of best practice report as well as the IGAs reports.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	This section will be filled in after the completion of best practice report as well as the IGAs reports.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	Nothing to report for this period.
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?	No
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? Midterm

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			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	6019	34.6	10
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	36114	34.6	10
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	42133	34.6	10
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

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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	0	0		
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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	0	Multi-sector	Regional	3: Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated
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					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term	1	2: Monitoring and warning service	Other	Regional	19
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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	0	0	Other	2: Low capacity
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			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	0	0	
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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	Public	National	Disaster risk reduction	2: Low capacity
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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	0	National	Disaster risk reduction	2: Low capacity

Performance at completion				
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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		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term	20	Multi-sector
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			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	4323	38	4: Mostly aware
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Strengthened 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 committees/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	371	20% to 39%	4: Mostly aware
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
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Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	21	Training manuals	Local
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			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	Multi-sector	Regional	3: Moderately responsive (Some defined elements)
Performance at completion			

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

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term	Disaster risk reduction	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	3: Moderately improved
Performance at mid-term	Water management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	3: Moderately improved
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			
Performance at mid-term	3		Disaster risk reduction
Performance at mid-term	3		Multi-sector

Performance at completion			
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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	2: Partially effective	Disaster risk reduction	Land
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	Rangelands	200	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
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			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	200		
Performance at completion			

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

	No. of targeted	% of female headed	% increase in	Alternate Source
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	households	households	income level vis-à-vis baseline	
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	200		From 30% to 40%	Agriculture
Performance at mid-term	36		Above 50%	Aquaculture
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				
Performance at mid-term		Personal capital	Agriculture	Supporting livelihoods
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			
Target performance at completion			
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	
Performance at mid-term	4: Most
Performance at completion	

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				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	4	Multi-sector	Sub-National	Other policy
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			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	6	4: Enforced (Most elements implemented)	4: Effective
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			
Performance at mid-term	Food Security	Local	Innovation rolled out
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				

Performance at mid-term	6	Agriculture	Undertaking innovative practices	4: Effective
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			
Performance at mid-term	0		
Performance at completion			