

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 4970	Umoja WBS: GFL-5060-2740-4C69
SMA IPMR ID: 33717	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000621
Project Short Title: BANCO - PROGIAPCI	
Project Title: Integrated Management of Protected Areas in Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	96
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Ivory Coast
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity,Climate Change Mitigation,Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 4,240,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 48,745,550.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2015-04-05
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2016-07-27
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2016-07-27
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2018-01-15
Date of First Disbursement:	2017-12-11
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 2,975,198.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 2,975,198.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2020-07-23
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2022-06-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2025-12-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The goal of the project is to improve the management of protected areas, with particular emphasis on the Banco National Park as a pilot site. The specific objectives are: to improve park management; to establish a sustainable financing mechanism for Banco National Park (BNP); to integrate local initiatives into the BNP management program; and to reduce pressures on forest resources and increase ecosystem service flows.

Component 1: improving Banco national park and others PA management

The component aims to develop and implement management plans for the PNB and other protected areas. The four expected results of this component are the drafting or updating of the management plans of the Banco and other PAs, the strengthening of the capacities of OIPR agents and the sensitization of local actors in the management of protected areas, the setting up of an ecosystem monitoring system and of the management plan of the PNB, the improvement of knowledge and management of other PAs and the improvement of the management of existing and new PAs.

Component 2: establishing a sustainable financing mechanism for Banco National Park (BNP)

The implementation of this component will provide the project with a sustainable and self-sustaining financing mechanism to reduce the dependence of PNB and PA in general on government subsidies. This mechanism will be based on: (i) The increase of PNB revenues through a better valorization of the ecosystemic services offered by the park and through the optimal exploitation of its tourist and cultural potential; (ii) The voluntary involvement and encouragement of private operators in a public-private partnership through environmental protection programs developed by the park; (iii) The establishment of a specific counter at the “Fondation pour les Parcs et Réserves de Côte d'Ivoire” (FPRCI) for better management of the resources generated through the above-mentioned initiatives; (iv) The organization by the actors, including state actors of the PAs, of innovative activities to mobilize resources for conservation.

Component 3: integrating local initiatives into the BNP management program

The implementation of component 3 makes it possible to take into account the local populations and their concerns in the activities of biodiversity conservation in the peripheral zones of the park.

Taking action at the policy and regulatory framework level to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and implementing a strategy to integrate local initiatives for the conservation of peripheral areas are the two expected outcomes of this component.

Component 4: reducing pressures on forest resources and increase ecosystem service flows

Component 4 aims to eliminate anthropic pressures on the PNB. To do this, alternative strategies for improving income will be developed for the benefit of the local populations. To achieve the first result, it is planned to finance income-generating activities (IGAs) for the benefit of local populations, to contract certain specific activities of the park with formal groups of young local people, and to implement indicators to monitor changes in biodiversity and carbon stock, threats, and to evaluate the effectiveness of intervention actions. For the second result, a plan for sustainable sub-management of forest ecosystems and non-forest areas will be elaborated, a monitoring plan will be developed and applied to evaluate the eco-systemic services provided by the forests and the pollution of the park by local actors will have to be stopped.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR), Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition
names of Other Project Partners	NGO Green Vision, Crown Agents, Foundation for Parks and Reserves of Côte d'Ivoire
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Adamou Bouhari
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
UNEP Support Assistants	Eric Mugo
Manager/Representative	Issa Diarrassouba
Project Manager	Adama Tondossama
Finance Manager	Evrard Kouakou

Communications Lead, if relevant	
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2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Subprogram3: Healthy and productive ecosystems
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	<p>Result 3 of the UNDAF 2017-2020: By 2020, the public administration implements policies that ensure sustainable production and consumption and fight against climate change, income creation and resilience to climate change of vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Taken into account the : i) Improving the management of the national Protected Areas Network; ii) the establishment of sustainable funding mechanism at the “Fondation pour les Parcs et Réserves de Côte d’Ivoire” with an initial supply from PROGIAP-CI; iii) several solid and liquid waste management initiatives around BNP from public and private actors; iv) the the reduction in anthropogenic pressures on BNP resources is considerable; the project progress toward achieving the objective and the PoW Expected Accomplishment.</p>
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species • 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products • 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and

	<p>ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation • 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
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2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Implementation Status 2023: 7th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	7th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2023	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	5th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021	4th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2020	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2019	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2018	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

The rating of the outcome 1 “Improving the management of the national Protected Areas Network” is Satisfactory because the Banco METT score the score has increased by 25 points, going from 61% at project approval to 82% at mid-term and reaching 86% at the end of 2021.

In addition, in order to obtain detailed information on the management effectiveness of the Banco National Park, an assessment was carried out with the IMET tool. The initial IMET index is 61.22% distributed between the management context (62.2%), planning (70.1%), inputs (57.36%), processes (48.5%), results (70.84%), effects and impacts (58.1%). This evaluation revealed the need to make efforts in the implementation of the work plan.

Concerning the outcome 2 “Implement a mechanism of sustainable financing for the Banco National Park”, the rating is S at 49% because in addition to the supply of the Banco National Park window from the Foundation for Parks and Reserves of Côte d'Ivoire in the amount of 150 million CFA francs in 2021, the Banco National Park is the beneficiary of a grant from the BIOPAMA program up to 83,000 EURO. . In addition, a feasibility study of a canopy walkway in the Banco national Park was carried out in order to arrive at a public-private partnership to strengthen the tourist competitiveness of the Park. In addition, a digitalized system now makes it possible to increase transparency in the collection of financial resources from tourist entries. Finally, tourist entries increased from 11,868 visitors in 2022 to 29,770 visitors in 2023, an annual increase of more than 100%.

The challenge will be to increase this allocation by searching additional funding.

The rating of the outcome 3 “Include the local initiatives in the BNP Management program” is S at 85% because there are several solid and liquid waste management initiatives around BNP from public and private actors. In particular, the Autonomous District of Abidjan is implementing a development project for the Banco Bay. This redevelopment project aims to improve public spaces south of the Park while respecting and enhancing the richness of the fauna and flora of the Banco forest.

The challenge will be to ensure that the initiatives are carried out by actors from the local population.

The outcome 4 “Reduce pressure on forest resources and increase the flow of ecosystem services” rating is S at 51% because the reduction in anthropogenic pressures on BNP resources is considerable, with a decrease in aggression indices of over 75%. This result was improved with the installation of a fence along the new highway installed to the west of the Park as part of the implementation of the environmental and social management plans for this infrastructure.

The progress recorded is also based on the contracting, through the NGO “Vision verte”, of work related to the management of the protected area (manual maintenance of tracks and green spaces, guiding tourists, etc.) by local populations of the periphery.

In addition, the populations of the outskirts of the Banco National Park, the Dahliafleur and Haut Bandama Reserves have benefited from a second batch of support in terms of tricycles.

The challenge will be to monitor the micro-projects and provide the populations, in particular women and young people, with other support to reduce the pressure on the park and improve their conditions of life.

Rating towards outputs: Aligned with progress reported on section 3.2.

The rating of the output 1.1 “Management plans for BNP and other PAs are updated” is 100% because 11 out of 11 management plans are now updated. The majority of the management activities of BNP and other PAs are carried out in accordance with the annual working plan.

Concerning the output 1.2 “OIPR officers and local actors trained in protected area management”, the rating is S at 57% because the OIPR staff has been trained on several thematic issues. Indeed, 7 OIPR agents have been trained since June 2020 by LCA on PPP management, 20 agents and 7 administrators trained in the SMART tool, 20 OIPR officers sensitized and trained in the use of communication tools for the promotion of ecotourism in protected areas, with the assistance of the Canadian Organization Assistance Service (SACO). Therefore, 29 stakeholders have been trained in monitoring and evaluation data collection, 1 agent on «procurement procedures» in Morocco and 3 managers on «GEF and UN Environment project management procedures» in Togo. In addition, the monitoring and evaluation Responsible participated in a management effectiveness evaluation training based on the IMET 2 tool, 16 (4 agents and 12 auxiliaries) on data collection for ecological monitoring, 25 (17 auxiliaries and 8 agents) in the knowledge of the flora and plant formations of the PNB. Furthermore, the staff was trained on data collection with the SMART tool, "flora and fauna data collection", on "Patrol leaders" and "Advanced field ranger" courses in South Africa (3 agents) organised by Game Rangers Association of Africa (GRAA), "epidemiological surveillance" and "audio/video editing techniques and use of social networks.

The rating of the output 1.3 “A monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the BNP management plan is put in place” is S at 74% because a monitoring and evaluation plan is developed in year 1 and the databases of BNP and other PAs are operational. 1 integrated computerised monitoring and evaluation system for the PA network is being acquired. The prototype has been validated by the OIPR management team. In addition, as part of the planning, 5 Annual Activities Plans (2019, 2020, 2021 2022 and 2023) and 5 Procurement Plans (PPM 2019, PPM 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023) have been executed/still being implemented. 1 mid-term review of the project carried out in March 2002 attested to a satisfactory level of achievement in terms of deliverables. 1 action plan for the implementation of the recommendations is being implemented to reinforce the project's achievements. The audit of the project accounts for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 didn't reveal any anomalies. The audit of project accounts for 2022 and 2023 are conducted and the report is awaiting.

The output 1.4 “State of conservation of other PAs in Côte d'Ivoire (especially those that do not have acquired funding). Those with funding like Taï, OIPR engage partners to do this work if not done)” rating is S at 94% (satisfactory) because a review of biodiversity in national parks and nature reserves is available and the state of almost all

PAs is known. For the first time since the creation of the OIPR, a report on the state of conservation of protected areas has been drawn up and validated by stakeholders. The challenge is to produce an annual report on the state of conservation of protected areas.

Concerning the output 1.5, is HS as two (2) natural reserves covering a total of 155.268 ha (Mabi-Yaya, 60000 ha, created by Decree N° 2019-897 of October 30, 2019; Aghien, 5675 ha, created by Decree N° 2020-561 of July 08, 2020 and Bossématié, 21 000 ha created, 30 march 2022, Cavally, 67 563 ha) has been integrated into the PA network. The challenge will be to develop and implement the management plans for these four PAs. In the meantime, 4 sectors have been created (Mabi Yaya, Bossematié and Cavally) for the management of these PAs and takeover activities are being implemented. Concerning Aghien natural Reserve, takeover activities are underway by IOPR' Southern Zone Directorate based in Abidjan. The challenge is to seek the funding necessary for the sustainable management of new PAs.

The rating of the output 2.1 "the profits generated by the park are reinvested in its management" is S (51%) because the current recovery system which has been digitalized allows the reinvestment of revenues in the management of the Banco national park. However, these resources represent a relatively small share (around 5%) of management costs. A communication plan is developed and implemented annually and a draft tourism development plan is available. However, the development of the visitor centre and conference room in the premises of the former forestry school for tourism and educational purposes is awaiting the relocation of the forestry school. The modalities are being analysed with the ministries concerned.

The output 2.2 "An innovative strategy for funding protected areas is implemented" rating is S with 61% because a counter has been opened in the FPRCI on behalf of the Banco National Park was supplied with 150 million CFA francs in 2021. In addition, 3 concept notes for structuring and innovative projects developed with partners (COPADEN, SACO) at the end of December 2018 are awaiting funding. As part of the elaboration of the ecotourism development plan, a series of training sessions on Public Private Partnerships (PPP) conducted by videoconference organised by Leadership for Conservation in Africa (LCA) for the benefit of the OIPR and 1 working session held with the national PPP steering committee at the Primature. Furthermore, 3 meetings OIPR/COPADEN/Climate Green Fund National Focal Point to register a project on PAs in the national portfolio. In addition, the OIPR has prepared with the Etobiotech laboratory an agreement for the promotion of plants with high food value following the concept notes developed by COPADEN.

The rating of the output 3.1.1 "Local sectoral policies are modified" is rated MS at 32% because an internal regulation for the staff of the forest school is being implemented. Concerning, the relocation of the forestry school, following the letter of relocation of the Forestry School sent by MINEDD to the Minister in charge of Agriculture, user of some classes, the option of supporting the relocation of the school to another site outside the park is envisaged. The modalities are being analysed with the ministries concerned.

Concerning the output 3.2.1 "Local actors are informed and sensitized on the management of natural resources" the rating is S at 76% because 1 Information, education and communication (IEC) plan for local stakeholders is implemented since 2019. In this context, 1 meeting with the Governor of the District of Abidjan and the Sub-Prefect of the City of Bingerville on financing tourism infrastructure; 29 guided tours for tourism institutions and professionals (3 NGOs, Leadership for Conservation in Africa, 11 travel agencies, police, gendarmerie and justice authorities); Environmental education sessions for over 8037 students were organized; - 2 awareness sessions with the

CESO Volunteer Advisor, Judith Tardif, in Akouedo-Attie and Carrière villages, for 300 women and 4 awareness campaign for 928 people underway in the villages bordering the Banco National Park, Dahliafleur natural Reserve and Mabi-Yaya natural Reserve. A convention with humorist Gohou Michel is ongoing to promote ecotourism in BNP and other Protected area.

The rating of the output 3.2.2 “An integrated plan around BNP is prepared in a participatory way” is S at 80% because 3 sections of fence of protective fence established in 2019 (3,2 meters) and 2022(4,200 meters) and drainage activities have been carried out along the fence to facilitate the flow of rainwater and wastewater. Therefore, 3 companies (FILTISAC, CIMAF, wood processing company) and 2 public administrations (MACA, Ministry of Industry) have implemented sanitation measures: 1 sawmill valorizes its wood residues with the contribution of riparian women who use them as a source of domestic energy, FILTISAC treats wastewater before spilling out 1 storm basin built by the cement plant CIMAF for the piping of water from the Yopougon industrial zone. The "MACA" civilian prison also treats its wastewater before it is released into the wild; 1 treatment plant under construction for homes on the west side of the park by the Ministry of Industry; 12 villages sanitation committees set up at Banco (8) and Dahliafleur (4) are active.

The output 4.1.1 “The livelihoods of local populations no longer depend on the park” rating is MS at 41% because two phases of setting up microprojects for the benefit of the populations have been carried out. But the priority projects of the populations are being collected by the riparian measure’s specialist of the project in 2019. After analysis by the selection committee and approval of the Local Management Committee 4 out of 24 projects submitted will be financed in the second semester 2020. 1 funding mechanism for support to populations living near National Parks and Nature Reserves was developed in 2019 and validated in 2020, for this purpose. The second phase of setting up support for populations was held in 2023 on the basis of acquisitions planned for 2022.

The rating of the output 4.2.1 “Sustainable management of forest and non-forest ecosystems is ensured” is satisfactory at (61%) because with the management measures implemented through the implementation of the project and the participatory development of the BNP Management Plan, all forest and non-forest ecosystems are now under sustainable management. The challenge will be to mobilize the necessary funds to ensure the sustainability of the actions. However, this output has progressed little, pending the end of the project extension process.

The rating of the output 4.2.2 “Monitoring plan developed and applied to assess ecosystem services provided by forests” is MS at 51% because standardized data collection sheet has been developed for the collection of data on indicators for monitoring changes in biodiversity, carbon stocks and threats. 1 study on flora and typology of plant formations was carried out in 2020. 1 methodological guide for vegetation and flora monitoring of Banco National Park is available; 1 ecological monitoring protocol adopted and implemented in 2019 and 2022 for wildlife; the 2019 report of monitoring results with the SMART tool provides information on the state of ecosystem services, the results of the 2022 biomonitoring phase are not yet validated. A wildlife monitoring phase based on the automatically triggered camera protocol was carried out in 2022. In addition, research work is carried out in the park including a doctoral study on the reconstruction of the flora and vegetation of former silvicultural treatment sites in the Banco National Park, supported in 2023. Furthermore, 2 doctoral studies are underway, one of which on species of Hymenophyllaceae and Bryophytes and the other on Pteridophytes of psammohygrophilous forests

The output 4.2.3: “Local stakeholders no longer pollute the park” rating S at 82% because 1 company and 1 penitentiary on the outskirts have taken actions to stop the discharge of wastewater in the park. The Minister of the Environment put an end, on a report from the OIPR, to the establishment of a storage unit for used motor oil in the immediate periphery of the park ; 3 companies (FILTISAC, CIMAF, wood processing company) and 2 public administrations (MACA, Ministry of Industry) have implemented sanitation measures: 1 sawmill valorizes its wood residues with the contribution of riparian women who use them as a source of domestic energy; The company FILTISAC treats wastewater before spilling out. 1 storm basin has been built by the cement plant CIMAF for the piping of water from the Yopougon industrial zone. The "MACA" civilian prison also treats its wastewater before it is released into the wild. The Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves ensures continuous monitoring of the commitments made by companies and public bodies bordering the park in terms of managing pollution resulting from their activities.

Finally, 1 treatment plant under construction for homes on the west side of the park by the Ministry of Industry and 12 village’s sanitation committees set up at Banco (8) and Dahliafleur (4). In addition, in the first half of 2024, the Autonomous District of Abidjan undertook major decontamination and development works in Banco Bay, on the southern edge of the park.

Overall risk rating

The overall risk rating is low because the majority of risks are decreasing. The other risks are kept at the same level. A fence (3200 meters, in 2019 and 5270 meters in 2022) has been built on the western and north boundaries of the park to strengthen his protection. In accordance with the Environmental and Social Impact Study of the Banco fence project, the demarcation was conducted in a consensual manner with the local populations before the start of works. The layout of the structure took into account the topography of the soil. The work was carried out without damage to vegetation and wildlife or oil spills. Workers were made aware of compliance with the texts governing protected areas. In addition, agents from the Banco National Park regularly monitored this by ensuring a continuous presence in the field. Staff have taken steps to ensure that the solid waste produced by the construction sites is collected and transported out of the park by the companies. Additional work is underway to ensure the sanitation of the exterior facades of the fence where discharges of wastewater from surrounding households create some pollution. With regard to measures on housing and equipment, the compensation measures put in place by the road construction project will compensate populations whose habitats and activities will be impacted. Finally, local residents continue to benefit from access to the park for the celebration of their traditional rites. Thus, the village community of Agban-Attie continues its sacrificial rite at the sacred source of the Banco River. For this purpose, an authorization is always given at the request of the Chiefdom by OIPR. In addition, as part of the implementation of the environmental and social management plan for peripheral road projects, the park has benefited from support in rolling stock and equipment (3 pick-up vehicles, 2 drones, motorcycles, smartphones, binoculars, GPS, automatic trigger cameras, compasses, external hard drives and power banks) to strengthen the protection of the park.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 48,745,550
Actual to date:	38,745,550
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>Apart from the NGO CIAI which has made no contribution since the departure of its Director from Côte d'Ivoire, the level of mobilization of cofinancing is generally satisfactory for the other stakeholders. At the date of 30th June 2024, it is US \$ 10,463,200 (52.17%) for government of Cote d'Ivoire, \$ 7,239,795 (96.5%) for the Coop. Japan, \$ 21,000,000 (100%) for the Parks and Reserves Foundation, US \$82 972 (85,76%) for the NGO Vision Verte.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2022-07-18
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement of local population in Park management activities 2. Creation of direct and indirect jobs for more than one hundred residents who were recruited for the construction of the park fence as well as regular maintenance of the interior path 3. All major activities record the participation of village chiefs, notables, youth and women representatives 4. Major consultations are at the initiative of the prefectural body 5. All the stakeholders participate in the sessions of the local management committees, the project steering committee and in the evaluations with the tools for evaluating the management effectiveness of the Banco National Park.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>Women were the main target in the distribution of the first batch of support to the populations with 3 groups of women benefiting from equipment for the processing of local agricultural products for the benefit of the female staff of the Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves</p> <p>In 2022, 1 training session on taking gender into account, together with an action plan, was organized by the AfDB Gender Focal Point, the GEF and AGEROUTE/PTUA on gender mainstreaming issues in OIPR activities has been held with the with the female staff of OIPR.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>Une clôture (3200 mètres, en 2019 et 5270 mètres en 2022 a été construite sur les limites ouest et nord du parc pour renforcer sa protection. Conformément à l'Etude d'Impact Environnemental et Social du projet de clôture du Banco, la délimitation a L'implantation de l'ouvrage a tenu compte de la topographie du sol a été réalisée de manière consensuelle avec les populations locales avant le démarrage des travaux. Les ouvriers ont été sensibilisés au respect des textes réglementant les aires protégées. De plus, les agents du Parc National du Banco ont régulièrement assuré le suivi de celui-ci en assurant une présence continue sur le terrain. que les déchets solides produits par les chantiers soient collectés et transportés hors du parc par les entreprises. Des travaux complémentaires sont en</p>

	<p>cours pour assurer l'assainissement des façades extérieures de la clôture où les rejets d'eaux usées des ménages environnants créent une certaine pollution. . En ce qui concerne les mesures sur les habitations et les équipements, les mesures de compensation mises en place par le projet de construction de la route permettront de dédomager les populations dont les habitats et les activités seront impactés. Enfin, les populations riveraines continueront de bénéficier de l'accès au parc pour la célébration de leurs rites traditionnels. Ainsi, la communauté villageoise d'Agban-Attié poursuit son rite sacrificiel à la source sacrée de la rivière Banco. A cet effet, une autorisation est toujours donnée sur demande de la Chefferie par l'OIPR.</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>A fence (3200 meters, in 2019 and 4200 meters in 2022) has been built on the western and Nord boundaries of the park to strengthen the protection of the park. In accordance with the Environmental and Social Impact Study of the Banco fence project, the demarcation was made in a consensual manner with the local populations before the start of works. The layout of the structure took into account the topography of the soil. The work was carried out without damage to vegetation and wildlife or oil spills. Workers were made aware of compliance with the texts governing protected areas. In addition, agents from the Banco National Park regularly monitored this by ensuring a continuous presence in the field. Staff have taken steps to ensure that the solid waste produced by the construction sites is collected and transported out of the park by the companies. Additional work is underway to ensure the sanitation of the exterior facades of the fence where discharges of wastewater from surrounding households create some pollution. With regard to measures on housing and equipment, the compensation measures put in place by the road construction project will compensate populations whose habitats and activities will be impacted. Finally, local residents continue to benefit from access to the park for the celebration of their traditional rites. Thus, the village community of Agban-Attié continues its sacrificial rite at the sacred source of the Banco River. For this purpose, an authorization is always given at the request of the Chieftdom by OIPR.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>1 Documentary film on national parks and natural reserves of the Ivory Coast broadcast to a varied audience (transporters, hotels, schools, television channels, etc.) started in 2018 continues in 2023</p> <p>1 “publi-reportage” on the Banco National Park and the Dahliafleur nature reserve broadcast on the national public channel RTI1, on the website of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and on social media</p> <p>1 story entitled "The teeming biodiversity of an African city park" published on the UNEP website and relayed on social media</p>
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	<p>In 2022, 3 reports on international television (TV5 Monde, i24 News, Business 24), 3 appearances in the international written press (New York Times, Reuters) and 2 international radio reports</p> <p>In 2023, 1 video broadcast on the Banco National Park during the 2024 African Cup of Nations in Ivory Coast inviting foreign delegations to visit the park</p>
Main learning during the period	The main learning during the period is centered around the planification of remaining activities taking into consideration of the current environmental and political context. the engagement of UNEP team by the project team has build additional capacity in planning and funds management.

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>The compliance of the management of the ritual sites in the Park with the principles of conservation has allowed to discover a new tourist attraction with the appearance of large catfish in the Banco River</p> <p>The populations living along the fence erected to the west and North of the Park affirm that the presence of this structure has contributed to limiting the aggressions of which they were victims.</p> <p>Chimpanzees and monkeys are becoming more and more visible in Banko National Park as it is established by the biodiversity baseline situation report produced in 2020[1].</p> <p>the capacity of the park to offer environmental education services for the benefit of schools on the outskirts thanks to the renovation of the ecomuseum and the nature house</p> <p>[1] The report can be made available upon request to OIPR (adama.tondossama@oipr.ci) or UNEP Project Task Manager (adamou.bouhari@un.org).</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective 1:Improving the management of the national Protected Areas Network	Percent increase in BNP METT score	2013 METT Score is 58%	At the end of year 2 the BNP METT score increases by 10 points (METT = 68%)	BNP METT score increases by 21 points(METT = 82%)	80%	The METT score increased by 25 points from 61% when the project was approved (2017) to 82% in mi-term (2019) and 86% in 2021. The objective of achieving a score increase of 15 points at the end of the project is thus achieved at mi-term	S
Objective 2:Implement a mechanism of sustainable financing for the Banco National Park	A clear and effective strategy for research and capture of innovative and sustainable financing is defined and implemented	All parks, including BNP, do not have sufficient and sustainable financing	BNP experiment at least one financing mechanismsustainable and self-sustaining	1 financing mechanismdurable has been established for BNP	80%	Project coordination has been agreed with the Parks and Reserves Foundation on a convention for the opening of a Banco national park gate. The agreement has been signed and a payment of US \$300 000 has been sent to the accounting officer for the supply of the gate.With a view to better management of BNP receipts, a system for collecting receipts from tourist entries into the BNP has been set up with a new application called TresorPay.In addition, financing in the amount of 61,221,000 XOF intended to improve the tourist offer of the Banco National Park was obtained from the BIOPAMA programIn addition, the OIPR / LCA	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						working group on the establishment of a PPP is continuing its work according to the adopted timetable. Leadership for Conservation in Africa (LCA) proposed 1 draft of tourism development plan for BNP. Otherwise, 3 conceptual notes of structuring projects proposed by COPADEN are available	
Objective 3 :Include the local initiatives in the BNP Management program	3. Number of biodiversity conservation programs conducted with riparian stakeholders in BNP	No local biodiversity conservation initiative around BNP	At least 2 local biodiversity conservation initiatives around BNP were achieved	3 local biodiversity initiatives around the BNP were carried out	80%	12 safety committees were set up around the Banco national park and Dahliafleur reserve followed by the delivery of forty rubbish bins for garbage conditioning. This initiative ended with the disposal of the garbage container, manage by sanitation companies in the municipalities bordering these two protected areas. Otherwise, some actions were stated with the prison manager in order to reduce the flow of solid and liquid waste into the park. This action was followed by the implementation of a vast awareness program for local populations. In addition, an awareness program of pangolin protection is being implemented with the NGO VISION VERTE1 Cooperative producing flower in the right of way of the high voltage line in Dahliafleur	S
Objective 4: Reduce pressure	4. Biodiversity evolution	Currently there	Rate of evolution of	Rate of evolution	70%	1 inventory started in the second	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
on forest resources and increase the flow of ecosystem services	rate	is no inventory to serve as baseline	plant species characteristic of the Banco Forest shows that biodiversity is well preserved	of plant species characteristic of the Banco Forest shows that biodiversity is well preserved		quarter of 2019 to update the flora of the park and to make the state of the plant species characteristic of the good conservation of the environment. The results of this study are available	
Objective 4: Reduce pressure on forest resources and increase the flow of ecosystem services	5. Carbon sequestration rate	Carbon sequestration rate is 50%	Carbon sequestration target of over 70%	Carbon sequestration target of over 70%	50%	The baseline situation was established at the PPG stage. No update was done at middle term. Status will be provided at the next reporting cycle	MU
updated Management plans for BNP and other PAs	1. The activities programmed in the management plans of BNP and other PAs are updated	Management plans are not updated	All activities programmed in the management plan are updated	10 out of 11 Management Plans are updated (55%)	95%	10 out of 11 Management Plans are validated during a workshop by all stakeholders (Banco, Mont Sangbé, Iles Ehotilé, Azagny, Lamto Haut Bandama, Dahliafleur, Mont Nimba, Abokouamékro and Marahoué). The Mont Péko management plan remaining is awaiting validation in workshop.	S
updated Management plans for BNP and other PAs	2. Percentage of implementation of activities programmed in the management plan in year 2	Insufficient implementation of activities programmed in the BNP management plan	50% of activities BNP are executed	82% of BNP management activities are executed	60%	12892 men per day of surveillance effort, 25.2 hectares of the arboretum, 80 km of track, 10 hectares of bamboo and all the green spaces maintained, 100% of the windfalls in the Banco National Park and in the Dahliafleur Reserve. 9 km of paths have been mechanically maintained, 3,2 km of fence and 2 entrance gates built at Banco national. At the level of the Haut Bandama Fauna and Flora Nature Reserve,	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						1130 man-days of patrols were carried out These patrols made it possible to make arrangements that will promote the natural regeneration of degraded areas in the Haut Bandama Fauna and Flora Reserve.9 sessions of Local Management Committees held and 1 monitoring-ecological methodology validated, 12 auxiliaries and 4 agents trained in monitoring-ecological data collection technique and 1 phase of wildlife monitoring data collection carried out. The report of the data collection phase is finalized.	
The capacity of OIPR staff and local actors in the management of protected areas are enhanced	1. Number of OIPR staff trained and Number of local actors trained in the end	Number of OIPR staff trained	Infiltration rate decreased by 75%	Infiltration rate decreased by more than 75%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Park's aggression indices have fallen from 0.59 indices per km in 2016 to 0.05 indices per km in 2023. The regression rate is thus 91% between 2016 and 2023 • 7 OIPR agents in training since June 2020 by LCA on PPP management • 1 mission conducted by 2 OIPR executives (DG and DZS) from September 15 to 30, 2018 in Shepherdstown, West Virginia • 20 agents and 7 administrators trained in the SMART tool • 20 OIPR officers sensitized and trained in the use of communication tools for the promotion of ecotourism in protected areas, with the 	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>assistance of the Canadian Organization Assistance Service (SACO)• 29 actors trained in monitoring and evaluation data collection in August 2018• In 2019, four training courses were conducted for the benefit of:• 1 agent trained in Morocco on the new procurement procedures. • 16 (4 agents and 12 auxiliaries) in collecting monitoring and ecological data in January 2019• 25 (17 auxiliaries and 8 agents) in the knowledge of the flora and plant formations of the PNB in April 2019• The monitoring and evaluation Responsible participated in a management effectiveness evaluation training based on the IMET 2 tool in May 2019. • The document of the second phase of the "Programme Cadre de Gestion des Aires Protégées (PCGAP II)" is validated.</p>	
<p>A functional monitoring and evaluation system of the BNP and its management effectiveness</p>	<p>1. Tools for collecting, storing, analyzing and disseminating information are available in year 1 of the project</p>	<p>The monitoring and evaluation system is not in place</p>	<p>A database is set up</p>	<p>The database is operational Other parks have operational databases at 90%</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>•1 computerized monitoring and evaluation system for the national network of protected areas has been developed. Data on all actions is being entered into the database • 1 matrix of key indicators, 1 definition sheet for each key indicator, 1 indicator data collection sheet and 1 monitoring and evaluation plan developed in year 1 of</p>	<p>S</p>

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>the project• 1 flora and 1 phase wildlife data collection realized in 2019 to update the Park's ecological monitoring database• As part of the planning, 5 Annual Activities Plans (2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022) and 5 Procurement Plans (PPM 2019, PPM 2020, 2021 and 2022) have been executed/still being implemented. • Over the period from July 2018 to June 2020, 2 monitoring and evaluation mission and 4 follow-up technical missions were carried out by the OIPR's Control and Planning Unit and Technical Concerning the implementation of a monitoring-evaluation system of the BNP of the BNP, 1 Monitoring-Evaluation application to ensure better monitoring of project and program activities is being designed. In this sense, 1 state of PROGIAPCI key indicators has been established, each key indicator already having a definition sheet. In addition, 1 working session was held with the service provider in order to inform the application with the various action plans and program of activities of the OIPR. Also as part of the monitoring of activities, the OIPR proceeded to the</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						final acceptance of the PNB fence with a length of 1066 meters.	
A functional monitoring and evaluation system of the BNP and its management effectiveness	2. The field device and the various links of the system are installed	0	field device and the various links of the system are installed and operational	field device and the various links of the system are installed and operational	80%	field device and the various links of the system are installed and operational	S
Improved knowledge and management of other PA	1. State of conservation of different AP is known	The state of conservation of PAs is not well known	The state of conservation of PAs with acquired funding is known	The state of 7 all PAs is known	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation status of 10 protected areas with funding is known at the end of 2023 1 review of biodiversity in national parks and nature reserves is available • 1 first version of the state of conservation report for protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire is available in 2023 • The 2018, 2019, 2021 and 2022 States of Conservation for each PA are available. • It needs to collect data to study the state of new protected areas (Bossématié, Mabi-Yaya and Aghien) As part of the improvement of knowledge on the biodiversity of the GNP, 4 priority research themes have been selected. In 2022, 2 Master's students were supported for their research work on chimpanzees in Banco National Park. For this first semester of 2023, the research work of 2 master's students on "Conflictual aspects of GNP 	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						management" and "Studies of Lophira Alata in GNP" have been supported by the project.	
Improved management effectiveness of existing and new PA	1. METT score level	Several PAs have management effectiveness issues	50% of PAs have a management plan implemented	78% of PAs have their management plans	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 PAs have their management plans • 7 protected areas were evaluated in 2018, 2019 and 2020 with the METT tool (Taï, Comoé, Mont Sangbé, Banco, Ehotilé, Azagny and Nimba) • 9 protected areas (Mont Sangbé, Taï, Nzo, Mont Tingui, Comoé, lles Ehotilé, Banco and Azagny, Bossematié) evaluated with IMET 	S
Enhanced financial sustainability for the management of BNP	1. Percentage of Park revenues in financing its activities	The Park does not finance its activities with its recipes	40% of the operating expenses of the BNP are covered by its own resources	Less than 5% of BNP's operating expenses covered by tourism revenues	60%	The revenues of the Banco come from visitors from an average of 7,000 visitors in 2016 to 10,000 in 2018, 6000 to 2019 and 6,000 to 2020 representing about less of 5% of recurrent expenses estimated at more than 100 million CFA a year. Since 2021, the number of visits has increased with more than 15,000 visitors/year. However, this is still insufficient	MS
Measures are taken at the policy and regulatory frameworks levels to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity	1. Existence of protected areas funding strategy, including BNP	There is no innovative strategy for financing protected areas	A financing strategy is put in place for BNP	1 sustainable financing mechanism has been initiated to for PNB.	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 list of priority investments likely to be the subject of a PPP drawn up with LCA • 1 agreement for the opening and management of an endowment fund with the Foundation for Parks and Reserves of Côte d'Ivoire (FPRCI) prepared pending signature. The counter 	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						opened to the FPRCI on behalf of the Banco National Park was supplied with 150 million CFA francs in 2021. • 3 meetings for a PPP with LCA think tank held in July 2018, February 2019 and January 2020: a proposal for zoning and valuation plans available With a view to better management of GNP receipts, a system for collecting receipts from tourist entries into the GNP has been set up with a new application called TrésorPay.	
The strategy of integration of local conservation initiatives in buffer zones is implemented	1. The local sector policy statement that has been modified	There is no case of modification of local sectoral policy	A protection perimeter (security) is delimited around the BNP	Perimeter wall established around the park.	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,500 linear meters of protective fencing installed, including 4,300 linear meters by the Abidjan Urban Transport Project and 4,270 linear meters by a donation from Japan established between 2019 and 2022 • 1 weekly technical monitoring carried out by the project team • Drainage activities have been carried out along the fence to facilitate the flow of rainwater and wastewater 	S
The strategy of integration of local conservation initiatives in buffer zones is implemented	2. Information, Education and Communication Plan (IEC) for the benefit of local stakeholders	No integrated management plan around the park	an IEC plan is developed and implemented	90% implementation of the communication plan	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 meeting with the Governor of the District of Abidjan and the Sub-Prefect of the City of Bingerville on financing tourism infrastructure • 30 guided tours for tourism institutions and professionals (3 NGOs, Leadership for 	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>Conservation in Africa, 11 travel agencies, police, and gendarmerie and justice authorities). • Environmental education sessions for over 8601 students were organized. • 2 awareness sessions with the CESO Volunteer Advisor, Judith Tardif, in Akouedo-Attié and Carrière village, for 300 women • 4 awareness campaign for 928 people underway in the villages bordering the Banco National Park, Dahliafleur nature Reserve and Mabi-Yaya nature Reserve. • 2 agreements signed with the municipal radios of Yopougon and Attécoubé are being implemented • Arrangements are being taken to sign agreements with 3 television stations and 2 national radio stations</p>	
<p>The strategy of integration of local conservation initiatives in buffer zones is implemented</p>	<p>3. Integrated Management Plan Document around BNP</p>	<p>No integrated management plan around the park</p>	<p>10 organizations or groups of riparian actors benefit from the financing of their resources generate project 4 monitoring companies created by local residents are approved by the Project</p>	<p>12% implementation of the communication plan</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>• 6 income-generating activities have been financed in 2022 after a long-time process. • 1 directory of 36 associations identified around the Banco Park (32) and the Dahliafleur Reserve (4) established- 100% of the work requiring labor was carried out using the “High Labor Intensity Works (THIMO)” approach by the NGO Vision Verte with local residents. This is the</p>	<p>MS</p>

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						clearing of windfalls and manual opening of the slopes.	
Available alternatives to improve income strategies with local residents	1. Number of local actors benefiting from microprojects	No microproject is funded for the benefit of local actors	least 10 local actors derive their livelihood from projects or activities developed on the periphery of the park AtThe infiltration rate of the park decreased by 20%	The infiltration rate of the park decreased by y more than 75%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The priority projects of the populations are being collected by the riparian measure's specialist of the project in 2019. After analysis by the selection committee and approval of the Local Management Committee 4 out 24 projects submitted 1 funding mechanism for support to populations living near National Parks and Nature Reserves was developed in 2019 and validated in 2020, for this purpose. The process for funding 4 microproject initiatives selected in 2020 is underway The infiltration rate went from 0.61 indices/km in 2016 to 0.16 indices / km in 2019, a decrease of 74% 	MS
Good management practices applied in the park and its peripheryRevenues up 60% of the revenue of BNP evaluation Report project	1. Number of hectares under sustainable management	There is no monitoring plan to assess the ecosystem services provided by the Banco Forest	2 monitoring plans are developed and applied	2 monitoring plans implemented in 2019 and 2022	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,438 ha (100% of the parc area) under sustainable management thanks to the financing of the project. A standardized data collection sheet has been developed for the collection of data on indicators for monitoring changes in biodiversity, carbon stocks and threats. 	S
Good management practices applied in the park and its peripheryRevenues up 60% of	2. Number of monitoring plans developed and applied to assess	No follow-up of local actors	At least 2 riparian economic operators have implemented	At least 2 riparian economic operators have	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 company and 1 penitentiary on the outskirts have taken actions to stop the discharge of wastewater in the park 	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
the revenue of BNP evaluation Report project	ecosystem services provided by forests (economic, social, water, biodiversity, carbon)		measures to treat their garbage	implemented measures to treat their garbage		the Minister of the Environment put an end, on a report from the OIPR, to the establishment of a storage unit for used motor oil in the immediate periphery of the park• 1 study on flora and typology of plant formations was carried out in 2020. 1 methodological guide for vegetation and flora monitoring of Banco National Park is available. • 1 ecological monitoring protocol adopted and implemented early 2019 for wildlife. • 1 report of monitoring results with the SMART tool provides information on the state of ecosystem services	
Good management practices applied in the park and its peripheryRevenues up 60% of the revenue of BNP evaluation Report project	3. Number of riparian companies having implemented sanitation measures	0	At least 2 riparian economic operators have implemented measures to treat their garbage	At least 2 riparian economic operators have implemented measures to treat their garbage	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 companies (FILTISAC, CIMAF, wood processing company) and 2 public administrations (MACA, Ministry of Industry) have implemented sanitation measures:• 1 sawmill valorizes its wood residues with the contribution of riparian women who use them as a source of domestic energy• FILTISAC treats wastewater before spilling it out• 1 storm basin built by the cement plant CIMAF for the piping of water from the Yopougon industrial zone• The "MACA" civilian prison also treats its wastewater before it is released into 	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						the wild• 1 wastewater treatment plant built for households on the west side of the park by the Ministry of Industry• 12 villages sanitation committees set up at Banco (8) and Dahliafleaur (4)	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF BNP AND OTHER PROTECTED AREAS	Output 1.1: Management plans for BNP and other PAs are updated	2024-07-29	90	100	To date, 11 PAG out of the 11 planned updated. their implementation is done gradually according to the availability of financial resources.	S
	Output 1.2 OIPR officers and local actors trained in protected area management	2025-07-28	87	87	"1 capacity building plan for OIPR staff is implemented and has enabled the training of several OIPR executives and agents both locally and abroad.Management tools including the SMART and IMET tool, drones for aerial views and other software are used to improve communication on the GNP"	S
	Output 1.3:1 A monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the BNP management plan is put in place	2017-12-31	100	100	the determination of key monitoring-evaluation indicators coupled with regular monitoring has improved	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					project results.	
	Output 1.4: State of conservation of other PAs in Côte d'Ivoire (especially those that do not have acquired funding) Those with funding like Tai, OIPR engage partners to do this work if not done)	2024-07-28	100	100	"An inventory of protected areas exists and highlights the achievements and the financial and material needs of the various parks and reserves. In addition, lobbying for the funding of conservation activities in protected areas that do not have funding continues with an emphasis on the involvement of the private sector through either the implementation of their CSR or the establishment of PPPs. In this sense, the framework program for the management of protected areas (PCGAP II) highlights the urgent projects to be developed for a better influence of PAs."	S
	Output 1.5.: Two new 10,000 ha areas are integrated into the PA network	2022-07-28	100	100	4 protected areas have been created and integrated into the OIPR management network, these are the nature reserves of Mabi-Yaya in 2019, Aghien in 2020, Bossématié in 2022 and Cavally in 2023. The drafting of the development and management plans began with the prior consultations and the development of the planning scheme. The challenges for the management of its spaces remains the mobilization of sufficient financial resources for the implementation of activities.	S
2	Output 2.1: The profits generated by the park are reinvested in its	2026-06-28	88	88	In the PNB, the OIPR works in close	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
IMPLEMENTING A MECHANISM OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR THE BANCO NATIONAL PARK	management Output 2: [activities may be included for reference, but the rating should focus on output delivery]				collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism to promote the BANCO NATIONAL PARK destination. Although insufficient, some improvements have been made to the PNB to increase the number of visitors to the park. However, the revenue from these visits cannot cover the management costs of the park. The challenge here remains the mobilization of financial means for a better valuation of the GNP.	
	Output 2.2 : An innovative strategy for funding protected areas is implemented Output 5	2026-06-28	56	56	To improve the availability of financial resources for the management of the GNP, the OIPR has been working for some years to promote PPPs in parks and reserves for the management of tourist activities. In this sense, the management of the Banco restaurant has been entrusted to an individual and the LCA firm is involved in achieving this objective. In addition, 1 PNB window is open within the foundation for parks and reserves (FPRCI) in order to experiment with trust funds. However, supplying this window in order to have sufficient profits for the management of GNP remains a major challenge.	MS
3 INCLUDE THE LOCAL INITIATIVES IN THE BNP	Output 3.1.1 : Local sectoral policies are modified	2026-06-28	70	70	In order to facilitate understanding of the role of the OIPR and the legal status of the GNP, the manager regularly organizes awareness-raising sessions for	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM					the administrative and judicial authorities. The meetings of the local management committee and the guided tours are used to this end. In addition, decisions regulating access to sites of interest for local populations have been taken. However, the question of the relocation of resident workers remains to be dealt with, although internal regulations have been adopted in this direction.	
4 REDUCING PRESSURE ON FOREST RESOURCES AND INCREASE THE FLOW OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	Monitoring plan developed and applied to assess ecosystem services provided by forests	2026-12-31	55	70	The park manager highlights the ecosystem services provided by the BNP. The challenges, however, remain the quantification of these services, in particular the supply of drinking water for the population of Abidjan, air quality and the improvement of rainfall, to allow a sound appreciation of the interest of the GNP by the decision-maker and the population.	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Moderate
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Moderate	Moderate
6 Reporting	Moderate	Moderate
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Risk 1: The harvesting of timber and non-timber resources by local people may compromise the project's intended outcomes.	Outcomes 1-3	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	Local populations are involved in Park management activities. Maintenance and tourist guidance activities are carried out by local people under

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										contract with the NGO VISION VERTE. Therefore. the process of identifying the micro-projects to be financed has taken time. The first initiatives of local populations to be financed are now selected.
Risk 2 : Encroachment on protected areas	All outcomes & outputs	H	M	M	M	L	L	L	=	A clear demarcation between the park and the urban area west of the park. the so-called sensitive zone: In Banco national Park 3.2 linear meters of protective fence have been established on the western boundaries. An Information. Education and Communication programme has been implemented with the involvement of the authorities.
Risk 3 : Unchannelled runoff	Output 4.2.3Output 3.1.1	H	S	S	M	M	M	M	=	A drainage activities have been carried out along the fence to facilitate the flow of rainwater and wastewater.3 companies (FILTISAC. CIMAF. wood processing company) and 2 public administrations (MACA. Ministry of Industry) have implemented sanitation measures: 1 sawmill valorizes its wood residues with the contribution of riparian women who use them as a source of domestic energy. FILTISAC treats

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										wastewater before spilling out 1 storm basin built by the cement plant CIMAF for the piping of water from the Yopougon industrial zone. The "MACA" civilian prison also treats its wastewater before it is released into the wild; 1 treatment plant under construction for homes on the west side of the Park by the Ministry of Industry; 12 villages sanitation committees set up at Banco (8) and Dahliafleur (4).
Risk 4 : Distrust of local actors living on the periphery of the park who might think that this is a disguised eviction mechanism	Outcome 1.2	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	=	The Abidjan urban transport and Abidjan Metro projects have provided for the erection of fences on the north-western, northern and eastern edges of the BNP where the activities of certain economic operators were causing pollution of the Park. As part of the environmental assessments, the stakeholders concerned were consulted and measures were planned to take them into account in the environmental and social management plans for these projects.
Risk 5 : Local people might consider the loan made to them as a gift; this could compromise the sustainability of IGA financing	Output 4.1.1	H	S	S	M	M	L	L	↓	A funding mechanism for micro-projects has been validated. The first initiatives of selected local populations were validated by the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										Local Management Committee of the BNP. These projects will receive funding this year.
Risk 6 : COVID	All outcomes & outputs				S	M	L	L	↓	In addition to awareness. respect of sanitary measures devices has been set up for staff and for visitors.
		N/A	M	M	M	L	L	L	↓	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Unchanneled runoff has a negative impact on biodiversity	Build a flood control basin in the north-east of the BNP to protect the Banco River ecosystem	Visit of the site with experts and an assessment of the damage dynamics by a study	Build a flood control basin in the north-east of the BNP to protect the Banco River ecosystem	Discussion is ongoing with the cofinancing Partner to have the exact period of the support	Abidjan Metro Project
Implementation Schedule	Review the PCA and adjust the ends dates of pending activities	PCA renociated with the EA	Ensure funding availability to allow EA continue the execution	during the coming reporting cycle	UNEP and EA
Financial Management	Targeted supports to the EA	Remote working session with the EA team and UNEP	Continue support for effective fund management	During the coming cycle	Project Team. UNEP and Ministry of finace
Reporting	Regular reporting	Delays in reporting	Ensure regular reporting	During the coming cycle	Project team

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of

between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
	Extension	2024-08-05	2024-08-05	2026-12-31	Technical completion date extension

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
AGBAN ATTIE	5.35767	-4.05122		ATTECOUBE	- 1 motorcycle donation to the village sanitation committee - 1 donation of equipment for processing local agricultural products (processing cassava into attiéké) to 1 women's group in the village
ABIDJAN AGBAN	4.69521	5.79951		ATTECOUBE	Donation of biomedical equipment to the Village Health Center
ANDOKOI	5.36614	-4.06865		YOPOUGON	Donation of biomedical equipment to the Village Health Center
ANONKOUA ASSOTE SOTRAPIM	5.43038	-4.06096		ABOBO	- 1 motorcycle donation to the village sanitation committee

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
ABOBO SAGBÉ CÉLESTE	5.41567	-4.03254		ABOBO	- 1 motorcycle donation to the village sanitation committee

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]