



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023

### Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA .....	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE) .....	4
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	14
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS .....	24
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) .....	28
6. RISKS .....	30
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION .....	35
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS .....	36
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	37
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING .....	39
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....	40
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT .....	44
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE .....	45

## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	East Africa
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Kenya
<b>Project Title:</b>	Capacity, Policy and Financial Incentives for PFM in Kirisia Forest and integrated Rangelands Management
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/KEN/073/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5083
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	BD-2, CCM-5, SFM/REDD+-1, SFM/REDD+-2
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Water Towers Agency, East African Wildlife Society, Northern Rangelands Trust, County Government of Samburu and Community Forest Associations.
<b>Initial project duration (years):</b>	5 Years
<b>Project coordinates:</b> <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> <i>a) Projects with 1st PIR;</i> <i>b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.</i>	N/A

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> Jun 2021
<b>Revised project implementation End date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	2,823,439
<b>Total Co-financing amount (USD)<sup>3</sup>:</b>	8,675,178
<b>Total GEF grant delivery (as of March 31, 2023 (USD):</b>	2,797,486
<b>Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of March 31, 2023 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	2,689,778
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of March 31, 2023<sup>5</sup></b>	4,165,199.20

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

<sup>3</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

<sup>4</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

**M&E Milestones**

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	29 <sup>th</sup> March 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date <sup>6</sup> :	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	February 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date <sup>7</sup> :	March 2023
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	No

**Overall ratings**

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Moderate</i>

**ESS risk classification**

Current ESS Risk classification:	Medium
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**Status**

Implementation Status (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR
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**Project Contacts**

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<sup>6</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

<sup>7</sup> The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

## 2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
Strengthened biodiversity conservation and enhance carbon sequestration through participatory sustainable forest management systems in dryland public and communal lands	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened capacities of Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in Participatory Forest Management (PFM)	Area of degraded, forest habitats undergoing reforestation, restoration and/or natural regeneration and their GHG emissions avoided	0 Ha	5,000 ha under restoration	10,000 ha with 1,324,441 tCO <sub>2</sub> e (direct) avoided.	<p>The project contributed to secure a consensus and the common vision for Kirisia forest by all stakeholders from community groups, traditional elders, county government and the political leadership.</p> <p>Kirisia Umbrella CFA established and registered.</p> <p>In collaboration with the NG Interior department and Suyan Trust, Kirisia CFA acquired a well-equipped office space.</p> <p>Constructed two station houses for Rangers/community scouts and provision of 6 ranger camping tents for the 3 blocks has commenced.</p> <p>Tractor (110 HP), Trailer, 5000Ltr Capacity Water Booser and motorbikes have been transferred/handed over to KFS (4), CGS (1) and KWS</p>	S

<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>9</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>10</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

<sup>11</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

						<p>(1) to be used for forest management / conservation activities.</p> <p>The membership recruitment drive was initiated by the CFAs and the membership increased by 60%. Capacity for Kirisia CFA and KFS has been strengthened and the dysfunctional relationships between them has been drastically improved. Volunteer forest scouts and a couple of other user groups have been recruited and registered as members CFAs across all the three forest blocks. Restoration strategy through 8,093 ha of natural regeneration and 48,563 ha of enrichment planting has been achieved as well as the promotion of fruit trees and agroforestry initiatives at the household level since the establishment of the community forest association which is co-managing the forest together with Kenya Forest Service. A total of 38,983 indigenous tree seedlings of assorted species that covered 39 Ha were sourced from the tree nurseries within the three forest blocks.</p>	
		Areas of forest under protection management regime and their GHG emissions avoided	<p>0 Ha</p> <p>CFA - 20%</p> <p>KFS (Maralal) - 35.5%</p> <p>KWS (Maralal) - 40%</p>	<p>15,000 Ha under protection</p> <p>25% increase in capacity from baseline</p>	<p>91,452 ha with 630,912 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (direct) avoided</p> <p>50% increase in capacity scores over baseline measured by UNDP capacity scorecard</p>	<p>Improvement on river-recharge has been observed.</p> <p>Three (3) Water Resource Users Associations in Kirisia Water Tower established.</p> <p>Three model springs identified participatorily and protected.</p> <p>Two (2) forest view towers for forest fires management and ecotourism have been constructed.</p> <p>Procured and handed over 2 monitoring Drones to KFS</p> <p>Grading of 20 kms of forest roads in Kirisia is underway.</p> <p>Procured assorted firefighting equipment.</p>	S

					<p>The CFAs had voluntarily initiated tree planting drives in green spaces administered by secondary and primary schools, identified/recruited forest scouts, formed grazing management committees, continued with community sensitization through own public meetings and initiated their own mechanisms of controlling movement in and out of forest by livestock. Thus, clearly showcasing their improved capacities. KFS Maralal forest station has been equipped with a tractor (110 HP) and Trailer, Water bowser and 4 motorbikes have been handed over for forest management/conservation activities.</p> <p>One advanced mapping drones for detailed mapping of Kirisia forest (to detect restoration and degradation priority areas and land use change mapping) and an advanced surveillance drone (to detect poachers and forest fires) will be procured and handed over to the project government partners.</p> <p>The biodiversity assessment of Kirisia forest has been achieved and the report has been developed to inform protection and management of endangered/threatened fauna and flora.</p> <p>The Kirisia Community Forest Association has been established and the Participatory Forest Management Plan (PFMP) and Forest Management Agreement (FMA) covering the entire 91,452 ha of Kirisia Forest are in place. Thus, enabling Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the entire Kirisia Forest Ecosystem.</p>	
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					<p>Naramat Block has formally negotiated with KFS for access rights to utilize a 5 Acre space in the forest for the establishment of an apiary and a tree seedling nursery and they have generated an income of Kshs. 700,000 from the sale of honey and seedlings which was used to procure a motorbike and for grading of a 4KM access road for use in the monitoring of the forest.</p> <p>The REDD+ expert carried out the assessment of avoided emissions due to the project shown that, from 2019 to 2022; the total avoided emissions from deforestation and degradation 2,947,068 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq and the total enhancement of carbon stocks amounted to 1,012,816 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq. The Total of Project Emission offsets is the sum of avoided emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and those from enhancement of carbon stocks which equals to 3,959,884 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq</p> <p>The bee keeping and the indigenous tree species propagation activities by the community tree nursery at Naramat block was documented and it featured in the State of World Forests Conference that took place in May 2022 in South Korea.</p>	
	Area under SFM and their GHG emissions avoided	0 Ha	5,000 Ha under SFM	17,000 ha with 980,348 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq (direct) avoided	<p>Pasture and browse drastically improved even in the face of a severe drought – Kirisia Forest hosted thousands of livestock throughout the period of the drought. Herbal medicine flourished as well.</p> <p>The Samburu County Sustainable Forest Management &amp; Tree Growing Policy has been developed and the related bills passed &amp; enacted into Act of the County Assembly</p> <p>The Kirisia Participatory Forest Management Plan and FMA developed, launched and signed between Kenya Forest Service and the forest adjacent community and FMA ratified.</p>	S

						<p>Kirisia CFA has informally negotiated for some user rights with KFS and the CFA generated some income from the same which they used to procure a motorbike and graded an access road for use in the monitoring of the forest</p> <p>Priority areas for natural regeneration and active rehabilitation have been mapped and the community scouts have been stationed to protect and monitor for improved regeneration.</p>	
		Rangelands being managed by HNRM plans	0 Ha	50% of rangelands under HNRM plans	50,000 ha rangelands under HNRM plans with 25% increase in productivity of degradation over baseline.	<p>Pasture and browse drastically improved even in the face a severe drought – Kirisia Forest hosted thousands of livestock throughout the period of the drought. Herbal medicine flourished as well. Nkoteiya Community Conservancy hosts a major wildlife migratory corridor linking Kirisia Forest to Laikipia and Isiolo Landscapes (Kirisia – Nkoteiya CC – Laikipia/Isiolo Counties). This corridor was mapped and secured from human settlement. The project supported the conservancy to develop the Conservancy Management Plan that secured 6,880 Ha of land under HNRM regime.</p> <p>A total of 26 Ha of degraded land was rehabilitated and improved through reseeded at Opiroi sub-location and 16, 200 Ha of land for restoration sites were fenced off at Tamiyoi and Doldol tree nursery sites.</p> <p>Kirisia forest restoration plan has been developed and restoration of degraded areas established.</p> <p>The Samburu County Climate Change Policy has been developed and the related bills passed &amp; enacted into Act of the County Assembly so as to guide the current and future development and management of rangelands by the County Government and partners.</p>	S

						<p>5 tree nurseries have been established.</p> <p>Rolled out an agroforestry campaign in Kirisia Ecosystem that reached out to 1,328 farmers who benefited from 88,340 fuel, timber &amp; fodder and 17,264 fruit tree seedlings.</p> <p>5 business-oriented tree nurseries have been established for the CFAs to raise the needed seedlings that were used internally by CFAs and by KFS as well as other stakeholders to undertake restoration activities both in the forest/rangelands as well as for agroforestry at the household level.</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Integrity of the key (Kirimon) wildlife migration corridor connecting Kirisia wildlife refuge to the Samburu heartland secured</p>	<p>Percentage of the key (Kirimon) wildlife corridors being managed under conservancies with protection agreements established</p>	<p>0 community conservancies agreements in the key (Kirimon) wildlife migratory corridor connecting Kirisia forest to the Samburu Heartland</p>	<p>Draft community conservancy management plan</p> <p>25% increase in wildlife in Kirisia Landscape</p>	<p>1 community conservancy established in the key (Kirimon) wildlife migratory corridor with agreements being honoured that protect wildlife</p> <p>50% increase in capacity scores over baseline measured by UNDP capacity scorecard</p>	<p>The Community Conservancy Fund Act, 2020 was enacted to give the Community Conservancies autonomy to operate independently with the leadership of an independent Board. This autonomy will inform the basis for future engagement by all partners with the Community Conservancies.</p> <p>The establishment of a position/office of County Conservancies Coordinator has guided on the support given to the wildlife rangers/scouts with salaries by the County Government.</p> <p>Major mapping of high value biodiversity areas has been completed and the important biodiversity areas have been mapped and informs the current and future engagement by partners. Some rare biodiversity has been discovered through the project assessments and further highlights the importance of Kirisia Forest as a biodiversity hotspot. This includes <i>Adolphus mathewsensis</i>, which previously only has been sighted in the Ngeng valley in the Mathews</p>	<p>S</p>

	<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Income from honey, and other NWFPs providing financial incentives for PFM and conservation and increase household income by more than 25% for participating households</p>	<p>% increase in household incomes from NWFPs</p>	<p>KES 42,561 (Average income per annum/H from Forest products )</p>	<p>15% income increase from NWFPs over baseline for participating households</p>	<p>25% income increase from NWFPs over baseline for participating households</p>	<p>Existing NWFP value chains have been assessed and 3 value chains namely honey, Poultry and Kitchen gardens have been identified and are being developed in partnership with East African Wildlife Society, KFS and the CFAs.</p> <p>An assessment on sustainable charcoal production and capacity development of Samburu Charcoal Producer Association (CPU) were undertaken.</p> <p>The project has supported the CFAs to undertake livelihood activities which include honey production and processing, poultry, and kitchen garden interventions. The project has also factored in the support on the procurement of 135 beehives, micro-processing and harvesting equipment for honey and wax for the 3 CFAs.</p> <p>The rare voluntary relocation of people from Kirisia forest has attracted various other stakeholders including WVK, BOMA Project and Suyan Trust who developed interest in Kirisia and have committed resources to support CFA capacity development and other livelihood interventions.</p> <p>Five Community tree nurseries have been established to allow the project, project partners and other stakeholders to procure tree seedlings for restoration and agroforestry directly from the community.</p> <p>The tourist material for Kirisia forest has raised awareness on tourist attractions, environment and culture of Kirisia forest among exiting and new tourist has been implemented and materials produced and printed to be shared with relevant partners for use.</p>	<p>S</p>
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						The development of the Samburu Tourism Strategic Plan achieved and the plan launched. The Tourism Strategic Plan is focused on the strategies to revive the tourism circuits connecting Samburu County with Marsabit, Isiolo and Baringo Counties as well as on marketing of the existing tourist attraction sites.	
	<b>Outcome 4:</b> Knowledge systems inform adaptive management in PFM	Lessons available from PFM inform policy implementation	National PFM policy as informed by lessons but more needed to expand beneficiary from PFM by communities	Lessons on CFAs available	County Government has adopted lessons in local level PFM	<p>Kirisia Forest Ecosystem Gender Analysis has been established and is readily available to inform policy and management development.</p> <p>Participatory Forest Management Plan and FMA developed, signed, launched &amp; disseminated.</p> <p>Samburu County Tourism Strategic Plan developed, printed &amp; disseminated.</p> <p>Kirisia carbon assessment/baseline has been completed and the report is available for use by CFAs and partners</p> <p>Project M&amp;E framework has been updated. Mid-term review report findings and its recommendations have been implemented and applied in the planning and implementation and informed lessons learnt for sustainability of CFA activities.</p>	S
	<b>Outcome 5:</b> Subsidiary legislation and guidelines for County level implementation of the PFM National Policy of 2005 in place informed by Community Bio-cultural	Number of County level strategies and plans supporting participatory PFM developed	0 County Strategies/plan/policies on PFM and environmental management  2005 Forestry Bill	Policy and legal gap analysis completed, gaps identified and recommendations for addressing	80% of community management structures have legal documents that empower them with control of access and with management, harvesting and marketing rights	<p>Awareness booklet and awareness comic book (for schoolchildren) has been completed and printed for distribution to the relevant stakeholders for use in awareness and education on conservation.</p> <p>Kirisia Forest Community Bio-Cultural Protocol developed and will be published in the coming phase of the project. The BCP will inform future policy developments.</p> <p>The project has participated in the development and review of the Samburu County Rangelands &amp; Planned Grazing Policy</p>	S

	community protocols		allows PFM but not harmonized with County policies	making them available		<p>The Samburu County Climate Change and Forest Conservation Management Policies have been developed with the support of a policy expert recruited by GEF-5 Project in close collaboration with County Government department of Environment, NR &amp; Energy. The project partners were also involved throughout the process of developing the two policies and they have contributed valuable resources in terms of finances and expertise.</p> <p>Awareness and advocacy meetings with County and National political leaders on the importance of sustainable forest management in the Kirisia landscape has been continued</p> <p>Awareness created among the local community on participatory forest management and the role of CFAs through the local FM radios and community engagement meetings.</p> <p>The CFAs in partnership with the other partners have picked the role of sensitization through community barazas and local FM radio talks. This initiative enabled a reach out to a large audience within Kirisia and other water towers in the county.</p> <p>All (100%) of existing community management units A.K.A community forest user groups have been mapped during the establishment of the Kirisia CFA and have been incorporated in the CFA management structure as user groups and have been given the right in management, access rights and utilization of their respective resource e.g. grazing rights, firewood, honey production, sand harvesting, eco-tourism etc.</p>	
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**Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2**

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>13</sup> (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> in delivering outputs
<b>Outcome 1:0 Strengthened capacities of stakeholders implement PFM in the main land tenure categories of dryland forests delivers 2,935,701 tCO2eq;</b>				
<b>Output 1.1.</b> Kirisia CFA empowered to provide community leadership PFM of 91,452 ha of Kirisia forest in strong and widely representative partnership with KFS	- Coverage of CFA membership for the target area; - No CFAs	- Over 60% of community coverage - 3 CFAs established and leadership democratically elected	Kirisia Umbrella CFA established and registered.  In collaboration with the NG Interior department and Suyan Trust; Kirisia CFA acquired a well-equipped office space.  Kirisia CFA has formally negotiated for user rights with KFS and the CFA generated income from honey which was used to procure a motorbike and grading of an access road for use in the monitoring of the forest.  The membership recruitment drive was initiated by the CFAs and the active membership increased from 0 to 10,600Men to women ratio is approximately 4:6.  Women are actively engaged in the decision making in the CFA and hold official positions in the	

<sup>12</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<p>leadership as in accordance with the constitutional requirements of 1/3 of either gender.</p> <p>Capacity for Kirisia CFA and KFS has been strengthened and the dysfunctional relationships between them has been drastically improved.</p> <p>Volunteer forest scouts and a couple of other user groups have been recruited and registered as members CFAs across all the three forest blocks.</p> <p>Rolled out the agroforestry campaign in Kirisia Ecosystem that reached out to 1,328 farmers who benefited from 88,340 fuel, timber &amp; fodder and 17,264 fruit tree seedlings.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> KFS and CFAs provided with operational capacity to implement forest management, protect forests from fire, put 91,452 ha under Forest Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of Rangers/ Scouts at Kirisia Forest Station increased and trained;</li> <li>- Areas of coverage under protection by the rangers and scouts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 100 KFS and community Rangers/scouts involved in monitoring and management of Kirisia forest.</li> <li>- 50,000 Ha degraded restored</li> <li>- 3 fire towers constructed</li> </ul>	<p>Procured and handed over 2 monitoring Drones to KFS</p> <p>Grading of 20 kms of forest roads in Kirisia is underway.</p> <p>Constructed two station houses for Rangers/community scouts and provision of 6 ranger camping tents for the 3 blocks has commenced.</p> <p>Procured assorted firefighting equipment.</p> <p>Kirisia CFA established and PFMP and FMA in place for SFM in the 91,452 HA of Kirisia Forest.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Forest Management Plan upgraded to Kirisia Ecosystem Management Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of management plan upgraded;</li> <li>- Number of forest management plans with incentives for communities and partnership;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- forest management plans operational integrated with community carbon monitoring mechanism, participation of forest adjacent communities and incentive mechanism</li> </ul>	<p>The Samburu County Climate Change Policy has been developed and the related bills passed &amp; enacted into Act of the County Assembly</p> <p>The Samburu County Sustainable Forest Management &amp; Tree Growing Policy has been developed and the related bills passed &amp; enacted into Act of the County Assembly</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three Forest Management Agreements signed between CFAs and KFS</li> <li>- Baseline data for community carbon monitoring mechanism available;</li> </ul>	<p>The project supported the development and review of the Samburu County Rangeland Management &amp; Planned Grazing Policy as well as the related Act.</p> <p>The Samburu County 2022 – 2031 Tourism Strategic Plan developed, ratified and launched.</p> <p>The Kirisia Participatory Forest Management Plan and FMA launched and ratified.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.4:</b> Design and implement a forest rehabilitation/ reforestation program which puts 10,000 ha under regeneration and 17,000 under SFM</p>	<p>Area of land under the program developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10,000 ha improved tree/seedling cover with 1,324,441 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq (direct) avoided;</li> <li>- 1 restoration strategy developed for Kirisia Forest</li> <li>- 17,000 ha of forest resources zoned for SFM in the participatory forest management plans including areas outside the forest with 980,348 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq (direct) avoided;</li> </ul>	<p>Rolled out an agroforestry campaign in Kirisia Ecosystem that reached out to 1,328 farmers who benefited from 88,340 fuel, timber &amp; fodder and 17,264 fruit tree seedlings.</p> <p>Three (3) Water Resource Users Associations in Kirisia Water Tower established.</p> <p>Three model springs identified participatorily and protected.</p> <p>Priority areas for natural regeneration and active rehabilitation have been mapped and the community scouts have been stationed to protect and monitor for improved regeneration.</p> <p>5 business-oriented tree nurseries have been established for the CFAs to raise the needed seedlings that were used internally by CFAs and by KFS as well as other stakeholders to undertake restoration activities both in the forest/rangelands as well as for agroforestry at the household level.</p> <p><b>Natural regeneration occurring though out the entire forest ecosystem and change map showing natural regeneration occurring in approximately</b></p>	

			<p><b>12,000 HA. Assisted forest restoration took place in 180 Ha.</b></p> <p><b>The “Kirisia Ecosystem Restoration Strategy” has been developed and in cooperated in the Kirisia PFMP.</b></p> <p><b>The entire Kirisia Forest Ecosystem of 91,542 HA has been zoned in the Kirisia PFMP/FMA and various uses and rights identified for each e.g. core protection zone, grazing zones, plantation zones, areas for sand harvesting; firewood collection etc.</b></p>	
<p><b>Output 1.5:</b> Design and implement HNRM plans for 50,000 ha of rangelands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of HNRM plans implemented;</li> <li>- Area of rangelands under the HNRM plan developed;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no HNRM plan;</li> <li>- Lack of sustainable rangeland management skills (Baseline points to be confirmed at inception);</li> <li>- Low productivity of rangelands (to be established at inception);</li> </ul>	<p>Formed and established grazing management committees in all the locations adjacent to Kirisia Forest and the traditional/elders governance system reactivated.</p> <p>CFAs and KFS sensitized to integrate the HNRM plans and grazing agreements as an integral part of the PFMP that covers the whole of the 91,452 Ha of Kirisia forest.</p> <p>Advocacy for communities and school children on PFM and the PFMP processes was created through school outreaches, local FM radios and community barazas.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.0: Integrity of the key (Kirimon) wildlife migration corridor connecting Kirisia wildlife refuge to the Samburu heartland secured</b></p>				
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Important dispersal areas and wildlife migratory corridors mapped and protection negotiated with land users/owners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information material on dispersal areas and wildlife migratory corridors for negotiation;</li> <li>- Number of agreements / MoUs</li> </ul>	<p>1 regulatory framework established with agreements/ MoUs among Community Conservancies, KWS, County Government of Samburu, NRT land users/owners for the key (Kirimon) wildlife migratory corridor;</p>	<p>Mapping of high value biodiversity areas undertaken</p> <p>Mapped the Important biodiversity Areas which resulted to the designation of Kirisia Forest as an Important Bird/Biodiversity Area.</p>	

			Ecotourism facilities for Nkoteiya Eco-lodge improved	
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> Support the establishment of a new conservancy proposed by the County Government</p>	<p>-Number of conservancies supported;</p> <p>-Percentage of the key (Kirimon) wildlife corridor being managed under community conservancy</p>	<p>Samburu County has a total of 12 conservancies at various stages of development, 6 conservancies existing, 6 in initial stages. None of them have migratory corridor protection agreements;</p> <p>- 30% of Kirimon wildlife corridor under management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 community conservancy established and trained for participatory enhanced community wildlife management.</li> <li>- Identified, mapped and established 2 critical wildlife migratory corridors that link Kirisia Forest and other Ecosystems.</li> <li>- Nkoteiya Community Wildlife Conservancy Management Plan as a wildlife corridor developed and currently being implemented and used for fundraising by NCC</li> <li>- Community Conservancy management plan for enhanced institutional capacity with MoU/agreements signed</li> <li>- 70% of the members of Kirimon group ranch agreed to set aside 5000 Ha of the total 15,715 Ha of Kirimon group ranch as Nkoteiya Community Conservancy reaching a total percentage of 31.8% of the total area.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Equipment and materials for wildlife monitoring and protection within and outside the Forest to cover the Kirisia ecosystem</p>	<p>Number of Incidents of poaching for various species in the dispersal areas;</p>	<p>Equipment and infrastructure are inadequate to undertake any meaningful management operations for wildlife monitoring and protection;</p>	<p>Through the advocacy from the GEF-5 project to the partners, a Toyota Landcruiser was procured by GoK for KFS Maralal Forest Station to support the activities of the project.</p> <p>Procured 2 drones for monitoring and surveillance in both forests and wildlife areas.</p> <p>Firefighting equipment have been procured and handed over to KFS.</p> <p>Tractor, motorbikes, water bowser and tipping trailer procured and handed over to KFS, KWS and Samburu County government for improved monitoring and management.</p>	

Outcome 3.0	Income from honey, and other NWFPs providing financial incentives for PFM and conservation and increase household income by more than 25% for participating households			
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Promoting high volume buying market linkages for honey and smoothing supply chains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in production of honey;</li> <li>- Increase in quantity of honey reaching market; Business plans for a honey processing refinery in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased honey production by 25% of current baseline;</li> <li>- A business strategy completed and fundraising in progress;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Capacity of producer groups developed</li> <li>-Increased the production of honey through the provision of 225 beehives and assorted number of honey harvesting and processing gears to CFA honey user groups. The increase in honey production improved the participating households’ earnings per annum per household from Kes. 42,571 to Kes. 59,861 which translates to an increase of 40%.</li> <li>-Supported the livelihood activities - honey production and processing by CFAs as well as agroforestry programme rolled out.</li> <li>Market linkages for the CFA user groups honey have been created via the social media forums, WFDs and WBDs celebrations where the CFA/honey user group members are invited/facilitated to participate and exhibit their work and products</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 3.2</b> Tourism development model developed, to deliver benefits to the local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tourism development strategy in place with a clear plan for mobilizing resources;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A final tourism strategy available in tandem with improved forest and natural resources management and equitable sharing of benefits from future returns on tourism;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased the bed capacity of Nkoteiya CC through provision of Camping Tents and Water Solar Heating equipment for the hotel. The increased capacity has enabled the conservancy to sign an agreement with an investor to further expand the capacity of the camp and raise awareness of the camp to promote influx of tourists to the conservancy.</li> <li>-Exposure and Learning Tours for CFA/User Group and Nkoteiya CC Board Members.</li> <li>-The Samburu County 2022 – 2031 Tourism Strategic Plan developed, ratified and launched.</li> </ul>	

			- Initiated and finalized the process of designating Kirsia Forest as an Important Bird Area/Important Biodiversity (IBA)	
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Other NWFPs with potential identified and strategy for commercial exploitation designed and implementation started	Income generation strategy for identified NWFPs (using the Market Analysis and Development Approach);	Identified NWFPs are commercially available for income generation;	<p>Rolled out an agroforestry campaign in Kirsia Ecosystem that reached out to 1,328 farmers who benefited from 88,340 fuel, timber &amp; fodder and 17,264 fruit tree seedlings.</p> <p>5 tree nurseries have been established for propagation of seedlings for restoration and income for the CFA User Groups</p> <p>Support to Organizational Governance of the 3 CFAs, Capacity Development on Livelihood Activities and Community Forest Restoration</p>	
<b>Outcome 4.0</b>	<b>Knowledge systems inform adaptive management in PFM</b>			
<b>Output 4.1:</b> A community carbon monitoring mechanism, developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of community carbon monitoring mechanisms developed;</li> <li>- Number of permanent sample plots;</li> </ul>	<p>3 community carbon monitoring plans integrated in PFMPs</p> <p>3 permanent sample plots established</p>	<p>Participatory Forest Management Plan and FMA developed, printed, launched and disseminated.</p> <p>Community Based Carbon Monitoring System for Kirsia Forest has been established and community resource persons trained in close collaboration with the CFAs.</p> <p>Kirsia Forest Carbon Monitoring System has been hinged and aligned to the National Forest Monitoring System.</p> <p>The strengthened capacity of CFAs and community resource persons improved the accuracy and efficiency of data collection for the forest monitoring system.</p> <p>The carbon value due to the regeneration and rehabilitation of the forest was clearly</p>	

			documented to show the monetary value that can accrue from this conservation initiative. The carbon monitoring report has been handed over to KFS and to the County Department of Environment & NRM. Samburu County Tourism Strategic Plan developed, printed, launched& disseminated.	
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Knowledge management system set up, informed by project review and evaluations (Project M&E formulated, MTR and FE undertake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of Knowledge management systems set up</li> <li>- Number of project evaluations conducted</li> </ul>	Final Evaluation (FE)	<p>The project supported the development and/or enactment of several County level legislation, policies, strategies and plans supporting PFM. These include the Samburu County Tourism Strategic Plan (2022–2031); Samburu County Climate Change and Forest Conservation Management Policy which supports good management and conservation of natural resources; and the Community Conservancy Fund Act, 2020 which was enacted to give the Community Conservancies autonomy to operate independently under the leadership of an independent Board.</p> <p>These policies and legislations are valuable instruments that continue to inform the work of county policy makers. The policies represent the legal basis that allows the county governments to direct resources to implement SFM and related activities and to develop and enact laws and regulations.</p> <p>There is also a strong political goodwill from the national government which is likely to continue supporting the implementation of the new strategic plans and instruments on forest and wildlife conservation.</p> <p>These institutional achievements are robust enough to continue delivering benefits beyond the end of this project.</p> <p>Final Evaluation ToR Available</p>	

			The final Project Terminal Evaluation Report available	
<b>Output 4.3:</b> Participatory communication for PFM and Traditional Knowledge developed and documented	Number of documentation collected/developed	At least 10 documentations describing best practices, lessons, indigenous knowledge	<p>Kirisia CFA acquired and established an office space.</p> <p>Terminal Evaluation ToR</p> <p>Community Capacity Building Booklet developed, printed &amp; disseminated.</p> <p>Bio-Cultural Protocols for Samburu Community in Kirisia developed, printed &amp; disseminated.</p> <p>Participatory Forest Management Plan developed, printed, launched &amp; disseminated.</p> <p>Forest Management Agreement (FMA) launched and signed between KFS and Kirisia CFA</p> <p>Samburu County Tourism Strategic Plan developed, printed, launched &amp; disseminated.</p> <p>The strategy on designating Kirisia Forest as Important Bird/Biodiversity Area (IBA) has been ratified by the Global Secretariat and Kirisia Forest as IBA has been listed in the Global IBA Website</p>	
<b>Outcome 5.0</b>	<b>Subsidiary legislation and guidelines for County level implementation of the PFM National Policy of 2005 in place informed by Community Bio-cultural community protocols</b>			
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Subsidiary legislation and guidelines for participatory forest management submitted to government for approval	Number of policies, guidelines and protocols developed for approval;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 1 final bio-cultural community protocols available;</li> <li>- 3 county level policies related to PFM and NRM</li> <li>- 2 county-specific legislation to guide the implementation of the PFM policy of 2005 developed for approval;</li> </ul>	<p>The Samburu County Climate Change Policy has been developed and the related bills passed &amp; enacted into Act of the County Assembly</p> <p>The Samburu County Sustainable Forest Management &amp; Tree Growing Policy has been developed and the related bills passed &amp; enacted into Act of the County Assembly.</p> <p>The Samburu County 2022 – 2031 Tourism Strategic Plan developed, ratified and launched.</p>	S

			<p>The Kirisia Participatory Forest Management Plan and FMA developed to be launched and FMA ratified.</p> <p>The Bio-Cultural Protocols Booklet for Samburu Community in Kirisia has been developed, printed and disseminated.</p>	
<p><b>Output 5.2:</b> Advocacy/Awareness, County and National government lobbied to adopt the proposed policy reforms</p>	<p>Number of local community groups involved in advocacy;</p>	<p>- 60% of local community groups represented in the project site</p> <p>CFAs represented in county</p>	<p>Awareness and advocacy meetings with the community members, County and National political leaders on the importance of sustainable forest management in the Kirisia landscape has been done and it will continue in the remaining period.</p> <p>Awareness creation and information dissemination among the local community on participatory forest management and the role of CFAs through the local FM radios.</p> <p>60% of the community reached through direct community meetings and through the vernacular FM radio talk shows</p>	

## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

**Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)**

### **Project progress and outcomes of project implementation;**

Kirisia Umbrella CFA was established and registered and in collaboration with the National Government Interior Ministry and Suyan Trust, Kirisia CFA has acquired a well-equipped office space. Kirisia CFA has formally negotiated for user rights with KFS and the CFA generated income from honey, tree nurseries and tourism activities and used the income to support the activities of community scouts, procure a motorbike and graded an access road for use in the monitoring of the forest. Membership recruitment drive was initiated by the CFAs and the membership increased from 0 to 10,600 members. Capacity for Kirisia CFA and KFS has been strengthened and the dysfunctional relationships between them has been drastically improved. The volunteer forest scouts and a couple of other user groups have been recruited and registered as members of CFAs across all the three forest blocks.

A Tractor (110 HP), Trailer, 5000Ltr Capacity Water Booser and motorbikes have been transferred/handed over to KFS (4), CGS (1) and KWS (1) to be used for forest management/conservation activities. Two (2) forest view towers for forest fire management and ecotourism have been constructed and the project procured and handed over 2 monitoring Drones to KFS. A 20 kms of forest access road was graded to ease forest monitoring and surveillance. The project also supported the construction of two station houses for Rangers/community scouts and provision of 6 ranger camping tents for the 3 blocks and procured assorted firefighting equipment and handed over to KFS.

The Samburu County Climate Change and Samburu County Sustainable Forest Management & Tree Growing Policies were developed and the related bills passed & enacted into Act of the County Assembly. The project supported on the development and review of the Samburu County Rangeland Management & Planned Grazing Policy as well as the related Act. The Samburu County 2022 – 2031 Tourism Strategic Plan developed, ratified and launched. The Kirisia Participatory Forest Management Plan and FMA developed to be launched and FMA ratified. The Bio-Cultural Protocols Booklet for Samburu Community in Kirisia has been developed, printed and disseminated.

The project rolled out an agroforestry campaign in Kirisia Ecosystem that reached out to 1,328 farmers who benefited from 88,340 fuel, timber & fodder and 17,264 fruit tree seedlings. Three (3) Water Resource Users Associations in Kirisia Water Tower established and three model springs identified participatorily and protected. Priority areas for natural regeneration and active rehabilitation have been mapped and the community scouts have been stationed to protect and monitor for improved regeneration. 5 business-oriented tree nurseries have been established for the CFAs to raise the needed seedlings that were used internally by CFAs and by KFS as well as other stakeholders to undertake restoration activities both in the forest/rangelands as well as for agroforestry at the household level.

The project supported the formation and establishment of grazing management committees in all the locations adjacent to Kirisia Forest and the traditional/elders' governance system reactivated. The CFA and KFS sensitized to integrate the HNRM plans and grazing agreements as an integral part of the

PFMPs. Advocacy meetings for communities and school children on PFM and the PFMP processes was created through school outreaches, local FM radios and community barazas.

The project and partners identified, mapped and established 2 critical wildlife migratory corridors that link Kirisia Forest and other Ecosystems. Nkoteiya Community Wildlife Conservancy Management Plan as a wildlife corridor developed and currently being implemented by NCC and mapping of high value biodiversity areas was also done. Mapped the Important biodiversity Areas which resulted to the designation of Kirisia Forest as an Important Bird/Biodiversity Area and ecotourism facilities for Nkoteiya eco-lodge improved. The procured 2 drones for monitoring and surveillance in both forests and wildlife areas.

Increased the production of honey through the provision of 225 beehives and assorted number of honey harvesting and processing gears to CFA honey user groups. The project supported the livelihood activities - honey production and processing by CFAs as well as agroforestry programme rolled out. Market linkages for the CFA user groups honey have been created via the social media forums, WFDs and WBDs celebrations where the CFA/honey user group members are invited/facilitated to participate and exhibit their work and products. The Samburu County 2022 – 2031 Tourism Strategic Plan developed, ratified and launched. Awareness and advocacy meetings with the community members, County and National political leaders on the importance of sustainable forest management in the Kirisia landscape has been continued in the reporting period. Awareness creation and information dissemination among the local community on participatory forest management and the role of CFAs through the local FM radios.

**Challenges;**

The delays in the development, review and closure of the LoAs by partners due to the Covid-19 restrictions and lockdowns. The prolonged drought - resulting to conflict over resource use in Kirisia forest and halted restoration activities.

### ***Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment***

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	<b>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>17</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Project implementation was initially delayed due to the political environment both nationally in Kenya and locally in Samburu County. The effect of this hitch was transferred to the successive fiscal years hence the general delay. The perceptions of the project became favourable and direct implementation and project partner implementation had picked and progressed well. The recent incursion of Covid-19 Pandemic and the associated restrictions as well as the prolonged drought in Kenya and the project area has negatively impacted the smooth pace of implementation and slowed the trajectory to the achievement of results in the reporting period. However, the project was very successful in terms of awareness creation and securing the consensus among the various forest stakeholders, this achievement is key to aly the ground work for long term restoration of the forest. The project won the FAO 2022 Achievement Award for the strong community involvement in forest management.
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project activities during this period under review were mainly focussed on securing the gains achieved by the project. The project strengthened the stakeholder foundation framework for long term sustainable management of Kirisia forest.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>18</sup></b>			<i>Ratings/comments</i>

<sup>15</sup> **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<sup>18</sup> In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project has managed to ensure all enabling conditions have been put in place, such as policies and restoration action plans and through the registration of the Kirisia CFA and the FMA validation, long-term impact can be ensured through partnerships.</p> <p>The project has managed to deliver against all components of the project and valuable lessons should be shared (incl through national partners and FLR knowledge base under finalization by KEFRI under TRI project). The project also handed over important equipment necessary for long-term monitoring and implementation of FLR actions.</p>
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>In the reporting period, the project managed to deliver on outstanding activities and launched the terminal evaluation process. Terminal evaluation results and lessons learned should be duly shared and be used to inform especially other ongoing FAO-GEF projects in Kenya (GEF ID 9556 &amp; 10598).</p>

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<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
	ESIA Report recommendations	Report shared with KFS	KFS to establish Social safeguards focal point and grievance and redress mechanism	KFS
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				

New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	Moderate

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
No

<sup>20</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit ([Esm-unit@fao.org](mailto:Esm-unit@fao.org)) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf> )

## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	The benefits for communities under SFM in Leroghi Forest too small to serve as an effective incentive for communities to invest in forest management.	Medium	Yes	Through KFS/CFA partnership, the communities will benefit from environment friendly bio enterprises agreed in the new management plan. The awareness raising targeting decision-makers has been included in the design to mitigate this risk.	Kirisia CFAs have been established to facilitate efficient, economical and sustainable forest management. A number of NTFP value chains are being supported	

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<sup>21</sup> Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	The displaced pastoralists living in Leroghi Forest will resist the adoption of the new range management systems and the new rules for access and use of the natural resources of Leroghi Forest.	Medium	Yes	The local communities holding the traditional tenure rights to Leroghi Forest will be empowered and will be structured within the CFA. The CFA will be responsible for enforcing the new rules governing access and use that are negotiated between KFS and the CFA. This arrangement will build upon, and reinforce, traditional Samburu governance systems.	In-depth and sensitive sensitization of all community and government partners has been conducted and all stakeholders have been bought in the process. Transparent and free election of CFA board has been completed.	
3	There is a risk that the ecological characteristics of Leroghi and group ranch forests will make forest regeneration too difficult and too expensive to make participatory SFM a viable option.	Low	Yes	The highest value tree, cedar, is the one with the greatest natural capacity for regeneration on the deforested areas and is the most resistant to livestock. Protection from livestock will be critical and will be done in consultation with respective CFAs. It is expected that once tree cover of indigenous species is re-established, one will also re-establish the ecological conditions needed for natural regeneration of both native flora and fauna	Natural regeneration occur in areas with protection and ecological integrity is still enough for revival of the ecosystem	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	There is a risk that in those areas where overgrazing is a key constraint to forest regeneration, it will not be possible to integrate herders and to protect recently harvested areas from grazing long enough to ensure adequate regeneration.	Medium	Yes	This is recognized to be a difficult challenge but with support from CFAs and community elders, such livestock control is feasible.	Herders are sensitized and by-laws are being developed. The project is developing information material and working with community conservancies to reduce the pressure on the forest.	
5	Extreme climatic events associated with climate change (CC) may affect vegetation regeneration	Low	Yes	The creation of empowered community managers with adaptive management capacities may be the best strategy for adapting to CC. It is the present conditions of uncontrolled, open access, and unsustainable use of dryland forests that makes them the most susceptible to climate change.	The National and County Government are supported to develop Climate Change & Rangeland Management Policies and the related Legislations to enable mechanisms to be put in place to combat land degradation and strengthen mechanisms to cope with the effects/impact caused by extreme climate	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	<p><b>COVID-19 Pandemic:</b> The project field activities may be disrupted / delayed due to frequent lockdowns and restrictions on travel and face to face meetings. This may cause delays in procurement of goods and services. The pandemic might also result in more people losing their jobs and livelihoods hence overexploitation of natural resource may occur especially on the fragile ecosystems</p>	Medium	No	<p>Identify and implement activities that can be done by the project staff and partners while keeping safe from COVID-19. Embrace safe working procedures/policies put in place by FAO and the government The promotion of livelihoods based on diversification of sustainable harvesting and processing of NTFPs is a key strategy of the project to build resilience and sustain biodiversity. The project will make further efforts in adapting marketing strategies to support communities/ producers' access to market as needed despite disruptions.</p>	<p>There is enhanced use of technologies for virtual meetings and Webinars. Maintaining strict adherence to the Covid-19 regulations to enable some field activities to take place. Consider for a no-cost extension for LoAs with partners to allow for smooth finalization of activities.</p>	<p>The country has been on and off the lockdowns and movement in the capital city and neighbouring counties that led to halting of some project activities.</p>

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	<p><b>Desert Locust</b> The project field activities may be disrupted/delayed due to the invasion of desert locust in East Africa. The desert locust have destroyed large areas of agricultural, rangeland and forested areas in Kenya which may result in decreased livelihood activities and restoration. However, the desert locust normally occurs with 100 years interval.</p>	Medium	No	Extensive field operation and collaboration with the Government of Kenya to identify infected areas and spray the swarms to contain the desert locust and remove it from Kenya and neighbouring countries.	Due to the interventions of FAO, the desert locust has been contained in Kenya and no longer poses as a threat to project implementation.	

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Medium	This classification is medium due to the voluntary movement of people out of Kirisia forest and have settled in their respective group ranches. The National Government have participatorily resolved and fixed the forest boundaries with the group ranches.

## 7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
<p>Recommendation 1: Undertake an independent rapid assessment of the movement of people, establish grievance redress mechanisms, safeguards and where necessary mitigation strategies.</p>	<p>The project has intentionally focused on including members of the community who were voluntary moving out of the forest in livelihood activities such as tree nurseries and agroforestry campaign. Community shouts has also been supported to be more involved in the patrolling of the forest through joint patrolling with KFS to ensure that the communities utilizing the forest are respected and that their voice is heard by KFS.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: With the delay at the beginning combined with a very ambitious spread of outcomes, prioritize and consolidate a focus on getting the PFM process complete with new rights, responsibilities and benefits of communities secure.</p>	<p>The development of the participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) has been completed. These plans have given legally binding Forest Management Agreements (FMAs) for each of the Kirisia CFA. KFS and FAO have facilitate CFAs to have a strong and informed joint voice in the forest management by joining the three CFAs into one umbrella CFA which is the requirement as per the 2005 forest act (one CFA per forest station).</p> <p>Forest Management Agreements includes a strong focus on real incentives for the local community members to get engaged in the PFM process and also include tangible and sustainable rights for forest adjacent communities to utilize natural resources within the forest in a sustainable manner.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: Focus more strongly on communicating, reorienting and capacity building of government stakeholders on the rationale, principles and procedures of PFM, so that the 'reconnection' message is clear and institutionalized by project end.</p>	<p>Project stakeholders demonstrated strong ownership (commitment, interest, and part of) of the Project interventions and achievements and therefore there is a likelihood that accrued benefits and results of the project will continue to be useful and will remain even after the end of the Project. The project supported the development and/or enactment of several County level legislation, policies, strategies and plans supporting PFM. These include the Samburu County Tourism Strategic Plan (2022–2031); Samburu County Climate Change and Forest Conservation Management Policy which supports good management and conservation of natural resources; and the Community Conservancy Fund Act, 2020 which was enacted to give the Community Conservancies autonomy to operate independently under the leadership of an independent Board. These policies and legislations are valuable instruments that can continue informing the work of county policy makers. The policies represent the legal basis that allow the county governments to direct resources to implement SFM and related activities and to develop and enact laws and regulations. There was also a strong political goodwill from the national government which is likely to continue supporting the implementation of the new strategic plans and instruments on forest and wildlife conservation. These institutional achievements are robust enough to continue delivering benefits beyond the end of this project.</p>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</p>	<p>No</p>
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## 8. Minor project 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 GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines<sup>22</sup>. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	NTE	From 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2022 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023	BH / GEF CU
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)			

<sup>22</sup> Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government institutions</b>			
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) being the chair of the Project Steering Committee	Provide leadership and political good will to the project and all partners Chairing the PSC meetings	Chaired the Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting 2021 in Maralal on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dec. 2022.	-
County Government of Samburu	Environmental/NRM conservation and tourism	- Participated in all the project activities in the reporting period - Provided leadership in the development of the County CC & Forest Management Policies and the related legislations - Participated & provided the technical expertise in the agro-forestry program	-
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	- Coverage & Management of forests - Lead agency in the implementation of GEF-5 Project	- Implementing an ongoing LoA on PFMPs and Restoration of Kirisia forest - Sensitization Meetings for the Election and/or Nomination of Local Planning Team Members for the 3 CFAs in Kirisia Forest	-
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Wildlife Management in the country and county	- Knowledge Exchange/Transfer Visit for Nkoteiya Community Conservancy Board to Learn from Best Practices in the Management of Community Conservancies - Benchmarking Tour for learning of best practice by key partners in the development of Samburu County Tourism Strategic Plan to Maasai Mara Conservancies and Game Reserve	-
National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental Management and Governance	Participated in all the project activities in the reporting period - Provided technical expertise in the development of the County CC & Forest Management Policies and the related legislations	-
Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA)	Coverage and management of Water Towers	Implementing the LoA on the protection of water springs in Kirisia Forest	-

<b>NGOs<sup>23</sup></b>			
East Africa Wildlife Society (EAWLS)	- Train the CFAs and User Groups on enterprise development - develop viable enterprises for the CFAs/User Groups	Implementing an LoA on CFAs Enterprises Development	-
BOMA Project	Implementing livelihood and NRM program for women in Kirisia	Implemented an going NRM Project in Kirisia forest	-
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
Suyan Trust	- Creating awareness through environmental education/advocacy - Protection of Kirisia forest as a water tower through tree planting and alternative livelihoods	- Supported livelihood interventions for CFAs and the scouts - Facilitated the scouts and CFAs to protect the forest from fires	-
Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)	Sustainable management of rangelands and wildlife in the Samburu Landscape	Supported on the development of livelihood interventions for women and youth - Supported the implementation of the Nkoteiya Community Conservancy Management Plan - Provided leadership in the development of the Samburu Tourism Strategic Plan	-
<b>Others<sup>24</sup></b>			
Kirisia CFA with 3 forest blocks (Naramat, Nkarro & Nailiepunye)	Legal/registered Local Community Structures to represent the forest adjacent communities in the co-management of Kirisia Forest	Implementing 3 LoAs on organizational development and governance, forest restoration and agroforestry	-

<sup>23</sup> Non-government organizations

<sup>24</sup> They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

## 10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	- A gender analysis was produced at the inception stage of the project. Results and recommendations of the gender analysis is being mainstreamed at all stages of the project - Socio-economic baseline has been produced, disaggregating data on livelihoods, forest use etc based on sex among other factors.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	- Ensure the 2/3 gender rule is observed in constituting the community leadership and engagement structures e.g. CFA leadership Committee, Community Forest Scouts,
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	- closing gender gaps in access to and control over forest resources
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	- Improving women's participation and decision making in CFA management (the project is actively promoting active participation of women in the membership and leadership of the three CFAs supported by the project)
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	- Supporting women groups in NTFPs enterprises and promoting commercialization on traditionally women dominated NTFPs (e.g. the project is supporting the CFAs to establish four commercial tree nurseries using established women and youth groups as the basis for the nurseries. This to promote women's participation both in the Samburu economy and the leadership in forest resources utilization and conservation, a traditionally male dominated domain).
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	- The project has revised the Monitoring and Evaluation framework including gender disaggregated data - Baseline has been updated with gender disaggregated data to inform project activities and allow for comparison during evaluations and reviews
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	All staff in the project has undergone gender training and the FAO gender focal point is part of the management team.
Any other good practices on gender	No	

### 11. Knowledge Management Activities

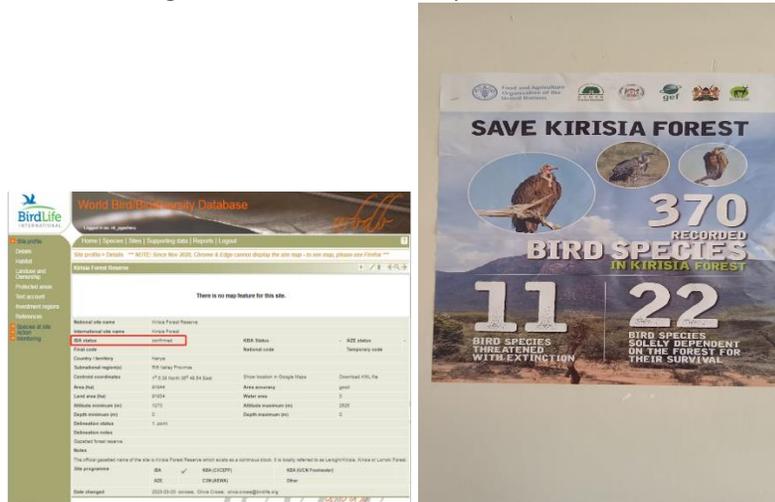
Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>As at now, the project does not have a knowledge management strategy.                      Good practices:                      The project has had a remarkably success in transforming the narrative regarding Participatory Forest Management and Community Forest Associations among forest adjacent communities around Kirisia forest. The transformation of the narrative was needed as the view towards PFM and CFAs were hostile at the beginning thus the project embarked on a widespread and sensitive communication/sensitization campaign including officers from KFS, County Government, Community and FAO Kenya. This led to the buy-in from local leaders, community representatives, politicians and government officials and the decision made for the formation of the three new CFAs and formalization of forest co-management between KFS and the local community. The success can be showcased by the successful election of CFA officials which elected both male and female representatives to the key positions in the CFAs (Samburu community is a strictly patrilineal society). The elections gathered more than 5,000 local community representatives. The project will recruit a Knowledge management specialist to capture and organize the lessons learnt and knowledge management products and a strategy for their dissemination and use.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges <b>this year.</b></p>	<p>Yes; the project has a communication strategy. The communication strategy is built on the following overall objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create awareness on the importance of Kirisia Forest to the people of Samburu and neighboring counties.</li> <li>• To document indigenous knowledge and use it for partnership in managing the forest</li> <li>• To begin to foster lasting equitable collaboration with the partners in managing and protecting the forest for future</li> </ul> <p>The project has managed to produce an awareness booklet for adults and an awareness comic book for school going children to be used to increase awareness of the importance of Kirisia forest.                      The project manager together with representatives from the local CFAs and KFS have participated in a number of radio talks on the local FM to increase awareness of the project and the importance of Kirisia forest                      Widespread media coverage of the establishment of the new CFAs and the voluntary move out from local community members residing within Kirisia Forest.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that</p>	

were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

*Establishment of Clonal Garden for fruit trees at Songoroi Tree Nursery*



*Evidence of return of wildlife in Kirisia and within the restored migratory corridors linking Kirisia and other Landscapes*



*Kirisia Forest designated as Important Bird Area / Important Biodiversity Area*



*Poultry hubs established in three locations around Kirisia forest to improve livelihoods of forest dependent women and youth*



*Tree nursery trainings, grafting trainings and establishment of fruit tree clonal gardens in Women led tree nurseries around Kirisia Forest*



*The Chairman of Kirisia Community Forest Association receiving the FAO Global Achievement Award 2022 from FAO Director General*

Please provide links to related website, social media account

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/kirisia-forest-iba-kenya>

<https://minorityafrica.org/we-paid-the-price-how-a-voluntary-forest-restoration-in-kenya-ended-a-decades-long-security-problem/>

<https://twitter.com/FAOKenya/status/1641068751406628865>

<https://twitter.com/FAOKenya/status/1640396276163289089>

<https://twitter.com/FAOKenya/status/1640389380681465858>

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<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Online</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DWtslaGVf_U">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DWtslaGVf_U</a></p> <p>Offline publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kirisia Gender Analysis</li> <li>• GEF-5 Baseline report</li> <li>• Kirisia Ecosystem Management plan</li> <li>• Kirisia/Leroghi Participatory Forest Management Plan</li> <li>• Kirisia/Leroghi Participatory Forest Management Plan: Popular Version</li> <li>• Kirisia/Leroghi Forest Management Agreement</li> <li>• Kirisia Ecosystem Restoration Strategy</li> <li>• Samburu County Sustainable Forest Management &amp; Tree growing policy.</li> <li>• Samburu County Sustainable Forest Management &amp; Tree growing Act</li> <li>• Samburu County Climate Change Policy</li> <li>• Samburu County Climate Change Act</li> <li>• Samburu County Rangeland Management and Planned Grazing Policy</li> <li>• Samburu County Tourism Strategic Plan</li> <li>• Kirisia Forest Biodiversity Baseline Report</li> <li>• Kirisia/Samburu Bio-cultural Protocol Report</li> <li>• Kirisia Forest Awareness booklet</li> <li>• Kirisia Forest Childrens Awareness comic book</li> <li>• Nkoteiya Community Conservancy Management Plan</li> <li>• Kirisia Forest Wildlife Corridor Report</li> <li>• Community Based Carbon Monitoring System for Kirisia (Leroghi) Forest</li> <li>• Aloe Income Generation Strategy</li> <li>• Sustainable Charcoal Production Strategy</li> <li>• Project Mid Term Review</li> <li>• Project Terminal Review</li> <li>• Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report</li> </ul>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Othieno, Joseph (FAOKE), (National Communication Specialist)  <a href="mailto:Joseph.Othieno@fao.org">Joseph.Othieno@fao.org</a></p>

## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.**

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities. Securing Free Prior and Informed Consent is critical for implementation of sustainable forest management projects and it has been a continuous process in the engagement of the CFA and community leaders in the implementation of all project activities.

Gender roles in forest management and utilization of forest products as well as indigenous knowledge in forest management has been deeply analyzed and has provided much needed information on how to engage communities in the sustainable forest management and utilization in a traditional pastoral setting.

From the baseline studies, it has been established that Kirisia forest is the critical nesting site for Rüppell's Vulture (*Gyps rueppelli*) classified as critically endangered bird species in the IUCN Red list. The project used this information to support habitat protection measures and to designate and register Kirisia Forest as a globally recognized Important Bird Area/Important Biodiversity Area (IBA). This process called for intensive community engagement and involvement in order to generate information that enabled the achievement of this project milestone. Indigenous knowledge and their institutions memory was incorporated in forest management plans.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Local communities have been actively involved in the implementation of the project. Large-scale sensitization and consultation meetings were held with communities around the forest to identify the best design of implementation of PFM. Communities elected the leadership of the community forest association, and the CFA has been actively involved in most project activities e.g. forest restoration, livelihood development, agroforestry campaign, development of forest management plan and forest management agreement. The community was also given three contracts to directly implement activities within the project.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>25</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>26</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 31 March 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	In kind	500,000	300,000.00	149,223.88	
National Government	Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	In kind	500,000	173,741.39	173,741.39	
National Government	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	In kind	500,000	278,434.67	208,826.00	
National Government	Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA)	In kind	-	6,000.00	-	
National Government	NG-CDF – Samburu West Constituency	In kind		24,500.00	-	
National Government	Kenya Forest Working Group	In kind	800,000	-	-	
Multi-Lateral	FAO	In kind	3,446,178	2,803,822.64	1,236,980.58	
County Government	County Government of Samburu	In kind	2,515,000	319,417.00	300,000.00	

<sup>25</sup>Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

<sup>26</sup>Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_FI\\_GN\\_01\\_Cofinancing\\_Guidelines\\_2018.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf)

2023 Project Implementation Report

TNC	Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT)	In kind	-	5,000.00	97,483.00	
TNC	Suyan Trust	In kind	-	50,400.00	-	
CBO	Community Forestry Associations	In kind	414,000	203,883.50	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8,675,178</b>	<b>4,165,199.20</b>	<b>2,166,254.85</b>	

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement? N/A**

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its <b>major</b> global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major <b>relevant</b> objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <b>achieve only some</b> of its major global environmental objectives
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

<b>Implementation Progress Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Implementation of <b>all</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with <b>some</b> components requiring remedial action
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with <b>most</b> components requiring remedial action.
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	Implementation of <b>none</b> of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

<b>Risk rating</b> will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

Annex 2.

**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 & Activity Description

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