



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa
Country (ies):	Central African Republic
Project Title:	FLR in Supporting Landscape and Livelihoods Resilience in CAR (FSP)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /CAF/002/GFF
GEF ID:	9514
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity: BD-4 Program 9 Land Degradation: LD-2 Program 3 ; LD-3 Program 4 Sustainable Forest Management: SFM-3 Programs 7 & 8; SFM-4 Programs 9 & 10
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD)
Project Duration (years):	5 years
Project coordinates:	<i>Annex 2</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	August 7, 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	January 1, 2019
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	December 31, 2023
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	US\$ 5,961,638
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	US\$ 10,400,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	USD 2,043,705
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	USD 9,037,693

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

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

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	Janvier 2020
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	October 2022
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes See Annex 2-9

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MS
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS
Overall risk rating:	Moderate

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	3 rd
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	David Kadekoy (acting manager)	David.TigagueKadekoy@fao.org
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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd 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.

⁷ 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)

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Reducing poverty, enhancing food security, human well-being and livelihoods in CAR through the restoration of critical landscapes and complementary GDP	Outcome 1.1) Increased commitment at national and sub-national levels to forest and landscape restoration;	1.1) New / additional commitments to the Bonn Challenge by TRI countries.	3.5 million hectares of current contributions to the Bonn challenge by CAR	600 000 hectares of deforested and degraded land newly	1.2 million hectares of deforested and degraded land newly committed to restoration by CAR, in support of the Bonn Challenge. [CAR aims to improve, through landscape restoration and maintenance actions, 15% of the 8.2 M ha of degraded land,	CAR's commitments to forest and landscape restoration have been set out in strategic documents, starting with the Recovery and Peacebuilding Strategy Framework (RCPCA), which has three strategic axes of intervention, the third of which is "transforming the economy and ensuring sustainable environmental management". The guidelines for good governance of the forestry sector and natural resources have been confirmed in the political agreement on peace and reconciliation (February 2019). The recent evaluation of the UNDAF+ and the CCA have taken up this challenge of forest and landscape restoration. The UNSDCF currently being prepared, which will be signed with the government, has retained under the "Planet" component as a strategic priority "Environmental sustainability and resilience in	MS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ 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)**.

				<p>or 1.2 M ha by 2030 (cf. MEDD, 2017, CAR's commitment to implement land degradation neutrality by 2030, August 2017, 11p)]</p>	<p>the face of crises and the effects of climate change" and as Outcome 2 "By 2027, the resilience of the State and populations, particularly girls/women, is strengthened through the sustainable governance of natural resources and the environment".</p> <p>On an operational level, the Central African government's commitment to forest and landscape restoration was strengthened after the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing signed an agreement with FAO on 9 April 2021 for the implementation of a project to support the implementation of the VPA-FLEGT with European Union funding of 6.6 million Euros. The project will run for four years and aims to promote good forest governance, transparency in forest exploitation and sustainable forest management, in particular community forestry and the adaptation of forestry regulations and related texts.</p> <p>Also, the ongoing formulation of the project "Strengthening the adaptive capacities of communities through the scaling up of integrated landscape management and restoration in the South-West and South-East regions" which objective is to increase the resilience of rural communities through the enhancement of productive and forest landscapes and the promotion of inclusive governance mechanisms in the South-West and South-East of the Central African Republic. This project is based on 4 outcomes which are i) Effective territorial planning for sustainable, resilient and integrated landscape management; ii) Sustainable natural resource management mechanisms put in place to strengthen the resilience of local communities, productive landscapes and forest ecosystems; iii) Diversified and resilient livelihood strategies promoted on the basis of climate-friendly and nature-based approaches; and iv) A strengthened M&E system.</p>	
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	<p>Outcome 1.2) National and sub-national policy and regulatory frameworks increasingly promote restoration, sustainable land management, maintenance and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and other land uses, and reduced emissions from LULUCF and agriculture.</p>	<p>1.2) Policies and regulatory frameworks in the Central African Republic that support forest and landscape restoration while integrating biodiversity conservation, accelerated GHG development and emissions reduction, and sustainable livelihood considerations; degree to which governments are implementing relevant regulations and programmes.</p>	<p>Existing policies and regulatory frameworks present the following gaps : (i) Gaps in knowledge about ecosystem assessment (ii) Gaps in knowledge about restoration opportunities (iii) No land-use plans at any level (national / regional / prefectural / communal) (iv) Poor knowledge and consideration of</p>	<p>3 political frameworks and programmes improved, adapted to integrate FLR</p>	<p>6 political frameworks and programmes improved, adapted to integrate FLR</p>	<p>Within the framework of the FLEGT VPA project, a social and environmental assessment study is being carried out and should result in an environmental and social management plan with measures to adapt the legal and legislative framework.</p> <p>A consultation to support forest communities and accompany them in the preparation of their file for the allocation of a community forest in the area of Pissa village Boyama 2 is currently underway and should lead to the revision of the legal framework and regulatory texts to reinforce the sustainable management of land and natural resources.</p> <p>Some progress, already indicated in the PIR 2020, is now as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to the launch of the process of elaborating a land use plan for the South-West region, which the TRI Project will support, a documentary analysis of the local development plans (LDP) of the forest communities, already validated (7 out of 21) as well as the national REDD+ investment framework, was carried out, noting that in some LDPs there is mention of expressions of interest, expressed by village communities, to engage in agroforestry and reforestation activities on their land. -The decentralisation process has progressed with Law 20/008 of 7 April 2020, on the organisation and functioning of territorial authorities, which potentially opens up new perspectives in the consideration of FLR concerns. 	<p>MS</p>
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			wood energy in energy and forestry policies (v) No forestry policy as such and ongoing development of a forestry policy statement (vi) Outdated SNPA-DB, not mentioning FLR issues			
					(i) Improving knowledge: (agro) biodiversity, soil fertility, carbon storage, P/E of ecosystem services	As part of the refinement of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and due to the general lack of recent inventory data, the project team in liaison with the global TRI programme and IUCN provided initial support to carry out a Species Threat Abatement and Recovery (STAR) assessment for the CAR project sites of the TRI programme, based on available data. A more detailed assessment should be carried out based on existing biological inventory data collected from PDRSO and WWF and shared with IUCN experts. In addition, the team had also established links with WWF and the World Bank to promote synergies and carry out possible rapid assessments in the national park and the Mbaéré-Bodingué ecological corridor with the DSPA.

					(ii) ROAM study	Some of the achievements, already indicated in the previous PIR, are now as follows:	
					iii) South-West Land Use Plan	<p>-Prior to the launch of the process of elaborating a land use plan for the South-West region, which the TRI Project will support, a documentary analysis of the local development plans (LDP) of the forest communities, already validated (7 out of 21) as well as the national REDD+ investment framework, was carried out, noting that in some LDPs there is mention of expressions of interest, expressed by village communities, to engage in agroforestry and reforestation activities on their lands.</p> <p>-The decentralisation process has progressed with Law 20/008 of 7 April 2020, on the organisation and functioning of territorial authorities, which potentially opens up new perspectives in the consideration of FLR concerns.</p>	
					(iv) Upgrade of the WISDOM platform / strategy for the (peri-) urban forests of Bangui	<p>The implementation of the protocol of agreement with CIRAD on the master document for the management of wood energy resources in the Bangui/Bimbo supply basin is part of the improvement of policy frameworks and the initiation of the land-use planning process.</p> <p>The relaunch of this process, which halted following the COVID19 pandemic, has led to the following developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the supply/demand balance of the wood energy resource in the Bangui supply basin. - A comparative study on wood energy production practices in the north and south of Bangui. <p>This study made it possible to assess the organisation of the wood-energy sector and the practices of charcoal and firewood</p>	

						producers in both the southern part of Bangui, a Congo-Guinean area characterised by forests, and the northern part of Bangui, a Sudanese-Guinean area characterised by savannah vegetation. - A broad consultation of stakeholders in the wood energy sector is being carried out to develop the master plan.	
					(v) A refined forest policy statement developing new concepts, including FLR	The Ministry in charge of forests had submitted to the legislator in 2020 a draft law on the orientation of the forestry policy, already finalised in January 2019, at the time of the TRI project launch workshop.	
					(vi) Upgrading of the SNPA database, including FLR issues	The improvement of the texts which govern the forest sector remains however topical: it would be advisable in particular to introduce the concepts of assisted natural regeneration, forest and landscape restoration and agroforestry as well as provisions for the establishment and management of community forests and the organisation of the domestic market for wood and its derivatives.	
	Outcome 2) Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by the government, private sector and local community actors, both men and women.	2.1) Area (ha) of deforested and degraded landscapes in transition to restoration, stratified by land management actors (communities, farmers, private companies and others) in CAR.	37 ha / year of reforestation at national level from 2001 to 2015 [134 ha / year from 2001 to 2015 and 27.5% of reforestation in the South-West, according to	1610 ha	3221 ha under restoration in the landscape, stratified by land management practices and actors such as communities, farmers, private companies, etc., and restoration progress (restoration progress index 1-5)	Areas of land under restoration - Demonstration sites and first baseline studies have been completed for the FLR areas in the commune of Pissa. Local communities have dedicated 1032 ha of land to FLR actions. The first FLR sites are located in six villages: Boyali 1, Boyama 2 and Bombé; Pissa 2, Bongombé 1 and 2 the commune of Pissa. Thus, 26 hectares are sown, distributed as follows: 2.5 ha in Bombé; 4 ha in Boyama 2; 5 ha in Boyali 1; 6.5 ha in Pissa 2; 8 ha in Bongombé are sown, with about 20,800 local plants (Ricinodendron heudelotii and Triplochiton scleroxylon); - Geo-spatial data analyses have been carried out by the PMU, with the support of the Forestry Department at headquarters, in the Bayanga area, to locate recent and expanding degradation fronts. Data has been provided to WWF. On this basis, WWF decided to select the	MS

			BONANN EE (2001) and CAS- DF (2015)			<p>Mona Sao area, located north of Bayanga on the edge of the DSPA Special Reserve, to start its 2022 agroforestry plantation campaign with indigenous populations. A memorandum of understanding between WWF and FAO was signed in March 2022 for the restoration of 200 ha of forests and landscapes and the promotion of 100 ha of intercropping and income-generating activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two missions to identify FLR perimeters in Pissa and M'baiki areas were carried out by the project team supported by local and central services of MEDD and MEFCP in April 2022 and resulted in the following achievements/proposals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a collaboration agreement is being developed with ICRA to support these local communities in Pissa to expand their perimeters by at least 75 ha of forest and fruit tree plantations by December 2022 integrating IGA and Capacity Building activities; and (ii) a collaboration agreement is being established with ISDR for FLR activities on 45 ha of degraded land in MBaiki in addition to IGA and CR. - Centra Forest, a private investor, has entered into a partnership agreement with the Ministry in charge of forests and is committed to an agroforestry project. An in-depth analysis was carried out by an international expert to identify value and entry points for potential investment of the project. Currently opportunities for collaboration are being explored by the PMU. 	
				116ha	232 ha under improved land management practices. A total of 3,185,597 tCO2eq of avoided emissions/remov	The elaboration of a simple management plan for a forest area, required by the forestry administration for the designation of this area as a community forest and its allocation to the local communities that have requested it, will be a new opportunity to enhance the knowledge of the environment of these communities and to adopt improved land	

					als in the TRI target landscapes as a direct result of TRI interventions.	management practices. The communities of Boyama2 have expressed the need to convert their land into community forests. In this regard, the PMU has launched the recruitment of an expert in community forestry with a view to supporting interested communities in the preparation of their application file, including the elaboration of the simple management plan. The recruitment process for the consultant was delayed due to the receipt of only one national application and is currently being finalised. His mission is planned for the period July-September 2022. The public-private partnership with Centraforest that is currently being implemented has been slowed down due to misunderstandings about the land that would be involved. The outcome of this agreement could involve more than 700 ha of land where deforestation would be avoided in the northern part of the city of Bangui.	
		2.2) Area (ha) of landscape under improved management	6,859,886 ha Area of land under sustainable management; (PEA with Management Plan)	1332.2 ha	2665 ha where deforestation is prevented through direct project activities	The areas of Boyali 1, Bombé and the part of Boyama 2 bordering the Bangui-Mbaïki road, jointly account for approximately 300 hectares. The PMU is working to support communities with their needs to re-establish native ecosystems through Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) (Boyama 2 and Pissa2) as well as to increase the forest cover on degraded forest land.	MS

		<p>2.3) Number of people directly benefiting from the project (jobs, income and benefits, sustainably harvested timber, NTFPs, improved livelihoods, etc).</p>	<p>Nul</p>	<p>3000 bénéficiaires</p>	<p>6000 direct beneficiaries of capacity building, training, equipment, jobs, income and benefits, and products such as sustainably harvested timber, NTFPs, etc.</p>	<p>1527 people benefited from two types of project support, training and temporary employment at the RFP sites. All beneficiaries participated in training, 33% in addition to training also had a temporary job.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in identification and prioritization of capacity building needs took place in Berberati M'baiki and Bangui 68 people (21 women) • Training in GIS data collection and management (Collect Earth, SEPAL, QGIS) 77 people (26 women) • Knowledge of plot materialization techniques and planting follow-up (use of GPS, delimitation, planting) 469 people including 76 women in Mbaiki and Pissa <div data-bbox="1367 610 1799 948"> </div> <div data-bbox="1331 948 1791 1289"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training/awareness raising on FLR approach, methodologies and potential IGAs : 913 people (449 women) 	<p>MS</p>
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	Outcome 3) Institutional capacities and financing mechanisms are strengthened to enable and facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and various ecosystem services in CAR.	3.1) Number of inter-institutional mechanisms and/or frameworks established and maintained to strengthen and facilitate coordinated national and sub-national action on restoration.	Little or no coordination of actions on restoration	1 inter-sectoral committee operational for FLR	National coordination mechanism on FLR (the global coordination framework on FLR)	The MEDD in collaboration with the Project Management Unit will set up FLR intersectoral committees and facilitate their meetings to promote coordination and synergies between the different partners.	MS
		3.2) Establishment / operation of support entities on the ground (e.g. incubators, restoration value chain companies, etc.); number of training, workshops and capacity building / learning activities supported by TRI; Demonstrated increase in knowledge and capacity for restoration planning and management.	Little or no capacity on the ground in terms of FLR and agroecology	1 capacity building plan for FLR actors	Assessment of capacity building needs and special capacity building actions implemented for: (i) MEDD, MEFCP and MADR (in particular field agents); (ii) targeted local populations; (iii) academic institutions (ICRA and ISDR), in the following areas FLR, agroecology, IGAs, structuring-strengthening of farmer association groups, CEOF and Ex-Act tool, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A capacity building needs assessment, conducted in July-August 2019 at the scale of the five pilot sites of the project and involving the main stakeholders in the implementation of FLR actions, had resulted in the production of drafts of roadmaps by category of actors (administrative services, NGOs and local populations). A survey on the state of tree seed supply systems was conducted by Bioversity International with a panel of stakeholder representatives. - Organisational capacity assessment missions for FLR actions were conducted in the communes of Pissa and M'baïki by the project team supported by local and central MEDD services. 368 people participated in this exercise. It was noted that the organisational level of the grassroots communities is very low. The commitments currently being negotiated with ICRA and ISDR should lead to capacity building for grassroots communities to better organise themselves for the restoration and sustainable management of the land. 	S
		3.3) Value of resources (public,	None [South	USD 3 million	at the end of the project,	At the request of the Ministry of Environment, FAO prepared and submitted an Adaptation	S

		private, development partners) leading to restoration initiatives in TRI countries.	West Regional Development Project (SWRDP) recently started with marginal funds for micro-projects in terms of restoration; Natural Resources Governance Project (NRGP) and Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) not yet started]		USD7 million of additional funding (on top of the TRI CAR project) will lead to complementary restoration and SLM initiatives from various sources and innovative mechanisms	Project Identification Form (PIF) to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) for an amount of USD 9.8 million. Following the approval of the PIF, the project is being prepared for submission to the GEF Secretariat before the end of 2022.	
		3.4) Number of bankable restoration projects developed in TRI countries through an inclusive development process and meeting industry standards for quality and	Nul	1 bankable project	3.4) Two bankable restoration projects developed (one with external private funding, the other with external public funding) as well as a study on channelling and disbursement of	FAO is providing support to the process of preparing the next National Contribution within the framework of the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP). This includes geospatial data analysis and mapping work on a wider range of themes than FLR and on a geographical area extended to the whole of CAR.	MS

		financial sustainability.			national and other forestry taxes.		
	Outcome 4.1 Increased effectiveness of programme investments among programme stakeholders.	4.1 Participation in annual TRI knowledge sharing events, biennial restoration funding events and sponsored south-south TRI exchanges that address restoration.	Nul	6 events	Participation in at least 1 TRI sponsored event each year	As part of the exchanges, the PMU had participated in the second TRI global event held in Rome (October 2019) and had benefited from training sessions on various topics/tools and methods, related to FLR (GIS/CEOF, sustainable financing of FLR, MEOR, EX-ACT, forest genetic resources, etc.). At the level of project monitoring and steering, the five local technical committees were formed, the Steering Committee was formed and met twice (July 2019 and January 2020).	MS
		4.2) The programme monitoring system was successfully developed and supported the implementation of the project.	4.2) Nul	1 monitoring and evaluation plan	The programme monitoring system has been successfully developed and supports the implementation of the TRI CAR project.	A monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed with the support of the CTO and the Expert Division of Policy and Forest Resources. The reporting templates as well as the logical framework have been added to the plan. The land demo missions and the FLR socio-economic and biophysical baseline study carried out in the six villages with sites in the municipality of Pissa provided partial biophysical data for the area and will serve as a baseline.	MS
	Outcome 4.2 Improved knowledge of best practices on restoration among key external audiences	4.3) Development of timely and relevant TRI knowledge products that capture lessons learned and support tools to access and communicate TRI results to practitioners and the global community.	Nul		Best practices and lessons learned from the TRI published on the TRI website and shared with environmental and development agencies and organisations, in particular: (i) reports/short movies re: technical days (3/year): (ii)	The collection and analysis of existing information in this area is ongoing. Support from the global child project is regularly received to communicate results at the global level through TRI newsletters, websites (TRI and FLRM websites) and Year in Review reports. The Centraforest initiative was presented at a global event organised by FAO on the post-COVID 19 crisis (building back better) from 22 to 26 June 2020. Two publication projects at the XV World Forestry Congress were proposed and accepted on the theme "Building a green, healthy and resilient future with forests", namely:	MS

					training materials on FLR and IGAs; (iii) guide on good practices in terms of FLR and IGAs	- " The Centraforest Initiative", an agroforestry project promoted by a Central African private operator in partnership with the CAR Ministry of Forestry, which is innovative in many ways. - A project to create micro-forests in south-western CAR: family forest gardens, planted with trees with multiple functions (shade, fruit, caterpillar hosts, etc.)".
		4.4) Development of an effective global awareness campaign to raise public awareness and support for the FLR programme.	Null		Increased number of people with new knowledge related to forest and landscape restoration through the TRI CAR project communications.	-The PMU has done a great deal of information and clarification work with village communities in the context of its field missions: in particular on and in securing their customary rights over their respective lands and on their involvement in the choice of decisions that may be taken with regard to future FLR, IGA and Capacity Building activities.

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and various ecosystem services in CAR.	<p>notably forest and landscape restoration, biodiversity and environmental conservation and climate change. This technical group will bring together officials from the Forestry, Environment and Rural Development departments and will be facilitated by FAO.</p> <p>Follow-up with ICRA and ISDR institutes on the subject of the thesis to support with knowledge and data gathering to support FLR</p> <p>Involve other partners interested in supervising the work of the students (Biodiversity Institute - Evaluation of restoration opportunities of other Berberati sites). Strengthen the training and monitoring dynamic by FAO expert teams of the analysis work by technical working groups composed of the different stakeholders. Strengthen the support teams by developing synergies with the NDC Partnership Initiative and the regional CAFI project. Recycle and strengthen the technical working group to cover the Berberati and M'baïki area.</p>	PMU with the support of the APV-FLEGT	
4.1 Increased effectiveness of programme investments among programme stakeholders	Find new institutional partners Clarify the regulatory procedures for engaging private sector partners other than the MS 502 and 507.	PMU with the support of the CTO	4th quarter 2022
4.2 Increased awareness of best practices in restoration among key external audiences.	Capitalise on the achievements of the IGA and RC plans of the project's planting activities in the communes of Pissa and M'baïki for a broad sharing of experience between the project's pilot sites	PMU	4th quarter 2022

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Increased commitment at national and sub-national levels to forest and landscape restoration	1.1) Number of new / additional commitments to the Bonn Challenge by TRI countries	One registered doctoral candidate	Negotiations have progressed well with the PhD projects with ICRA and ISDR. With ISDR, the doctoral student and three students are selected. The ISDR application is accepted at the University of Lomé in the Faculty of Science, Forestry Research Laboratory. FAO has taken an active part in the process of elaborating the new UNSDCF framework, one of the major axes of which addresses forest and landscape restoration issues.	The exchanges with the proposed PhD candidates lasted longer than expected. The proposed research projects did not complement the ecosystem services assessments It should be noted that the withdrawal of CIRAD from the supervision of the institutions was a hindrance to the product.
Output 1.1.1 Filling the knowledge gap in valuation of ecosystem services		One registered doctoral candidate		
Output 1.1.2 Filling the knowledge gap in terms of restoration opportunities		Two sites with the analyzed geospatial data		
Outcome 1.2: National and sub-national policy and regulatory	1.2) Number of new or improved policies and regulatory frameworks adopted	Initiate the revision of the regulatory framework in support of sustainable land and natural resource management.	La Politique forestière révisée et validée	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ 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)

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

frameworks increasingly support FLR	that support forest and landscape restoration			
Output 1.2.1 A spatial planning scheme is developed for the south-west area	A land-use plan for the south-west area	Compilation of LDPs carried out in forest communities by PDRSO& PGRN projects	It continues the documentary analysis of local development plans (PDL) of forest communities, already validated, as well as the national REDD+ investment framework, as a prerequisite for the development of the land use plan for the South-West region.	
Output 1.2.2 Upgraded wood energy supply plan (WISDOM) for Bangui / Bimbo.	A master document for the management of wood-energy resources in the Bangui/Bimbo supply basin.	Update of the supply/demand balance of the wood-energy resource in the Bangui supply basin A comparative study of wood-energy production practices in the North and South of the wood-energy supply basin of the city of Bangui 2022(Jan2022) A platform for the consultation of the actors of the wood energy sector	The report on the supply and demand of wood energy resources in the Bangui supply basin is completed and available. The report on the comparative study on wood energy production practices in the north and south of Bangui is available.	Delay in the start of the memorandum of understanding with CIRAD. 19
Output1.2.4 Upgrade of the SNPA database and inclusion of FLR concerns		A National Survey on the Status of Tree Seed Supply Systems	The PMU has revived Bioversity International (International Plant Genetic Resources Institute) to collect data to assess the status of the national seed supply system.	The contact with Bioversity is in progress, it is proposed to realize the survey in the form of a workshop
Outcome 2. Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by government, private sector and local community	Area of land under restoration (in hectares) Results should be broken down by non-overlapping GEF sub-indicators: - 2.1.1 Restored degraded agricultural land area. - 2.1.2 Restored forest and woodland area.	Simple management plan for 300 hectares of degraded forests in the commune of Pissa	The support to the communities of Pissa for the elaboration of the application file for forest allocation should lead to integrated management subject to improved practices of more than 300 hectares of land.	The call for proposals for the recruitment of a national consultant in charge of supporting communities in the preparation of a community forest allocation application file received only one national application. The call for applications was re-launched more than twice. During the month of June. A consultant was recruited and started the activities

actors, both men and women.	- 2.1.3 Restored natural grass and shrubland area			
Output 2.1 Establishing the baseline in each FLR area, within the pilot sites	2.1) Restored land area	Two reports of reference situations of the sites	Demo land reports for the forest and landscape restoration sites in the commune of Pissa are available. The report of the socio-economic and biophysical baseline study is established in September 2021 for the five FLR sites in the commune of Pissa. Geo-spatial data analysis of the Bayanga area to locate recent and expanding degradation fronts has been provided to WWF.	The grassroots communities of M'baïki have given their consent. The memorandum of understanding has just been signed with the implementing partner. The collection of biophysical and socio-economic data will start
Output 2.2 Implementation of FLR activities with local people	2.2) Area (ha) of landscape under improved management	121 Hectares	In October 2021 the communities of Pissa with the support of the PMU have completed 26 hectares of planting with 28,400 local seedlings. The memorandum of understanding between WWF and FAO is signed in March 2022 for the implementation of complementary restoration and ARG activities with the populations of Mona-Sao, on the edge of the Dzanga Sangha Protected Areas (DSPA)	Delay in planting operations due to the availability of quality seedlings with active germplasm and the late lifting of barrier measures due to the Covid 19 pandemic
Output 2.3 Implementation of complementary IGAs with local people	2.3) Number of direct beneficiaries by gender as co-beneficiaries of the GEF investment	167 Hoes et 43 Fe chefs de ménages	A list of complementary IGAs (the promotion and popularisation of improved stoves, the establishment of village tree nurseries, the manufacture of composts) is established with the communities of M'baïki and is available.	
Output 2.4 Daily supervision and support by field officers and PMU		2 monthly Appius to the monitoring committee	26 hectares of land were planted with the collaboration of village committees in the commune of Pissa under the supervision of local project coordinators	In Pissa, the monitoring committee is responsible for the sites pending the development of the LoA for the recruitment of agents.
Outcome 3. Strengthening of institutional capacities and financing	3.1) Number of cross-sectoral planning mechanisms and/or frameworks (e.g. agriculture, forestry, transport, energy, etc.) incorporating and	1 cross-sectoral planning framework established	A workshop on improving PBR knowledge, strengthening land use skills is being prepared with the MoU with the Ministry in charge of the Environment	This agreement has been revisited due to the fact that it was not implemented during the year 2021 because of the restrictive measures of the Covid 19 pandemic on the one hand and on the

mechanisms to enable and facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and various ecosystem services in CAR.	supporting restoration established/strengthened at national and sub-national levels in the TRI countries			other hand the bank identity not accepted by the financial encoding system.
Output 3.2. Capacity building of field officers and local coordinators	3.2) Field support mechanisms for forest landscape management and restoration established / strengthened	1 Field support mechanism for forest landscape management and restoration	In Pissa the village monitoring committees were trained in the use of survey tools and delimitation methods. 15 people (5 per village) were trained in data collection methods for landscape monitoring, plant survival and growth, and label counting.	
Output 3.3 Capacity building of local target populations	Number of people with enhanced capacity to undertake FLR approach	3000 people (1500 women)	The joint PMU, MEDD and MECFP mission sensitised the communities and local authorities of the Lobaye prefecture on the objectives of the TRI project and the benefits of FLR actions through capacity building and the development of restorative IGAs such as tree nursery development and the promotion of improved stoves.	
Output 3.4 Capacity building of academic institutions		Two institutions have received training on key topics	The project has increased contacts with other research and training centres with a view to building the capacity of two institutes in forest and landscape restoration. Some institutions such as CIFOR are favourable but the absence of branch offices in CAR seems to be the major difficulty.	CIRAD has decided not to carry out this activity.
Output 3.5 Mobilisation of internal and external funding for FLR	3.3) Value of resources (public, private, development partners) leading to restoration initiatives in TRI countries.	7 million USD	Following the request of the Ministry in charge of the Environment, FAO submitted a project identification form (FIP) for an adaptation project to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) for an amount of US\$9.8 million.	

	3.4) Number of bankable restoration projects developed in the TRI countries	1 bankable project developed	The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) Adaptation Project Identification Sheet for USD 9.8 million has been included in the work programme and approved in June 2021 by the GEF Council, together with the corresponding project preparation grant application	
Output 3.6 Support to national coordination on FLR	3.6 Number of cross-sectoral planning mechanisms and/or frameworks	One inter-sectoral planning mechanism established	The memorandum of understanding with MEDD is revised and updated for the provision of support services for the coordination and monitoring of TRI project interventions.	
Outcome 4.1 Increased effectiveness of programme investments among programme stakeholders	Participation in annual TRI knowledge sharing events, biennial restoration funding events and high-quality South-South exchanges that address TRI supported restoration	Three annual TRI KS events organized	A series of webinars were held on a number of topics: (i) Three TRI knowledge sharing webinars held from 9-23 February 2022 (ii) Opportunity Mapping for Improved Decision Making and Monitoring - Great Green Wall Initiative: International Best Practices for Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (iii) Webinar, IUCN to develop policy and governance impact assessment in TRI countries. This is a joint effort with the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy to create spaces for joint reflection with project teams and stakeholders on key aspects of governance and generate plans. With the reduction of barrier measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, several participations in regional and global training meetings (face-to-face and online) organised in the context of the global TRI programme are planned in the LoA with MEDD.	Restrictive measures to combat COVID-19 have prevented participation in the annual meetings.
Output 4.1.1 South-South exchanges on FLR and agro-ecology	4.1 Number of South-South study and knowledge sharing trips on FLR.	One South-South Exchange visit organized		
Output 4.1.2. Participation in annual knowledge meetings and biennial financial events	4.1.2 Number of participation in biennial FLR funding events and sponsored South-South TRI exchanges that address restoration	Three annual TRI KS events organized		
Output 4.1.3 Project monitoring and evaluation	4.1.3 A monitoring system of successfully developed programmes supporting the	Revised M&E plan developed	The project implementation review report (PIR3) is being prepared and will be submitted to the GEF Secretariat.	

	implementation and management of adaptation of national TRI projects		The M&E plan is being prepared and will be presented to the COPIL	
Output 4.1.4 Project Steering Committee	4.14 COPIL organised	One PSC meeting organized	A steering committee is currently being prepared for October 2022	
Outcome 4.2 Improved knowledge of best practices on restoration among key external audiences	4.2 Number of TRI knowledge tools developed and disseminated via relevant knowledge platforms	One knowledge toolkit produced		
Output 4.2.1 Facilitation of technical days, gathering practitioners and policy-makers	Number of dissemination events producing knowledge on FLR	Two open days organized at FAO 1 workshop on improving PBR knowledge, strengthening land use skills of decision makers 1 radio/television emission	The PMU jointly with the MEDD have planned to organize two open days on the restoration approaches used in order to better share results at local level and visual radio awareness on forest and landscape restoration approaches. These events will take place in conjunction with World Environment Day.	
Output 4.2.2 Creation and dissemination of technical and awareness-raising materials to promote FLR and IGA, and FGR	4.4 Increase in the number of people equipped with new knowledge related to forest and landscape restoration through TRI CAR project communications.	150 people at M'baiki and 200 at Berberati	As part of the broad dissemination of the importance of forest and landscape restoration and to encourage the involvement of all stakeholders, two days of exchange are being prepared in M'baiki and Berberati on the results of the analysis of the Mapping of restoration opportunities in these two pilot sites	
Output 4.2.3 Development of a Guide of Good Practices in terms of FLR and IGAs		1 guide	A training guide for communities on the procedure for allocating community forests in CAR is being developed and tested in the Pissa area. A compendium of methods and approaches developed as part of the process of implementing FLR activities has been developed; these include participatory village mapping, demographic and land use studies, and the use of cartographic products from	

			<p>the analysis of geo-spatial data as a decision-making tool available to communities. Taking into account the wishes of the communities in decision-making (for example on the choice of reforestation species); the involvement of women, young people and indigenous peoples in land demarcation operations; - etc. The PMU will have this compendium translated into Sango and Aka.</p>	
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4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The joint PMU/TRI missions of the central and decentralised level of the Ministries in charge of Water and Forests and the Environment have enabled the elaboration of plans for the restoration of forests and landscapes and the development of a plan for Income Generating Activities (IGA), as well as a capacity building programme for local communities in order to eventually extend the RFP perimeters of the villages of the commune of Pissa and the other sites of M'baïki.

The memorandum of understanding concluded with WWF will open the restoration of the Bayanga site, more precisely in the Mona Sao village. Restoration activities will cover 200 ha of forests and landscapes including the promotion of 100 ha of intercropping. Income-generating activities are part of the terms of reference of this protocol targeting 150 heads of households, potential customary landowners and direct beneficiaries corresponding to a total population of 1,200 people (indirect beneficiaries).

With regard to "areas of landscapes subject to improved practices/areas of landscapes subject to improved practices for the benefit of biodiversity", the project has recruited a national consultant to assist communities in drawing up the simple management plan for their lands. Approximately 5,700 ha are covered by the Boyama 2 "community forest project". The consultant will also be responsible for supporting the communities in submitting a formal file for the acquisition of a community forest title.

The main challenges faced by the project during this reporting period

The instability of the project team, particularly at the project coordination level, disrupted the programming of activities during the period under review. This was due to the prolonged absence of the Project Manager, who was absent from Bangui and working from home from March to November 2020. This was followed by an absence of local coordination from July to November 2020, when the project leader returned and the new deputy project leader took up his duties. In March 2022 the project leader's contract ended and the national coordinator resigned. The Coordinator of the VPA-FLEGT implementation support project and a Project Manager are appointed to support the implementation of project activities and ensure the transition pending the reorganisation of the management unit on the basis of the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation scheduled for September 2022;

The proposed approach to start initial field activities without waiting for the results of the opportunity assessment, which could not be carried out earlier and with the support of WRI as planned, was adopted by the Steering Committee in January 2020, with the following recommendation: "Keep the focus on a solid analysis of the RFP perimeters while carrying out initial "no regrets" field actions in parallel".

This new approach, which included inviting stakeholders already active in the sector and located in the project's pilot sites to provide relevant information from the field, was again thwarted in its application by the occurrence of Covid 19 a few weeks later.

The alternative solution for the analysis of geospatial data, initiated in January 2020, with the mobilisation of a FAO expert trainer in CEOF and the constitution of a first technical working group, was also confronted with a permanent logistical constraint: the poor internet connection. From October onwards, the team from the Forestry Department at headquarters took over, developing specific online training modules and organising webinars, which benefited a large number of interested parties, either live or recorded.

The PMU's field trips remained absolutely necessary to publicise the TRI project and to exchange with stakeholders concerned by possible future PPN projects, and in particular to gather the wishes of the beneficiary communities.

The delays already noted in the implementation of the project were aggravated by the restrictions on travel to the field from December 2020 to mid-March 2021 due to transport insecurity on the roads beyond the limits of the Bangui conurbation: only one half-day trip was authorised in December 2020 to the Centraforest site, located some fifty kilometres from Bangui. Since mid-March 2021, the PMU has taken advantage of the reopening of the roads to traffic to organise a visit to the services of the Mbaïki prefecture and the commune of Pissa, accompanied by representatives of the supervisory ministries (MEDD and MEFCP), followed by a series of field missions to six villages located in the immediate vicinity of the Pissa agglomeration (Boyama 2, Boyali 1, Bombé Pissa 2, Bongombé 1 and 2). Recently, the Russia-Ukraine crisis and its repercussions on the availability of fuel and other inputs has further complicated the situation by limiting field missions and the level of consultation and supervision of project and beneficiary activities.

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

	FY2022 Development Objective rating ¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁶	Comments/reasons ¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MS	<p>The implementation of RFP activities in the field has been delayed and hindered until recently by multiple obstacles, the main ones being related to the global pandemic which suspended international and national travel for several months, and then to the post-election socio-political crisis which rekindled hotbeds of tension throughout the country, thus limiting internal travel. The improvement in the general climate has allowed, in recent months, the development of an approach adapted to the difficulties of the context: (i) planting trees on sites in the commune of Pissa identification of future FLR perimeters; (ii) information, consultation and collection of consent from stakeholders for the M'baïki sites; (iii) signature of a memorandum of understanding with WWF for the implementation of restoration activities and complementary income-generating activities with the populations of Mona-Sao, on the edge of the DSPA .</p> <p>This resulted in the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding for restoration services of 300 ha with the WWF-CAR (200 ha RFP and 100 ha intercropping) and the ongoing preparation of two memoranda of understanding with ISDR (45 ha) and ICRA (75 ha) in addition to ancillary income-generating and capacity-building activities for the communities of the Mona-Sao, M'baïki and Pissa areas, respectively.</p> <p>At this stage, the first interesting and encouraging achievements can already be noted: they concern six villages with a total population of 2,650 people, located on the outskirts of the Pissa agglomeration, and represent a significant overall potential for FLR, namely: (i) a community forest project covering 5,700 ha that can be considered as "areas of landscapes subject to improved practices for biodiversity"; (ii) about 500 ha (a 300 ha block located in the eastern periphery of Pissa, a second block of 200 ha in its western periphery) that the communities wish to allocate to FLR activities (reforestation, agroforestry and assisted natural regeneration)</p>

¹⁵ **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.

¹⁶ **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.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Budget Holder	MS	MS	After a slow start due to a number of factors, including the impact of the COVID crisis and a negative atmosphere within the team, the pace of project implementation and team cohesion has improved considerably. This has resulted in a greater presence on the ground, with significant engagement of community members and local leaders in the project.
Lead Technical Officer¹⁸	MS	MS	<p>The PMU has been able to implement only partially its third Annual Work Plan and Budget for the period July 2021 to June 2022. The main achievements during the reporting period are: (i) the implementation of the first FLR investments on the ground in partnership with local stakeholders (WWF, ICRA and ISDR), (ii) the provision of technical assistance for the preparation of a new restoration project for submission to LDCF (the PPG phase is facing delays and the project will probably be submitted only in 2023), (iii) the finalization of the M&E framework harmonized with the TRI global M&E framework and (iv) the preparation of the Terms of Reference of the Mid-Term-Review planned for the second semester 2022.</p> <p>Both the International and the national project coordinators left the PMU during the reporting period and new Vacancy Announcements will be launched during second semester 2022. The implementation of the FLR investments on the ground should continue to be considered as a top priority during this upcoming period (July 2022-June 2023). The Letter of Agreement signed with WWF-RCA in 2022 for the restauration of 300 hectares and the new Letters of Agreement to be signed during summer 2022 with ISDR (45 hectares) and ICRA (75 hectares) are all including as well income generation interventions and capacity buiding actions benefiting directly to local communities in Mona-Sao, M'baïki et Pissa. New similar interventions should be identified/launched during the upcoming period (July 2022-June 2023).</p> <p>The Mid-Term Review, now scheduled for the second semester of the year 2022, will be an excellent opportunity to better analyze the COVID-19 impact on this project GCP/CAF/002/GFF, to revise/adjust/decrease eventually the project targets (including proposing, if needed, a two years no-cost extension) and to provide recommendations for the restructuration of the Project Management Unit (PMU) after the departure of both the International and the national project coordinators.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MU	The context nationally and locally (and globally to a limited extent) is challenging and has a negative bearing on the project's progress and results. Indeed, the project has very shy results and many delays. In terms of results, for every component the project seems to struggle in order to deliver concrete and tangible results. The project also struggles to get the preparatory work finalised in a timely manner, whether it is the finalisation of contracts, engagement of technical expertise or other. The ambition of the project is unlikely to be met,

¹⁸ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<p>considering that at mid-term only a fraction has been engaged or delivered with respect to the core indicators of success. The CAR project legs behind its sister TRI national projects, and the fact there is no continuity in the management unit is not encouraging. There is no solid risk management strategy, nor a plan on how to accelerate delivery. It is hoped that the MTR exercise will provide concrete recommendations to put this project on track, and it is hoped that the MTR will look into management arrangements, PMU composition, risks and risk mitigation, coordination with partners, and a number of other elements that are critical for delivery.</p>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying 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. Add new ESS risks if any 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
ESS 3.2. &3.2.2: Importation ou transfert de semences et/ou de matériel de plantation pour la culture et /ou RD				
	Ensure that seeds and planting materials come from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers.	The seedlings used to restore the Pissa site were collected locally and nursed in Pissa by the NGO EEDD with local buy-in and in line with Ministry recommendations		UGP/MEDD/CRA/ISDR/WWF and other implementing partners
	Ensure that seed and planting material are free from pests and diseases in accordance with agreed standards, in particular the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	Les plants pour les sites de Pissa et M'baïki vont être produits sous contrôle des institutions de formation et de recherche ICRA et ISDR., en vue du respect des normes de protections des végétaux. WWF doté d'expérience dans la mise en place des pépinières et leur suivi est responsable technique de la RFP du site de Mona Sao. Pour tous les sites les jeunes plants et graines sont récoltés localement c'est-à-dire dans la localité des sites.		UGP/MEDD/CRA/ISDR/WWF and other implementing partners
	Clarify whether seed saving is allowed under existing country laws and/or regulations and advise counterparts accordingly;	Continued engagement with relevant authorities		UGP
ESS 3.4 : Management of planted forests				

	Adhere to existing national forestry policies, forestry programs or equivalent strategies;	In collaboration with the Ministry in charge of forests, in particular the General Directorate of Water and Forests and the Regional Directorates N° 1 & 2, the PMU have planned field activities in accordance with the Forestry Law and the Environment Law and international standards		UGP
	Observe principles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests;			UGP
	Incorporate biodiversity conservation as a fundamental element in the planning, management, use and monitoring of planted forests.			UGP
ESS 7.4: Gender Equality				
	To anticipate the likely risk of socially unsustainable food and agricultural systems, incorporate specific measures to reduce gender inequalities and promote the social and economic empowerment of rural women. In particular, women of all ages would be supported as a priority through capacity building and field activities	During this period, priority is given to women in terms of choice of IGAs (e.g., drying and packaging of agricultural products) and capacity building needs. All this should enable women to acquire skills and be more competitive.	Focus on training and support on gender-responsive measures.	UGP/ICRA/ISDR/WWF
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
	Ba Aka Pygmy groups are few in number in the southwest and have little interest in agriculture and may be less attracted to FPR and IGA activities than other ethnic groups.	Continuous engagement in local consultations and through representative on committees.	Focus on Bayanga project site under contract with WWF. Ensure equal access to information and communication mechanism with PMU.	UGP/ICRA/ISDR/WWF

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	Moderate (still valid)

<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

¹⁹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of 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 ²⁰	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 RCPCA is not successfully implemented, not bringing back peace and socioeconomic growth	ML	Y	Out of reach of the project, as it depends on the overall political situation in the CAR.	The project is actively participating in the development of the new collaborative framework (UNDCF replacing the UNDAF) of the UN system agencies, particularly in the planet pillar "Environmental sustainability and resilience to crises and the effects of climate change" in order to raise interest in FLR as an integrated approach for sustainable governance of natural resources and the environment at the national level, while increasing awareness and interest in FLR among decision makers.	The final evaluation report of the United Nations Cooperation Framework in the Central African Republic (UNDAF+2018-2022), which is aligned with the priorities of the RCPCA, noted a slight improvement in the national capacity-building agenda through the development and implementation of legal and regulatory frameworks on human rights, gender equality, protection and social cohesion, the adoption of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, and the implementation of sustainable solutions.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Poor improvement in the business climate, unable to attract more private and public resources to FLR activities	ML	Y	Out of reach of the project, as it depends on the general political situation in CAR.	Limited progress so far due to current context.	The evolving security situation throughout the country and the political climate in the country present a challenge to the overall investment climate. Some funding from key public partners is still possible in the sector, as evidenced by the EU's €6 million FLEGT VPA project signed in 2021.
3	Topic no more of high relevance to national policy-makers and international stakeholders	ML	Y	The PMU and its implementing partners, MEDD, MEFCP, MADR, will undertake several consultations at the grassroots level with local and regional authorities to reach a consensus to revive interest in FLR. The main project partners will meet at least once a year as part of the project steering committee to ensure relevance of FLR approach and twice at the local level at the meetings of the prefectural technical committees of each site.	Since the outbreak of the pandemic, face-to-face meetings have given way to remote meetings via Zoom, Teams, Skype, etc. The various documents and reports continue to be sent by email for feedback and comments, validation.	The forestry sector remains a priority for the government and key development partners, as evidenced by its prominent mention in the final stages of the Horizon 2050 document being formulated by the government and the UN system coordination framework

²⁰ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses 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 ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Poor appropriation of the Project objectives by the local communities and poor interest in implementing field activities	ML	Y	MEDD, MEFCP, MADR and PMU to sensitise communities and develop ad hoc FLR and IGA activities, based on local needs	<p>The meetings of the PMU with the village communities during the first missions in April and May 2021 were very positive; they also allowed for clarification of the project's objectives and the conditions for the implementation of the FLR and IGA activities, particularly on land issues. The communities of Pissa have embraced the project's ideas and ceded a portion of their land for restoration activities. In the same vein, the communities of Bombé, Boyama 2 and Boyali have also expressed the need to improve the management of their customary lands under the status of community forests.</p> <p>For the sites of M'Baïki and Mona Sao in the Bayanga zone, community involvement is effective and income-generating activities are being developed.</p>	The increase in project activities in the communities was enthusiastically welcomed, as evidenced by a visit by the Mayor of Pissa to the FAO office to express his commitment to accompany the implementation of the project.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted field activities due to restrictions on travel and meetings and delays in procurement of goods and services.	Moderate	N	The PMU has prioritized online training and meetings by facilitating internet access through the use of mobile fly boxes by partners when needed. The Pissa site was identified for its proximity to Bangui and its low density for activities that can be carried out by project staff while remaining safe from COVID-19, while adopting the safe working procedures/policies put in place by FAO and the government.	Teleworking is implemented for the project staff at home. All internal and external meetings have been online and webinars.	During the period few contracts were committed. The contract with the MEDD was suspended and postponed for the following year at no additional cost. The protocol on the development of a wood energy supply strategy with CIRAD has delayed implementation and has continued into 2022. An extension of the agreement over time and at additional cost is currently being developed.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	The withdrawal of international research institutions (such as CIRAD) and the absence of international research and training institutions in CAR are obstacles to the implementation of project activities. In fact, this failure has caused delays in the realization of ecosystem service assessment studies and restoration opportunities. In addition, CIRAD's withdrawal has suspended the evaluation of the capacities of academic institutions (ISDR & ICRA) with a view to strengthening them, and the design and implementation of two R&D programs, RFP and agroecology.	Moderate	N	Identify other sub-regional and international institutions with representation in the sub-region	A contact is established with the Network of Forestry and Environmental Training Institutions of Central Africa (RIFFEAC) and discussions are in progress with the academia landscape and the Francophone University Agency (AUF)	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	The fuel shortage affected the implementation of activities, especially since it lasted until the middle of the rainy season (ideal time for planting operations) due to the restriction of travel to the field for the PMU and implementing partners, the reduction of working hours at the office.	Moderate	N	Field activities have slowed down and the PMU is fully mobilized to develop the FLR and AGR plans and to develop and negotiate the next contracts with local partners. All planting operations would risk being postponed to the next rainy season in order to minimize the mortality rate of the plants	Exchanges with partners are mostly by telephone. The memoranda of understanding will be revised in order to plan again all planting activities for the next rainy season.	Amendments to the LoAs will be at no additional cost
8	Bush fire in transhumance zone pose a risk to sustainability of project interventions	ML	N	Awareness raising with local stakeholders and early involvement of all stakeholders	Raising awareness of bushfire damage and setting up an incentive system to protect sites and monitor plants	

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	<p><i>The PMU has been able to implement only partially its third Annual Work Plan and Budget for the period July 2021 to June 2022. The main achievements during the reporting period are: (i) the implementation of the first FLR investments on the ground in partnership with local stakeholders (WWF, ICRA and ISDR), (ii) the provision of technical assistance for the preparation of a new restoration project for submission to LDCF (the PPG phase is facing delays and the project will probably be submitted only in 2023), (iii) the finalization of the M&E framework harmonized with the TRI global M&E framework and (iv) the preparation of the Terms of Reference of the Mid-Term-Review planned for the second semester 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Both the International and the national project coordinators left the PMU during the reporting period and new Vacancy Announcements will be launched during second semester 2022. The implementation of the FLR investments on the ground should continue to be considered as a top priority during this upcoming period (July 2022-June 2023). The Letter of Agreement signed with WWF-RCA in 2022 for the restoration of 300 hectares and the new Letters of Agreement to be signed during summer 2022 with ISDR (45 hectares) and ICRA (75 hectares) are all including as well income generation interventions and capacity building actions benefiting directly to local communities in Mona-Sao, M'baiki et Pissa. New similar interventions should be identified/launched during the upcoming period (July 2022-June 2023).</i></p> <p><i>The Mid-Term Review, now scheduled for the second semester of the year 2022, will be an excellent opportunity to better analyze the COVID-19 impact on this project GCP/CAF/002/GFF, to revise/adjust/decrease eventually the project targets (including proposing, if needed, a two years no-cost extension) and to provide recommendations for the restructuring of the Project Management Unit (PMU) after the departure of both the International and the national project coordinators.</i></p>

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 <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	
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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 Guidelines²¹. 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			
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			

²¹ 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	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
MEDD	Project owner, chair of the steering committee and implementing partner	Within the framework of the elaboration of the master document of sustainable management of the wood energy resource in the basin of the supply of wood energy to the city of Bangui, a ministerial decree has led to the creation of a consultation framework bringing together all the sectors of the wood energy sector.	Active participation in the animation of the wood energy sector platform and in the elaboration of the master document
MEFCP	Support to the implementation of activities under component 2 of the project	Two managers assigned to the coordination of the project and the active participation of the central and decentralised services in the missions of consultation of the local communities and identification of the FLR perimeters.	Continue to support the PMU in the implementation of project activities
LERSA	Carry out a diagnostic study of the capacities of the main actors at national and local level for climate change adaptation, natural resource management and integrated landscape restoration	The inception report for the studies has been submitted. It is envisaged that the surveys will be carried out in three or four villages around each Community Forest (from the Mbomou area to the East).	Identification of pilot areas for a climate change adaptation project in the Central African Republic
ICRA	Support to the communities of Pissa for the extension of their FLR perimeters	The LoA is being prepared, 75 ha of degraded land will be restored	Execute the Memorandum of Understanding within the agreed period
ISDR	Implement forest and landscape restoration activities and complementary IGAs with the populations of the M'baïki commune, and then fill the knowledge gap in terms of ecosystem service evaluation	The LoA is currently being prepared and should cover the restoration of 45 hectares and develop three complementary "restaurant" IGAs	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			

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EEDD	Supply of tree seedlings for the implementation of a forest and landscape restoration operation in the Lobaye prefecture	28,400 plants were delivered to communities in the villages of Pissa	Increase plant production capacity for the 2022 campaign
WWF	Implementation of restoration activities and complementary income-generating activities with the people of Mona-Sao, on the edge of the DSPA	The LoA has been signed, field activities are starting	Execute the Memorandum of Understanding within the agreed period
Private sector entities			
CIRAD	Production of a master document for the management of wood-energy resources in the Bangui/Bimbo supply basin	Two studies were carried out, namely Update of the wood energy supply/demand balance in the Bangui/Bimbo supply basin. & Comparative study of wood energy production practices in the North and South of the Bangui city wood energy supply basin 2022 (Jan 2022)	Developing the policy document
Others[1]			
Mairie de M'baïki et de Pissa	Adherence of the municipality to the efficient and effective implementation of the project by sensitizing their respective populations on the benefits of forest and landscape restoration in their localities		
Communauté de base des 6 villages de la commune de Pissa (Bombe, Boyama, Boyali, pissa 2, Bongombe 1 et 2)	Participate in the planning and implementation of FLR activities in their localities Communities' groups will be supported thanks to LOA recently signed with ICRA in terms of IGA, Capacity building	The local community has ceded part of their land to become RFP sites. Actively participate in the identification of the boundaries of the sites. The LoA is being prepared with ICRA, 75 ha of degraded land will be restored	Participate in the extension of the FLR sites and prepare the file requesting the allocation of community forests to be submitted to the Lobaye prefecture in M'baïki Execute the Memorandum of Understanding within the agreed period

[1] 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.

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<p>Communauté de base des 4et 5^{ème} arrondissement de la commune de Pissa</p>	<p>Participate in the planning and implementation of FLR activities in their localities</p>	<p>The local community has ceded part of their land to become RFP sites. Actively participate in the identification of the boundaries of the sites.</p>	<p>Participate in planting operations, training and the establishment of IGAs. Execute the Memorandum of Understanding within the agreed period</p>
<p><i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i></p>			



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) during this reporting period.		
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	<p>Focus groups reserved for women have even been organised in each of the villages Boyali 1, Boyama 2 and Bombé as well as in the commune of M'baïKI to understand the local context and needs in terms of support. The PMU noted that the women welcomed this initiative and came in large numbers to participate in these meetings.</p> <p>The presence of women and youth is made mandatory for all meetings and consultation/concertation of the grassroots communities, workshops and training sessions. For all the setting up of committees or other associations, the quota for the presence of women is recalled (50% provided for by the law) and applied</p>
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	YES	With regard to the contribution to gender equality, it can be emphasized that the planned income-generating activities (production and sale of seedlings, compost, and development of innovative techniques for drying and packaging of agricultural products) will make it possible to (i) increase crop productivity, (ii) improve incomes, which will provide economic security and boost acceptance of their participation in decision-making.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):	Yes	43% of the members of the village monitoring committees in the commune of Pissa are women and have taken part in the training on Monitoring the plantation landscape and plant growth monitoring
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	N	The capacity building plan through training sessions in seedling production, planting, income generating activities, community organization and local development should improve the position of women in decision making and open access to the management of agricultural land and natural resources.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	The constitution of the prefectural technical committees (PTCs) has made it compulsory for women's and youth organisations to participate at the local level in each of the pilot sites. Women represent 33% of the members of the PTCs.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Women and young people participated in the identification of the RGAs and will be the actors of their implementation.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The new template for indicator 2.2 provides the TRI CAR project's monitoring and evaluation system with accurate gender-specific data on the populations in the project area. This data is collected as FLR perimeters are determined.

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Staff with gender expertise	Yes	33% of the PMU staff are women.
Any other good practices on gender	Y	45 to 50% of the members of the prefectural technical committee of the TRI project are women and 18% are youth (girls and men). In localities where there are indigenous peoples (Pissa, M'baiki, Bayanga), a representative is obligatory in the committee.

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>For the promotion of FLR, the PMU continues to collect, on the spot, the elements available in the documentation emanating from past or current projects and initiatives, carried out by the different partners and institutions concerned (PDRSO, PGRN, CIRAD, etc.) as well as the elements that can be observed on the ground.</p> <p>A field visit was made by the PMU to the Centraforest agroforestry plantation in Boutili</p> <p>The field missions that were organised in April and May 2021 in Pissa and in the villages of its periphery allowed the PMU to have interesting first exchanges with the village communities</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>The management team of the CAR TRI Project relies on the communication antenna of the FAO, Bangui, in order to produce communication materials</p> <p>The PMU has produced several articles and posters presenting the CAR TRI Project.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">   <p>TRI Mbaïki et Pissa .docx</p> </div>
<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 were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>The Income Generating Activities (IGAs) that can generate socio-economic benefits are being implemented. Their impacts will be felt very soon. However, the communities of Pissa have actively participated in the different processes of planting (demarcation, weeding and planting) of 26 ha of land valued at USD 3000 as co-benefits.</p>

	 
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>The management team of the CAR TRI Project benefits from the communication service which already has a set of bibliographic and photographic supports, rather focused on the traditional sectors of activities of the FAO in CAR, namely food security, agricultural production and breeding. The field of the environment, and in particular the restoration of forests and landscapes, is a more recent development in CAR. The FAO in CAR has a website: http://www.fao.org/republique-centrafricaine/fao-en-republique-centrafricaine/fr/ The people in charge are Lord Yves Wilikoesse yves.wilikoesse@fao.org and Jean Nestor Bobongo, Jean.Bobongo@fao.org</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>The PMU has produced some articles and posters presenting the CAR TRI Project in collaboration with the communication team of the FAO Representation in CAR. "The Centraforest Initiative, an agroforestry project promoted by a Central African private operator in partnership with the CAR Ministry of Forestry, innovative in many ways. "Project for the creation of micro-forests in southwestern CAR: family forest gardens, planted with trees with multiple functions (shade, fruit trees, caterpillar hosts, etc.)".</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>With the support of communication specialist Nestor BOBONGO, Jean.Bobongo@fao.org from FAO, the project was able to produce the first article on the implementation of the FLR sites in Pissa.</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.

Indigenous communities were consulted as part of the project preparation. These are: Bay'Aka pygmies concentrated in the south-west of CAR, particularly in the prefectures of Lobaye and Sangha-Mbaéré, whose number varies, according to estimates in the Project Document, between 5,000 and 12,000. Consultations were organised in the framework of the project preparation with 200 families located in the Berberati and Bayanga areas and allowed for initial exchanges of information on their expectations of the populations and the responses that the Project could provide. Support for securing the land to be restored was recognised by all as a priority.

The implementation of the project has guaranteed the place of indigenous peoples in the institutional set-up. Two representatives of the A'Aka peoples are members of the steering committee and sat on the two assemblies of 2019 and 2020. The prefectural technical committees of M'baïki, Berberati, Bayanga and Pissa. The implementation of project activities in the Mona Sao area around the Dzanga sangha protected areas will be carried out in collaboration with WWF and the Aaka communities, the majority community.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²²	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval USD	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022 USD	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
AFD	PDRSO		4,000,000	4,000,000	Closure	4,000,000
World Bank:	BM/PGRN	PGRN	4.800 000	4,251,779	Ongoing	4,800,000
MEDD/MEFCP (CAFI):	FAO	Consulting, training and equipment	1,000,000	185,914	Ongoing	1,000,000
FAO	TCP/CAF/ 3602 : Appui au café et au secteur de la culture vivrière à la RCA dans un contexte post conflit		180 000	180 000	Closure	180,000
	GCP/CAF/014/ITA-CARMEL : Appui à la création d'un centre pilote vocationnel pour les déplacés en RCA		90 000	90 000	Closure	90,000
	OSRO/CAF/XXX/BEL : Appui d'urgence au secteur agricole pour soutenir la résilience des communautés vulnérables en RCA		180 000	180 000	Closure	180,000
	OSRO/CAF/605IK : Appui à la reprise des activités agricoles des foyers les plus vulnérables pour relancer la résilience en RCA.		100 000	100 000	Closure	100,000
	Contribution en nature		50 000	50 000	closure	50,000
TOTAL			10,400,000	9,037,693		10,400,000

²² Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Potential new cofinancing under confirmation						
MEDD (AFD/FFEM)	AFD/CAFI	Consultation			En cours	700,000 Awaiting co-financing letter
World Bank:	BM/PGRN	PGRN	4.800 000	4,251,779	Ongoing	7.6 millions additionnel funds in 2022 Awaiting co-financing letter
			15,200,000			

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

Risk rating. It should 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:	
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.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, 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 moderate risk.
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 low risks.

Annex 2: Template reporting Indicator 1- Policy

Nom de la nouvelle politique ou du nouveau cadre réglementaire amélioré	Date d'adoption	Niveau d'adoption	Commentaire
			Pas de nouveau engagement

Annex 3: Template reporting indicator 2- Restoration

Nombre d'hectares en restauration						Nombre total d'hectares	Liens vers fichiers de forme ou coordonnées GPS pour les zones en restauration
Type de terres	Nombre d'hectares						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total par zone	26	
Superficie de terres agricoles dégradées restaurée		26			26		
Superficie de forêt ou de terrain forestier restaurée					0		
Superficie de prairies et de formations arbustives naturelles restaurée					0		
Superficie de zones humides (y compris les estuaires et les mangroves) restaurée					0		
Total par année	0	26	0	0			

Annex 4: Template reporting indicator 3- Improved Management

Nombre d'hectares soumis à des pratiques améliorées							
Type de terres	Nombre d'hectares					Nombre total d'hectares	Liens vers fichiers de forme ou coordonnées GPS pour les hectares soumis à des pratiques améliorées
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total par zone		
Zone de paysages soumis à des pratiques améliorées au profit de la biodiversité					0	0	
Zone de paysages respectant la certification nationale ou internationale par une tierce partie et intégrant des considérations de biodiversité					0		
Zone de paysages soumis à une gestion durable des terres dans les systèmes de production					0		
Zone de pertes évitées de forêts à haute valeur de conservation					0		
Total par année	0	0	0	0			

Annex 5: Template reporting indicator 5- Beneficiaries

Nombre de bénéficiaires directs					
Date	Type d'appui reçu	Bénéfice généré	Nombre total de personnes	Nombre de femmes	Nombre d'hommes
31 Juillet- au 4 Août 2019	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Auto identification des besoins en renforcement des capacités des communautés de Berbérati, Bayanga, Mambélé	24	7	17
6 au 8 août 2019	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Auto identification des besoins en renforcement des capacités des communautés de M'baïki	26	15	11
10 au 12 août 2019	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Auto identification des besoins en renforcement des capacités des communautés des environs de Bangui	18	5	13
Janvier 2020	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Formation entechnique de collecte des données géospatial (initiation au collect earth)	19	6	13
01 avril 2020	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Formation entechnique de collecte des données géospatial collect earth/ Plan d'échantillonnage)	19	6	13
21 et 22 Mai 2020	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Formation entechnique de collecte des données géospatial (Prise de main QGIS)	19	6	13
Juin 2020	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Formation entechnique de collecte des données géospatial (Prise de main QGIS)	19	6	13
juillet 2020	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	fFormation entechnique de collecte des données géospatial (initiation analyse des données avec SAIKU)	19	5	14
21 Septembre au 8 Novembre 2020	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Session de formation ELTI YALE	9	3	6
Octobre- Novembre 2020	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	CEO/SEPAL dans le cadre projet « Transformation mondiale des forêts pour les peuples et le climat : Un focus sur l'Afrique de l'Ouest »	15	1	14
Janvier 2021	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	CEO/SEPAL CEO/ Sepal dans le cadre du projet CAFI régional	7	2	5
Mars 2021	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Connaissance sur le financement pour la RFP et le développement des entreprises durables	19	5	14
Mai 2021	Emploi temporaire	Acquis la connaissance en utilisation de GPS et matérialisation de parcelle	30	0	30

Aout 2021	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	formation /sensibilisation en RPF , AGR restaurantes priorisation des besoins en RC	355	196	159
Aout 2021	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	formation /sensibilisation en RPF , AGR restaurantes priorisation des besoins en RC	368	203	165
octobre 2021	Emploi temporaire	Acquis la connaissance en technique de planter les arbres en lignes venant de pépinière	215	19	196
Février 2022	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	Acquis la connaissance suivi site de Pissa	17	5	12
Février 2022	Emploi temporaire	Mesure dendrométrique de suivi de survi des plants	50	10	40
mars 2022	Emploi temporaire	Membre de comité villageois de suivi site de Pissa	89	15	74
Avril 2022	Formation / Renforcement des capacités	formation /sensibilisation en RPF , AGR restaurantes priorisation des besoins en RC (communautés de Pissa	70	10	60
Avril 2022	Emploi temporaire	formation /sensibilisation en RPF , AGR restaurantes priorisation des besoins en RC (communautés de M'baïki	120	40	80
Avril 2022					
Total			1527	565	962

Annex 6: Template reporting indicator 6-Coordination mechanisms

Nombre de mécanismes de coordination intersectoriels dirigés par le gouvernement 0 (this is currently being rolled out under ongoing collaboration agreement)													
Date de l'événement	Pay s	Type de mécanisme de coordination	Fonction du mécanisme de coordination	Stat ut	Fréquence	Nombre d'institutions gouvernementales participantes	Nombre de secteurs économiques représentés	Nombre d'organisations pour la RFP représentées	Nomb re de fe	Nomb re d'hoes	Niveau d'efficacité du mécanisme sur une échelle de 1 (peu efficace) à 5 (très efficace)	Résultat en matière d'harmonisation (évaluation qualitative)	Résultat en matière de nouvelles politiques favorables (évaluation qualitative)

Annex 7: Template Reporting indicator 7; Value of resources flowing into restoration

Valeur des ressources allouées à la restauration dans les pays TRI											
Date	Pays	Source	Type d'instrument ou de soutien financier	Montant	Montant (%) du soutien direct aux composants pour la RFP	Accords et/ou suivi et évaluation en RFP	Nature de l'obligation	Financier	Bénéficiaire	Période	Financement attribuable à TRI
janvier 2019	RCA	Privée internationale/nationale	Instrument hors bilan	€ 1,309,449		Je ne sais pas	Engagement	FRMi/Alizé Constructions	Centrafores/ petits exploitant bois	30	NON
Juillet 2022	RCA	Publique internationale	Subvention	160 000 US	160 000 US	Je ne sais pas	Engagement	wri/OTP	Communauté locale de Pissa	5	NON

Annex 8: Template Reporting indicator 8; Bankable projects

Nombre de projets bancables développés														
Date	Pays	Projet	Approuvé	Financé	Montant	Durée (en années)	Score de viabilité de base (%)	Score de viabilité mis à jour (%)	Plan d'affaires	Plan financier	Plan d'opérations	Système d'atténuation des risques	Système d'E&S	Test pilote de mise en œuvre opérationnelle
Janvier 2021	RCA	Strengthening the adaptive capacity of communities by up-scaling integrated landscape management and restoration in SW and SE region of Central African Republic			9.8 millions de dollars US	5			En cours d'élaboration	En cours d'élaboration	En cours d'élaboration	En cours d'élaboration	En cours d'élaboration	En cours d'élaboration

Annex 9: Template reporting indicator 9; Knowledge

Nombre de produits de connaissances élaborés et diffusés							
Date de production	Nom du produit	Type de produit	Format	Publication sur le site de TRI	Attribution	Nombre de copies imprimées publiées	Nombre de visionnages ou de téléchargements
janvier 2020	Présentation du projet TRI & réalisations	Poster	papier et en ligne	Oui sur site FAO		100	
février 2020	Mécanisme pour la restauration des forêts et des paysages	Article/ Communiqué de presse	ligne	Oui sur site FAO			
Avril 2021	Identification des périmètres de restauration des forêts et des paysages	Article/ Communiqué de presse	ligne	Oui sur site FAO			
Janvier 2021	Des plantations agroforestières, véritable outil de restauration de forêts et de paysages	Article/ Communiqué de presse	ligne	Oui sur site FAO			

Annex 10 Project coordinatsBanqui and its surroundings :

"Domaine foncier de Boutili" / Centraforest : area of agroforestry

Activities :

4.702149, 18.240719

"Domaine foncier de Bogoula" / Centraforest : area of agroforestry

Activities :

4.602732, 18.172491

Berberati

N 4° 18' 43" E 15° 53' 22"

Mbaiki

N 3° 58' 17" E 17° 56' 0"

<i>id</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>4ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°52'50.4"</i>	<i>018°00'13.1</i>
<i>4ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°53'016."</i>	<i>018°00'18.6"</i>
<i>4ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°52'59.5"</i>	<i>018°00'19.0"</i>
<i>4ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°52'59.0"</i>	<i>018°00'11.2"</i>
<i>4ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°54'14.0"</i>	<i>018°00'13.6"</i>
<i>4ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°54'16.8"</i>	<i>018°00'08.2"</i>
<i>4ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°54'11.8"</i>	<i>017°59'56.1"</i>
<i>id</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>5ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>04°02'54.2"</i>	<i>018°11'05.1"</i>
<i>5ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°49'35.6"</i>	<i>017°56'36.7"</i>
<i>5ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°49'45.5"</i>	<i>017°56'46.7"</i>
<i>5ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°49'57.5"</i>	<i>017°56'48.3"</i>
<i>5ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°49'56.6"</i>	<i>017°56'55.1"</i>
<i>5ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°50'19.0"</i>	<i>017°56'59.9"</i>
<i>5ème Arrondissement</i>	<i>03°50'20.8"</i>	<i>017°56'41.0"</i>

Pissa :

FC Boyama 2 : 4.044198 N, 18.207736 E

Boyalé 1 village : 4.0791 N, 18.2218 E

Bombé village : 4.0923 N, 18.2352 E

Pissa 2 village : 4.0435 N, 18.3631 E

Bongombé village : 4,0374 N, 18.1110 E

Dzanga-Sangha National Park

N 3° 15' 30" E 16° 2' 30"

Bayanga ville : 2.901680 N, 16.270281 E