



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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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) |
| Initial project duration (years): | 5 years |
| Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period. | <i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</i> |

Project Dates

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| GEF CEO Endorsement Date: | 7 August, 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 | December 31, 2025 |

Funding

| | |
|---|----------------|
| GEF Grant Amount (USD): | USD 5,961,638 |
| Total Co-financing amount (USD)³: | USD 17,500,000 |
| Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD): | USD 2,886,273 |
| Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴: | USD 2,530,450 |

¹ As per FPMIS

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

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

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

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|--|---------------|
| Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵ | USD 9,037,693 |
|--|---------------|

M&E Milestones

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|---|----------------------|
| Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting: | October 2022 |
| Expected Mid-term Review date⁶: | December 2022 |
| Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed): | April 2023 |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷: | 30 June 2025 |
| Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) 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): | <i>MU</i> |
| Overall implementation progress rating: | <i>MU</i> |
| Overall risk rating: | <i>Substantial</i> |

ESS risk classification

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Current ESS Risk classification: | <i>Moderate</i> |
|---|-----------------|

Status

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| Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR): | 4 th PIR |
|--|---------------------|

Project Contacts

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

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.

| Contact | Name, Title, Division/Institution | E-mail |
|--|--|--|
| Project Coordinator (PC) | Louis Bernard Cheteu | Louis.Cheteu@fao.org |
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| GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP) | Lambert Gnapelet | lambertina12@gmail.com |
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| GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO) | Maude Veyret-Picot | Maude.Veyretpicot@fao.org |

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

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

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

| Project or Development Objective | Outcomes | Outcome indicators ⁸ | Baseline | Mid-term Target Mid-term Target ⁹ | End-of-project Target | Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023 | 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 | | | | | | |
| | 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, or 1.2 M ha by 2030 (cf. MEDD, 2017, CAR's commitment to implement land degradation neutrality by 2030, August 2017, 11p)] | The Central African Republic has reiterated its commitments to the Bonn Challenge to restore 1 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by 2020, and 3.5 million hectares by 2030. CAR also intends to reduce its emissions by 5% (5.5 Mt CO ₂ e avoided) by 2030, and by 25% (33 Mt CO ₂ e avoided) by 2050. | MU |

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). Refer to Annex 1.


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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 :</p> <p>(i) Gaps in knowledge about ecosystem assessment</p> <p>(ii) Gaps in knowledge about restoration opportunities</p> <p>(iii) No land-use plans at any level (national / regional / prefectural / communal)</p> <p>(iv) Poor knowledge and</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>The forestry code is currently being revised. To this end, a memorandum of understanding has been initiated and is being finalized with the Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishing (MEFCP) to facilitate the integration of FLR into the forestry law.</p> <p>Discussions are underway with the MEDD, under the lead of the <i>Coordination Nationale de Lutte contre la Dégradation des Terres et la Désertification</i> (CNLDTD) and the <i>Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire</i>. The aim is to harmonize geopolitical land use data, particularly in the south-western part of CAR, and thus improve local development plans, forest management plans and the land degradation and desertification assessment report.</p> <p>The TRI project - in collaboration with the Economic and Policy Analysis of Climate Change (EPIC) program - has released the new version 9.4 of the EX-ACT tool for a wide audience. This tool will be used to assess the carbon impact of the TRI project. It will contribute to the redefinition of the register of greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction initiatives in the case of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) by the National Coordination to Combat Climate Change. The <i>Coordination Nationale de Lutte contre la Dégradation des Terres et la Désertification</i> (CNLDTD) will use this tool to evaluate soil carbon and land productivity data, with a view to broadening the sources of data sets to feed the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and the Environment.</p> | <p>MU</p> |
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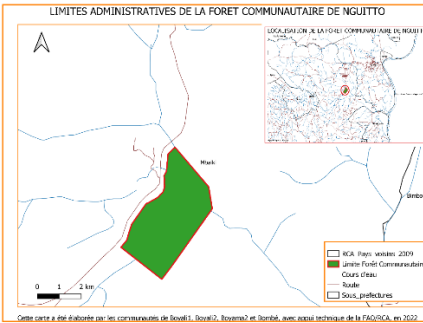
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| | | | consideration of wood energy in energy and forestry policies (v) No forestry policy as such and ongoing development of a forestry policy statement (vi) Outdated SNPA-DB, not mentioning FLR issues | | | | |
| | | | | | | (i) Improving knowledge: (agro) biodiversity, soil fertility, carbon storage, P/E of ecosystem services | MU |
| | | | | | | (ii) ROAM study | Bayanga pilot site: The partners implementing FLR activities at the Bayanga site, WWF and APDS, have located the agricultural areas and identified severely degraded areas. The compilation of field data with spatial images enabled the project to divide sites into the following four main |
| | | | | | | iii) South-West Land Use Plan | |

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| | | | | | <p>forest strata: areas of past forest degradation, recent/current forest degradation, savannahs and housing areas, as shown in the figure below.</p> | |
| | | | | | <p>Source 1:Rapport WWF 2022</p> <p>The landscape of Mona Sao and the surrounding area is made up of livestock farming, mining areas with a high level of artisanal activity, farmland and the industrial logging zone (SINFOCAM).</p> | |
| | | | | <p>(iv) Upgrade of the WISDOM platform / strategy. for the (peri-) urban forests of Bangui</p> | <p>A multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral consultation platform for the wood-energy sector has been set up to improve the WISDOM exercise (set up in 2000 by the FAO) to inform decision-makers on how to support wood-energy supply, and to draw up the master document for wood-energy resource management in the supply basin.</p> | MU |
| | | | | <p>(v) A refined forest policy statement developing new concepts, including FLR</p> | <p>The revision of the forestry code, the environment code and their application</p> | MU |

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| | | | | | (vi) Upgrading of the SNPA database, including FLR issues | texts is still topical, as there has been no significant progress, and remains an effective entry point for restoration concepts in the permanent and non-permanent domains of the Central African State, as well as the notion of participatory forestry, in particular the status of community forest for areas retroceded by logging operations. These areas would be opportunities for local and indigenous communities to develop restoration activities and improve/revise local development plans. The restoration of degraded land with local seedlings and the resulting good practices should support reflection and a multi-stakeholder dialogue on ecosystem values in terms of biodiversity, and thus improve the level of biodiversity conservation. | |
| | 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 BONANN | 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) | Activities in pilot sites have made significant progress (M'baïki and Mona Sao in Bayanga commune). Further land is being restored in Pissa. The information and identification missions to Berberati have identified FLR actions. Local species have been planted on a total of 86 hectares of degraded land. | MU |
| | | | | | | Pissa: By the end of October 2022, with support from ICRA, the communities of Pissa had planted 70.5 ha, at a rate of 15 ha per village (Bombé, Byama2, Boyali 1, Pissa 2 and Bongombé 1 & 2) of local forest tree species (Essessang, Ayous, Sapelli) with a plant viability rate of around 57% per site. A program to replace dead plants at no extra cost has been set up. | |



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| | | | <p>EE (2001) and CAS-DF (2015)</p> | | | <p>M'baïki: 8800 seedlings were mobilized for the 16 ha planted. Similarly, two accessible nursery sites have been identified to enable communities to produce seedlings for the FLR actions.</p> <p>Bayanga: Restoration activities focused on nursery production quality and capacity. The project's support to local and indigenous communities has enabled the creation of three (03) nursery production sites in Mona-Sao (20,000 plants), Nguénguéli (55,000 plants) and Médao (25,000 plants). Activities are progressing well, and at least 100,000 seedlings will be available for transfer to degraded buffer zones of protected areas. These seedlings are fruit trees of local species such as Sapelli, Iroko and Essesang. Their characteristic is that they are caterpillar-bearing trees. These nurseries are managed by local communities with the support of WWF.</p> |  |
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| | | | | | |  <p>Figure 1&2 : Mona Sao nursery</p> <p>Berberati : Following a series of exchanges between the communities in the target villages and the TRI project team, the Ngbako-ToumbaNzara area in the Commune of Nandobo, Gbazi in the commune of Wappo, and the boundary between the villages of Koumbé and Banzoum (Koumbé-Banzoum) in the communes of Berbérati and Nandobo respectively, have expressed their support for the TRI project to free up degraded forest plots for the feasibility of tree-planting operations using local species in suitable, accessible areas meeting the selection criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ngbako-ToumbaNzara village in, Nandobo commune: more than 5,000 hectares of burnt forest, with a predominance of Imperata cylindricum and some woody vegetation, are available for FLR; - Gbazi, Wappo commune: more than 200 ha of burnt forest with a mixed herbaceous and woody stratum available for tree planting of local species for FLR activities, delivering a forest area that could be used and converted into a Community Forest for RNA; | |
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| | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Koumbé-Banzoum buffer zone: more than 200 hectares of burnt forest are available for planting trees of local species suitable for FLR, alongside a Forest Reserve that could be converted into a Community Forest. - Negotiations are underway with the Fond de Développement Forestier (FDF) for the reforestation in the Berbérati area. - Bangui and surrounding area: a call for Expressions of Interest has been launched, with a view to recruiting a private partner to support the creation of village agroforestry plantations around Bangui, on the Bangui-Boali and M'baïki axes. | |
| | 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 | <p><u>Landscapes with improved practices / Landscapes with improved practices for the benefit of biodiversity</u> <u>The support provided by the project to the Boyama2 communities, who expressed the need to convert their land into community forests, led to the development of a simple management plan for their land. The figure below shows the location of the proposed area:</u></p>  <p>The overall objective of the Nguito community forest is to support climate</p> | MU | |

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| | | | | | | <p>mitigation and adaptation efforts, while combatting poverty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting the forest and conserving wildlife 2. Organizing, regulating and monitoring fishing, hunting, gathering and collection of non-timber forest products in and around the community forest to generate income and develop the Boyama 2 3. Creating alternative income-generating activities and jobs for young people. <p>The community forests are being allocated and processed by Direction Régionale N°1. A broad public consultation is being organized by the Direction Régionale N°1 des Eaux et Forêts with the support of the local coordination of the TRI project.</p> | |
| | 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 | <p>Area (ha) under improved management</p> <p>In Boyali 1, Bombé and Boyama (buffer zones of Bangui-Mbaïki), which is around 300 hectares in size, the PMU is working to support communities with native ecosystems restoration efforts, using Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR). Forest cover on degraded forest land will eventually improve.</p> | MU | |
| | 2.3) Number of people directly benefiting from the project (jobs, income and benefits, sustainably harvested timber, NTFPs, improved livelihoods, etc). | Nul | 3000 bénéficiaires | 6000 direct beneficiaries of capacity building, training, equipment, jobs, income and benefits, and products such as sustainably harvested timber, NTFPs, etc. | <p>200 households in the villages of Mona Sao, Nguéguéli and Médao, the majority of which are Aaka and Bayaka indigenous peoples, have been identified as beneficiaries of activities to restore 200 ha of forests and landscapes and promote 100 ha of intercropping as well as income-generating activities.</p> <p>1,553 people benefited from two types of training and temporary employment opportunities. All the beneficiaries took</p> | MU | |

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| | | | | | | <p>part in training, and 36% of them, in addition to training, also had temporary employment (data December 2022). The village communities of Boyali 1, Bombé, Boyama 2, Pissa 2 and Bongombé 1 and 2 benefited from capacity-building activities, which focused on reading maps and using GPS, as well as monitoring FLR investments.</p> <p>So far, 1,786 people benefited from project activities, 36% of them are women.</p> | |
| | <p>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.</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Little or no coordination of actions on restoration</p> | <p>1 inter-sectoral committee operational for Flr</p> | <p>National coordination mechanism on FLR (the global coordination framework on FLR)</p> | <p>The guidelines of the mid-term review redefined the entities that can be part of the intersectoral coordination on FLR, their roles and the operational modalities. To this end, a working group will be set up to stimulate the cross-sectoral policy dialogue and decision-making on FLR as a national strategy.</p> | <p>MU</p> |
| | | <p>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</p> | <p>Little or no capacity on the ground in terms of FLR and agroecology</p> | <p>1 capacity building plan for FLR actors</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>In Berberati, 43 participants took part in community forest allocation procedures training programmes. At the end of the training sessions, four teams were set up to facilitate local consultations and decision-making on</p> | <p>MU</p> |

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| | | <p>planning and management.</p> | | | | <p>community forest allocation procedures.</p>  <p>In terms of ownership of the community forestry process, CAR needs a vast program to develop participatory forestry, including information, awareness-raising and training for all stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Technical and organizational capacity-building for beneficiaries in Bayanga: A capacity-building workshop was held in December 2022 and led to the establishment of fifteen (15) groups.</p>  <p>The ARG and RC plans include activities that are more favourable to women's</p> | |
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| | | | | | | <p>economic development, such as the introduction of improved stoves, which will reduce the workload of women, spending large amounts of time on firewood collection and transportation. In Mona Sao, the nursery maintenance team is made up of women and young women. The drying and packaging of agricultural produce provides an opportunity for women to improve their incomes by drying and packaging their agricultural produce or gathering.</p>  <p>Thirty-five (35) people took part in an introduction to the use of version 9.4 of the ex-ante carbon assessment tool (EX-ACT), with a view to developing their ability to conduct, evaluate and monitor a carbon assessment of FLR investments.</p> | |
| | | 3.3) Value of resources (public, private, development partners) leading to restoration initiatives in TRI countries. | None [South West Regional Development Project (SWRDP) recently started with marginal | USD 3 million | At the end of the project, 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 | A USD10M LDCF project document is being finalised and project implementation is to follow in early 2024. Discussions have been held with CAFI and the World Bank's PGRN project to mobilize additional financial resources to finance FLR activities. | MU |

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| | | | funds for micro-projects in terms of restoration; Natural Resources Governance Project (NRGP) and Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) not yet started] | | | | |
| | | 3.4) Number of bankable restoration projects developed in TRI countries through an inclusive development process and meeting industry standards for quality and financial sustainability. | 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 national and other forestry taxes. | Significant progress has been made in the formulation of the climate change adaptation project. The international organizations WWF and African Parks have been identified to execute the project, as they have demonstrated extensive experience in implementing natural resource management interventions in the south-west and south-east of CAR. | S |
| | 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- | Nul | 6 events | Participation in at least 1 TRI sponsored event each year | The Central African Republic took part in the fourth global knowledge-sharing meeting of the Restoration Initiative, held from November 14 to 18, 2022 in Nairobi, Kenya. The <i>Ministère en Charge de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable</i> and the | S |

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| | | south TRI exchanges that address restoration. | | | | <i>Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêche</i> were present. | |
| | | 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 system for the TRI project is available, and project indicators are being monitored. | 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) training materials on FLR and IGAs; (iii) guide on good practices in terms of FLR and IGAs | | MU |
| | | 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. | | |

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

| Outcome | Action(s) to be taken | By whom? | By when? |
|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1.1 Increased commitment at national and sub-national levels to forest and landscape restoration. | <p>The TRI project plans to :</p> <p>1- Participate in the main working groups set up to revise forestry policy by integrating FLR. -The development of a FLR strategy is also envisaged by the TRI project.</p> <p>-An international consultant will be made available to the TRI project to support the development of the FLR strategy and the integration of FLR into the forestry policy currently being revised.</p> <p>2) A memorandum of understanding will be signed with the University of Bangui to recruit a doctoral student already enrolled in a thesis for the study on improving knowledge of biodiversity (agro), soil fertility, carbon storage, etc.</p> <p>4 CIRAD is being contacted again to upgrade the WISDOM platform/strategy. For Bangui's (peri-) urban forests</p> <p>5. A study will be carried out to upgrade the SNPA database, including FLR issues.</p> <p>6. Income-generating activities (IGA) to be launched in 2023 will enable the participation and ownership of around 2,000 women and men, contributing to the planning of FLR policies.</p> | <p>1 TRI project, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Forestry.</p> <p>2. TRI Project and Bangui University</p> <p>3 TRI Project and Ministry of Urban Planning</p> <p>4 TRI project</p> <p>5 Project TRI and Biodiversity Focal Point</p> <p>6.TRI Project</p> | 2023-2025 |
| 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 emission reductions from the LULUCF sector and agriculture. | <p>1.Setting up a technical working group on South-West regional planning</p> <p>2.Several hectares of deforested and degraded land newly dedicated to restoration by CAR, in support of the Bonn Challenge through sustainable forest management, encouraging forest restoration initiatives, promoting community forestry and transparency in logging and addressing land and landscape degradation.</p> | <p>1.TRI project and Ministry of Urban Planning</p> <p>2. TRI project, In synergy with other projects and initiatives, notably the APV-FLEGT support project, the World Bank project and AFD-APV-FLEGT</p> | 2023-2025 |
| 2 Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by government, the private sector and local community actors, both men and women. | <p>1.Continue forest restoration in landscapes with partners ICRA/Pissa, ISDR/M'Baïki and WWF/Bayanga.</p> <p>2.Sign a LoA with the forestry development fund to launch forest restoration operations on the Berberati site</p> <p>3.Select a PPP to launch forest restoration around Bangui</p> <p>4.Launch income-generating activities (IGAs) and capacity-building activities in the 5 TRI project sites to benefit households</p> | <p>1 TRI/ICRA/ISDR/WWF project</p> <p>2.project TRI/FDF</p> <p>3.project TRI/PPP</p> <p>4.project TRI</p> | 2023-2025 |
| 3 Strengthening institutional capacities and financing mechanisms to enable and facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and various ecosystem services in CAR. | <p>1.Strengthen the capacities of IRCA and ISDR in the following areas: FLR, agroecology, AGR</p> <p>2. Strengthen the capacities of the Ministries in charge of the Environment and Forestry.</p> <p>3. build the capacity of farmer association groups in the following areas: FLR and AGR: FLR and AGR</p> <p>4. Mobilize funds through two bankable restoration projects (one with external private funding, the other with external public funding) and a study on the channelling and disbursement of national and other forestry taxes.</p> | <p>1 TRI/ICRA/ISDR project</p> <p>2 Project TRI/MEDD and Ministry of Forests</p> <p>3.TRI project</p> | 2023-2025 |

| Outcome | Action(s) to be taken | By whom? | By when? |
|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1.1 Increased commitment at national and sub-national levels to forest and landscape restoration. | <p>The TRI project plans to :</p> <p>1- Participate in the main working groups set up to revise forestry policy by integrating FLR. -The development of a FLR strategy is also envisaged by the TRI project.</p> <p>-An international consultant will be made available to the TRI project to support the development of the FLR strategy and the integration of FLR into the forestry policy currently being revised.</p> <p>2) A memorandum of understanding will be signed with the University of Bangui to recruit a doctoral student already enrolled in a thesis for the study on improving knowledge of biodiversity (agro), soil fertility, carbon storage, etc.</p> <p>4 CIRAD is being contacted again to upgrade the WISDOM platform/strategy. For Bangui's (peri-) urban forests</p> <p>5. A study will be carried out to upgrade the SNPA database, including FLR issues.</p> <p>6. Income-generating activities (IGA) to be launched in 2023 will enable the participation and ownership of around 2,000 women and men, contributing to the planning of FLR policies.</p> | <p>1 TRI project, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Forestry.</p> <p>2. TRI Project and Bangui University</p> <p>3 TRI Project and Ministry of Urban Planning</p> <p>4 TRI project</p> <p>5 Project TRI and Biodiversity Focal Point</p> <p>6.TRI Project</p> | 2023-2025 |
| 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 emission reductions from the LULUCF sector and agriculture. | <p>1.Setting up a technical working group on South-West regional planning</p> <p>2.Several hectares of deforested and degraded land newly dedicated to restoration by CAR, in support of the Bonn Challenge through sustainable forest management, encouraging forest restoration initiatives, promoting community forestry and transparency in logging and addressing land and landscape degradation.</p> | <p>1.TRI project and Ministry of Urban Planning</p> <p>2. TRI project, In synergy with other projects and initiatives, notably the APV-FLEGT support project, the World Bank project and AFD-APV-FLEGT</p> | 2023-2025 |
| 2 Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by government, the private sector and local community actors, both men and women. | <p>1.Continue forest restoration in landscapes with partners ICRA/Pissa, ISDR/M'Baïki and WWF/Bayanga.</p> <p>2.Sign a LoA with the forestry development fund to launch forest restoration operations on the Berberati site</p> <p>3.Select a PPP to launch forest restoration around Bangui</p> <p>4.Launch income-generating activities (IGAs) and capacity-building activities in the 5 TRI project sites to benefit households</p> | <p>1 TRI/ICRA/ISDR/WWF project</p> <p>2.project TRI/FDF</p> <p>3.project TRI/PPP</p> <p>4.project TRI</p> | 2023-2025 |
| 4.1 Increased effectiveness of programme investments among programme stakeholders | <p>1.Identify and organize TRI-sponsored South-South exchange visits on FLR and agroecology each year.</p> <p>2.Set up a monitoring and evaluation system for the TRI project</p> | Project PMU | 2023 |
| 4.2 Increased awareness of best practices in restoration among key external audiences. | <p>1.Produce a report/short films on the achievements of the TRI CAR project.</p> <p>2. Produce a good practice guide on FLR and ANR</p> | Project PMU | 2023-2025 |

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 DO NOT repeat 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 | An agreement has been obtained from the Director of the Doctoral School at the University of Bangui to host a doctoral student in FLR and agroecology. | No candidates have enrolled themselves. |
| Output 1.1.1 Filling the knowledge gap in valuation of ecosystem services | | One registered doctoral candidate | Terms of reference initiated and being finalized for the recruitment of an international consultant to support the elaboration of the FLR strategy and to advocate for its integration in the forest policy under revision. | |
| Output 1.1.2 Filling the knowledge gap in terms of restoration opportunities | | Two sites with the analyzed geospatial data | Socio-economic baseline data for the M'baïki pilot site is currently being collected by the local TRI project coordinator in partnership with Direction Régionale N°2, and complemented with geospatial data. | |
| Outcome 1.2: National and sub-national policy and regulatory frameworks increasingly support FLR | 1.2) Number of new or improved policies and regulatory frameworks adopted that support forest and landscape restoration | Initiate the revision of the regulatory framework in support of sustainable land and natural resource management. | N/A | The project will participate in the working group on the revision of forestry policy in order to advocate the FLR. |

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.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 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 | A technical working group is being set up, made up of CAFI experts from the French Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development (MEDD), through the Biodiversity Coordination Department, and from the Direction Générale de l'Aménagement du Territoire (DGAT). Maps/data for project sites / communes and the South-West will be transmitted by the CAFI experts to support the planning process. | A service agreement will be signed with the Ministry in charge of Urban Planning to facilitate the land use planning process in the south-west. |
| 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. | Elaboration du document directeur de gestion de la ressource bois-énergie dans le bassin d'approvisionnement de Bangui/Bimbo | None | Exchanges are taking place with CIRAD to draw up the Wood/Energy Master Plan. |
| Output 1.2.4 Upgrade of the SNPA database and inclusion of FLR concerns | | A National Survey on the Status of Tree Seed Supply Systems | Contacts have been initiated with the biodiversity focal point to update the NBSAP for CAR. | Contacts are initiated with the national biodiversity focal point to improve the NBSAP database and include FLR concerns in collaboration with projects and initiatives such as PGRN, CAFRI, APV-FLEGT in accordance with the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation. |
| Outcome 2. Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by government, private sector and local community actors, both men and women. | 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. - 2.1.3 Restored natural grass and shrubland area | | Several nursery beds have been set up by the communities of Mona Sao and its surrounding areas to produce 50,000 seedlings. | A service agreement is being signed with ICRA for the reforestation of 100 hectares in 2023 and the production of nursery stock for 2024. -An LoA is being signed with ISDR for the reforestation of 100hectares in 2023 and the production of seedlings in the nursery for 2024. |
| 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 | Reference studies were carried out for the Bayanga pilot site. | Continue collecting reference data for the M'baïki site and launch a study of the Berbérati and Bangui sites. |

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| Output 2.2 Implementation of FLR activities with local people | 2.2) Area (ha) of landscape under improved management | 300 Hectares | 86.5 hectares planted during this period: 70.5 hectares of land are planted in the commune of Pissa, with at least 15 ha per village (Bombé Byama ² , Boyali, Pissa 2 Bongombé 1&2) planted with local forest trees (essessang and ayous), with a plant viability rate ranging from 57% to 74% per site. A program to replace dead seedlings at no extra cost has been set up. In M'baïki, 16 ha were planted in the 4th and 5th arrondissements. Similarly, two accessible nursery sites have been identified to enable communities to produce seedlings for the FLR, once their capacities have been strengthened in these areas. These sites will also serve as transit areas for the plants handled. | In Mona Sao Nguengueli and Médao, 200 hectares of degraded forests are to be planted, after a delay caused by fuel shortages. In Pissa and M'baïki, partnership agreements have been renewed with ICRA and ISDR to continue supporting local communities in planting 200 hectares this rainy season. The PMU is in discussion with the Forestry Development Fund (FDF) to carry out FLR activities in the Berberati zone. |
| 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 | 200 direct beneficiaries, including 75 women. It should be noted that 36% of these beneficiaries represent the indigenous peoples of the Bayanga area and its surroundings. | |
| Output 2.4 Daily supervision and support by field officers and PMU | | 2 monthly Appius to the monitoring committee | Several monthly monitoring missions were carried out at the Pissa, M'baïki and Bayanga sites | Continue regular field missions in all project sites. |
| Outcome 3. Strengthening of institutional capacities and financing mechanisms to enable and facilitate large-scale restoration and maintenance of critical landscapes and various ecosystem services in CAR. | 3.1) Number of cross-sectoral planning mechanisms and/or frameworks (e.g. agriculture, forestry, transport, energy, etc.) incorporating and supporting restoration established/strengthened at national and sub-national levels in the TRI countries | 1 cross-sectoral planning framework established | None | A consultation framework will be set up to promote LWF, bringing together all stakeholders |
| 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 | Deployment of local coordinators: 1 coordinator at the M'Biaki site and 1 coordinator at the Berberati site | |

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|---|---|---|--|---|
| Output 3.3 Capacity building of local target populations | 3.3) Number of people with enhanced capacity to undertake FLR approach | 3000 people (1500 women) | 1,551 people, 27% of them women, benefited from two types of project support: training and temporary employment on FLR sites. All beneficiaries took part in training, and 36% in addition to training also had temporary employment (data December 2022). The village communities of Boyali 1, Bombé, Boyama 2, Pissa 2 and Bongombé 1 and 2 have benefited from capacity-building in reading and locating on cartographic support and using GPS, as well as in methods for surveying the boundaries between their terroir and neighbouring terroirs, and the boundaries within their terroir, marking the areas intended for FLR activities. | continue capacity-building activities to reach the desired target |
| Output 3.4 Capacity building of academic institutions | | Two institutions have received training on key topics | Expertise from within ICRA and ISDR has been identified. | Organise capacity building activities |
| Output 3.5 Mobilisation of internal and external funding for FLR | 3.5) Value of resources (public, private, development partners) leading to restoration initiatives in TRI countries. | 7 million USD | LDCF project development has progressed significantly (USD10M) | |
| Output 3.6 Support to national coordination on FLR | 3.6 Number of cross-sectoral planning mechanisms and/or frameworks | 1 bankable project developed | | |
| 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 | One inter-sectoral planning mechanism established | The CAR took part in the fourth global meeting of the Restoration Initiative in Nairobi, Kenya. | CAR is planning to join the global TRI meeting in Guinea-Bissau |
| | 4.1 Number of South-South study and knowledge sharing trips on FLR. | Three annual TRI KS events organized | | |

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| 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 | One South-South Exchange visit organized | | A South-South exchange trip will be organized to share experience in the field of LWF. |
| Output 4.1.3 Project monitoring and evaluation | 4.1.3 A monitoring system of successfully developed programmes supporting the implementation and management of adaptation of national TRI projects | Three annual TRI KS events organized | | A monitoring and evaluation system for the TRI project will be developed to effectively track project indicators. |
| Output 4.1.4 Project Steering Committee | 4.14 COPIL organised | | Last CoPil in November 2022 | A CoPil planned for end of August 2023 |
| 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 | | MEDD produced several community radio broadcasts as part of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding for project monitoring. | Lessons learnt report/video clips to be produced |
| Output 4.2.1 Facilitation of technical days, gathering practitioners and policy-makers | Number of dissemination events producing knowledge on FLR | | | |
| 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. | | | |
| Output 4.2.3 Development of a Guide of Good Practices in terms of FLR and IGAs | | 1 guide | None | A good practice guide on FLR and ANR to be produced |

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

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

The project is significantly behind schedule in the delivery of the major outputs and is not on track to meet its targets by the end of the project scheduled for 12/31/2023. As far as Component 1 is concerned, progress in creating an enabling environment for LWR is slow. Key legislation such as the Forestry Code, agricultural policy and land-use planning still lack adequate provisions to promote FLR. This has not been helped by the lack of forestry studies to support informed policy dialogue on the official adoption of LWF. However, the study on the development of wood-energy production in the Bangui basin has been completed and is currently in the consultation process, although there are no plans to update the WISDOM platform designed by the FAO to map wood-energy supply and demand in CAR.

Achievements regarding the introduction of FLR actions in project sites under component 2 have been very modest. So far, only 42 ha have been reforested in two sites (Pissa and M'baïki) compared to the initial objective of 3,221 ha in Prodoc (1.3%). Furthermore, only two species (Essessang and Ayous) to promote the production and marketing of caterpillars were planted at the request of the beneficiaries, which is considered insufficient to restore the forest ecosystem. Likewise, no income-generating activity has been identified and promoted to date. Limited progress in institutional capacity development and FLR financing planned in component 3 contributed to the low level of progress in components 1 and 2. In particular, ICRA and ISDR partnerships need to be strengthened. Success and results' delivery also depend on the implementation of activities under component 4, which include exchanges with other TRI projects, the delivery of knowledge products and the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system to support learning and exchange.

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

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

| | FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵ | FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶ | Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period |
|---|---|---|--|
| Project Manager / Coordinator | MU | MU | The project was significantly delayed in delivering the majority of its products planned in the Prodoc and is not on track to achieve its objectives by the end of the project scheduled for 12/31/2023. |
| Budget Holder | MU | MU | Although the project has implemented several activities, a number of them are late for several reasons. A no-cost extension, together with a budget revision, should enable the project team to successfully complete the implementation of all activities. |
| GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸ | | | |
| Lead Technical Officer¹⁹ | MU | MU | Although the project has implemented several activities, a number of them are late for several reasons. A no-cost extension, as well as a budget revision, should allow the project team to successfully complete the implementation of all activities. During FY2023, the project was able to implement some restoration actions through partners (WWF, ICRA and ISDR), but the accompanying actions to carry out integrated interventions have not yet taken place. The evaluation of PPP partners is still underway (submission deadlines, evaluation) to promote community restoration. The MTR took place and its recommendations are important to enable the PMU to ensure implementation and the expected impact. Among the recommendations is a 2-year extension. It was also recommended to increase focus, prioritising sites where the project has already initiated actions. The CTA retired in early 2023, and technical capacity needs to be guaranteed. Support to the government to fully integrate FLR into national policies is currently being revised, and is a key element of sustainability. |

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

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

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

| | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---|
| <p>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</p> | <p>MU</p> | <p>MU</p> | <p>The modest results and pace of delivery have prompted the project task force to increase the support and supervision, and particularly after the MTR, prompted a review of the management arrangements, ambition and scope of the project. The project is to focus on and build upon the bright spots, and limited results to date. Yet, considering the protracted context of insecurity, and the challenges to engage partners and expertise, among other things, mean that the project remains a high-risk project. During the remaining execution period, continued shouldering is needed.</p> |
|---|------------------|------------------|---|

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

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

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

| Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement | Expected mitigation measures | Actions taken during this FY | Remaining measures to be taken | Responsibility |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 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 plants placed in nurseries on the Bayanga sites come partly from the Ngotto forest under the supervision of WWF with a transfer protocol tested by the latter. Since 2020, WWF has been engaged in the implementation of restoration activities as part of a program to rehabilitate the APDS crop strip, consisting of carrying out reforestation, agroforestry and enrichment activities on a area estimated at 800 ha. | | 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) | The activities of the FLR will be carried out with the collection of local plants, i.e. wildlings or seeds will be taken from the surrounding forest areas and developed in a nursery. The objective is to conserve genetic resources and develop know-how on forest protection practices of local communities. The plants for the Pissa and M'baïki sites will be produced under the supervision of ICRA and ISDR training and research institutions, in compliance with plant protection standards. WWF, experienced in setting up nurseries and monitoring them, is the technical | | UGP/MEDD/CRA/ISDR/WWF and other implementing partners |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------|
| | | manager of the FLR activities at the Mona Sao site. For all sites, young plants and seeds are collected locally. | | |
| 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 No. 1 & 2, the UGP planned field activities in accordance with the forestry law, the law on environment 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 IGA choices (e.g. drying and packaging of agricultural products) and capacity building needs. All this should allow women to acquire skills and be more competitive. | Focus on training and support on gender-responsive measures. | UGP/ICRA/ISDR/WWF |
| ESS 9.3 : 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 | Continuous engagement in local consultations and through representative on committees. | Focus on Bayanga project site under contract with WWF. Ensure | UGP/ICRA/ISDR/WWF |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | activities than other ethnic groups. | | equal access to information and communication mechanism with PMU. | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|

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

| Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission) | Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain. |
|--|--|
| ESS 3.2. &3.2.2 | M |
| ESS 3.4 Management of planted forests | M |
| ESS 7.4: Gender Equality | M |
| ESS 9.3: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage | M |

| |
|---|
| <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 grievance registered. |

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

6. Risks

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

| | Type of risk | Risk rating ²¹ | Identified in the ProDoc Y/N | Mitigation Actions | Progress on mitigation actions | Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Political: Risk of no successful implementation of the RCPCA | S | Y | Developing a policy case for FLR closely aligned with the objectives of the RCPCA. | Three contracts are currently being finalized respectively with the ministries in charge of: - the environment; of Forests and Urban Planning with a view to integrating FLR into policies at sectoral level | |

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

| | Type of risk | Risk rating ²¹ | Identified in the ProDoc Y/N | Mitigation Actions | Progress on mitigation actions | Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit |
|---|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 2 | <p>Institutional:</p> <p>1. Low levels of institutional capacity to implement decisions 2. frequent staff turnover continues to limit the development of institutional memory on FLR; 3.the lack of adequate institutional presence outside Bangui continues to reduce learning opportunities on the ground; 4. the absence of key line ministries within COFIL continues to limit the adoption of a fully integrated cross-sectoral approach to FLR at the national level (involving the public, private and non-governmental sectors); And 5. Inter-prefecture/sub-prefecture coordination and cooperation on FLR policy and action remains very weak.</p> | M | N | Awareness raising at government level | A memorandum of understanding is currently being negotiated with the Ministry in charge of forests | |
| 3 | <p>Financial:</p> <p>1. MEDD, MEFCP and MADR all confirmed that they lacked funds to send the number of field agents planned in the Prodoc to the project sites. 2. the government in general does not have adequate 4x4 vehicles to carry out regular field visits to the sites 3.the national and global energy crisis has further exacerbated the logistics problem, especially when there are major fuel shortages; 4.identifying a private partner to develop a PPP until now has not been possible due to the lack of fiscal or economic incentives to benefit from such initiatives</p> | S | N | | <p>Identify with Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation (MEPC), public resources necessary to support the FLR process</p> <p>The project has launched a call for applications to seek a private partner for the PPP initiative around Bangui</p> | |

| | Type of risk | Risk rating ²¹ | Identified in the ProDoc Y/N | Mitigation Actions | Progress on mitigation actions | Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit |
|---|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| 4 | Fiduciary: Overruns observed on certain budget lines of the TRI project | S | N | Budget revisions | Solicit budget revision approval by PSC and agency. | |

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

| FY2022 rating | FY2023 rating | Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| Moderate | Substantial | |

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

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

| MTR or supervision mission recommendations | Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year |
|---|--|
| <p>Recommendation 1: in response to C1, C4 and C5 - related to relevance, factors affecting progress and sustainability - to FAO, national and subnational stakeholders and implementing agencies currently excluded from the TRI project</p> | <p>The PMU of the TRI project has started the consultation of the stakeholders the MEDD the MEFCP and the ministry in charge of urban planning to launch the reflection on the establishment of the permanent national working group for the FLR (GTN-FLR) and the Forest and Environment Technical Working Group (GTT-FE). Memoranda of understanding are negotiated with the sectoral ministries in order to define the actions to be taken by each party and the operating methods of the working group.</p> |
| <p>Recommendation 2: R2) in response to C2 and C5 - related to the effectiveness of the project in achieving results and factors affecting progress - to FAO, national and subnational stakeholders</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The project launched a call for applications for the recruitment of a PPP for activities around Bangui; -Four LoAs have been initiated for FLR activities in the field - Contact is established with the management of the doctoral school of the University of Bangui in order to initiate a set of studies/research on the ecosystem value of forest resources -The PMU identified a national consultant for capacity building of ICRA and ISDR - The two local coordinators have been deployed since April 2023. More than 90% of the equipment for the local offices of M'baïki and Berberati has been received and is being transferred to the sites. Concerning field agents, the TRI project facilitators are operational for the Bayanga site under the supervision of APDS. The rolling means (motorcycles) have been acquired. -An International Coordinator is recruited and took office in Bangui during the month of May 2023 |
| <p>Recommendation 3: (R3) in response to C3 and C5 - related to efficiency and factors affecting progress - to FAO, national and subnational stakeholders:</p> | <p>A preliminary budget review was carried out in order to identify the overruns observed on the budget lines of the TRI project.</p> |
| <p>Recommendation 4 (R4) In response to C4 and C5 – related to sustainability and factors affecting progress – to FAO, national and subnational stakeholders</p> | <p>Contact is established with the management of the doctoral school of the University of Bangui in order to initiate a set of studies/research on the ecosystem value of forest resources and analyze the possibility of expanding studies/scholarships at the level of the Master 2 for Engineers and Senior Technicians with a view to guaranteeing short-term results.</p> <p>The recruitment of a consultant-trainer in training curriculum evaluation, research & development program and analysis of the need for capacity building is being finalized. The consultant is identified and the TDRS of the mission are transmitted to him.</p> <p>-The insertion of IGAs as alternative microprojects to the FLR will allow the appropriation of the project and its sustainability at the level of the pilot sites</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| Recommendation.....(R5) In response to C6 – linked to cross-cutting priorities and sustainability – to FAO, national and subnational stakeholders: | The PMU, with the support of FAO Rome, will be able to carry out a detailed risk analysis and identify management and mitigation measures for their impacts on the smooth running of project activities and the achievement of its results. |
| Recommendation.(R6) in response to C7 - related to gender and sustainability of FLR in indigenous community forests - to FAO, national and subnational stakeholders: | <p>The UGP has already produced maps of the Pissa and M'baiki sites and those of the Bayanga sites with the support of the remote sensing expert of the project “Estimation of deforestation and forest degradation and direct factors current and historical information associated with these processes using SEPAL” (UNJP/GLO/103/UNJ). Complete these maps with data relating to indigenous populations.</p> <p>Computer hardware support for the development and editing of high-resolution maps and specific “Training of Trainers” training will be planned.</p> |
| Recommendation.7 (R5) in response to C7 (and R2) linked to cross-cutting priorities, gender and sustainability - to FAO, national and subnational stakeholders and the PMU: It is recommended that the pilot project wood-saving stoves/ovens, solar stoves/ovens and the promotion of vegetable briquettes in the Bangui basin | The Income Generating Activities (AGR) plans of all sites have retained as AGR the Wood Economy and popularization of improved stoves, a Call for Events is being drawn up with a view to recruiting an expert in training in the production of improved stoves |
| Recommendation.8 (R8) in response to C5 - related to effectiveness and factors affecting progress: It is recommended that key stakeholders meet to review the ToC in Annex 9 and review the (quantitative) targets in the results matrix in order to agree new targets that can realistically be achieved in CAR over the proposed two-year extension. Additionally, qualitative indicators should be included in the results matrix | National indicators are currently being revised. It will be done in a participatory manner with the project focal point and the stakeholders (implementation partners, prefectural technical committees). The result will be presented to the next steering committee |

| | |
|---|--|
| Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize | In view of the still minimal results and the constraints identified during implementation, the evaluation mission suggested an extension of the project until 2025. Therefore an exit strategy will be proposed during 2025. |
|---|--|

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 Guidelines²². 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 | Integration of qualitative indicators | During MTR | |
| Components and cost | RAS | En cours | |
| Institutional and implementation arrangements | RAS | | |
| Financial management | RAS | | |
| Implementation schedule | MTR recommended 2 years of extension | | |
| Executing Entity | | | |
| Executing Entity Category | | | |
| Minor project objective change | No change | | |
| Safeguards | No change | | |
| Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% | Covid is no longer a risk | | |
| Co-financing | | | |
| Location of project activity | | | |
| Other minor project amendment (define) | Mambélé site replaced by Boutili | | |

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

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

| Stakeholder name | Type of partnership | Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement | Challenges on stakeholder engagement |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Government institutions | | | |
| MEDD | Project owner, chair of the steering committee and implementing partner | As part of the development of the guiding document for sustainable management of the wood energy resource in the basin for the supply of wood energy to the city of Bangui, a ministerial decree led to the creation of a consultation framework bringing together all sectors of the wood energy sector. | Active participation in the management of the Bos energy sector platform and the development of the guiding document Delay in the delivery of products. |
| MEFCP | Support to the implementation of activities under component 2 of the project | Two executives assigned to the coordination of the project are based in Berberati and M'baïki and work in collaboration with the two Regional Directorates (DR). At Berberati, a pre-identification of the perimeters is made and the nursery sites of the DR are invited and have a few plants that can be used for the next plantings. | Continue to support the PMU in the implementation of project activities. |
| ICRA | Support to the communities of Pissa for the extension of their FLR perimeters | ICRA and ISDR actively participated in the implementation of project activities in the communes of Pissa and M'baïki through memorandums of understanding. 70.5 hectares of land are planted in Pissa and 16 ha in M'baïki with local communities. | A new LoA is being signed with a view to restoring 100 hectares and training communities to implement their AGR restaurant development plan |
| 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 | | Les activités de FLR vont continuer avec l'appui de l'ISDR. L'objectif principal pour cette période est la mise en place des plantations de 100 hectares. FLR activities will continue with the support of ISDR. The main objective for this period is the establishment of 100 hectare of plantations. |

| NGOs²³ | | No planned activity with NGOs. | |
|--|--|--|---|
| WWF | Implementation of restoration activities and complementary income-generating activities with the people of Mona-Sao, on the edge of the DSPA | <p>Le LoA signé avec WWF sur la mise en œuvre des activités de la FLR à la périphérie des Aires protégées de Bayanga se déroule convenablement. La mise en place des plantations est en cours. Le projet a créé trois (03) sites de production des plants en pépinière notamment à Mona-Sao (20 000 plants), Nguénguéli (55 000 plants) et Médao (25 000 plants). Au moins 100 000 plants seront disponibles pour être transférés en champs d'ici le mois de mai et juin 2023.</p> <p>The LoA signed with WWF on the implementation of FLR activities on the outskirts of the Bayanga Protected Areas is progressing properly. Planting is underway. The project created three (03) plant nursery production sites, notably in Mona-Sao (20,000 plants), Nguénguéli (55,000 plants) and Médao (25,000 plants). At least 100,000 plants will be available to be transferred to fields by May and June 2023.</p> | Continue the implementation of the LoA by transferring plants from nurseries to fields. |
| Private sector entities | | | |
| Others²⁴ | | | |
| 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 | The TRI project is committed to developing different representative maps of the Pissa commune. This will involve editing the damaged maps. | |
| 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 | The communities of Pissa are committed to replacing the plants that did not survive | |

²³ Non-government organizations

²⁴ 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


| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | with ICRA in terms of IGA, Capacity building | | |
| <i>New stakeholders identified</i> | | | |
| Fond de Développement Forestier (FDF) | Accompagner la FLR sur le site de Berberati qui n'a pas encore démarré depuis le début du projet | An ongoing service contract between TRI project and Le Fonds de Développement Forestier (FDF). | |
| | | | |

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. | Y | 75 women and young women participated in training/awareness raising in FLR, in Mona Sao Nguengueli In M'baïki, training on FLR, AGR restaurants and prioritization of CR needs (communities of M'baïki saw the participation of 4 women Training in the use of the EX-ACT tool: 4 women |
| Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? | Y | Application of the 50% men and women law is mandatory when setting up monitoring committees for each pilot site. It should be noted that the number of men remains even greater than that of women. This gap is partly linked to culture; for any consultation or establishment of committees, the project requires the participation of women on an equal basis and that of men. THE project leaves the latitude to have committees made up only of women |
| Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage): | | |
| a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources | | The implementation of IGAs and capacity building has experienced delays. However, the development of village nurseries stood out more particularly on the Bayanga sites. Gender is valued particularly during the training and maintenance of nurseries and the planting of trees in the different sites. |
| b) improving women's participation and decision making | Y | The constitution of the prefectural technical committees (CTF) made it obligatory for the participation of the women's and youth organization at the local level, for each of the pilot sites. Women represent 33% of CTF members. |
| c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women | Y | The ARG and RC plans have retained activities that are rather favorable to the economic development of women. this concerns the saving of wood and the popularization of improved stoves, support for the installation of village nurseries; In Mona Sao the nursery maintenance team is made up of women and young women. Drying and packaging of agricultural products offers an opportunity for women to improve their income in terms of drying and packaging their agricultural or harvested products. |
| M&E system with gender-disaggregated data? | Y | Indicator 5: # of beneficiaries |
| Staff with gender expertise | Y | Since June 2023, only 1 women remains in the project team |
| Any other good practices on gender | | At all meetings or consultations the presence of women is required and made compulsory to ensure the presence of women at all activities |

11. Knowledge Management Activities

| Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, during this reporting period. | |
|--|--|
| <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>Knowledge management will be promoted through the production of articles on the project's good practices. Leaflets and spots in the form of posters will be developed in French and Sango for translation to raise awareness among local communities of FLR practices. Provisions are made in the partner agreements with the ICRA ISDR AND WWF Institutions with a view to producing FLR good practice technical sheets and popularizing them. Several community radio and television broadcasts are also planned for awareness raising.</p> <p>Concerning local legislative decision-makers, local and indigenous communities, open days will be organized by the MEDD with the UGP on the restoration approaches used in order to better share the results of the project at the national level.</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 project's communications strategy is broadly in line with FAO's communications strategy. Specifically, the project communicates with stakeholders:</p> <p>With the MEDD:</p> <p>The global TRI initiative has a site through which all projects provide information. There is a global TRI meeting where the project participated and made a presentation of these results</p> <p>Two articles in the form of newsletters and other digital products were produced during this period. The first tells the story of the community of Pissa, which is experimenting with the management of village land under the status of community forest. The second article highlights the creation of community nurseries by local and indigenous actors in the villages of Mona Sao Nguengueli and Médao on the Bayanga pilot site.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  TRI YiR 2022 </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  TRI Portrait 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</p> | <p>The creation of nursery beds and the activities preceding the installation of plantations (demarcation, weeding and digging, staking and planting) and the sale of seedlings are seen as income-generating activities (AGR) likely to generate socio-economic benefits for the direct and indirect beneficiaries. The sale of seedlings and planting operations by the Pissa community generated 15,165 USD. Weeding work on 200 ha prior to planting the trees has already started for the Bayanga pilot site in the villages of Mona Sao, Nguengueli and Médao. Each head of household, direct beneficiary of the project, receives a lump sum support of 50 USD to mobilize members of his family to prepare one ha for the planting of 500 trees in association with food crops</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p> |  <p>Stories Colle</p> |
| <p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p> | <p>https://www.fao.org/republique-centrafricaine/actualites/detail-events/fr/c/1609243/</p> |
| <p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p> | <p>FLR is a SDG objective</p> |
| <p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p> | <p>Seigneur Yves Wilikoesse Chargé de communication Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) Rue Guérillot, 2157 - Bangui, République centrafricaine E-mail : yves.wilikoesse@fao.org Téléphone / WhatsApp: (+236) 72259013 / 75771917</p> |

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

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

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

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

The Bayanga pilot site is where the Bay Aka communities are most involved in the implementation of project activities. They represent 34% of the total number of direct beneficiaries. These communities ceded more than 69 hectares of fallow land to the activities of the FLR, distributed as follows: 19 hectares in Médao, 16 hectares in the Ngengueli village and 34 hectares in Mona Sao. Regarding indigenous populations, at the international level, Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination within a nation-state. Convention 169 is an instrument intended to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples around the world. The CAR is the first African country to ratify the current convention, with which the TRI project in the CAR aligns and which it makes a priority. As such, the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is highlighted and integrated into project implementation activities on the ground. Indigenous populations are present in Pissa and especially in Bayanga, and have been involved in the formulation of the project and ongoing activities on the ground in terms of restoration and establishment of a community forest in Guitto. In terms of access to forest resources, three significant challenges face the indigenous populations of the South-West and those of Pissa: ● the overlapping of Indigenous Peoples' territories by forest concessions, which limits access to land and forest resources; ● lack of community monitoring capacity for sustainable management of natural resources; And ● the limits (imposed by legal texts) on the protection of Indigenous Peoples. On all sites, all activities are carried out by local and indigenous communities, from the choice of restoration areas to the choice of species to plant. In Pissa as in M'baiki all plantation operations have managed additional reviews for all communities

13. Co-Financing Table

| Sources of Co-financing ²⁵ | Name of Co-financer | Type of Co-financing ²⁶ | Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval | Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023 | 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 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| World Bank: | BM/PGRN | PGRN | 4.800 000 | 4,251,779 | 4,251,779 | 4,800,000 |
| MEDD/MEFCP (CAFI): | FAO | Consulting, training and equipment | 1,000,000 | 185,914 | 185,914 | 1,000,000 |
| | 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 | 180,000 | 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 | 90,000 | 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 | 180,000 | 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 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| | Contribution en nature | | 50 000 | 50 000 | | 50,000 |
| | | TOTAL | 10,400,000 | 9,037,693 | 8,987,693 | 10,400,000 |

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

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

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

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

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 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 will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: | |
|--|--|
| 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.**GEO LOCATION INFORMATION**

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | Geo Name ID | Location & Activity Description |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Mona Sao | 3.275443 | 16.266727 | | |
| | 3.275496 | 16.267197 | | |
| | 3.267908 | 16.267292 | | |
| | 3.267343 | 16.266634 | | |
| | 3.26639 | 16.267097 | | |
| | 3.260506 | 16.27181 | | |
| | 3.259127 | 16.271572 | | |
| | 3.256363 | 16.271551 | | |
| | 3.256034 | 16.272889 | | |
| | 3.221477 | 16.249039 | | |
| Bombé | 4.084361 | 18.240028 | | |
| | 4.085194 | 18.240722 | | |
| | 4.083833 | 18.242333 | | |
| | 4.081972 | 18.242222 | | |
| | 4.081417 | 18.242111 | | |
| | 4.080361 | 18.241667 | | |
| | 4.079917 | 18.241167 | | |
| Mbaïki | 3.8805556 | 18.136944 | | |
| | 3.8836111 | 18.138333 | | |
| | 3.8830556 | 18.138611 | | |
| <i>Nguegueli</i> | <i>3.246886</i> | <i>16.277293</i> | | |
| <i>Medao</i> | <i>3.224095</i> | <i>16.254621</i> | | |
| <i>Dzanga-Sangha National Park</i> | <i>3.258333</i> | <i>16.041667</i> | | |
| <i>Berberati</i> | <i>4.311944</i> | <i>15.889444</i> | | |
| <i>Boutili</i> | <i>4.702149</i> | <i>18.240719</i> | | |
| <i>Bogoula</i> | <i>4.602732</i> | <i>18.172491</i> | | |

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

Annexe 3.

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

Annexe 4 :

| 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 | 112 | |
| Superficie de terres agricoles dégradées restaurée | | 26 | 70 | | 96 | | |
| Superficie de forêt ou de terrain forestier restaurée | | | 16 | | 16 | | |
| 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 | 86 | 0 | | | |

Annexe 5 :

| 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 | CEOF/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 | CEOF/SEPAL CEOF/ Sepal dans le cadre du projet CAFI régional | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Mars 2021 | Formation / Renforcement des capacités | Connaissance sur le financement pour la FLR 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 coonnaissance 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 restaurants priorisation des besoins en RC (communautés de Pissa) | 70 | 10 | 60 |
| Avril 2022 | Emploi temporaire | formation /sensibilisation en RPF , AGR restaurants priorisation des besoins en RC (communautés de M'baïki | 120 | 40 | 80 |
| Aout 2022 | Formation / Renforcement des capacités | formation /sensibilisation en RPF , AGR restaurants priorisation des besoins en RC (communautés de M'baïki | 24 | 4 | 20 |
| Mars 2023 | Sensibilisation | formation /sensibilisation en RPF ,Bayanga | 200 | 75 | 125 |
| 29 mai au 2 juin 2023 | formation sur l'outil EX-ACT pour sa nouvelle version 9. 4 | Les participants sont capables d'utiliser EX-ACT pour une analyse de projet et peuvent interpréter les résultats | 30 | 3 | 27 |
| Total | | | 1781 | 647 | 1134 |

Annexe 6 :

Nombre de mécanismes de coordination intersectoriels dirigés par le gouvernement

| Date de l'événement | Pays | Type de mécanisme de coordination | Fonction du mécanisme de coordination | Statut | Fréquence | Nombre d'institutions gouvernementales participantes | Nombre de secteurs économiques représentés | Nombre d'organisations pour la FLR représentées | Nombre de femmes | Nombre d'hommes | 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) |
|---------------------|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------|--|--|---|------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annexe 7 :

| 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 FLR | Accords et/ou suivi et évaluation en FLR | 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 Construction | Centrafores/ petits exploitant bois | 30 | NON |
| Juillet 2022 | RCA | Privée internationale | Subvention | 160 000 US | 160 000 US | Je ne sais pas | Engagement | wri/OTP | Communauté locale de Pissa | 5 | NON |

Annexe 8 :

| 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 | RC A | Strengthening the adaptive capacity of communities by up-scaling integrated landscape management and restoration in SW and SE region of Central African Republic | | FPMA | 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 |
|--------------|------|--|--|------|----------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|

Annexe 10 :

| 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 | non | | 100 | |
| Avril 2021 | Identification des périmètres de restauration des forêts et des paysages | Article/ Communiqué de presse | ligne | | | | |
| Janvier 2021 | Des plantations agroforestières, véritable outil de restauration de forêts et de paysages | Article/ Communiqué de presse | ligne | non | | | |
| février 2020 | Mécanisme pour la restauration des forêts et des paysages | Article/ Communiqué de presse | ligne | | | | |
| 17/10/2022 | Restauration des forêts et des paysages, une cible des Objectifs de développement durable | Article/ Communiqué de presse | ligne | oui | | | |

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|----------------------|---|---|-------|------------|--|--|--|
| May - September 2022 | Capacity building and support for the community forest allocation process in the Central African Republic | Article/ Communiqué de presse | | oui | | | |
| Mai 2023 | Contributions to the restoration and maintenance of vulnerable landscapes to ensure the provision of environmental and economic services in support of the Bonn Challenge with local communities of Mona Sao and Nguénguéli, Medao. | Stories collation for newsletter and other digital products (for program colleagues in the field sourcing stories | ligne | Pas encore | | | |