



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa
Country (ies):	São Tomé e Príncipe
Project Title:	Landscape Restoration for Ecosystem Functionality and Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of São Tomé e Príncipe
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/STP/002/GEF
GEF ID:	9517
GEF Focal Area(s):	CC-2 Program 4: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture LD-2 Program 3: Landscape Management and Restoration LD-3 Program 4: Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach SFM-3: Restored Forest Ecosystems: Reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes
Project Executing Partners:	The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Rural Development (MAPRD), through the Directorate of Forests and Biodiversity (DFB)
Initial project duration (years):	2019-2024 – 6 years
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by: a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.</i>	YES – see Annex 2

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	23 April 2018
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	13 December 2018
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	13 December 2023
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	13 November 2024

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	4,666,515 USD
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	16,700,000 USD
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	2,289,756 USD

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.

Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD) ⁴ :	1,846,174 USD
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023 ⁵	<i>Total materialized co-financing could not reported at this time; co-financing will be duly reported in the next PIR. From last year PIR USD 8,072,012</i>

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	13 April 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶ :	Spring 2021
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	November-December 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁷ :	N/A
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	See Annex 3

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	M

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	L
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Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	5 th PIR
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⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

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.

Project Contacts

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⁸ Interim

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

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁹	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target ¹⁰	End-of-project Target	Progress rating ¹¹	Cumulative progress ¹² since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023
Promote the restoration and sustainable management of the forest ecosystems of São Tomé and Príncipe in order to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and stop and reverse forest and	Outcome 1.1 Enhanced national commitment to Forest and Landscape Restoration in STP	(i) # of operational FLR coordination platforms.	(i) There is no such thing as a coordination body or platform in STP, to steer/support forest-restoration related work.	PFLR established and recognised by the GoSTP. Inception workshops held. Learning visits planned and locations identified	One permanent Platform for Forest and Landscape Restoration officially established and operational	S	<u>Indicator (i):</u> A workshop to assess the activities of the PFLR was held in Sao Tome on 8 December 2022 in which 38 participants participated, 33 men and 5 women. A similar workshop was held in the RAP on December 15, 2023, in which more than 33 participants participated (25 men and 08 women). The last

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

¹⁰ 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.

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.

¹² Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

soil degradation							meeting of the PFLR took place in Sao Tome on May 30, 2023, to present and discuss the balance of activities planned and carried out for 2023, as well as the action plan until the end of 2024.
		(ii) # of FLR management plans.	No updated forest landscape plan exists: the last national forest survey was issued in 1999.	Baseline report on the state of forests and existing FLR policies produced by DFB.	1 Forest Landscape Plan produced and validated.	HS	<u>Indicator (ii):</u> National FLR Plan and four Landscape FLR Plans produced as a joint effort of DFB and TRI-STP. A printed version of the document is being widely distributed.
		(iii) # of people providing inputs to FLR policy planning and development	There is no such thing as a coordination body or platform in STP, to steer/support forest-related work.	PFLR established and recognised by the GoSTP. Inception workshops held	At least 30 people are active members of the platform, of which 30% women	HS	<u>Indicator (iii):</u> PFLR: 33 Platform members (27M-6F) + 10 members of the PSC (COPIL) regularly involved in the FLR policy planning and development FLR Planning: 1219 people from 96 communities (607M-612F) consulted for the development of FLR plans

	Outcome 1.2 Improved and conducive policy framework for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of STP forest	(i) # of policy blueprint produced	Several laws regulating forest management and conservation exist, but none is specific on FLR. Several gaps on regulations and difficult implementation mechanisms. Poor collaboration and coordination mechanisms among different branches of the administration. Poor link between forest-related legislation and agriculture, fisheries and husbandry legislation.	Set of guidelines and recommendations to improve policy framework ready for validation.	1 blueprint for policy improvement and cross-sectoral integration.	HS	<u>Indicator (i):</u> Blueprint for Policy produced and validated, including Policy Influence Plan that sets the objective for the project's policy work from 2022 till the end of the project.
		(ii) # of normative documents (decrees, laws, regulations) produced and/or approved		National consultant hired to support the mainstreaming of new policies, laws and regulation into the existing framework	At least 5 FLR-related policies, laws, or regulations produced/improved	MS	<u>Indicator (ii):</u> Policy Influence Plan including three objectives and several intermediate results. Two consultants hired (national and international). Policy working group established including members of PIU/FAO and DFB. Work plan for the implementation of the PIP produced and validated by the FLR Platform in May 2022. Mission of international consultant for the assessment of the National Forest Fund completed in July 2022.

						S	<p><u>Indicators (i-ii):</u> Four FLR Landscape plans finalized, covering a surface of approximately 38,000 hectares. On the ground, 2517 hectares of degraded secondary forests restored according to the latest M&E report on 7 June 2023. The FLR work is proceeding under the leadership of DFB and new partners came on board during the reporting period: HBD/FP¹³, CADR¹⁴, CIAT¹⁵, and The Lumbermen Association. So far, 82 hectares of mangroves have been restored on both islands.</p> <p><u>Indicator (iv):</u> So far, 1363 beneficiaries have been involved in the planning and implementation of the FLR work in the four target landscapes, approx.</p>
	<p>Outcome 2.1 Participatory FLR interventions to enhance ecosystem services and mitigate climate change in vulnerable natural forest areas in STP as a public-private partnership</p>	<p>(i) # of hectares of the Contador watershed restored.</p> <p>(ii) # of hectares of degraded natural forests restored.</p> <p>(iii) # of hectares of mangroves restored</p> <p>(iv) # of beneficiaries trained on FLR techniques</p> <p>(v) # of beneficiaries hired and trained on surveillance</p>	<p>Environmental and Social Management Framework report for the PRSP project available. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ready by end of 2017. Management guidelines for buffer areas of natural parks developed under ECOFAC</p>	<p>Contador FLR working group operational. FLR plan produced and ready for implementation, operational partners identified. Target degraded forest landscapes selected and mapped. FLR plans for degraded forests on both islands produced and ready for implementation. operational partners identified. Seedling production plans in place. Beneficiaries trained on FLR techniques. Mangrove management plans validated and ready for implementation. Operational partners</p>	<p>(i) 6,700 ha of natural forestland restored and sustainably managed in target forest areas. (ii) 100 ha of mangroves restored and sustainably managed. (iv) 3500 beneficiaries trained on FLR restoration techniques in the target Districts of both islands, (gender-disaggregated). v) 20 members of local communities hired and trained to carry out surveillance of restored areas</p>		

¹³ Here Be Dragons (Tourism Enterprise) and Fundação Príncipe

¹⁴ Rural Development Support Centre

¹⁵ Centre for Agriculture and Technological Research

							40% of whom are females. <u>Indicator (v):</u> thanks to an agreement with CADR, four working groups numbering a total of 300 people are being trained, and a surveillance plan is being designed, that will take off after the summer period.
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		<p>(i) # of ha of shadow forests supporting high-quality agro-forestry plantations restored.</p> <p>(ii) # of households benefitting of improved shade forest plantations.</p> <p>(iii) # of community members supplied with sustainably harvested and processed wood and timber.</p> <p>(iv) # of ha reforested by CECAQ11 cooperative and the RAP under the “intelligent wood processing plant” scheme.</p> <p>(v) # of beneficiaries</p>	<p>Pilot scattered reforestation work carried out by the PAPAC cooperatives within their mandates. No portable sawmills exist on STP, no experience carried out so far on “intelligent” use of the biomass felled trees. Pilot successful NWFP initiatives finalized by several projects (ADB, IFAD, HBD). SME and NGOs exist in STP that are willing to establish economic agreements with local communities for the purchase of NWFP.</p>	<p>GEF/PAPAC steering committee operational. Target shadow forest areas identified and mapped. FLR plans finalized and ready for implementation. Community nurseries adapted, enlarged, or established. Representatives of communities trained by DF. Portable sawmills purchased and installed in pilot communities. Community members trained on their use. Controlled felling areas identified by DF. Reforestation areas identified and plans ready for implementation. MoU with target communities signed for implementation of new NWFP-based economic activities. Members of the target</p>	<p>(i) 5,000 ha of shadow forests supporting high-quality agro-forestry plantations restored.</p> <p>(ii) 15,600 people belonging to 85 communities benefit of improved shade forest plantations.</p> <p>(iii) Sustainably harvested and processed wood and timber supplied to 1300 inhabitants of pilot communities.</p> <p>(iv) 250 hectares of forest land reforested by beneficiary communities.</p> <p>(v) 650 beneficiaries from 4 rural communities engaged in new NWFP economic activities. Increase of \$ 1000 in annual income per community from PY 4.</p>	MS	<p><u>Indicators (i-ii):</u> 5015 Hectares of agroforestry systems restored according to the latest M&E report on 7 June 2023. The FLR work is proceeding under the leadership of DFB and all involved in all four target landscapes.</p> <p><u>Indicators (iii-iv):</u> the two sawmills were delivered to the beneficiaries – the cooperative CECAQ11 and the Regional Government of Principe. Training with specialists from Brazil took place in august 2022 and work plans were agreed. The work will start full speed after the end of the wet season in July 2023</p> <p><u>Indicator (v):</u> Work under way involving 38 direct (17 women) and 814 indirect beneficiaries in the four communities,</p>
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		engaged in new NWFP economic activities and expected increase in annual income.		communities trained.			on honey and ground snail value chains. The breeding groups in Porto Real and Monte Alegre are operational and are waiting for the newborn whelks to grow to carry out the second sale.
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						S	<p><u>Indicator (i):</u> Three of the four training courses recommended by the CNA held in 2021 and 2022, and one final course scheduled before end 2023 (August/October) for a total of approx. 125 participants.</p> <p><u>Indicator (ii):</u> The work plan developed by the international consultant was validated by the beneficiaries and its implementation started in April-May 2023 with the organisation of training courses targeting institutions and private enterprises. STP representatives from SME involved in the capacity development initiatives managed by the GCP - "Landscape finance and bankable projects" and "The</p>
	<p>Outcome 3.1 Strengthened national capacity on the principles and practices of FLR, on the concepts and use of ecosystem services, and on FLR financial instruments</p>	<p>(i) # of people from all stakeholder groups trained and aware of FLR principles, practices and financial instruments.</p> <p>(ii) of investment tools developed or improved to support FLR initiatives (i.e. ASB code of conduct, specialized credit lines, improved NNFD etc.)</p>	<p>No capacity development work on FLR, PES and related financial instruments carried out in STP so far. No financial instruments exist to date in STP to support SME in FLR or agroforestry. ASB and other financial bodies in STP lack specific policy to support FLR work. Benefit of fiscal incentives poorly known by agro-forestry practitioners.</p>	<p>FAO Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) carried out in STP. 3 training courses organized on FLR, PES and related financial instruments. Partnership agreement with ASB-STP signed and in place. Funding Opportunities Forum and "peer-to-peer" meetings between experts and local enterprises organized. National specialist hired to run a critical assessment of the NFFD and to analyze the new regime of benefits and fiscal incentives.</p>	<p>(i) At least 150 people from all stakeholder groups trained and aware of FLR principles, practices and financial instruments. (ii) At least 3 investment tools are developed or improved (i.e. Code of Conduct adopted by ASB to screen investment against criteria for sustainable forest management, improvement of the NFFD and increase in its capital, specialized credit lines, etc.)</p>		

							Restoration Factory”.
	Outcome 3.2 The FLR work of TRI is upscaled by triggering and supporting the development of public-private partnerships for nationally-implemented bankable projects	(i) # of medium-large bankable projects developed and submitted to donors. (ii) # of small-medium bankable projects implemented by the end of the project	No sizable actions carried out in STP in the domain of FLR and agro-forestry, little private funding mobilized so far. Relevant international funding schemes remain untapped because of weak capacity. Lack of financial instruments for SME involved in FLR and agro-business	Two public-private partnerships signed, project development grant awarded and project development work plan approved. Written agreement signed between DFB and private business companies, project grants delivered to beneficiaries and projects started	(i) Two medium-large bankable projects developed and submitted to donors by the end of the project. (ii) At least three small- medium bankable projects implemented by the end of the project	HS	<u>Indicator (i):</u> A new proposal was submitted to GEF8/ERIP in the first quarter of 2023 to upscale and continue the work of TRI. The proposal was approved, and PPG phase should start sometimes in 2023. A proposal was submitted to IKI/GIZ to integrate the work on AIS ¹⁶ to the FLR programme. Response waited for autumn 2023. <u>Indicator (ii):</u> Eight small-medium bankable projects under implementation (six on Sao Tomé, two on Príncipe). TRI investment of 87,000 USD, which were matched by a total of 50,000 USD of beneficiaries’ contributions in-cash.

¹⁶ Alien and Invasive Species

	<p>Outcome 4.1 Collaborative M&E system successfully implemented to support the NFLMS at DF and report properly on FLR initiatives (including NCP) in STP</p>	<p>(i) National Forest and Landscape Monitoring System (SNMFP) set up and operative at DF.</p> <p>(ii) # of DF staff and other partners trained on FLR M&E systems and tools</p>	<p>No SNMFP exists in STP. Total lack of national capacity to run M&E systems and tools for FLR</p>	<p>SNMFP designed with help of international consultant. Training programmed designed with the input of GCP. Members of the working group for FLR M&E appointed</p>	<p>(i) SNMFP operational and providing relevant information to DF managers. (ii) Team of at least 10 people from DF and partner institutions fully trained and able to manage the system</p>	<p>U</p>	<p><u>Indicator (i):</u> In respect of FAO procedures, an open tender was launched and the contracting process has not yet terminated.</p> <p><u>Indicator (ii):</u> training for DFB (4 people) carried out in the first quarter of 2022 with AGEOS, Gabonese Agency for Spatial Observations and Studies. More training is foreseen in the tender to be awarded. terms of reference with the.</p>
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						S	<p><u>Indicator (i):</u> Info Hub in place, communication strategy and workplan for TRI-STP approved and under implementation.</p> <p><u>Indicator (ii):</u> Project featured regularly on radio and television, awareness raising events organized (i.e., national forest week in March 2023). Estimates: 145,000 people reached with radio broadcasting and 100,000 people reached with TV broadcasting during the reporting period. (Source: Info Hub)</p> <p><u>Indicator (iii):</u> A delegation of DFB traveled to Guinea Bissau in August 2022 to learn about mangrove restoration and establish links with the local forestry service.</p> <p><u>Indicator (iv):</u></p>
	<p>Outcome 4.2 TRI related lessons learned and best practices from the NCP and the TRI network disseminated among relevant audiences</p>	<p>(i) Info Hub for KM on FLR. (ii) # of people in STP reached by the project's communication work. (iii) # of project partners benefitted of international learning visits (iv) % of GCP-organized events attended by STP GEF team</p>	<p>There is not systematic gathering, management and circulation of FLR information and data in STP. The concept of FLR is new in STP and just few specialists are acquainted with the concept</p>	<p>Service provider hired for set up of the Info Hub. DF and other partners trained on communication. Info Hub designed and work plan approved. Preliminary identification of venues and experiences for international visits. STP GEF team has attended at least 30% of GCP organized events</p>	<p>(i) Info Hub for KM on FLR fully operative under DF and providing information to stakeholders. (ii) At least 10,000 people informed of the best practices and lessons learned by the project and TRI. (iii) 20 project partners benefitted of international learning visits. (iii) At least 75% of GCP-organized events attended by STP team</p>		

							A paper was accepted for the SER ¹⁷ Conference (Darwin, August-September 2023).
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Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.2 Improved and conducive policy framework for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of STP forest	Action 1: negotiate new work plan and budget with DFB to meet the goals set by the PIP by the end of the project. Action 2: hire new national consultant to lead the PIP implementation work.	Action 1: NPC leads with the support of the CTA and the institutional partner DFB.	Action 1: by end of third quarter of 2023
Outcome 2.2 Enhanced and improved use of forest resources for the benefit of local communities living in sensitive landscapes of STP	Action 1: contact new Minister of Agriculture and request his support to speed up the implementation of the work plan for the use of the portable sawmills agreed with respective beneficiaries. Action 2: repair project car and support the Regional Government of Principe and help secure vehicle to transport the sawmill while the project car is being repaired.	Action 1: NPC leads with the support of the CTA, the LTO, and the institutional partner DFB Action 2: NPC leads with the support of the new Assistant for Principe and the institutional partner DFB	Action 1: by end of second quarter of 2023 Action 2: by end of second quarter of 2023
Outcome 4.1 Collaborative M&E system successfully implemented to support the NFLMS at DF and report properly on FLR initiatives (including NCP) in STP	Action 1: accelerate as much as possible the global procurement process started by FAO to identify the service provider for the implementation of the NFLMS.	Action 1: LTO leads with the support of the CTA and the NPC	Action 1: by end of third quarter of 2023

¹⁷ Society for Ecological Restoration

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs ¹⁸	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁹ (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ²⁰ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Enhanced national commitment to Forest and Landscape Restoration in STP				
Output 1.1.1 National Platform for Forest and Landscape Restoration created and operational, to support and steer FLR work, including concerned institutions, private sector, civil society, local communities and partner projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 permanent Platform for Forest and Landscape Restoration officially established and operational. At least 30 people are active members of the platform, of which 30% women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Platform and its subgroups meet on a regular basis to advise project implementation and validate documents and work plans 	Two workshops to assess the activities of the PFLR were held in December 2022 in which 71 participants participated, 58 men and 13 women. Members of the FLR Platform Mapping subgroup visited the CECAFEB plots in November 2022. A new meeting of the members of the FLR platform took place on May 30, 2023, to present and discuss the balance of activities for 2023, and the action plan until the end of 2024.	Because of a long electoral period and the appointment of many new civil servants and charges in the public sector, the works of the PFLR were put on a standstill during the second half of 2022, and started again in late 2022
Output 1.1.2 Directorate of Forest empowered to produce a Forest Landscape Plan (FLP) to inform and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Forest Landscape Plan produced and validated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National FLR Plan printed and distributed National FLR Plan guides FLR work of 	The first twenty hard copies were distributed to TRI Global colleagues at the TRI global meeting in November 2022. More copies are being	N/A

¹⁸ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁹ 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)

²⁰ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

guide future forest management, conservation, and restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 30 people are active members of the platform, of which 30% women 	TRI and other FLR actions in STP	distributed, with a target of 200 disseminated hard copies. E-copies are also being shared among partners and practitioners.	
Outcome 1.2 Improved and conducive policy framework for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of STP forest				
Output 1.2.1 Blueprint for FLR policy improvement including recommendations produced, based on gap analysis of the policies, laws and regulations on forest management, conservation and FLR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 blueprint for policy improvement and cross-sectoral integration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output achieved in the previous reporting period 	N/A	N/A
Output 1.2.2 Policy framework enhanced through the improvement of existing, and the adoption of new laws, regulations, and incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 FLR-related policies, laws, or regulations produced/improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New consultant hired to lead on implementation and delivery of the PIP objectives Proposal prepared for legislative amendments within the framework of the TRI-FAO Project. 	The policy plan (PIP) was shared during the last part of the XVII Legislature through meetings with the national authorities and the political parties (Verde, ADI, Partido PCD/GR, MDFM-PL, MLSTP/PSD). The policy work is lagging due to the slow takeoff of the XVIII Constitutional Government and the National Budget (OGE) for 2023.	The elections of September 2022 and the following period of political turbulence during the last quarter of 2022 and first of 2023 have limited the capacity of TRI to pursue and effective implementation plan. The implementation of the PIP is conditional on the approval of the organic of the XVIII constitutional government of STP. The new OGE was only approved in June 2023. After this, the project will redefine the objectives of the PIP and will proceed with the recruitment of a national consultant.
Outcome 2.1 Participatory FLR interventions to enhance ecosystem services and mitigate climate change in vulnerable natural forest areas in STP as a public-private partnership ²¹				

²¹ The number of hectares to be restored were modified as a recommendation of the MTR. The total figure was brought down from 23,000 Ha to 12,000 Ha and the new targets were endorsed by the

<p><u>Output 2.1.1</u> Contador River watershed restored in partnership with the WB-supported PRSP project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4,500²² ha of the Contador watershed and corridors along evacuation lines restored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1565 Hectares of forestland in the buffer zones of ONP and PNP, degraded secondary forest, and degraded savannah restored in the four priority landscapes 	<p>The FLR work is being monitored by the M&E Officer with the 9 specific indicators agreed with the GCP. New LOAs were negotiated and started in the first quarter of 2023 (HBD/FEB, CIAT; CADR, Lumbermen, Chamber of Lembá, AARBIP²³). A total of 7532 Hectares were restored so far in the four</p>	<p>The Contador working group is created, but not operative due to the delays accumulated by the WB project for the rehabilitation of the Rio Contador power plant. The project is coordinated by the World Bank (WB) and the AFAP/WB focal point for TRI assured that the work on civil and electromechanical construction would start in 2022 and end in 2025.</p>
<p><u>Output 2.1.2</u> 5,100 ha of natural forestland restored and sustainably managed in degraded areas of STP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 23,000²⁴ ha of natural forestland restored and sustainably managed in target forest areas. ○ 3500 beneficiaries trained on FLR restoration techniques in the target Districts of both islands, (gender disaggregated) ○ 20 members of local communities hired and trained to carry out surveillance of restored areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1565 Hectares of forestland in the buffer zones of ONP and PNP, degraded secondary forest, and degraded savannah restored in the four priority landscapes 	<p>priority landscapes, including 2517 Ha of degraded forestland and 5015 Ha of agro-forestry land - mainly cocoa, pepper, and coffee shadow plantations. The FLR plan agreed with DFB foresees the restoration of 5575 Ha in the 2023 season, and further 3109 in 2024. In the reporting period, the seedling production plan yielded approx. 118,000 seedlings of > 30 different species, with a network of 30 private and public nurseries, supported and facilitated by an FAO nurseries expert. Building on the protocol designed in Principe and on the knowledge gathered during the learning</p>	<p>The original FLR workplan and seedling production plan were modified to adjust to the new targets recommended by the MTR and endorsed by the PSC. New objectives were negotiated with all implementing partners and new LOAs were signed to meet the quantitative and qualitative objectives. DFB negotiated with the Cooperative of Lumbermen (madeireiros) the surveillance and monitoring of the restored areas, through a joint work agreement signed, with a budget of approx. 10 000 USD. The process for the construction of a nursery in Porto Real (Principe) is slowed down by the acute scarcity of building materials (stone dust and sand) on the island. Efforts are being made to</p>

²² Old numeric target modified after MTR

²³ Association of Friends of the Principe Biosphere Reserve (NGO)

²⁴ Old numeric target modified after MTR

<p>Output 2.1.3 200 ha of the mangrove sites in STP restored and managed for conservation and recreational purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 600²⁵ ha of mangroves restored and sustainably managed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100-150 Hectares of mangroves restored in both islands 	<p>visit to Guinea Bissau, DFB set up a small nursery center in Angolares (south of São Tomé) to develop the propagules collected in the wild and produce seedlings of the <i>Avicennia</i> and <i>Rhizophora</i> species.</p> <p>Teams for the monitoring of the FLR work were set up by the implementing partners. Thanks to a new agreement with CADR, four working groups numbering a total of 300 people are being trained, and a surveillance plan is being designed, that will take off after the summer period.</p> <p>On 21 March 2023 the “the month of the Forest” started, with various activities involving the MAPRD and 1020 beneficiaries. Approx. 2872 forest and fruit seedlings produced between January and March 2023 were planted in 14 different areas, with the involvement of students from different levels of education. A study visit and awareness day on mangroves was carried out with primary school students.</p>	<p>enhance and make the Campo Politico nursery more profitable.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2: Enhanced and improved use of forest resources for the benefit of local communities living in sensitive landscapes of STP</p>				

²⁵ Old numeric target modified after MTR

<p>Output 2.2.1 6,700 hectares of shadow forests supporting high-quality agro-forestry plantations restored and sustainably managed in the buffer zones of Obo and Príncipe Natural Parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7,150²⁶ ha of shadow forests supporting high-quality agro-forestry plantations restored. ○ 15,600 people belonging to 85 communities benefit of improved shade forest plantations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Approx. 2000 hectares of agroforestry land restored on both islands. 	<p>See information of previous outcome. A total of 5015 hectares of shadow forests were restored according to the latest M&E report (June 23) while the objectives for the 2023 and 2024 seasons are of 3050 and 1900 Ha, respectively. The work is being implemented through the partnership with the cooperatives CECAB, CECAC11, CECAFEB and CEPIBA (Príncipe), plus the NGOs Monte Pico (Sao Tomé) and AARBIP (Príncipe).</p>	<p>The original FLR workplan and seedling production plan were modified to adjust to the new targets recommended by the MTR and endorsed by the PSC. New objectives were negotiated with all implementing partners and new LOAs were signed to meet the quantitative and qualitative objectives.</p>
<p>Output 2.2.2 Pilot “Intelligent Wood Processing Plants” using portable sawmills established, as a private/public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainably harvested and processed wood and timber supplied to 1300 inhabitants of pilot communities. ○ 250 hectares of forest land reforested by beneficiary communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training for the proper use of the sawmills delivered to STP, work plan designed and approved, MOU signed, and harvesting of the logs and forest wood started 	<p>After the reception of the equipment, the training carried out by Brazilian specialists (August 2022) and the design of a protocol of understanding and a work plan, the two beneficiaries CECAQ-11 and Department of the DFB carried out experimental sawing. CECAQ-11 presented an implementation plan, whose start was conditioned by the rains and the closed period imposed by the government during the month of March. On Príncipe, the work of DFB-R is slowed down by the fact that the vehicle needed to operate the equipment broke down and</p>	<p>The project team is very concerned by the slow progress in this working line, which was recommended by many stakeholders during the design phase of TRI-STP. The CTA recently asked DFB and the NPC to contact HE the Minister of Agriculture and ask him to further consult with the beneficiaries and encourage them to start the work after the rains period, with no further delay.</p>

²⁶ Old numeric target modified after MTR

			the shortages in fuel affecting the island.	
<p>Output 2.2.3: Income generating activities related to the production, processing and sale of NWFP promoted for 650 beneficiaries of 4 rural communities of both islands, based on the replication of existing experiences and on capacity development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 650 beneficiaries from 4 rural communities engaged in new NWFP economic activities. Increase of \$ 1000 in annual income per community from PY 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining equipment delivered to the communities and the first harvests sold on the market 	<p>In São Tomé, the São Carlos beekeeping group is running 14 swarms, 5 of which already have honey. In the reporting period, the beneficiaries received equipment and participated in the MOVE fair on 4 June 2023 to sell their product. In the community of Generosa, the beekeeping process is slower, aggravated by vandalism and the inability to capture an adequate number of bees.</p> <p>In Príncipe, the whelk (búzio) breeding groups in Porto Real and Monte Alegre are operational and are waiting for the newborn whelks to grow to carry out the second sale. The Porto Real group sold the first harvest in December 2022 with a net gain of about 70 USD. The price of whelk remains around 4.5 dollars/kilo.</p> <p>A new contribution to the development of the NTFP sector is being brought by the new partnership established between TRI and Wageningen University (NL) on a research study for new NTFP value chains. A scholar from Wageningen spent time with the PIU in May 2023, and the</p>	<p>Once the LOA with Instituto Oikos – the provider of TA for this activity – expires in July 2023, the project will assess the state of the works and, if needed, will negotiate follow-up and a possible extension of technical assistance (including on business skills), which might be needed especially for the communities of Monte Alegre and Generosa.</p>

			outcomes of the research are expected by the late summer.	
Outcome 3.1 Strengthened national capacity on the principles and practices of FLR, on the concepts and use of ecosystem services, and on FLR financial instruments				
Output 3.1.1 Capacity building program targeting FLR Platform Members, project partners, and other stakeholders from the institutional, private, and civil society sectors organized, on the principles and practices of FLR, ecosystem services, and on FLR and PES-related financial instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least 150 people from all stakeholder groups trained and aware of FLR principles, practices and financial instrument 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two training courses organized with the global attendance of approx. 100 beneficiaries. 	After the trainings on deontology (2021), nurseries and seedling production (October 2022), and agroforestry (November 2022), the fourth and last training course is scheduled for the 3rd quarter of 2023. The course will revolve around FLR definition, techniques and lessons learned at the global level. The PIU and the consultant Armando Monteiro are currently looking for suitable specialists to run the course.	The training program suffered delays caused by the difficulty of finding and hiring international specialists, but such difficulties have been overcome and three out of the four courses have been delivered so far.
Output 3.1.2 Pathway identified and capacity and consensus created for the opening of new credit lines for FLR-related actions that can fit the needs of SME, and for the elaboration of a Code of Conduct to be adopted by Association of Banks of STP (ASB) and other private financial entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least 3 investment tools are developed or improved (i.e., Code of Conduct adopted by ASB to screen investment against criteria for sustainable forest management, improvement of the NFFD and increase in its capital, specialized credit lines, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International consultant hired and capacity development work with key partners, especially ASB and Central Bank, started 	The first part of the training plan designed by the Consultant Luciane Moessa to the benefit of the Association of Banks (ASBSTP), Central Bank, insurance companies (SAT Assurance, NIKON SEGUROS and (micro) credit companies, as well as several public institutions on green finance, took place in April 2023. The last batch of training courses is scheduled for October 2023. During the reporting period, the Central Bank of STP launched the national campaign "Global Money Week", in the country's	This action was delayed due to slow hiring procedures for the international consultant, but a new schedule was adopted and is now being implemented with no further delays. The feedback from project partners (banks, insurance companies) is so far very encouraging.

			districts, within the framework of the implementation of the Financial Inclusion Strategy (ENIF). The report produced by the consultant Mr. Ludwig Liagre was translated into Portuguese and shared with DFB and other actors involved in the process. Meanwhile, the global programme of TRI (IUCN) produced a short assessment of successful forest funds from different countries around the world and handed it over to our partner DFB. It is expected that the DFB/PIU will organize a meeting in synergy with BirdLife International, which is working on the creation of a Conservation Trust Fund in STP. The ideas will be shared at the highest level with the Prime Minister of STP.	
Output 3.1.3 Assessment study carried out on the National Fund for Forest Development of STP (NFFD) and the new regime of benefits and fiscal incentives and, with recommendations for their enhancement	○ National Fund for Forest Development (FFF) enhanced and made more operational	○ International consultant hired and assessment to enhance the FFF completed and delivered for action to DFB		The process was delayed in order to allow better synergies and integration with a similar process led by the EU-funded ECOFAC program, implemented by BirdLife and aimed at the creation of the Trust Fund for the Conservation of Biodiversity in STP. The decision-making process of DFB, who is the ultimate beneficiary of the Fund together with the Directorate of Environment (MOE), is also slowing down the process, because of the long period of political stalemate following the last political elections.
Outcome 3.2: The FLR work of TRI is upscaled by triggering and supporting the development of public-private partnerships for nationally implemented bankable projects				
Output 3.2.1 Two medium-large sized bankable FLR project are developed through public-private partnerships between nationally operating actors by the end of the project	○ Two medium-large bankable projects developed and submitted to donors by the end of the project	○ New project proposals designed and submitted to upscale work of TRI and guarantee continuity to the FLR work beyond project duration	During the reporting period, FAO devoted considerable effort in trying secure new resources for the upscaling and extension of TRI. A new proposal was submitted to GEF8/ERIP. The proposal was approved, and PPG phase should start in the second half of 2023.	N/A

			<p>A proposal was submitted to IKI/GIZ to integrate the work on IAS²⁷ to the FLR programme. Negotiations have also started with ACORN, a scalable and inclusive certification process directed at small-scale agroforestry projects and sponsored by RABO Bank in cooperation with Plan Vivo. The organisation “Preferred by Nature” will carry out an assessment of the FLR work of TRI, in view of working towards the setup of carbon sequestration certification geared to the voluntary market.</p>	
<p>Output 3.2.2 Three small-medium sized bankable FLR project are started through public-private partnerships between nationally operating actors by the end of the Project</p>	<p>○ At least three small- medium bankable projects implemented by the end of the project.</p>	<p>○ Approved SMS bankable project implemented by partners with assistance from TRI-STP team</p>	<p>Six out of the seven originally awarded projects are ongoing, while one (ECOQUINTA) was terminated in 2022 due to the lack of delivery capacity of the beneficiary. The funds reimbursed by ECOQUINTA were reinvested in two new actions: the “Cão Grande ecotourism project” and the “Roça Abade project for a family agro-silvo-pastoral initiative”.</p>	<p>All the bankable projects are being monitored and regularly visited by the M&E Officer of the PIU. Adaptive management measures are being applied to all the initiatives, with slight amendments to the workplan and budget depending on opportunities and constraints encountered along the way by the beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1 Collaborative M&E system successfully implemented to support the NFLMS at DF and report properly on FLR initiatives (including NCP) in STP</p>				

²⁷ Invasive/Alien Species

Output 4.1.1 Collaborative National Forest and Landscape Monitoring System established and operational, in close partnership, and fully harmonized with the GCP of TRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SNMFP operational and providing relevant information to DF managers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SNFP installed and ready for operations 	The solar panels acquired through the UN Energy Group arrived in the country in June 2023. Regarding the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) the procurement tender organized by FAO is still ongoing, and the winner company should soon be selected. In the meantime, a Hybrid Ex-Act training for DFB was organized in May and June 2023, with the facilitation of FAO Headquarters.	This is the only output of the original work plan of TRI-STP that has not made any significant progress since the start of the project owing to challenges in procurement. We should be able to report significant advances by the next reporting period, as the procurement process for the service provider that will put the system in place are entering the last phase.
Output 4.1.2 All concerned project partners are enabled to take part to the collaborative M&E system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Team of at least 10 people from DF and partner institutions fully trained and able to manage the system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity to run the M&E system acquired by key officials in STP 	N/A	See previous
Outcome 4.2 TRI related lessons learned and best practices from the NCP and the TRI network disseminated among relevant audiences				
Output 4.2.1 Information clearinghouse and focal node for knowledge management created and operational through partnership agreement with national actor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Info Hub for KM on FLR fully operative under DF and providing information to stakeholders. ○ At least 10,000 people informed of the best practices and lessons learned by the project and TRI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication Work Plan 2022-2023 for Info Hub implemented and monitored by PIU and DFB 	Updates and information on TRI-STP were regularly featured on the national TV and Radio. Information panels and leaflets on different themes were produced. Short videos featuring different aspects of the project were produced. A complete list of communication products released during the reporting period is featured in Section 11 of this report.	N/A

<p>Output 4.2.2 The STP NCP team benefits of the best practices, lessons learned and capacity development initiatives run by the GFP of TRI and involving the partners of the National Child Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20 project partners benefitted of international learning visits. ○ At least 75% of GCP-organized events attended by STP team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The TRI-STP team attends at least 75% of the events organized by the GCP 	<p>During the reporting period, TRI-STP organized a learning visit to the TRI project in Guinea Bissau. A paper was submitted to the 10th World Conference on Ecological Restoration (Darwin, Australia, September 23). The NPC, CTA and Director of DFB attended the TRI Global Conference (Nairobi, Kenya, November 2022).</p>	<p>The knowledge exchanges at the international level have been restored full speed after the travel ban imposed by the COVID pandemics.</p>
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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 reporting period was a time of consolidation and expansion of partnerships, engagement in the achievement of the project objectives, and commitment to secure the extension of the TRI work beyond the end of the project.

The network of partners of the project was enlarged to include new actors, such as the research and technological centers CIAT and CADR, the Association of Lumbermen, and Fundação Príncipe and HBD - two key actors in Príncipe. Letters of Agreement were signed with all these institutions, for the strengthening of the field FLR program, including the monitoring and surveillance components. Wageningen University and Preferred by Nature were brought on board and are expected to bring substantial contributions in the field of NTFP-related economy and carbon certification, respectively. The partnership with the Central Bank, the Association of Banks and the insurance sector became operational with the first batch of capacity development activities that should deliver concrete results until the end of the project.

The implementation of the FLR program in the field gained new speed after the slowdown imposed by the COVID restriction. The network of private and public nurseries supported by or attached to the project was strengthened and summed up 30 establishments in the four-priority landscapes, for a total production of more than 118,000 seedlings from over 30 different tree species in the reporting period. In the same time lapse, approx. 7532 hectares of land were restored.

Recognizing that FLR is a long-term effort that goes beyond the lifespan of a project, FAO, and the Government of STP engaged in a participatory process bringing to the formulation of a solid proposal that was successfully submitted to the GEF Secretariat in the framework of GEF 8-ERIP. Another proposal for the integration of IAS²⁸ work in FLR was also submitted to IKI²⁹, and is waiting for feedback. The new GEF project will build on the achievements and lessons learned and will consolidate and expand the work done so far.

Among the main challenges met by TRI was the long period of political instability that followed the October 2022 elections, which brought to widespread changes in the administration and several months of stalemate. TRI did its best to weave a spirit of collaboration and trust with all the new counterparts at the different levels of the administration.

²⁸ Invasive and Alien Species

²⁹ International Climate Initiative of the German Government

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 rating³⁰	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating³¹	Comments/reasons³² justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	The PMU in close collaboration with the other implementation structures of this project (SFC and HQ), is increasingly committed to the activities enrolled in the AWPB to achieve the objectives and improve the GEF indicators until the end the TRI initiative. The main challenges for 2023 are: to achieve more than 5000 ha of restored landscape units, according to the FLR options described in the national plans in the four TRI intervention landscapes (northern, central, southern landscape of Príncipe); laying the groundwork for the carbon certification with FLR activities; strengthen the operational capacities of technicians and partners engaged in various activities and actions of the TRI and finally reactivate the forest monitoring system and provide it with solar panels, for its operationalization and intensify the sharing of knowledge, information and good practices at national and international level, to the other countries of the TRI.
Budget Holder	S	S	Thanks to the joint efforts of the national counterparts, of the different FAO units involved (PMU on the ground, SFC and HQ), and of the various implementation partners, work in the field is moving forward with recognized technical quality. The project still faces some operational constraints in relation to recruitments and procurement, in part due to its specific context (remote SIDS). Despite these operational challenges, the government of STP recognizes

³⁰ **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.

³¹ **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.

³² Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			and values the model of collaboration in place, which delivers through and with government, national and local partners primarily.
GEF Operational Focal Point³³	S	S	In the reporting period project brought about greater stakeholder involvement and engagement and inter-institutional coordination. Several institutional partnerships through the involvement of the whole society have been established which allowed a greater involvement and engagement of stakeholders. The project has contributed positively to environmental and social protection.
Lead Technical Officer³⁴	S	S	FY 2022-2023 was marked by the consolidation of field work and partnerships with a wide base of both national and international partners. It also led to the development of new, innovative, and promising partnerships that are expected to harvest long-term benefits for the local populations (e.g., smallholder carbon certification). The country's decision to prioritize restoration in GEF-8 demonstrated that TRI is recognized and valued by national counterparts, and that there is strong political will to pursue the efforts. The project extension agreed further to the MTR should compensate for the medium rate of expenditure. The revised project targets are more realistic and in adequation with the capacity of partners to deliver, and the project team is confident that they will be achieved with high standards of quality, thanks to the strong capacities and networks of technical partners built through the project.
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	S	S	In the reporting period, the project team's involvement made it possible to overcome delays due to the national context, secure progress in key areas, implement important recommendations from the MTR and foster partnerships. Importantly, the sustainability of some of the project results will be facilitated by the development of a GEF-8 ecosystem restoration project, which is intended to fully capitalize on and take stock of TRI achievements.

³³ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

³⁴ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

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

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

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ³⁵ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low Risk	No change

<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>
N/A

³⁵ **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 ³⁶	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	The political will to implement reforms and improve the legislative and policy framework for FLR is not forthcoming. Turnover and changes in decision makers and institutional arrangements beyond the control of the project lead to a volatile environment that hampers the long-term success of the work.	M	Y	TRI established a close working relationship with the new Minister of MAPRD and new Director of DFB. Both are fully committed to achieving the TRI project's expected outcomes and objectives. However, the political instability and the lack of inter-institutional alliances to support and upscale the TRI project's main activities remain a challenge for the future. The partnership that is being forged with the banking sector is another mitigation action, driven by the approach of facilitating a dialogue between decision makers, the financial institutions, and the civil society.	The interaction with the Minister of Agriculture has been strengthened by the process for the design of a new GEF under ERIP. Talks with the Directorate of Environment under the MoE have also been upscaled, and the partnership with the Association of Banks and the Central Bank is being built in a framework of mutual trust.	Representatives of the PMU and of the FAO country office engage in regular exchanges with key decision-makers from all concerned ministries / agencies, to develop capacities and maintain momentum on restoration despite changes in the political scene.

³⁶ 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 ³⁶	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	There is insufficient capacity within the institutions of the GoSTP to successfully engage in a complex, comprehensive FLR program touching on many different aspects at the national level	M	Y	The decision to host the PIU within the premises of the main institutional partner (DFB) is widely praised and recognized in the country. Considerable efforts and resources are devoted to strengthening the capacity of DFB and other institutional partners, especially on the island of Principe.	Two new letters of agreement (LOA) were recently signed with CIAT and CADR, two key institutions in STP. The frequency of visits to Principe has increased and a new Project Assistant for Principe was hired in May 2023.	TRI has launched a strong array of training and capacity development activities directed at technical staff from all core institutions, especially DFB in Sao Tome and in Principe. In addition, by working through and with DFB as well as with other partners, FAO empowers and supports the development of capacities of these organizations.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ³⁶	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	The private sector is reluctant to invest in FLR and agro-forestry due to lack of information, experience, and to the un-conductive framework for FLR finance	M	Y	Since its start, TRI has paid special effort in the forging of operational partnerships with the private sector. These include: (i) signature of new agreements with private enterprises such as the value chain cooperatives or tourism business to carry out part of the FLR work; (ii) program of technical assistance to the banking sector and work plan to develop a more conducive financial framework for FLR; (iii) support to eight bankable projects led by SME with co-funding from TRI.	A letter of agreement (LOA) was signed with Foundation Principe/HBD (tourism enterprise) to upscale FLR work on Principe. The partnership with the banking sector gained new speed with the take off of the capacity development plan for the greening of the financial sector, and two new SME joined the bankable project scheme in 2022.	Through TRI, various sides of the private sector are targeted and results so far are very promising with regards to the interest and motivation of private entities (from SMEs to large companies such as HBD) to support FLR.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ³⁶	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Local communities are reluctant to engage in the FLR effort in their respective territory, and unable or unwilling to grant the long-term support and monitoring that is needed to ensure the long-term success of the interventions.	M	Y	TRI applies a rigorous participatory approach to all its activities and local communities in the four target landscapes actively participate in the implementation of the FLR plans. Four communities on both islands are involved in the development of small actions to strengthen key NTFP value chains. Another important effort is the design of an awareness-raising program that is especially designed to reach out to rural communities, using popular communication tools such as TV, radio, and frequent visits of educators to the field.	The project estimates that over 5,000 people have taken part so far by the various actions included in the project, but many more have been reached by the awareness raising work, particular TV and radio. The NTFP community projects started by TRI started to generate revenues in late 2022, with the sale of the first harvests.	Strong efforts are being placed by the project on the sensitization on the benefits that can be derived from restoration. All restoration activities implemented respect FAO's and GEF's safeguards.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ³⁶	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Current and future climate change impacts threaten the sustainability of FLR investments.	M	Y	TRI has focused on mitigating the effects of climate change by embedding CC adaptation into its main activities, including the FLR plans produced and adopted in 2021. In addition, the GCP has promoted webinars to show how the restoration of forest ecosystems and their services strengthens resilience. Finally, the objectives set by the Policy Influencing Plan (PIP) would entail a general improvement of the legislation sector, and a consequent increased capacity of the country to tackle the threat posed by climate change.	The concept and practice of CC adaptation is embedded in all the training and CD actions supported by TRI, both at the STP and GCP levels. The FLR program and the seedling production plan implemented in STP have strong CC adaptation components. The work with Preferred by Nature and Rabo Bank /Acorn certification) is another effort to contribute to strengthening the country's resilience	BH and PMU place strong hope in the innovative line of work developed together with Acorn on carbon credits.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ³⁶	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	The project is unable to secure the external expertise and technical assistance required to ensure a proper and timely implementation of the work plan.	M	Y	Since its start, TRI-STP has been able to secure the services of numerous qualified experts and institutions who helped shape and implement its FLR Plan and other actions. This contribution has been complementary to the technical assistance and capacity development ensured by the GCP of TRI.	Thanks to end of the travel constraints posed by COVID pandemics, the flow of international expertise has been revived, including: (i) specialists who delivered training courses under OP 3.1.1; (ii) a partnership with the University of Wageningen to carry out research on Non-Timber Forest Products; (iii) a new partnership with Preferred by Nature and Rabobank on carbon certification.	N/A

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
M	M	Some risks have attenuated while others have increased, overall, the overall Moderate rating is maintained for this year.

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: In order to clarify the relevance of FLR beyond the TRI project, it is highly recommended the TRI project reviews (for example, through the PIP) how a coordination mechanism with the DGE of MPWINRE could be established with the main purpose of determining how the NPFMCR could be integrated and sustained within the NCCC. It is recommended that the NPFMCR becomes the main advocate for the consolidation and upscaling of FLR/NTFPs as a strategic response to establishing sustainable livelihoods that enhance their resilience to climate change and which generate important co-benefits that can be shared by all (conservation of biodiversity and habitats, water quality/provision, carbon sequestration/trading, disaster risk reduction as a result of less soil/coastal erosion).</p>	<p>The interaction with MPWINRE and particularly with DGE has intensified during the past year. The work of TRI was praised by the Director of DGE during a recent meeting with the CTA and LTO, as a model of close collaboration and co-decision-making process between an internationally funded project and a national public institution. The PIU is working with DGE at the development of a LOA to support the restoration work of TRI during 2023-24.</p> <p>The work towards the strengthening of cross-cutting governance and coordination mechanisms between STP authorities was held back during the reporting period because of the political instability and attempted coup that followed the election. However, the idea to build on the FLR Platform and other existing but dormant bodies such as the National Committee for Climate Change, to create a unified coordination mechanism under the patronage of the Prime Minister of the Republic will be included as an objective of the GEF 8 project to be designed under the ERIP. The mechanism should help configure a shared leadership the MARD³⁷, MPFBE³⁸ and MPWINRE³⁹ that becomes the main engine for the consolidation and upscaling of FLR as a strategic response to combat the environmental crisis and help meet STP's commitments to the Rio Conventions.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: It is highly recommended to clarify the TRI project's exit strategy concerning who will manage the promotion, development and monitoring of the economic activities beyond the TRI project, taking into account DFB does not have the capacity or mandate to support micro and small enterprise development and</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the whole TRI team, including PIU, LTO, CTA and DFB were engaged in the effort to secure the resources to upscale and expand the work of TRI beyond the end of the project. A participatory process led to the formulation of a proposal for a new GEF project under GEF 8-ERIP, which was endorsed by the OFP and eventually approved by the GEF Secretariat. Another proposal was submitted to IKI, in the framework of a multi-country program to integrated work on IAS⁴⁰ in FLR programs targeting SIDS⁴¹. Other</p>

³⁷ Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Rural Development

³⁸ Ministry of Planning, Finance and Blue Economy

³⁹ Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment

⁴⁰ Invasive and Alien Species

⁴¹ Small Island Development States

<p>the PMU does not include an expert to oversee the development of NWFPs.</p>	<p>ministries, agencies, and partners whose mandates cover value chains development, as well as capacity development of small and medium enterprise and producers' organizations will become essential partners involved in scaling-up FLR efforts and anchoring them into local economic development.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: Gaps in DFB's capacity to train its own staff and conduct applied research on FLR/NWFPs are evident and should be addressed to ensure it has access to FLR training services from a permanent institution in STP after the TRI project has ended. This is considered by the MTR as an essential prerequisite to optimising the TRI project's sustainability and impact.</p>	<p>A new project Assistant for Principe, Ms Luizela Cabral, was hired in the spring 2023. Her main task will be to provide support to the regional branch of DFB and support the implementation of the project objectives on the island. The upcoming FY will also be an opportunity to provide dedicated training to DFB staff.</p> <p>The new GEF 8 that shall be designed in 2023-2024 will address this recommendation of the MTR and will help create national capacity and on ecosystem restoration and sustainable management by partnering up with the Faculty of Science and Technology of the University and the Faculty of Teachers' Training (EFOPA) to design educational products, acquire training capacity and develop applied research in post-graduate/doctorate studies. The partnership with the University of STP will convey: (i) a Diploma in Forestry, incorporating FLR to form the next generation of foresters, ecosystem managers and rangers in STP; (ii) a training module on the economy and entrepreneurship linked to forest management and restoration with a focus on NTFP and ecosystem services. The module will target actual and future public agents and the private sector (SME, cooperatives, service providers, business incubators) to consolidate ecosystem restoration and develop business incubators.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: The development of seedlings for the tree nurseries should be fast-tracked through existing local partners following the CECAB model of buying seedlings from its community-based nurseries and through new partnerships with the private sector, such as with HBD in Principe.</p>	<p>The international specialist Ms. Rosa Colomer is providing continued assistance to the operators and managers of the network of nurseries set up by TRI. The project is building on the "CECAB approach" to seedling production involving private-owned, small-size nurseries, and the possibility that DFB partially adopts this model, by outsourcing the most "routine" part of seedling production while retaining the component more linked to research and innovation in its own nurseries. Guidelines on nursery management under such a model will also be developed and shared with all nurseries.</p> <p>A new partnership with HBD and Fundação Principe started in spring 2023, revolving around nursery setup and FLR work in Principe.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: It is highly recommended the TRI project is extended for a period of between 12 and 18 months to recover the delays endured due to the COVID-19 pandemic and which includes a six-month closure period to implement its exit strategy. However, considering the development of the tree nurseries and number of seedlings is still very low, the MTR</p>	<p>The project was granted a twelve-month extension, which was endorsed by the PSC. The new end date is fixed for 13 November 2024, and the viability of the planned project extension will be re-assessed in upcoming PSC. As far as the MTR recommendation to revise and formulate new realistic targets to be submitted to SFC, and upon consultation with project partners, the following indicators have been reformulated with new values: Core Indicator # 3 – area of land restored: 11,800 Ha. Core Indicator # 4: area of landscape</p>

<p>team believe an additional 12-18 months of operations will not be enough time to achieve the restoration targets of the 28,326 ha (see Table 1), considering the DFB has limited resources and capacity. For this reason, the FLR targets in the Result Matrix should be revised to realistic and achievable levels in the 12-18 months extension agreed and which should include the implementation of an exit strategy to secure the sustainability of the TRI project's main outcomes.</p>	<p>under improved practices: 23,700 Ha. The new indicators were submitted to the PSC and endorsed. FAO will also improve its administrative performance to support and fast-track the upscaling of operations. After a procurement process implemented jointly with UNDP, as per FAO-UNDP standard agreement, the solar panels arrived in Sao Tome e Principe in June 2023.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: it is recommended the GCP convenes a virtual meeting/workshop with FAO stakeholders to agree on the inclusion of qualitative indicators to support learning on how far socio-cultural, economic and ecological dynamics are changing at all levels, but especially within the beneficiary communities. Currently, the nine Core Indicators concentrate on quantitative achievements that do not support learning on how far these dynamics are taking place, and which the MTR team considers are crucial to guiding the FLR process and development of sustainable NWFPs. Moreover, monitoring of these changes is considered important to develop effective communication strategies dedicated to lobbying and advocating FLR and development of NTFPs as a viable alternative to generating co-benefits (increasing carbon stocks, biodiversity, and species conservation) that align with GEF's focal areas and FAO's strategic objectives, and which encourage the upscaling of carbon-focused restoration plans that will support the implementation of Recommendations 1 and 2).</p>	<p>The TRI team agrees with this recommendation of the MTR. However, it must be noted that the TRI-STP M&E was designed and is being implemented in full compliance with, and strictly following the instructions of TRI GCP. The team thus considers that this recommendation is directed to TRI GCP.</p>
<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</p>	<p>Following up on the request for renewed, long-term collaboration forward to FAO by the GoSTP, and recognizing that FLR is a long-term process that cannot be sustainably achieved in the lifespan of a single project, FAO, and the Government of STP are working to consolidate and extend in time the partnership started thanks to TRI. The first result of this enhanced collaboration is the joint design of a concept that was successfully submitted to GEF 8-ERIP. Besides this, the working line on FLR finance with the Association of Banks of STP and the Central Bank of STP is laying the ground for a better financial and investment framework for FLR and sustainable forest management in the country</p>

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 Guidelines⁴². 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	<p>The old GEF SFM/LD tracking tools targets and indicators were converted into GEF Core Indicators. The new values for the indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Core Indicator 3</u>: area of land restored: 11,800 Ha. - Indicator 3.1: area of degraded agricultural land restored: 5,000 Ha - Indicator 3.2: area of degraded forest and forestland restored: 6,700 Ha - Indicator 3.4: area of wetlands restored: 100 Ha. • <u>Core indicator 4</u>: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas): 23,700 Ha - Indicator 4.1: area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity: 23,700 Ha. • <u>Core indicator 11</u>: number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of the GEF investment: 17,000 (8,500 M – 8,500 F) 	As a management response to the MTR report (March 2022) and endorsed and validated by the PSC (April 2022)	PSC-LTO-BH
Components and cost	A budget for the management costs was prepared to secure the running of the project during the 12-month extension.	As a management response to the MTR report (March 2022)	PSC-LTO-BH
Institutional and implementation arrangements	N/A		
Financial management	N/A		

⁴² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

Implementation schedule	The project was granted a 12-month extension, the new termination date being November 2024.	As a management response to the MTR report which suggested a 12 to 18-month project extension (March 2022) and endorsed and validated by the PSC (April 2022)	PSC-LTO-BH
Executing Entity	N/A		
Executing Entity Category	N/A		
Minor project objective change	N/A		
Safeguards	N/A		
Risk analysis	The MTR found some of the risk ratings maintained in the PIRs have not adequately considered changing events over the past two years. The risks associated with the pandemic and a growing energy crisis in STP causing regular power cuts had not been identified and assessed. The MTR assigns an overall risk rate of “medium” to the project. The new risk rating proposed by the MTR in Point 05/Table B of the MTR report have been adopted by the PIU.	As a management response to the MTR report (March 2022) and endorsed and validated by the PSC (April 2022)	PSC-LTO-BH
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A		
Co-financing	N/A		
Location of project activity	N/A		
Other	N/A		

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Forests and Biodiversity.	Main counterpart, planning and implementation of FLR work, beneficiaries of CD work.	Interaction with DFB is on daily basis. The POU is based within the premises of DFB. Interaction with the New Minister is frequent. Interaction increased for the design of GEF 8-ERIP.	Lack of staff, means and capacity; competition with other internationally-funded projects.
Directorate of Agriculture; Management of Obo and Principe natural parks; Ministry of the Environment; Directorate for Nature Conservation; Directorate of Natural Resources and Energy; Ministry of Finance and Blue Economy; Police; Armed Forces of STP; District Authorities of Lembá, Cantagalo, Mé Zóchi, Lobata, Caué.	Advisory and support role as members of the National FLR Platform. Recipients of training and other capacity development initiatives, co-organizers of events and communication activities, signatory of LoA for FLR implementation (Direct authorities)	Interaction through PSC and the National FLR Platform. A LoA with the District of Lembá is being developed to boost FLR work within their area of competence.	Lack of staff, means and capacity; competition with other internationally-funded projects.
Directorate of Environment (DE) under the MPWNRE	Membership of the NFLRP and advisory role	Following recommendations of MTR, collaboration with DE has intensified and a new LoA is being developed for the period 2023-24.	Lack of staff, means and capacity; competition with other internationally-funded projects.
Regional Government of Príncipe including Regional Directorate of Forests (DFB-R)	Main counterpart on the island of Príncipe, planning and implementation of FLR work, beneficiaries of CD work.	Interaction improved with new Director of DFB-R Mr. Olivio Cardoso. The new TRI Assistant for Principe Ms. Luizela Cabral is based at the DFB-R premises.	Lack of staff, means and capacity.
CIAT (Centre for Agriculture Research and Technology)	Advisory and support role as members of the National FLR Platform. Signatory of	In the second half of 2022 CIAT joined the network of TRI partners with a new LoA focused on the production of seedlings of fruit trees.	Lack of staff, means and capacity.

	LoA for FLR implementation		
Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)			
NGOs: Monte Pico; AARBIP- Friends of the Biosphere Reserve (Príncipe)	Beneficiaries of LoA for FLR implementation and CD work.	New LoA are being developed with both organisations. Beneficiaries of TA and CD work.	Lack of staff, means and capacity.
Alisei; Instituto Oikos, MARAPA	Implementation of parts of the TRI work plan through dedicated LoAs, beneficiary of bankable project support (MARAPA)	Interaction through LoA (Instituto Oikos: OP 2.2.3; Alisei OP 4.2.1); beneficiary of bankable project (MARAPA). Beneficiaries of TA and CD work.	Difficulty to find and hire competent and dedicated staff.
Private sector entities			
Cooperatives of high-quality cocoa, coffee, and pepper: CECAB, CECAQ-11; CEPIBA; CECAFEB; COOPAPIP (honey cooperative on Príncipe)	Partners and executors of FLR work through dedicated LoAs; beneficiaries of TA for seedling production and other technical FLR aspects; beneficiaries of CD work.	Partners of the FLR work, through specific LoAs; beneficiaries of TA and CD works; members of the National FLR Platform; involved in the GEF 8-ERIP design.	Little time to devote to actions that are not framework into the production cycle.
Association of Banks of STP; Central Bank; insurance companies	Partners under OP 3.1.2 – FLR finance, beneficiaries of the capacity development program that will soon start in that field.	The TA program triggered by TRI to convey a more favourable financial environment for FLR started in April with specific training courses held by international consultant.	Difficulty to access to cutting-edge information and interact with peers at the global level, in a country where knowledge of foreign languages – especially English – is very limited.
SME, such as BioTech Sao Tomé, Sociedade Vanhá and others involved in OP 3.2.2	Beneficiaries and co-funders of the bankable project working line (OP 3.2.2)	The bankable projects signed with each SME and co-funded by the signatory partners started in early 2022 and are under implementation.	Lack of conducive financial framework for SME; bureaucratic and procurement obstacles; difficulty to have access to latest technology and specific knowledge.
Others [1]			
UNDP, EU, AFAP/WB, IFAD/COMPRAN	Baseline-funding of TRI-STP (WP, IFAD); role of advisors; co-funding of project activities and members of PSC	Involved in the meetings of the PSC and National FLR Platform. Consulted during the GEF 8 – ERIP design process.	N/A

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

<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HBD (Here Be Dragons) – major Tour Operator in STP ○ Fundação Príncipe 	Two major players in land management, biodiversity conservation, and tourism in the island of Príncipe. Partners in the implementation of FLR work in Príncipe	New LoA signed and execution started in April 2023, for the restoration of approx. 500 Ha of land on the island of Príncipe.	N/A
<p>University of Wageningen (NL)</p> <p>Institutions involved in carbon certification schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preferred by Nature (PBN) ○ Rabo Bank – Acorn Certification Scheme <p>CADR – National Centre for Technological Research</p>	<p>New partnership aimed at implementing a research study on selected NTFP value chains in STP</p> <p>Advisors and partners in the process of seeking the certification of restored land and produce carbon credits to be sold on the global voluntary market</p> <p>CADR will play a key role in the monitoring and assessment of the field work carried out by DFB and other project partners in the island of Sao Tomé.</p>	<p>The work started in March 2023. A scholar of the University spent two weeks in STP in Ma 2023 and the results of the research should be available in September.</p> <p>A mission of PBN is scheduled for August 2023. The product of the partnership will be an assessment of the FLR work done by TRI so far and a road map to join a carbon certification process, with a focus on the Acorn scheme.</p> <p>A new LoA was recently signed with CADR, which has joined the network of TRI partners with a specific role in the field monitoring of the FLR work.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Limited capacity</p>

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	YES	The project works to improve women's participation and decision making by striving to reach a quota of 1/3 of women in the FLR platform, the CD programs delivered, and the economic actions benefiting local communities and SME.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	YES	Gender is considered in all actions concerning capacity development and socio-economic empowerment. Significant participation of women is sought in the FLR Platform, in all the training delivered by the project, and as beneficiaries of the income-generating work supported by TRI. The new Assistant for Principe Ms. Luizela Cabral, is a woman.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	YES	Women are granted priority in the organisation of all the training and capacity development actions organised by the project.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	YES	Approx. one third of the members of the National FLR Platform are women.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	YES	Equitable participation of women is ensured in the seven bankable projects and in all the community-based income generation projects supported by the project.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	YES	Gender-disaggregated data are available in the M&E system set up by the project
Staff with gender expertise	NO	N/A
Any other good practices on gender	YES	The communication work of TRI is gender-conscious, giving to the description of success-stories with a gender significance and making sure that the voice of women is heard through interview and articles.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
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.	The knowledge management strategy of TRI-STP is nested within that of the global TRI network and is managed by the Global Child Project (GCP) led by FAO, UNEP, and IUCN. The GCP works as a KM clearinghouse, collecting, documenting, and spreading best practices from and to the network of national projects. TRI-STP is regularly featured in TRI newsletters, yearly reviews, and other publications such as Unasyuva.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year .	<p>The Information Hub of TRI-STP was launched in 2020 and a communication strategy for the project was prepared and validated by the PFLR, as well as DFB. The TRI-STP project has its own logo, harmonized with that of the global TRI initiative.</p> <p>The premises of the Info Hub are open and receive partners, entities, organizations, involved and interested in the TRI/STP project. It was visited by representatives of national and international institutions. This year's communication programme included the following highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A radio spot about the project and its objectives was aired on Radio Nacional (RN) from May 24, 2023, for 30 days - TRI featured in the program "Manhã na TVS" on 08/01/22 and one within the program "Tarde na TVS" on 08/04/22. - A 5.30-minute video was made on the action of the mobile sawmills - A 20-minute documentary video report was made on endemic and native species - Two reports and 2 videos on "bankable projects" - A report on training in "Nursery management and seed conservation", October 2022 - 7 panels produced and displayed on native and endemic biodiversity in the forests of STP - roll up produced on the project activities - The Facebook page: "TRI São Tomé e Príncipe" has 828 Followers, 652 Likes. The main videos made by InfoHub and some of the TVS report are visible on the page - InfoHub ensured radio and TVS media coverage of all TRI/STP project initiatives - 3 reports were produced in collaboration with TVS and RN on different project actions and broadcasted - A 60-minutes broadcast on RN (19-20 hours) on the training work of TRI - The 1st national workshop "Communication and effective management of information on Forestry and Landscape Restoration" for radio, television, written press and digital journalists held on 05-06-07 June 2023.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how	TRI-STP is helping tackle the private sector's weak involvement and the problems faced by small enterprises, communities, and cooperatives that

<p>the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>promote the sustainable exploitation of forests. By setting up a funding scheme to support small/medium-sized bankable projects, TRI contributes to developing the local economy and its link to sustainable forest management. The work started in early 2021 with a public call for proposals: TRI allocated between 5,000 and 15,000 USD and requires the beneficiary to make a matching contribution of at least 10 percent of the amount requested – in cash. The call for proposals resulted in 39 applications, of which 7 were selected and started the work in early 2022. One of the 7 original project was abandoned in 2022 and the funds invested by TRI were returned to FAO. These were re-invested in two other new grants. In total, TRI invested approximately 87,000 USD, which was matched by a total of 50,000 USD from the beneficiaries, largely coming from the beneficiaries' savings, other funding support schemes from national governmental agencies, or other international donors. The projects are a mixed bag of initiatives led by new young entrepreneurs: from new value chains that respect the environment to projects combining small-scale forest restoration on private lands using native, ecologically valuable species with sustainable production, to the processing of essential oils for aromatherapy and of hydrolates, to the production of fuel-efficient stoves for cooking to reduce the use of firewood while improving health and hygiene conditions. The PIU of TRI provides supports and monitors each project on a regular basis.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>www.fao.org/sao-tome-e-principe/ ; www.stp-press.st www.facebook.com/florestasSTP; www.mucumbliexplore.com; www.telanon.info ; www.voaportugues.com/a/sao-tome-principe-direccao-ambiente ; www.facebook.com/fluta-non ; www.facebook.com/plataformadeturismoresponsavelsustentavel; https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100093825900522 ; https://www.facebook.com/TRISaoTomePrincipe/; https://fb.watch/IB0xkDsWtg/</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facebook pace "TRI Sao Tomé e Príncipe" - Institutional Leaflet TRI-STP (English + Portuguese) - Leaflet on new regime of fiscal incentives - Panels on biodiversity of STP - Reports on various themes broadcasted by national TV and radio - Video on various themes (bankable projects, sawmills, training courses, FLR actions) - TRI-STP featured with articles and updates on the global TRI tools such as "Year in Review"
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Ms. Ectylsa Sandy Bastos Neto; Tel. 00239 990 4909 (WhatsApp) ectylsasandy@gmail.com ; infohubtristp@gmail.com</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.

The islands São Tomé and Príncipe do not hold any population of indigenous people as these are commonly defined, because both islands were uninhabited until Portuguese explorers arrived in the 15th century, bringing African slaves with them. The current population of the countries is usually divided into the following categories: (i) *Mestiços* are descended from African slaves and Europeans, and are also known as *filhos da terra*, meaning 'sons of the land', (ii) *Forros* are the descendants of slaves freed at abolition; (iii) *Serviçais* are contracted African plantation laborers from elsewhere in Lusophone Africa - Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde; (iv) *Tongas* is the term describing their children, born on the islands, (v) *Angolares* are said to be descended from the Angolan survivors of a 16th century shipwreck, and are a traditional fishing people. The sixth group comprises Europeans, mostly Portuguese.

Whenever appropriate, the communication work of TRI that is specifically targeted to the local communities is held in *forro* – the language spoken by many communities and consisting of a mix of Portuguese and African languages from the mainland..

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ⁴³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ⁴⁴	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
Other Multi-lateral Agency	World Bank, PRSP project	Grants	10,600,000	6,400,000 (from last year PIR) This information could not be obtained during this reporting period. Cofinancing will be reported at in next PIR.		10,600,000
Other Multi-lateral Agency	IFAD, PAPAC project	In-kind	6,100,000	1,672,012		6,100,000
		TOTAL	16,700,000	8,072,012		16,700,000

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

⁴³Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

⁴⁴Grant, 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

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Community of Pedroma - Sud/ST	0.271715	6.694724	Pedroma nursery for the production of forest and fruit seedlings	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAQ 11 - District of Cantagalo	Production of Forest and fruits seedlings - Forest and Landscape Restoration of STP
Nova Olinda Community - Sud/ST	0.231186	6.730006	Nova Olinda nursery for the production of forest and fruit seedlings	Agricultural area with mixed plantation on the side of road Nº2 and 50 meters from the Rio Abade Bridge	Production os Forest and fruits seedlings - Forest and Landscape Restoration of STP
Monte Belo Community - Sud/ST	0.222450	6.706522	Monte Belo nursery for the production of forest and fruit seedlings	Monte Belo Community with mixed tree plantation, next to the cocoa dryer, Cantagalo District - South Zone	Production of Forest and fruits seedlings - Forest and Landscape Restoration of STP
Campo de Milho Village - Center/ST	0.353168	6.718037	DFB/ST Central nursery for the production of forest and fruit seedlings	Area with experimental forest plantation in "Campo de Milho", opposite the Armed Forces of STP - City of S. Tome	Production of Forest and fruits seedlings - Forest and Landscape Restoration of STP
Guadalupe Village - North/ST	0.375568	6.649427	Mé-Xinhô (DFB) nursery for the production of forest and fruit seedlings	Urbanized area (Village) next to the Guadalupe High School, 10 meters from the National Road Nº 1, Lobata District -North Z. - STP	Production of Forest and fruits seedlings - Forest and Landscape Restoration of STP
Bombom Village - Center/ST	0.311829	6.727732	Bankable Project, Production and commercialization of fresh coconut water	Urban Center, Village of Bombom, behind the Bombom elementary scholl in front of the CST pole.	Investement Support Project (PME), Production and Marketing of fresh coconut water

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Bela Vista Village - RAP	1.6248	7.4158	Bankable Project "BVF" -RAP, Production and plantation of forest seedings	Private Company of agricultural production and forest plantation and production of chicken, goats and cattle in Principe.	Investement Support Project (PME), forest restoration , production and commercialization of organic compounds
Abade Community /Ponta Cabra - RAP	1.633931	7.448262	Bankable Project "PROASILVOFLOR" -RAP, Production and plantation of forest seedings	Agro-forestry company with mixed forest plantations, coastal area, 350 meters from the Abade Company	Investement Support Project (PME), forest restoration , agricultural production animal husbandry, coastal protection and hotel
Airport Village - RAP (CLOSED)				Plot of land with fruits plantations, three installed bungalows and an office, 60 meters from the main road	Investment Support Project (PME), exploration of a Hotel Complex, with construction of three (3) bungalows - Airport Path - RAP
Mesquita Village - Center/ST	0.34405	6.7000501	Bankable Project "MARAPA", Production and distribution of improved stoves	ONG Center MARAPA , located in Mesquita - Água Grande District - S. Tomé	Investement Support Project (PME),construction and distribution of efficient and ecological stoves - ONG MARAPA - S. Tomé
Monte Alegre Community - Center/ST	0.2796	6.6809	Bankable Project "BIOTHEC", Production and distillation of essential oils of medicinal plants	Private agricultural land, with mixed plantations of trees and cocoa, next to River Manuel Jorge - S. Tomé	Investment Support Project (PME), development of the aromatherapy and medicinal plants value chain in the Monte Alegre Région, by Biothec Limited.
Praia Vanhã Community - P. Alegre - Caué District Sud/ST	0.0519	6.5159	Bankable Project "VANHÃ", Production and distillation of essential oils through plants	Private agricultural company with diversified plantations and environmental protection in the South of S. Tomé	Investment Support Project (PME), acquisition of special equipment for the production of essential oils in Vanhã - Porto Alegre - South Zone of S. Tomé.
Poiso Alto Community / Forest Nursery - (Elevation 573 m) - ST Central zone.	0.327591	6.609031	Poiso Alto Nursery	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAFEB - District of Mé - Zochi	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for the Production of forest and fruits seedlings for Forest and Landscape Restoration in the Central area of S. Tomé.
São José Community / Forest Nursery	0.2989	6.631	São José Nursery	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAFEB - District of Mé - Zochi	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for the Production of forest and fruits seedlings for Forest and Landscape Restoration in the Central area of S. Tomé.
Água Coimbra Community	0.339457	6.612178	Água Coimbra Community Plantation	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAFEB - District of Mé - Zochi	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration in Agua Coimbra of the Central area of S. Tomé.
Bem Posta/ Monte Café Community	0.3099	6.6216	Bomposta Community plantation	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAFEB - District of Mé - Zochi	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration in Bem Posta of the Central area of S. Tomé.

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Bem Posta/ Monte Café Community	0.3095	6.618	Bomposta Community plantation	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAFEB - District of Mé - Zochi	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration in Bem Posta of the Central area of S. Tomé.
Novo Destino /Monte Café Community	0.3212	6.6297	Novo Destino Community Plantation	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAFEB - District of Mé - Zochi	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration in Novo Destino of the Central area of S. Tomé.
Novo Destino /Monte Café Community	0.3218	6.6279	Novo Destino Community Plantation	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAFEB - District of Mé - Zochi	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration in Novo Destino of the Central area of S. Tomé.
Monte Café Community	0.2997	6.6394	Monte Café Community plantation	Agricultural Community, Cooperative CECAFEB - District of Mé - Zochi	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration in Sede de Monte Café of the Central area of S. Tomé.
Bom Sucesso - J. Botânico	0.2887	6.6123	Bom Sucesso - Forest Nursery	Bom Sucesso Center	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
São Luís/ Monte Café Community/ Forest Nursery (Elevation 894 m) - ST Central Zone	0.305552	6.618666	São Luís Forest Nursery (Elevation: 890 m)	São Luis Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Campo Grande Community	0.2994	6.6206	Campo Grande: Farmers plots for planting	Campo grande area	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
São Luís de Monte Café Community	0.305552	6.618666	São Luís de Monte Café Community plantation	São Luis Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Região de Lagoa Amélia	0.2833	6.5999	Assisted Natural Regeneration Areas	Area of the Lagoa Amélia Region	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Lagoa Amélia Region (Area)	0.2818	6.6038	Assisted Natural Regeneration Areas	Area of the Lagoa Amélia Region	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Lagoa Amélia Region (Area)	0.2831	6.5956	Assisted Natural Regeneration Areas	Area of the Lagoa Amélia Region	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
San Nicolau Community	0.2806	6.6237	Plots Forest plantation	San Nicolau Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association

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San Nicolau Community	0.2798	6.6262	Plots Forest plantation	San Nicolau Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
San Nicolau Community	0.2801	6.6255	Plots Forest plantation	San Nicolau Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Macambará Area	0.276009	6.605502	Plots Forest plantation	Macambará Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Moinho Areas	0.280427	6.624521	Plots Forest plantation	Moinho Secondary Area	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Santa Adelaide Community	0.269830	6.645166	Santa Adelaide Community Forest plantation	Santa Adelaide Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Carcaveu Community	0.1562	6.3778	Plots Forest plantation	Carcaveu Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Monte Pico Association
Monte Belo Community	0.2227	6.7045	Monte Belo Community plantation	Monte Belo Community with mixed tree plantation, next to the cocoa dryer, Cantagalo District - South Zone	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAQ 11 Cooperative
Pedroma Community	0.2656	6.7	Pedroma nursery for the production of forest and fruit seedlings	Pedroma Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAQ 11 Cooperative
Mendes da Silva Community	0.2202	6.6893	Mendes da Silva Community forest plantaion	Mendes da Silva Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAQ 11 Cooperative
Generosa Community	0.3508	6.5494	Generosa: production and comercialization of Honey Bee	Generosa Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for the production and comercialization of Honey Bee, with the OIKO NGO
San Carlos Community	0.3002	6.6281	San Carlos: production and comercialization of Honey Bee	San Carlos Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for the production and comercialization of Honey Bee, with the OIKO NGO
Montalegre Community - Principe	1.6331	7.3888	Monta Alegre: production and marketing of Búzio (Archachatina marginata)	Montalegre Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for the domestication, production and marketing of Búzio (Archachatina marginata) with the OIKO

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Porto Real Company - Príncipe	1.6239	7.4061	Porto Real: production and marketing of Búzio (Archachatina marginata)	Porto Real Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for the domestication, production and marketing of Búzio (Archachatina marginata) with the OIKO
Ribeira Funda Community	0.37	6.5779	Ribeira Funda Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Mulundo Community	0.3104	6.4971	Mulundo Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Maria Luisa Community	0.3617	6.6171	Maria Luisa Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery (Elevation 368 m)	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Santa Clotilde Community	0.2532	6.6899	Santa Clotilde Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Santa Geny Community	0.1758	6.2932	Santa Geny Community Forest Nursery (Elevation: 890)	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Filipina Community	0.3693	6.5787	Filipina Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Água Telha Community	0.3375	6.6639	Água Telha Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Queluz Community	0.3332	6.6432	Quelúz Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Vila Braga Community	0.3778	6.6234	Vila Braga Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Pedra Maria Community	0.3425	6.6585	Peda Maria Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Maiança Community	0.3488	6.6749	Maiança Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative

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Praia das Conchas Community	0.3771	6.6121	Praia das Conchas Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Santa Lusia Community	0.364	6.6202	Santa Lusia Forest Nursery	Privated Nursery	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Ribeira Funda Community	0.3668	6.5798	Ribeira Funda Forest restauration	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Mulundo Community	0.3104	6.4971	Mulundo Forest restauration	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
José Luís Community	0.2934	6.5016	José Luis Forest restauration	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Santa Clotilde Community	0.2496	6.6924	Santa Clotilde Forest restauration	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Dona Amélia Community	0.0801	6.3703	Dona Amélia Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Maria Luísa Community	0.3065	6.5174	Maria Luisa Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Generosa Community	0.3508	6.5494	Maria Luisa Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Ribeira Palma Community	0.3559	6.5814	Ribeira Palma Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Santa Geny Community	0.2801	6.4958	Santa Geny Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Paga Fogo Community	0.3444	6.542	Paga Fogo Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative

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Ponta Furada Community	0.234	6.4771	Ponta Furada Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Queluz Community	0.334735	6.644477	Quelúz Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Benfica Community	0.2849	6.669	Benfica Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Maiança Community	0.3491	6.674	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Monte Macaco Community	0.3462	6.6518	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Água Telha Community	0.3433	6.6688	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Caldeiras Community	0.347	6.6301	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Vila Braga Community	0.3776	6.6113	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Rio de Ouro Pequeno Community	0.3739	6.6366	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Pedra Maria Community	0.3425	6.6585	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Boa Entrada Community	0.3516	6.6638	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Praia das Conchas Community	0.405	6.6127	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative

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Filipina Community	0.3146	6.7005	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Milagrosa Community	0.279007	6.660429	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Vista Alegre Community	0.3186	6.6764	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Santa Luzia Community	0.3615	6.6183	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Prado Community	0.3285	6.6734	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Água Sampaio Community	0.3515	6.6047	Community Forest plantation	Forest Plantation Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the CECAB Cooperative
Guêgue 1	0.2725	6.7083	Guêgue 1 Restauration with forest plantaion	Private agricultural plots	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Individual Private and DFB
Guêgue 2	0.2719	6.7069	Guêgue 2 Restauration with forest plantaion	Private agricultural plots	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Individual Private and DFB
Mendes da Silva	0.2199	6.6909	Mendes da Silva restauration with forest plantaion	Private agricultural plots	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Individual Private and DFB
Fraternidade	0.121957	6.639554	Fraternidade restauration with forest plantaion	Médium Private Agricultural Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Individual Private and DFB
Uba Budo	0.263772	6.700487	Uba Budo restauration with forest plantaion	Private agricultural plots	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Individual Private and DFB
Santa Elvira	0.2723	6.6466	Santa Elvira restauration with forest plantaion	Private agricultural plots	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Individual Private and DFB

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Campo Político Forest Nursery - Príncipe	1.6319	7.4057	Campo Político Forest Nursery	Porto Real Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
Porto Real Forest Nursery - Príncipe	1.6224	7.4031	Porto Real Forest Nursery	Porto Real Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
Abade Mangal Nursery - Príncipe	1.631745	7.451333	Abade Mangal Nursery	Abade Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
Picão Community Plantation	1.665089	7.429782	Picão Community	Picão Village	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
Praia Yame Community Plantation	1.6667	7.4333	Praia Yame Community	Praia Yame Community	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
Paciência Community Plantation	1.6718	7.432	Paciência Community	Paciencia Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
Santa Rita Community Plantation	1.6914	7.4024	Santa Rita Community	Santa Rita Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
Terreiro Velho Community Plantation	1.6102	7.4203	Terreiro Velho Community	Terreiro Velho Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
Ponta do Sol Community Plantation	1.6503	7.3802	Ponta do Sol Community	Ponta do Sol Company	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the DRFB and FAO/GEF
HBD/ Príncipe Foundation - Production of seedlings and forest restoration - RAP	1.3959	7.2258	HBD/ Príncipe Foundation - Production of seedlings and forest restoration - RAP restoration with the NGO for plantaion	Sundy Company	Memorandum of Agreement (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the NGO - Príncipe Foundation and DFB-RAP
Honey Project in an Agroforestry Lot in Uba Budo - S. Tomé	0.246902	6.714026	Honey Project in an Agroforestry Lot in Uba Budo - S. Tomé restoration with Yossene for plantaion	Private agricultural plots	Memorandum of Agreement (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with Yossene Gomes and DFB-S.TOMÉ
Family Agrosilvipastoral Project - Roça Abade - S. Tomé	0.1621	6.4051	Family Agrosilvipastoral Project - Roça Abade - S. Tomé restoration with Adnilson de Sousa for plantaion	Private agricultural plots	Memorandum of Agreement (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with Adnilson de Sousa Pereira and DFB-S.TOMÉ

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Ponta Figo Community /ST - Nursery - Production of seedlings and forest restoration	0.345610	6.543580	Ponta Figo Community /ST - Nursery)	Ponta Figo Community agricultural plots	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the District Chamber of Lembá / ST and FAO/GEF
Moor of "Pôco Muála" - City of Neves - North Zone / ST - Forest plantation in the degraded area	0.350278	6.557528	Moor of "Pôco Muála" - City of Neves - North Zone / ST)	District Chamber of Lembá - City of Neves/ST	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the District Chamber of Lembá / ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No. 018 - Água Coimbra/ District of Lobáta / North of S.Tomé (Antônio Fortes - 5.5 ha)	0.339245	6.612029	Private Agricultural Plot No. 018 - Água Coimbra/ District of Lobáta / North of S.Tomé (Antônio Fortes)	Água Coimbra Community/ Private agricultural plots # 018	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.90 - Caldeiras/Agostinho Neto/ District of Lobata / North of S.Tomé (Inácio M. Tavares - 2,7 ha)	0.346356	6.629888	Private Agricultural Plot No.90 - Caldeiras/Agostinho Neto/ District of Lobata / North of S.Tomé (Inácio M. Tavares)	Caldeiras Community/Private agricultural plots # 90	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.034 - Caldeiras/Agostinho Neto/ District of Lobata / North of S.Tomé (Jacinta F. M. Moreira - 1,2 ha)	0.347431	6.631598	Private Agricultural Plot No.034 - Caldeiras/Agostinho Neto/ District of Lobata / North of S.Tomé (Jacinta F. M. Moreira)	Caldeiras Community/Private agricultural plots # 034	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.44 I e 56 I - Plancas I /Agostinho Neto/ District of Lobata / North of S.Tomé (Alexandra Medina Rocha - 4,0 ha)	0.377813	6.612210	Private Agricultural Plot No.44 I e 56 I - Plancas I /Agostinho Neto/ District of Lobata / North of S.Tomé (Alexandra Medina Rocha)	Plancas I Community/Private agricultural plots # 44 I e 56 I	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.171 - Pinheira/Uba Budo/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Fausta Soares da C. Santos - 14,5 ha)	0.285799	6.716690	Private Agricultural Plot No.171 - Pinheira/Uba Budo/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Fausta Soares da C. Santos)	Pinheira/Uba Budo Community/Private agricultural plots # 171	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.18 - Guêgue/Uba Budo/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Cesaltina Pires Gomes - 12,8 ha)	0.1622.86	6.4224.05	Private Agricultural Plot No.18 - Guêgue/Uba Budo/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Cesaltina Pires Gomes)	Guêgue/Uba Budo Community/Private agricultural plots # 18	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.35 - Guêgue/Uba Budo/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Feliciano E. S. Costa - 1,15 ha)	0.222893	6.706801	Private Agricultural Plot No.35 - Guêgue/Uba Budo/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Feliciano E. S. Costa)	Guêgue/Uba Budo Community/Private agricultural plots # 35	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.38 - Angra Toldo/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Maria do Carmo Francisca - 3,0 ha)	0.071819	6.562396	Private Agricultural Plot No.38 - Angra Toldo/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Maria do Carmo Francisca)	Angra Toldo/Private agricultural plots # 38	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF

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Private Agricultural Plot No.2 - Castelo/Água Izé/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Juvencio Baia Santos - 2,55 ha)	0.212686	6.699002	Private Agricultural Plot No.2 - Castelo/Água Izé/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Juvencio Baia Santos)	Castelo / Agua Izé Community/Private agricultural plots # 2	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot N°s (119, 120, 121, 122) - Mato Cana/Água Izé/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Euletério Ceita de Oliveira - 6,0 ha)	0.232673	6.702151	Private Agricultural Plot N°s (119, 120, 121, 122) - Mato Cana/Água Izé/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Euletério Ceita de Oliveira)	Mato Cana/ Agua Izé Community/ Private agricultural plots # 119, 120, 121, 122	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot N°95 - São João/Ribeira Peixe/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Joana Gomes Lopes - 2,1 ha)	0.092164	6.615231	Private Agricultural Plot N°95 - São João/Ribeira Peixe/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Joana Gomes Lopes)	São João / Ribeira Peixe Community/Private agricultural plots # 95	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot N°79 - Laura/Uba Budo/ District of Mé-Zochi / Central of S.Tomé (Jucilina B. M. Trindade Afonso - 0,8 ha)	0.263191	6.695628	Private Agricultural Plot N°79 - Laura/Uba Budo/ District of Mé-Zochi / Central of S.Tomé (Jucilina B. M. Trindade Afonso)	Laura / Uba Budo Community/Private agricultural plots # 79	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.143 - Guêgue/Uba Budo/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Inácio de Ceita Afonso Neto - 13,2 ha)	0.272939	6.706755	Private Agricultural Plot No.143 - Guêgue/Uba Budo/ District of Cantagalo / Central of S.Tomé (Inácio de Ceita Afonso Neto)	Guêgue/Uba Budo Community/Private agricultural plots # 143	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Cooperative CECAQ 11 /ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.032 - São João/Ribeira Peixe/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Alberto Maria da Cruz Azevedo - 6,33 ha)	0.094262	6.613870	Private Agricultural Plot No.032 - São João/Ribeira Peixe/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Alberto Maria da Cruz Azevedo)	São João/R. Peixe Community/Private agricultural plots # 032	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Medium Agricultural Company MECA-5 - Colónia Açoriana/District of Cantagalo/ South of S. Tome (Manuel dos Santos Diogo - 14 ha)	0.177987	6.680636	Medium Agricultural Company MECA-5 - Colónia Açoriana/District of Cantagalo/ South of S. Tome (Manuel dos Santos Diogo)	Colónia Açoriana Community/Private agricultural Company MECA - 5	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.94 - São João II/Ribeira Peixe/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Beatriz da Veiga Mendes Azevedo - 2,3 ha)	0.089278	6.610354	Private Agricultural Plot No.94 - São João II/Ribeira Peixe/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Beatriz da Veiga Mendes Azevedo)	São João/R. Peixe Community/Private agricultural plots # 94	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF
Private Agricultural Plot No.18 - São João II/Ribeira Peixe/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Francisco da Silva - 1,7 ha)	0.089695	6.613123	Private Agricultural Plot No.18 - São João II/Ribeira Peixe/ District of Caué / South of S.Tomé (Francisco da Silva)	São João/R. Peixe Community/Private agricultural plots # 18	Agreement Protocol (LOA) for Forest and Landscape Restoration, with the Woodworkers Association/ST and FAO/GEF

Angolares, Elevation (2m), Caué District, 20 meters from national road Nº2	0.129262	6.644051	Mangrove restoration by the DFB	Angolares mangrove, located approximately 100 meters from the city. South Zone, Caué	Awareness and planting in the Angolares mangrove - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Angolares, Elevation (10m), Caué District, 762 meters from national road Nº2	0.125284	6.645194	Angolares Mangrove Temporary Nursery by the DFB	Nursery located next to the Angolares mangrove, located approximately 800 meters from the city. South Zone, Caué	Production of mangrove seedlings - Forest and Landscape Restoration of STP
Agua Lugi, Micolo, Elevation (2m), Lobata District, 75 meters from national back road nº10	0.400544	6.688196	Mangrove restoration by the DFB	Micolo mangrove, located approximately Micolo fishing community. North Zone, Lobata	Awareness and planting in the Micolo mangrove "Água Lugi" - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Morro Peixe, Elevation (2m), Lobata District, 300 meters from national back road to Morro Peixe	0.400544	6.688196	Mangrove restoration by the DFB	Morro Peixe mangrove, located approximately Morro Peixe fishing community. North Zone, Lobata	Awareness and planting in the Morro Peixe mangrove, involving students from the local primary school - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Area of obo located near Willy, elevation (300m)	0.095158	6.524511	Natural regeneration of the obo outside the PNOT	Area of obo located near Willy, approximately 5 km from the national road Nº2, starting from Malanza, South Zone, Caué	Obo's natural regeneration. Monitoring to prevent illegal logging and recovery/maintenance of the most preserved forest areas. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Area of obo located near Willy, elevation (330m)	0.101970	6.533832	Natural regeneration of the obo outside the PNOT	Area of obo located near Willy, approximately 6,5 km from the national road Nº2, starting from Malanza, South Zone, Caué	Obo's natural regeneration. Monitoring to prevent illegal logging and recovery/maintenance of the most preserved forest areas. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Area of obo located near Agripalma, elevation (210m)	0.094624	6.562979	Natural regeneration of the obo outside the PNOT	Area of obo located near the Agripalma plantation, approximately 700 m. South Zone, Caué	Obo's natural regeneration. Monitoring to prevent illegal logging and recovery/maintenance of the most preserved forest areas. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Area of obo located near Agripalma, elevation (280m)	0.104416	6.561926	Natural regeneration of the obo outside the PNOT	Area of obo located near the Agripalma plantation, approximately 450 m. South Zone, Caué	Obo's natural regeneration. Monitoring to prevent illegal logging and recovery/maintenance of the most preserved forest areas. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP

Makulu peak, elevation (297m)	0.114891	6.644632	Natural regeneration of the obo outside the PNOT	Area of obo located near the Fraternidade community, approximately 440 m. South Zone, Caué	Obo's natural regeneration. Monitoring to prevent illegal logging and recovery/maintenance of the most preserved forest areas. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Area of obo located near Bernardo Faro, elevation (720m)	0.226593	6.652194	Natural regeneration of the obo outside the PNOT	Area of obo located near the Bernardo Faro community, approximately 2 km. Center Zone, Cantagalo	Obo's natural regeneration. Monitoring to prevent illegal logging and recovery/maintenance of the most preserved forest areas. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Area of obo located near Santa Adelaide to Lagoa Amelia , elevation (1050m)	0.272420	6.631678	Natural regeneration of the obo outside the PNOT	Area of obo located near the Santa Adelaide community, approximately 1,5 km. Center Zone, Mé-Zochi	Obo's natural regeneration. Monitoring to prevent illegal logging and recovery/maintenance of the most preserved forest areas. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Area of obo located near Manuel Morais to Antonio Morais , elevation (650m)	0.317720	6.547709	Natural regeneration of the obo outside the PNOT	Area of obo located near the Manuel Moraes community, approximately 1,5 km. North Zone, Lembá	Obo's natural regeneration. Monitoring to prevent illegal logging and recovery/maintenance of the most preserved forest areas. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP
Savannah area of Praia das Conchas. Elevation (80m)	0.389987	6.618178	Savannah Restoration	Savanna located in the north of the island of São Tomé. Parts are within the protected area, between the community of Praia das Conchas and Lagoa Azul. North, Lobata	Assisted natural restoration activities in the Savannah, with the planting of species characteristic of the area, accompanied by the construction of fire barriers. - Forestry and Landscape Restoration of STP

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

Annex 3

GEF Core Indicators (as updated after the MTR)

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		N/A	N/A	N/A		
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					(Hectares)
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		11800	11800	3915		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		5000	5000	2323		

Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			6700	6700	1592
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			N/A	N/A	N/A
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			100	100	0
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)				
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)		
			Expected		Expected
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			23700	23700	38000
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
			23700	23700	38000
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems				
			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided				
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity				
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):			Number		
			Expected		Achieved
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial				

			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					<i>(Metric tons of CO₂e)</i>
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)	8034	8034	N/A	
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)	4822	4822		
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)	8034	8034	N/A	
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)	4822	4822	N/A	
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					<i>(Number)</i>
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Metric Tons)
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Metric Tons)
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement

Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					<i>(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)</i>
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					<i>(Number)</i>
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	8500	8500	1985	
		Male	8500	8500	2197	
		Total	17000	17000	4182	