

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2025
Reporting from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9772	Umoja WBS: SB-015084
SMA IPMR ID: 43286	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000621
Project Short Title: Gambia Land/Seascapes	
Project Title: Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	62
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Gambia
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 5,644,685.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 19,997,260.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2020-03-31
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2020-05-22
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2020-09-04
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2021-09-09
Date of First Disbursement:	2020-09-04
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2025:	\$ 3,801,821.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 2,901,898.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2024-06-26
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-04-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-04-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-06-30

1.2 Project Description

Project objective: To create an enabling environment for The Gambia in building national capacity to lead the reform of land use and marine spatial planning policies and to implement land/seascape level management that conserves ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes. Executing Agency and other partners involved Main Executing Agency: The National Environment Agency (NEA) Partner Agency: The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) Partner Agency: The Department of Forestry (DFor) Component 1: Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss. The project is supporting the strengthening of land/sea use policies and national and local capacities for land use and marine spatial planning and enforcement, which will be decentralized but supported nationally. The project will build on this analysis to support NEA and other partners in revising policies related to national land use and marine spatial planning and the management of Local Government Areas (LGAs) to be better aligned with sustainable land/sea management approaches and to take account of the interests and objectives of local communities. Finally, the project is providing technical training to officials within national-level and decentralized institutions, local public authorities, and communities in participatory spatial planning, conflict resolution, and other approaches to addressing the causes of land degradation and biodiversity loss in the country. Outcomes ■ Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss. Indicators 1: Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss. 2: At least 3 planning and enforcement systems adopted by at least 3 districts of the Kuntaur LGA. 3: of policies and incentives adopted by at least 4 key stakeholders at national and 3 at local level to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming. Present a brief project description, stating objective, components, executing agency and main government/other partners involved. Summarize each component in one short paragraph: Project objective: To create an enabling environment for The Gambia in building national capacity to lead the reform of land use and marine spatial planning policies and to implement land/seascape level management that conserves ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes. Executing Agency and other partners involved Main Executing Agency: The National Environment Agency (NEA) Partner Agency: The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) Partner Agency: The Department of Forestry (DFor) Component 1: Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss. The project is supporting the strengthening of land/sea use policies and national and local capacities for land use and marine spatial planning and enforcement, which will be decentralized but supported nationally. The project will build on this analysis to support NEA and other partners in revising policies related to

national land use and marine spatial planning and the management of Local Government Areas (LGAs) to be better aligned with sustainable land/sea management approaches and to take account of the interests and objectives of local communities. Finally, the project is providing technical training to officials within national-level and decentralized institutions, local public authorities, and communities in participatory spatial planning, conflict resolution, and other approaches to addressing the causes of land degradation and biodiversity loss in the country. Recently the country has initiated consultation with all available stakeholders to develop a National land use policy. The National Environment Agency is finalizing the process to identify potential candidate for a university course on Land Use Planning in order to support the study of two candidate to a master degree level at a renowned university of Lagos in Nigeria. The recruitment process of an intern to facilitate the development of a land use management planning of the Kuntaur Local Government area was effectively completed but the most qualified one (a Cameroon national) declined the offer just during the negotiation phase because he claimed to secure a better offer. Outcomes ■ Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss. Indicators 1: Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss. 2: At least 3 planning and enforcement systems adopted by at least 3 districts of the Kuntaur LGA. 3: of policies and incentives adopted by at least 4 key stakeholders at national and 3 at local level to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming. Component 2: Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape. The project is supporting the development of a systematic, landscape-level land use planning and management framework in the Kuntaur Local Government Area (LGA) that integrates protection of forests in protected areas with SLM measures on adjacent productive lands and strengthens local capacities needed to implement the framework. The project has undertaken a Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Kuntaur LGA to identify and document the extent and causes of land degradation and biodiversity loss in the area; the assessment has also led to the development of recommendations for avoiding and mitigating these negative trends, including in the face of potential climate change impacts. At the same time, the project is collaborating with local resource management agencies to establish a spatially based decision-making system to enable them to develop and apply Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) approaches. The project undertook several meetings, training on SLM, SFM and BD initiatives. The collaboration of the project management unit and the NAVY has boosted the surveillance of the water bodies of and around the River Gambia National Park. Regular patrols are organized by the NAVY, the staff of RGNP and fisheries staff in the area to reduce IUU in fishing around the national park. This phenomenon culminated in the construction of a naval base at Lamén Koto by the project in order to project the conducive environment for a better resource policing initiative. The support on the establishment of village Action Mangrove restoration committees and the provision of many varieties and seedlings for tree planting in degraded areas and designated woodlots has gone a long way in mitigating deforestation and strengthen sustainable Forest Mangrove (especially mangrove forest). The training has increased knowledge of the local farmers on the impact of agricultural malpractices, illegal and uncontrolled natural resources harvesting. In the same vein, the bee keeping programme has succeeded in the pollination of some vegetable gardens that have been recently established for the benefit of the women living around selected protected areas to boost community revenue earnings and improve their livelihood. A women forum was organized to improve on participation to decision making in the pilot sites. The platform enabled the women to voice their concerns and proposed ways to improve the status quo during a back-to-back meeting organized with the community leaders (chiefs and alikis). The engagement of the project management unit with the stakeholders in the Local Government Area through the development and adoption of some Declarations on Strengthening Local Community Involvement in Integrated Natural Resources Management, has foster understanding and trust in the support rendered by the project for the sustainable development of the K-Local Government Area. These declarations covered the gender dimension of the project and the minister of women and gender adopted that piece of policy document to be applied in the K-LGA and a key project strategy for successful participation and benefit of our women folks. Outcomes ■ INRM approaches enabled through capacity-building, support for multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral collaboration, and the adoption of SLM best-practices

that reduce land degradation across forests, rangeland, and arable land. Indicators 1: Number of land users that have project-promoted SLM, SFM, and BD management practices in project locations. 2: Number of farmers and land users that have adopted at least one project-promoted sustainable practice. 3: Number of women practicing SLM, INRM, or BD management in their land use activities. 4: At least 5 key project strategies for INRM and seascape management documented, disseminated and adopted at local and national levels

Component 3: Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives. The project is supporting the implementation of an enabling framework for the implementation of the ILUMPs, strengthening the management capacities, upgrading the conservation status of existing community forests within KBA sites to become ICCAs, and implementing SLM activities on adjoining farms and grazing lands to reduce land degradation impacts on protected landscapes and enhance local livelihoods. The project will be supporting the mapping of Protected Areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, Community Forests and their adjoining landscapes, in order to enable effective management and control over the NP and the ICCAs. The project is supporting the DPWM in the implementation of the process framework for the establishment of the ICCAs and Kartong as an MPA. With its technical support, the project is enabling the Kuntaur Area Council to establish a conservancy in identified connectivity between key biodiversity habitats (especially forest, wetland and aquatic zones). This process will support the identification of productive landscape with the potential to build connectivity, improve lands for biodiversity conservation and generate revenue through Ecotourism activities. The engagement of WABSA in the restoration initiative of degraded mangrove areas in CRR North is to build the Capacity for communities to plan and manage land and marine resources in an integrated and sustainable manner. The mangrove Action Committees, the agreed restoration plan set by WABSA in CRR NORTH and Kartong had its influence in the restoration process of the mangrove ecosystems in these community protected areas and the seascape ecology. The support of developing women gardens in five localities equipped with bore holes and water distribution systems, the establishment of woodlots with varieties of fruit trees and other local species to provide revenue and fuel wood for families in the area has been recorded as a remarkable step towards progress. These are meant to reduce or stop flood occurrence in the area, improve soil fertility in areas selected for farming (garden) and for afforestation (wood lot).

Outcomes ■ Improved protection of ecosystem services, marine areas and BD through landscape level management of PAs / ICCAs and production landscapes. ■ Unabated provision of ecosystem services such as water supply, flood prevention, soil productivity, and biodiversity conservation as a result of SLM activities and reforestation.

Indicators 1: Increase in protected areas coverage in Kuntaur LGA with 10,589 ha [Increase in METT score for newly established PAs and the River Gambia National Park] 2: At least 1 regional plan and 3 local plans integrate biodiversity information including KBAs, HCVF and HCSF distribution in natural resource planning. 3: Capacity for communities to plan and manage land and marine resources in an integrated and sustainable manner. Component 4: Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia. The project is supporting the creation of two marine protected areas (MPAs) at the Labour Canyon, and at Allahein in Kartong. The aim of the establishment of the se MPAs is to promote the sustainable use of key ecologies of the Gambia's seascape, as well as expand on the benefits of derived by local and adjacent communities to MPAs. This establishment of MPAs is especially vital now more than ever, due to environmental degradation and anthropogenic impacts on marine ecosystems. This activity will increase substantially the percentage of the national PA network coverage. Outcomes ■ Creation of two new Marine Protected Areas increases protection of ecosystem services and BD across 18,000 ha. Indicators 1: Increase in marine protected areas in The Gambia. [Increase in METT score for newly established MPAs] 2: Increase in the area occupied by key mangrove stands, including *Rhizophora harrisonii*; *R. racemose*; *Avicennia germinans*, and *A. germinans* The WABSA intervention in the area will go a long way for the Increase in the area occupied by key mangrove stands, including *Rhizophora harrisonii*; *R. racemose*; *Avicennia germinans*, and *A. germinans*. The outcome expected for the restoration of the mangrove area in the Kartong Marine Park is the provision of a fish breeding and nursery ground and a conducive environment for the proliferation of oysters, clams and other fisheries products for the benefits of the local women oyster and clams collectors.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	National Environment Agency
names of Other Project Partners	Department of Park & Wildlife Management Department of Forestry
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Emmanuel Adonsou
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Arshad Hussain
UNEP Support Assistants	Ruth Igamba
Manager/Representative	Dr. Dawda Badgie
Project Manager	Ousainou Touray
Finance Manager	Abdoulie Jabang
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Foundational: Environmental governance
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Healthy and Productive Ecosystem
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate : (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support. • Climate: (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action • Climate: (v) Positive shift among private sector actors in support of climate action as a result of UNEP engagement. • Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	The Gambia UNDAF 2017 – 2021 Strategic Result 3
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
1- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use	9,447.37	10,589	10,589	9,447.37	All planned ICCAs have been established by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources.4 freshwater ecosystems protected areas have been added to the national Network of protected areas.. A total of 9,447.37 ha was added as terrestrial protected area coverage.
2- Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and	4,130	18,000	18,000	4130	The Kartong Allahein

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
sustainable use					Wildlife Sanctuary has been established as a marine protected area covering more than 3,500 hectares of terrestrial and marine ecosystems .
3- Area of land under restoration	5,600	5600	5600	10300	Several areas benefited from tree planting exercise. a total of 5065 trees were planted in 12 communities under the direct supervision of the District Chief Pierre Bah. All these trees were

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
					fruit trees requested by these communities.
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	25,160	1000	1000	25160	There were lot of consultations by the Kuntaur LGA to identify the corridors at village and district levels. these consultations were done to instigate communities support for the establishment of the identified corridors in the area. The project is still waiting proposals from

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
					concerned communities through the Kuntaur Area Council.
5- Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity	6,130	6130	6130	6130	Degraded Mangrove areas in CRR-North and around Kartong village are identified under the partnership of the project and WABSA. They are the pioneer in mangrove restoration at the national level. Areas such as Kaur, Bati ndar, Chamen, Kartong were identified , management

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
					committees were installed in the villages responsible for the surveillance of the planted area. So far a total of 20 hectares of degraded mangrove areas in the 4 selected sites: (5 hectares in Kaur mangrove swamp, 7 hectares IN Chamen ICCA, 4 Hectares in BaatiNdar swamp and 4 hectares in Kartong MPA.has been restored
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	72214	92031	92031	72214	

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value				Remarks
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date	
11.1- Male	40,214	52,031	52,031	40,214	
11.2- Female	32000	40000	40000	32000	

Implementation Status 2025: 5th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2025	5th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2024	4th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	2nd PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2021	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

Project implementation progress was constrained by delayed fund disbursement; for about eight months during the reporting year, several field activities were paused. Notwithstanding this interruption, an important outcome was achieved: the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources declared four Indigenous Community Conserved Areas—Niani Sukuta, Niani Kayayi, Jailani Bakadagi, and Jarumeh Koto swamplands—together with the Kartong/Allahein Marine Park, as protected under the Biodiversity and Wildlife Act, 2003. These designations mark a substantive milestone for the project and expand the national protected areas system. Government figures reported terrestrial protection at ~8.06% as of 2020; the newly declared Allahein River marine protected area is ~40 km², adding to national marine coverage. Collectively, these actions align with the GEF-6 Land/Seascape Planning and Ecosystem Restoration Project objective to establish ICCAs and a marine protected area while strengthening land- and seascape governance.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

The project has operated without a dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer since the previous incumbent left, creating a capacity gap for routine results tracking, PIR data quality assurance, and indicator follow-up. At its July 2025 sitting, the Project Steering Committee agreed remedial measures.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 19,997,260
Actual to date:	19,435,000
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>Co-financing was largely pledged in kind at CEO Endorsement, with some items initially proposed as cash. During the reporting period, realization chiefly took the form of personnel time, use of government facilities, and parallel activities aligned to project outputs. Based on partner confirmations received to date, portions of the in-kind package have been realized through technical staff deployment, local logistics, and district-level convening. No verified deviations from the pledges have been recorded yet, but several items remain pending documentation.</p> <p>Key challenges affecting materialization (i) Evidence assembly. Several co-financing providers (government programs and partner projects) were slow to furnish activity and expenditure reports, impeding timely attribution and valuation of in-kind inputs. (ii) <i>Heterogeneous formats</i>. Documentation arrived in non-standard formats (narratives without cost tags; timesheets without unit costs), requiring reconciliation against GEF's categories (cash, in-kind; investment mobilized versus recurrent expenditure).</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2025-07-10
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	Stakeholders consulted during the reporting period for the establishment of the Bansang wetlands as an ICCA included local land and sea resources users (including farmers, forest-dependent populations, other populations with dominantly wetland-dependent livelihoods, fisherfolk, and other actors involved in the fisheries value chain). They were presented the wetland area and through open discussions, contributed ideas for the conservation of Biodiversity in the Area to meet local-level relevance and acceptability.

	<p>A key engagement within this reporting period involved consultations on the Bansang wetlands. This location was endorsed by the 2024 Project Steering Committee to be explored for the possibilities of creating an IICA, in replacement of that lost in the Bahama Sifoe (West Coast Region).</p> <p><i>Community user groups (lowland rice and garden producers; water-user committees; youth groups).</i> <i>Purpose:</i> validate ICCA boundaries and management objectives; identify livelihood-compatible conservation practices. <i>How engaged:</i> village meetings, participatory mapping, and focus groups convened by the PMU with local authorities. <i>Outcome:</i> agreed boundary sketch, priority rules on dry-season abstraction, and a shortlist of community actions for wetland protection (internal minutes). <i>Rationale in policy:</i> aligns with GEF Stakeholder Engagement Policy and its guidance on inclusive identification of roles and responsibilities</p> <p><i>Traditional and local authorities (Alkalolu; district and ward representatives).</i> <i>Purpose:</i> secure administrative endorsement; clarify complementary roles with the ICCA governance structure. <i>How engaged:</i> district-level meetings with record of decisions. <i>Outcome:</i> formal meeting notes acknowledging ICCA process steps and nominating focal persons (internal). <i>Rationale in law:</i> consistent with decentralized mandates for local authorities</p> <p><i>Environment and natural resources departments (forestry, parks/wildlife, agriculture, water).</i> <i>Purpose:</i> align ICCA rules with sector policies; identify technical support and monitoring roles. <i>How engaged:</i> technical sessions and field walk-throughs. <i>Outcome:</i> agreement in principle on technical backstopping and integration with routine patrols/extension (internal). <i>Basis:</i> ICCA governance sits within national biodiversity legislation and PA system coordination</p>
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	<p><i>Resource-user associations and civil society (producer organizations, women's groups, youth associations, CBOs active in wetlands).</i></p> <p><i>Purpose:</i> identify risks to access/benefit sharing, especially for vulnerable groups; validate social safeguards.</p> <p><i>How engaged:</i> separate women's and youth consultations; plenary feedback.</p> <p><i>Outcome:</i> list of context-specific measures (e.g., transparent permit rules; grievance contacts) to feed into the site governance note (internal).</p> <p><i>Basis:</i> GEF guidance emphasizes inclusive, iterative engagement and documented feedback loops.</p> <p>At the district level, similar engagements were had with administrative officials in landscape and seascape management. During these consultations, the role of district administrative resources were discussed, as well as the potential for their support of the project through resources leverage for the benefit of the K-LGA and local communities around CRR-North.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>1. Women’s gardens supported (fencing, borehole, water distribution; SLM training). What was done: rehabilitation or upgrading of women-managed gardens; installation of borehole and reticulation; training on sustainable land management. Why it matters: horticulture gardens in The Gambia are widely documented as a critical livelihood for women, linked to income, nutrition, and resilience; infrastructure such as boreholes reduces time burdens and stabilizes dry-season production. How we will track: sex-disaggregated membership; share of plots under improved practices; proxy income from vegetable sales.</p> <p>2. Tree-seedling support to women’s groups during the 2024 planting season (beneficial native fruit and other economic trees). What was done: distribution of seedlings and field advice to women’s groups; species selected for food, shade, and sale (internal distribution lists). Why it matters: fruit-tree and agroforestry investments are used in Gambian programs to strengthen women’s resource rights and incomes when paired with community governance and gender-transformative approaches. How we will track: survival rates at 12 months; numbers of women receiving seedlings; group-level revenues from tree products; representation of women in micro-nursery management</p> <p>3. Focused meetings with women’s groups to assess quality and challenges of project support. What was done: multiple feedback sessions on garden infrastructure performance, market access, and training needs; minutes logged with follow-up actions (internal). Why it matters: GEF Gender Policy requires sex-disaggregated data, documented participation, and responsiveness to constraints identified by women; UN system guidance also supports tagging and tracking</p>

	of gender-responsive investments.
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2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>SS 4: Involuntary Resettlement – Moderate: No physical displacement has occurred throughout the project’s lifetime. However, the project's restrictions on harvesting of specific forest resources in newly created protected areas have resulted in economic for people who depended on the use of forest resources to support their livelihoods. Mitigation efforts have centered on livelihood support programs in areas outside the newly created protected areas. SS 5: Indigenous Peoples – Moderate: The project area is home to several ethnic groups, including Mandinka, Fula, Wolof, Jola, and Serahule communities. Efforts to ensure their meaningful participation continued in 2025. Engagement workshops were conducted in key regional centers, leading to the development of Community Action Plans that integrate traditional knowledge into project activities.</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>SS 4: Involuntary Resettlement – Moderate: No physical displacement has occurred throughout the project’s lifetime. However, the project's restrictions on harvesting of specific forest resources in newly created protected areas have resulted in economic for people who depended on the use of forest resources to support their livelihoods. Mitigation efforts have centered on livelihood support programs in areas outside the newly created protected areas. SS 5: Indigenous Peoples – Moderate: The project area is home to several</p>

	<p>ethnic groups, including Mandinka, Fula, Wolof, Jola, and Serahule communities. Efforts to ensure their meaningful participation continued in 2025. Engagement workshops were conducted in key regional centers, leading to the development of Community Action Plans that integrate traditional knowledge into project activities. SS 8: Gender Equity – Low: No major issues were reported. Monitoring continues to track the project's alignment with The Gambia's national gender policies and commitment to empowering women. The project has successfully ensured that women constitute at least 50% of participants in livelihood programs and hold key positions on local management committees. Good practice measures, such as holding meetings at times suitable for women and providing childcare support during workshops, have been maintained to facilitate active participation. SS 9: Economic Sustainability – Low: No significant issues were reported. The project's focus on developing a green, natural resource-based economy is progressing as planned. Monitoring confirmed that alternative livelihood initiatives, such as beekeeping and the sale of non-timber forest products, are providing tangible economic benefits to participating households. The project supports community-based natural resource management and sustainable land management, which empowers local communities to manage their resources sustainably for long-term benefit. Overall Safeguards Summary: Safeguards monitoring in 2025 focused on managing risks rated Moderate for SS 4 (Involuntary Resettlement) and SS 5 (Indigenous Peoples), while also tracking safeguards rated Low (SS 8 Gender Equity, SS 9 Economic Sustainability) through established good practice measures. The project's overall risk rating remains Moderate. While mitigation actions are in place and have shown progress, persistent challenges related to livelihood restoration for economically displaced households and ensuring equitable participation of all ethnic groups require ongoing attention.</p>
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2.8. KM/Learning

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p><i>KM approach in use:</i> The project has applied the GEF knowledge-and-learning model of capturing practice, packaging lessons, and sharing through multiple channels. Activities included periodic knowledge products (e.g., the <i>Ecoscape Chronicles</i> project magazine), project social media (X/Twitter and Facebook), structured exchange visits, and timed outreach around global observances (e.g., International Women’s Day on 8 March, International Day for Biological Diversity on 22 May, World Environment Day on 5 June, and World Tourism Day on 27 September).</p> <p>Out social media handles:</p> <p>FB: https://facebook.com/61551044982856</p>
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X: https://twitter.com/gef_6ingambia

Whatsapp: https://chat.whatsapp.com/FNaHxr2yg5mKcZOw71tHU2?mode=ac_t

The project's signature outlet for news and developments is the Ecoscape Magazine. Ecoscape Magazine volumes published during this last reporting period include:

Issue 6 - Climate at a crossroads: navigating change in The Gambia

Issue 7 - Waste management in The Gambia

Issue 8 - Grassroots conservation initiatives in CRR-North

Issue 9 - Local Tourism in the Central River Region

Issue 10 - Youth and the environment in The Gambia

Issue 11 - Safeguarding The Gambia's water resources

Issue 12 -The Great Green Wall jn the Gambia

Issue 13 - Protecting The Gambia's forests.

Focus landscapes and learning loops: Field learning has been concentrated in a limited set of land- and seascapes—including the pilot location in Fula Kunda, Touba Mourit, and Kerr Maila to generate site-tested practices before scaling.

Regional knowledge networks: The project engaged with the West Africa MPA network, which provides a

	<p>regional platform for exchange and connectivity science in marine/coastal management. Registration of the Kartong/Allahein Marine Park (declared 8 February 2024) positions the site for cross-border learning with Abéné in Casamance, Senegal (listed in the WDPA as a protected landscape), creating a practical case for transboundary ICCA collaboration.</p>
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>Early, transparent, and continual community engagement: Early and continuous engagement with local communities is crucial for the success of the project activities. For instance, involving community members in the planning and execution of food crop gardens and agroforestry initiatives has fostered a sense of ownership and commitment. Transparent communication at all stages has enhanced the effectiveness and sustainability of these interventions, ensuring that the needs and expectations of the communities are met.</p> <p>Follow-up and action on planned activities: Consistently following up on and acting upon planned and agreed activities builds trust with local communities and beneficiaries. In activities such as tree planting and bee-keeping training, regular follow-up has ensured community members remain engaged and supportive. This reliability is vital for achieving long-term goals, as it reinforces the project's commitment to its promises and objectives.</p> <p>Effective communication: Effective communication is essential for disseminating information, raising awareness, and garnering support for the project's objectives. Clear and consistent messaging about the importance of sustainable land management practices and the benefits of conservation efforts has helped align stakeholders' understanding and expectations, facilitating smoother project implementation.</p> <p>Adaptability and flexibility: The ability to adapt and be flexible in response to changing circumstances and feedback from the community is crucial. For example, adjusting the approach to capacity-building workshops based on community feedback has led to more effective and relevant interventions. This adaptability ensures that the project can better meet the needs and conditions on the ground.</p> <p>Capacity building and local empowerment: Investing in capacity building and empowering local communities and institutions is key to ensuring the sustainability of project outcomes. Training and equipping local stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge, such as in agroforestry and bee-keeping, have enabled them to take ownership of conservation and livelihood activities, leading to lasting positive impacts.</p> <p>Integrated approaches to conservation and livelihoods: Integrating conservation efforts with livelihood improvement activities ensures that both environmental and socio-economic goals are met. For instance, supporting women in establishing food crop gardens not only improves their livelihoods but also contributes to soil conservation and biodiversity enhancement. This holistic approach creates a balance between protecting ecosystems and enhancing the well-being of local populations.</p>

	<p>Importance of gender mainstreaming: Actively incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring equal participation of men and women enhances the effectiveness of project activities. Gender mainstreaming in activities such as the Women’s Forum on natural resource management has led to more inclusive decision-making processes and equitable distribution of benefits, thereby strengthening community resilience and cohesion.</p>
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Reflows

<p>Reflows (for NGIs only)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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2.9. Stories

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>Participation in UNEP-GEF knowledge efforts: The project contributed to UNEP’s Nature Action Series, including the 2025 film “From crisis to conservation: Gambia’s fight for biodiversity”, which disseminates project-relevant practice to a global audience. UNEP’s 2025 country story likewise highlights recent conservation outputs in The Gambia.</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: Ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes conserved by improved land use and marine spatial planning policies and land/seascape level management in Gambia.	1. Increased area of landscapes and seascapes under sustainable land management	Protected areas are under severe management threats that contribute to land degradation and degradation in the value of ecosystem services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 15,000 hectares of landscapes and seascapes under SLM, BD management, and INRM in at least 3 of the five districts of the study area Zoning plans to support SLM, BD management, and INRM efforts exist in all 5 district councils of the Kuntaur LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 28,589 hectares of landscapes and seascapes under SLM, BD management, and INRM All 5 district councils of the Kuntaur LGA have management plans to guide SLM, BD management, and INRM efforts 	90	The project has designated four ICCAs in the Central River Region: Jarumeh Koto (1,481 ha), Jilani Bakadagi (4,117 ha), Kayai (861 ha), and Sukuta (2,988 ha), totaling 9,447 ha. In addition, the Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area (4,130 ha) has been established. All sites have approved management plans in place to guide SLM, biodiversity, and integrated natural resource management efforts.for SLM, BD, and INRM. With the planned designation of the 15,000 ha Bansang ICCA, the total area under sustainable land and seascape management will reach 28,577 ha, nearly meeting the project's target.	S
Objective: Ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes conserved by improved land use and marine spatial planning policies and land/seascape level management in Gambia.	2. Number of land use plans supporting SLM, BD management, and INRM implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no integrated land use plans to support planning and decision-making on the management of landscape and seascape resources of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 3 of the 5 districts of the Kuntaur LGA are implementing ILUMPs in support of SLM, INRM and improved BD management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments in all five districts of the pilot locations are implementing land use plans drawn through 	85	ILUMPs have been developed and implemented in all 5 pilot districts through participatory processes, supporting SLM, INRM, and biodiversity conservation. These land use plans have been actively applied at the local level, guiding zoning, resource allocation, and sustainable development decisions. The plans are reinforced by the	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		Kuntaur LGA ■ There is limited technical capacity for the implementation of land use planning in support of SLM, SFM, and BD management		participatory processes, supported by functional community strategies for SLM, INRM, and BD management		establishment of 4 ICCAs and the Kartong MPA. Community-led interventions continue to support sustainable resource management across all 5 districts.	
Objective: Ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes conserved by improved land use and marine spatial planning policies and land/seascape level management in Gambia.	3. Stable populations of known threatened species. Including: African Golden Cat (<i>Profelis aurata</i>); Red Colobus (<i>Procolobus badius</i>); Red-fronted Gazelle (<i>Gazella rufifrons</i>); and West African Manatee (<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>)	The practice of SLM, INRM, and BD management is very limited in the project area, and unsupported by any formal policy technical, or administrative structures	All 5 districts in the project pilots area have received training in SLM best practices targeting farmers and land users (with a clear attention to gender representation in training beneficiaries	At least 75% of the pilot area farmers and land users have adopted at least one project-promoted sustainable practice by project closure. SLM, INRM, and BD management is incorporated in at least 3 educational institutions	85	Over 600 farmers, land users, and community members (65%) across all pilot districts have been trained in sustainable land management (SLM), biodiversity conservation, and resource use. Training covered beekeeping (30 participants), tree planting (377), mangrove restoration (25), and comprehensive SLM practices (160). Additionally, 35 rangers were trained to manage ICCAs and the Kartong MPA, while 12 staff members were equipped to raise awareness in connectivity corridors. SLM, integrated natural resource management (INRM), and biodiversity management have also been incorporated into two educational institutions.	S
Objective: Ecosystem services in productive and protected land/seascapes conserved by improved land use and marine spatial							0

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
planning policies and land/seascape level management in Gambia.							
Component 1: Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	4. Improved planning and enforcement system adopted by at least three districts in the Kuntaur LGA to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	A viable institutional and policy framework to support the adoption, practice and mainstreaming of SLM, INRM, and BD management in Kuntaur LGA does not exist	At least 1 functioning (convening and decision-making) national and 1 local policy framework in place to support SLM, INRM, and BD mainstreaming [including specific provisions to address gender differentiated outcomes in participation, decision-making and benefits from SLM, INRM, and BD management]	A report available that proposes potentials for the application of lessons learned from policy application in the Kuntaur LGA nation-wide	55	No progress was made on this indicator due to the lack of a national land use planning framework. However, Kuntaur LGA has prioritized environmental management within its mandate to improve planning and enforcement. Ongoing on-the-job capacity building is strengthening council staff, and future infrastructure management is expected to boost the council's revenue and enforcement capabilities.	MS
Component 1: Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	5. At least 3 planning and enforcement systems adopted by at least 3 districts of the Kuntaur LGA	At the district level, there are no planning and enforcement systems to guide and support biodiversity conservation on landscapes and	At least 1 functioning (convening and decision-making) national and 1 local policy framework in place to support	A report available that proposes potentials for the application of lessons learned from	100	At the local level, there are six enforcement systems to guide and support biodiversity endorsed by local chiefs and the regional governor – the declarations. At the district level there is one functioning enforcement system in Niani (supported by the chief of Niani, with material investment support of a	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		seascapes.	SLM, INRM, and BD mainstreaming [including specific provisions to address gender differentiated outcomes in participation, decision-making and benefits from SLM, INRM, and BD management]	policy application in the Kuntaur LGA nation-wide		traditional courtyard built by the project to enforce local laws against environmental crimes)	
Component 1: Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	6. Number of policies and incentives adopted by at least 4 key stakeholders at national and 3 at local level to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming	Policies/incentives in place at national and local level are insufficient to support SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming	Regulatory framework supports SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming in at least two influential sectors at the Kuntaur-LGA district level	The capacity for central and local government institutions and other stakeholders to interpret and implement policies for mainstreaming BD conservation and SLM principles in land/sea resource planning is improved in all	75	Recruitment of staff to support Kuntaur LGA in implementing biodiversity strategies at regional and district levels will be strengthened. These two staff members will be based at the council headquarters in Kuntaur.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				key sectors.			
Component 2: Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscapes	7. Number of land users that have project-promoted SLM, SFM, and BD management practices in project locations 8. Number of farmers and land users that have adopted at least one project-promoted sustainable practice	The practice of SLM, INRM, and BD management is very limited in the project area, and unsupported by any formal policy technical, or administrative structures	At least 50% of land users are practicing agroecological methods of land management supportive of SLM, SFM, and BD management.? At least one workshop is organized per cluster village that targets especially women interested implementing SLM, SFM, and BD management.	Agroecological methods of land management that incorporate SLM, SFM, and BD management is practiced by at least 75% of land user populations in all project locationsWomen are supported to participate in at least 2 major activities that support the implementation of SLM, SFM and BD management in each of the project cluster villages	80	No progress was made on this indicator during the reporting period (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025). The lack of funds could not permit any engagements to be made on this indicator.	S
Component 2: Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscapes	9. Number of women practicing SLM, INRM, or BD management in their land use activities	While women are an active portion of the population engaging in the use of land and seascape resources,	regulatory framework supports SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming in at least two influential	Women are represented in key decision-making positions in land use and	75	a women's day celebration exposed activities and awareness level of the women engaged in the project. The establishment of LECs and the METT excises improved understanding and knowledge in the management of Natural	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		their access to relevant information on SLM and INRM is limited	sectors at the Kuntaur-LGA district level	SLM committees created and supported by the project – CLUPs, VLDCs, etc.		Resources in the intervention sites. Some of these women are actively participating in the Site Management Committees for the sustainable and collaborative management of the newly established ICCA and MPA.	
Component 2: Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscapes	10. At least 5 key project strategies for INRM and seascape management documented, disseminated and adopted at local and national levels	Knowledge on strategies for INRM and seascape management is not widespread at the national and local levels	At least 4 villages have adopted INRM practices for seascape management	All village clusters in project locations, undertake training on strategies for INRM and seascape management	85	The 34 rangers recruited for the management of the ICCAs and the MPA are clear testimony of project dedication to implement strategies for INRM and seascape planning.	S
Component 3. Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	11. Increase in protected areas coverage in Kuntaur LGA with 10,589 ha	There are many areas of significant biodiversity resources that remain unprotected	At least five Integrated Land Use Management Plans (ILUMPs) developed for the 5 districts within Kuntaur LGA	The implementation of ILUPs is implemented in at least 100,908 ha in the Kuntaur LGA ILUMPs is implemented in at least 10,000 ha of Community Conserved Areas	75	The 4 ICCAs (Niani Sukuta, Jarumeh koto, Kayai and jailan bagadagi) and the Kartong Marine Park have been declared community owned protected areas and gazetted as part of the national network of protected areas.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				(ICCA)s SLM and INRM are supported by the implementation of ILUMPs in at least rangelands and farmlands			
Component 3. Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	12. At least 1 regional plan and 3 local plans integrate biodiversity information including KBAs, HCVF and HCSF distribution in natural resource planning	Regional and local government plans do not take account of spatial planning data concerning biodiversity information and comprehensive mapping data for KBAs, HCVF and HCSF is not available	Geospatial platform operational, accessible and being populated with data to inform regional and local plans	Information on distribution and status of biodiversity including KBAs, HCVF and HCSF has informed land use plans for Kuntaur LGA, and led to the establishment of ecological corridors to support biodiversity conservation	75	ecological corridors are yet to be registered . Local communities were duly consulted and plans established.	S
Component 3. Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level	13. Capacity for communities to plan and manage land and marine resources in an integrated and	Planning and management of land and marine resources lacks coordination, integration and	At least 60 member of key stakeholder groups received training on SLM and INRM tools –	At least 100 member of key stakeholder groups received training on SLM	75	The Ranger training provided the opportunity for the local communities improvement on existing knowledge on SLM and INRM tools – practice, management and dissemination	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	sustainable manner	sustainability	practice, management and dissemination	and INRM tools – practice, management and dissemination			
Component 4. Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia	14. Increase in marine protected areas in The Gambia	Many important marine ecosystems with KBA status remain unprotected	Zoning plans are developed through participatory multi-stakeholder processes	The Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area covering 3,500 ha is established and operational	75	the Kartong Marine Park is gazetted but the management plan is yet to be developed. The Participatory rural Appraisal is done providing some historical data of the area . The ecological survey was also executed by staff of the DPWM and availing the diversity of natural resources in the area.the zoning and bye-laws development are the only activities remaining for the development of the management plan.	S
Component 4. Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia	15. Increase in the area occupied by key mangrove stands, including Rhizophora harrisonii; R. racemose; Avicennia germinans, and A. germinans	The seascape ecosystems of the Gambia are currently under severe stress and threats of degradation	The degradation of seascape habitats is reversed towards a path of improvement	The population of at least 3 endangered marine species is improved	55	Mangrove restoration could not be done due to lack of funds.	S

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Output 1.1: Situation analysis of current land/sea uses, land/sea use policies and land use options carried out with modern tools and technologies to assess their alignment with sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation approaches developed and disseminated	2022-05-30	100	100	successfully completed	HS
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Output 1.1: Situation analysis of current land/sea uses, land/sea use policies and land use options carried out with modern tools and technologies to assess their alignment with sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation approaches developed and disseminated	2022-05-30	100	100	successfully completed	HS
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation	Activity 1: Carry out an assessment of land-use change overtime using satellite imagery, and establish the relationship between observed changes with key natural and anthropogenic drivers	2022-05-30	100	100	successfully completed	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
(LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss						
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Activity 2: Undertake a mapping and analysis of livelihoods and ecosystem service relations and vulnerabilities in areas of different degradation and biodiversity status using the DPSIR Framework	2022-05-30	60	100	DPSIR analysis was completed and the report available for consultation and policy support.	S
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Output 1.2: One (1) National Land/Sea Use and one (1) Local Government Area policies to take account of SLM approaches and local community objectives are revised and available for stakeholder's consideration	2024-05-30	100	100	successfully completed	S
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and	Activity 3. Build on the Situation Analysis undertaken in output 1.1 to conduct a participatory review of policy gaps in addressing issues of SLM at the national and local government level.	2022-08-28	100	100	completed successfully	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss						
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Activity 4. Revision of the existing policy and legal framework for the Kuntaur-LGA, government plans and programs, and design of new, coherent ones	2025-04-30	10	100	new local declarations were developed and validated	S
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Activity 5: Support the adoption of the revised policies into national and local strategies and programs for land use planning and sustainable development	2025-05-30	40	100	a Local Environment Committee) LEC was established in West Coast Region	S
1 Improved planning and	Output 1.3: Improved capacity of central and local government institutions and other stakeholders to prevent, mitigate and offset	2026-04-30	0	70	capacity of stakeholders improved using Monitoring Evaluation Tracking Tool (METT)	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	negative impacts on BD and ecosystem services, measured by increased score in adapted Capacity Development Scorecard					
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity (BD) loss	Activity 6. Deliver three training sessions in multi-stakeholder groups to government officials of national and decentralized institutions, local public authorities and communities	2023-02-28	100	100	Successfully completed	S
1 Improved planning and enforcement system to identify and address causes of land degradation (LD) and biodiversity	Activity 7. Strengthen existing stakeholder platforms with support on spatial analysis/GIS and other planning tools as needed	2026-04-30	0	80	Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Department of Forestry, National Environment Agency, Kuntaur Local Government Area benefited a lot	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
(BD) loss						
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Output 2.1: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) completed to support the systematization of the policy and legal framework strengthening activities for Kuntaur LGA, and provides recommendations for avoiding and mitigating impacts provides recommendations for avoiding and mitigating impacts	2022-11-30	100	100	completed successfully	HS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 9: Prepare the SEA report	2021-02-28	100	100	completed	S
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 10: Prepare a technical synopsis and distribute to key stakeholders and publicize the results of the SEA assessment	2022-11-30	100	100	completed	S
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Output 2.2 Spatially-based decision-making system for Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) established to enhanced the capacity for planning and managing land- and sea-based resources	2026-04-30	80	80	Works is ongoing. All the relevant datasets have been assembled for the task. Lack of funds prevented hiring a consultant to complete the task.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 11. Build on results from the situation analysis carried out in output 2.1 to identify data gaps, collect primary and secondary data on relevant spatially based attributes of INRM (soil, vegetation, ecological, etc.)	2026-04-30	60	80	not yet completed	S
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 12: Acquire relevant data sets and input based multiple-scale data-layers as well as national or sub-national data-layers and knowledge of local experts to fill the data gap	2025-08-30	80	100	completed successfully	S
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 13. Develop a digital database of natural land and sea resources for The Gambia while disaggregating the project locations.	2026-04-30	85	85	Works is ongoing. All the relevant datasets have been assembled for the task. Lack of funds prevented hiring a consultant to complete the task.	S
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 14: Publish the asset information using Web Mapping Service (WMS) for stakeholders to be able to visualize and give feedback in a crowdsourcing architecture	2026-04-30	0	0	Work depends on the existence of a database. This is still to be developed. All the relevant datasets have been assembled for the task. Lack of funds prevented hiring a consultant to complete the task.	U
2 Enabling	Output 2.3 Integrated Land Use Management Plans (ILUMPs)	2026-04-30	20	80	ongoing activity	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	developed for the 5 districts within Kuntaur LGA and availed for stakeholder consideration					
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 15. Identify forest area and users and assess their interests, capacity of land/seascape management	2023-04-30	100	100	completed successfully	HS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 16: Undertake consultations for the creation of Committee for Land Use Planning (CLUP) in project districts	2022-11-30	100	100	successfully completed	HS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 17: Support the CLUP in organizing meetings with district authorities, local leaders and the villagers to sensitize about the participatory land use planning process to start in their area	2022-05-30	100	100	The CLUP in this case has been the Local Environment Committees (LECs). They were organized and have been operating in the project sites over the years.ongoing activity	S
2 Enabling framework for	Activity 18: Prepare land use plans, village regulations, and detailed management plans for each of the five districts	2026-04-30	25	25	Land use plans, detailed management plans for all districts have been put on hold as there is no	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape					national land use planning and legislative frameworks on which local and district level land use planning can base.	
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 19: Support the linking of the management plans to extension services on improved land management and cadastral services for land allocation programs	2022-05-30	25	25	Land use plans, detailed management plans for all districts have been put on hold as there is no national land use planning and legislative frameworks on which local and district level land use planning can base.	MS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 20: Strengthen and support local committees on SLM - Village Development Committees (VDCs)	2026-06-30	80	85	ongoing activities	MS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 21: Support existing Village Land Development Committees (VDCs) to create a subcommittee for land and to develop operational plans for SLM and BD conservation, based on land use plans	2026-06-30	65	75	ongoing activities	S
2 Enabling framework for districts within	Activity 22: Define incentive packages for village and district level SLM and BD conservation efforts, and negotiate agreements with the local communities and other stakeholders	2026-06-30	0	0	This activity was supposed to be undertaken during the reporting period, but was hampered by lack of funds. It is an activity that is supposed	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape					to continue to the end of the project cycle, so opportunities for launching and implementing exist	
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 23: Support local communities to identify, train, and engage local rangers on site management and enforcement capabilities for protected areas	2024-04-30	100	100	Rangers recruited	HS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 24: Initiate implementation of the management and operational plans at the district level	2026-04-30	25	25	Land use plans, detailed management plans for all districts have been put on hold as there is no national land use planning and legislative frameworks on which local and district level land use planning can base.	MU
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 25: Develop a training programme to meet requirements including for INRM, SLM and BD management	2023-03-30	100	100	This activity was completed through the development of a comprehensive curriculum for the Kafuta Forestry School covering different levels of education in SLM, INRM, forestry, biodiversity studies.	MS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to	Activity 26: Deliver training to local stakeholders (including land/seascape users, community leaders, representatives of common initiative groups, and local level decision-makers)	2023-04-30	100	100	completed	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
implement SLM practices across landscape						
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 27: Support the improvement of curriculum for the training of teachers on INRM, SLM and BD	2023-03-30	100	100	curriculum developed and validated for kafuta forestry school	HS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 28: Organize meetings with relevant policy makers in education to discuss the incorporation of sustainable land management into relevant curricula	2023-03-30	100	100	already done	HS
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM practices across landscape	Activity 29: Develop and test appropriate models of communication of SLM, INRM, BD management information in the project sites ¹³⁴ and relevant national channels	2023-03-30	90	100	Different models of communication on SLM, INRM and BD management have been developed, tested and are being implemented for project communication	U
2 Enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur LGA to implement SLM	Activity 30: Engage and use the press for raising awareness on SLM, INRM, BD management and its potential impacts on various facets of livelihoods and commercial activities.	2023-03-30	90	100	Different models of communication on SLM, INRM and BD management have been developed, tested and are being implemented for project communication	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	practices across landscape					
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Output 3.1: Mapping of PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, and important areas for BD connectivity conducted to provide a basis for decision-making in natural resources planning and management, as well as for bench marking project impact.	2021-08-30	100	100	completed successfully	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 31: Design database for key PAs, KBAs, Community Forests, and important areas for BD connectivity.	2026-04-30	50	60	ongoing activity	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Output 3.2 Zoning Plan developed and implemented for Kuntaur LGA covering 100,908 ha resulting in increased ecological connectivity between and within different priority biodiversity habitats	2026-04-30	70	80	corridors not yet gazetted	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 34. Support a task-force to undertake an assessment of ecological connectivity between and within different priority biodiversity habitats in the project area,	2022-02-28	100	100	task completed successfully	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 37: Develop operational plans (through participatory processes with local stakeholders) to improve and support adaptive	2026-04-30	80	80	not yet completed	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	management of the River Gambia National Park					
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 40. Form pilot committees in each of the four Indigenous Conserved Areas to undertake: (i) Talks with relevant institutions and actors; (ii) Clarify the need for ICCAs. (iv) Clarify objectives of LUPs to manage the ICCAs; and (v) Determine of the area ICCAs	2025-05-30	95	100	SMC established and trained	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening	Activity 41: Establish the Bahama-Sifo Forest Reserve	2026-04-30	85	85	offset with the establishment of Bansang Wetlands	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives						
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 42: Draft and land use plans for ICCAs and the Bahama-Sifo Forest Reserve (including relevant associated documents and maps) and undertake public presentations and discussions for stakeholder feedback	2026-04-30	0	50	consultations are being organised for Bansang Wetlands	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management	Activity 43: Provide protected area management training to local indigenous populations in support of the new ICCAs and the Bahama-Sifo Forest Reserve1	2025-05-30	50	100	done	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives						
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 44. Set up plots for SLM demonstration at village clusters to test and demonstrate locally relevant best practices as well as gain local impressions of potential SLM approaches and technologies	2025-05-30	60	100	training of 34 rangers already done	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce	Activity 45: Introduce and demonstrate relevant SLM approaches and technologies to land users	2025-05-30	80	100	women gardens supported in Dankunku District	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives						
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 46: Provide technical support and material assistance for the transfer of SLM approaches from demonstration sites to agricultural fields	2026-04-30	50	75	SLM Training center under construction	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management	Activity 47: Document proven SLM practices that have been adopted in the project communities	2026-04-30	50	80	ongoing	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	system to achieve SLM and BD objectives					
3	Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	2026-04-30	00	00	not done	U
3	Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM	2026-04-30	45	65	WABSA, Smile The Gambia, are duly supported	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and BD objectives						
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 50: Support existing national platform for SLM application to develop their annual plans for operation and coordination of activities of district-level advisory committees	2026-04-30	60	75	ANRWG AND TAG at Janjanbureh supported	MS
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 51: Undertake biological and ecological studies to establish floral and faunal inventories for the Kuntaur LGA using specialized teams recruited from the inter-ministerial working group	2025-05-30	100	100	edecological survey successfully completed	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 52: Perform land performance analysis to establish land improvement/degradation baselines, as well as land cover and vegetation trend analysis	2026-04-30	50	50	ongoing activity with Women gardens production	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 53: Carry out socio-economic assessment to provide a benchmark for project output and performance	2026-04-30	50	80	ongoing activity. The completion of this task has been hampered by the project not having a M&E Officer for almost a year now.	S
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 54: Develop a database of key environmental performance indicators and socio-economic profile of the Kuntaur-LGA and	2026-04-30	30	65	under development	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	populate with relevant attributes derived from the study					
3 Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to achieve SLM and BD objectives	Activity 55: Undertake an assessment of the environmental performance of project and baseline activities drawing from data collected and stored in the database	2026-04-30	50	50	ongoing activity	MS
4 Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas	Output 4.1: Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area (3,000 ha) established and operating as a result of land use and marine spatial planning processes completed	2025-05-30	100	100	successfully completed	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
of The Gambia						
4 Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia	Activity 56. Support the development of zoning plans for the establishment of 4,000 ha Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area	2026-04-30	70	70	zoning yet to be developed	S
4 Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia	Activity 59. Support the development of zoning plans for the establishment of 15,000 ha Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area	2026-04-30	0	0	not yet done	U
4 Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia	Activity 60: Organize 1 training per year to build capacity on marine protected area management for the local community (ensuring participation of at least 50% of women)	2026-04-30	90	90	yet to be finalised	S

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Process in The Gambia to decentralize decision-making on resource management does not succeed	Outcomes 2-3	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The project has effectively utilized the existing administrative structures, namely the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Team (MDFT).at the Central River Region. Byleveraging these established frameworks. the project has ensuredcontinuity and stability in decisionmakingprocesses. therebysignificantly reducing the riskassociated with the decentralizationof resource management.
Low priority and funding is given to biodiversity conservation due to lack of understanding of the economic benefits of conserving BD and ecosystem services	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The project provides significant support to the Biodiversity Conservation Institution. ensuring active staff involvement and implementation of activities. This support and our educational initiatives on the economic benefits of biodiversity conservation have mitigated the risk.
Climate change impacts. including declines in rainfall and increase coastal erosion as a result of sea level rise	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The project incorporates climate resilient support for SLM in the terrestrial portions of the MPA in Kartong. These proactive steps. along with community engagement in climate adaptation strategies. significantly mitigate the potential impacts of climate change
Resistance and/or conflicts between community members related to resource	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The project chose entry to local communities through the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
access										established structures (chief. alkali and VDC) and hope that this will help mitigate resistance and avoid conflicts between community members.
Power struggles among national partners lead to delays in decision-making	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The monthly meeting of the Heads of the partner institutions executing the project addressing the risk of power struggles among them
Livelihood dependency of resource users may be detrimental to conservation and sustainable land management actions	Outcomes 2-3	H	L	L	M	L	L	L	=	The project promotes alternative livelihoods such as agroforestry, beekeeping, and ecotourism, reducing dependency on unsustainable resource use. These initiatives provide economic benefits while supporting conservation efforts, thus mitigating the risk.
Participation of some stakeholders, particularly some important communities is not achieved; meaningful and effective partnerships not achieved	Outcomes 1	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	=	The project has conducted extensive community engagement and established strong collaborations with local leaders and stakeholders. This proactive approach has ensured widespread participation and the formation of effective partnerships, thereby mitigating the risk.
Sectoral focus of government departments working on NRM may hinder a coordinated approach	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	=	The project fosters interdepartmental collaboration through regular joint meetings and

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										integrated planning sessions. By promoting a unified approach and enhancing communication among government departments. the risk of sectoral silos is minimized.
Changing of behavior towards sustainable landscape and seascape practices. as well as INRM does not gain traction within the lifetime of the project	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The project has implemented extensive training and awareness campaigns. engaging local communities and stakeholders early and continuously. These efforts have already shown positive changes in attitudes and practices. ensuring that sustainable behaviors are adopted and maintained. justifying the low risk rating.
The implementation of certain activities cannot be completed during the original project time period	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	Rescheduling of relevant activities; enhanced planning for the implementation of extended activities; improve selection of consultants and contractors for relevant services

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Less than optimal tracking of project activities due to the absence of a M&E Officer	Consider the recommendation of the MTR	Discussion during MTR	Review and consider MTR Recommendation and guidance from the Steering Committee	Within the next month (before the end of August, 2025)	The NEA, through its recruitment procedures
Completion of the process framework for fully incorporating the Bansang forests into the Gambia protected area complex	The process should be commenced and made to progress as far as the project can take it	Discussion during MTR	Review and consider MTR Recommendation and guidance from the Steering Committee	Immediately	Project Team
Project investments in Kartong may not be implemented as a result of community squabbles	Send a PSC Steering Committee group to the community to see how the issues can be addressed	Discussion during MTR	Review and consider MTR Recommendation and guidance from the Steering Committee	Immediately	PSC selected Team, together with representatives of the NEA and the Project Team
Some project activities may not be completed before the closure of the project	Extension of the project completion has been requested. All activities affected by the scheduling have been rescheduled, the monitoring and implementation strengthened to ensure delivery within the period of extension requested	Discussion during MTR	Rescheduling of relevant activities; enhanced planning for the implementation of extended activities; improve selection of consultants and contractors for relevant services	Immediately	Project Team

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

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

Minor amendments

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

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

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

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
Kartong Allahein Marine Protected Area	13.075632	-16.738679		Marine protected area	
Dankunku Fula Kunda	13.578792	-15.326571		Borehole/Women's garden	
Dankunku Touba Mourit	13.589847	-15.327387		Borehole/Women's garden	
Sambel Kunda	13.650324	-14.954624		Biodiversity watchtower and monitoring station	
Chamen	13.709843	-15.173272		Mangrove restoration	
Wasu	13.692050	-14.877822		Traditional courtyard for local environmental crimes	
Bati Ndar	13.704615	-15.186625		Mangrove restoration	
Jailan Bakadaji	13.712954	-15.019791		Indigenous Community Conserved Area	
Niani Kayai	13.571575	-14.880981		Indigenous Community Conserved Area	
Niani Sukuta	13.630222	-14.945097		Indigenous Community Conserved Area	
Jarumeh Koto	13.551509	-14.783993		Indigenous Community	

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Conserved Area	
Lamin Koto	13.546293	-14.762412		Navy post	
Bushtown	13.441998	-14.642265		Forest ecolodge	
Kartong	13.073229	-16.749666		Mangrove restoration	
Kerr Maila	13.735988	-15.332249		Women's garden	
Buduk	13.727495	-15.127449		Borehole/Women's garden	
Koli Kunda	13.562600	-14.772265		Borehole/Women's garden	
Sanyang	13.242053	-16.784130		Turtle conservation information center	
Sanyang	13.241827	-16.784618		Protected turtle breeding ground	
Buduk	13.736684	-15.086552		Tree Planting	
Bushtown	13.442143	-14.642211		Tree Planting	
Dankunku Fula Kunda	13.562392	-15.322809		Tree Planting	
Dankunku Touba Mourit	13.586847	-15.324323		Tree Planting	

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]