

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

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:	46
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:	2020-03-28
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 2024:	\$ 2,762,819.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 2,645,239.00
Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2024-06-26

Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2025-04-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2025-04-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2025-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-06-30

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 alkalis). 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 wil 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)	Adamou Bouhari

UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
UNEP Support Assistants	Eric Mugo
Manager/Representative	Dr. Dawda Badjie
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			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use	9,447.37 ha		10,589 ha	9,447.4 ha
2- Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use	4,130 ha		18,000 ha	4,130 ha
3- Area of land under restoration	5,600 ha		5,600 ha	10,300 ha
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	25,160 ha			25,160 ha
5- Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity	6,130 ha			6,130 ha

Implementation Status 2023: 4th 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 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				

Summary of status

Outcome 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

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 stakeholders' consideration

Progress:

At the national level: Project technical and financial support for developing the State of the Environment Report and Outlook for The Gambia 2024.

At district level: The following planning and enforcement systems have been adopted and are being used in the Kuntaur LGA:

Planning

Community declarations (serving as local and district-level policy positions) on the fight against deforestation, community engagement in protected area management, the role of ecotourism in conservation management, gender integration in environmental management, IUU, poaching, and the importance of conservancies as a suitable conservation approach for the LGA.

Enforcement

Navy patrols of the Central River Region segment of the River Gambia to fight against IUU and poaching.

Community courts for addressing local environmental crimes.

Outcome 2: 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.

2.1. 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

Progress:

Maps of all protected areas in The Gambia have been assembled, reviewed and catalogued. Cartographic outputs from these efforts have been produced and made available to relevant stakeholders (including the MECCNAR) to support decision making.

2.2. Integrated Land Use Management Plans (ILUMPs) developed for the 5 districts within Kuntaur LGA and availed for stakeholder consideration

Progress:

Developing Integrated Land Use Management Plans has been a challenge for the project. There is no legislative and institutional framework to guide such development. Arriving at such legislative and institutional frameworks in a long process, and is outside the scope of the current project.

2.3. Multi-sectoral stakeholder committees established in the five districts to facilitate dialogue on SLM and BD conservation

Progress:

Multi-sectoral committees have been established at the district level to facilitate dialogue on SLM and BD conservation. All members of these committees have received all the necessary training on BD management, INRM, and related concepts at the local level.

2.4. Enhanced local capacities emplaced for compliance and enforcement of sustainable forest and land management and mainstreaming of forest connectivity in the Kuntaur LGA

Progress:

Project support for SLM and INRM: Total beneficiaries = 10,023 Female beneficiaries = 6,002 Male beneficiaries = 4,021 40 in the Kuntaur LGA.

Outcome 3: 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

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 benchmarking project impact

Progress:

An Ecological Connectivity Corridor made up of eight land segments, totaling an area of 251.6 km² (25,160 hectares) has been identified and mapped. This corridor is serving as connectivity for Pas, KBAs and community forests in the Kuntaur LGA.

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

Progress:

This ecological corridor is already benefiting from project support for restoration of degraded areas, support for environmentally-friendly livelihood options, and biodiversity protection.

3.3. River Gambia National Park (589 ha) management effectiveness is strengthened

Progress:

Management planning has been developed for the River Gambia National Park, using and based on the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).

The capacity for using and assessing management using the METT was built.

3.4. Four Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) covering 10,000 ha, as well as one community forest at Sifo and Titih established and capacitated

Progress:

The project has successfully advanced to the designation of four ICCAs in the Central River Region (CRR), specifically in Kuntaur LGA. The designated areas include:

Jarumeh Koto: 1,481.34 hectares

Jilani Bakadagi: 4,117.28 hectares

Kayai: 861.02 hectares

Sukuta: 2,987.73 hectares

This brings the total designated area to 9,447.37 hectares.

***The area that was proposed for the community forest at Sifo and Titih has been taken by the army.

3.5. SLM measures implemented in line with the developed ILUMPs improving productivity and sustainability of rangelands and farmlands in an area of 1,000 hectares of agricultural land

Progress:

SLM activities have been promoted and adopted in project locations. These include; agroforestry; bee keeping; tree planting; and others.

***These SLM measures are however not based on developed ILUMPs as capacity constraints have impeded the development of these plans. There is no qualified capacity for the development of land use management plans in the relevant institutions.

3.6. Two Datasets on (i) socio-economic and (ii) environmental performance of project and baseline activities in Kuntaur LGA available, validated by stakeholders and availed to the GoG for adoption (MoU with GIS unit NEA)

Progress:

Datasets on all protected areas in The Gambia have been compiled. These datasets have been used to develop cartographic resources that have been shared with relevant GoG institutions (especially the MECCNAR).

Outcome 4: Creation of two new Marine Protected Areas increases protection of ecosystem services and BD across 18,000 ha.

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

Progress:

Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area established with an area of 4,130 ha (instead of 3,000 ha as initially planned).

4.2. Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area (15,000 ha) established and operating as a result of marine spatial planning processes (MoU with GIS unit of NEA)

Progress:

Activities towards the establishment of the Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area have been halted. This is because the Government of The Gambia is exploring for petroleum in the area that was supposed to be designated for an MPA.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 19,997,260
Actual to date:	17,784,500
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>the co-financing amount is very high. Institutions pledged the various amounts during project conception. Their contribution is presently estimated or reported in Kind. There is only the EBA project that has provided some technical and financial support to the project.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2022-12-17
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare: Partnered with the Ministry to organize a Women’s Forum at the national level under the theme: Women as stewards of nature: Unlocking their potential in natural resources management. The forum's purpose was to advance women's participation in integrated natural resources management in The Gambia. Held in in May, 2023.</p> <p>Partnered with the The Gambian Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) to establish and publicize the project-supported ICCAs and MPA. MECCNAR has also been instrumental in supporting communication efforts on diverse environment policy positions through the project magazine.</p> <p>Supported and partnered with Smile for Life Turtle Protection Project in turtle conservation activities. Specifically, the project provided material support (bicycles, flashlights, and rainboots for patrolling turtle nesting sites; a pool for rehabilitating rescued turtles; a communications and resource hub for turtle conservation; etc.)</p> <p>Partnered with the West African Bird Study Association (WABSA) to expand the area of mangroves planted – restoring degraded mangrove sites and wetlands.</p> <p>Partnered with the Gambian Navy to implement patrols on waterscapes and adjoining landscapes to fight against IUU and poaching.</p> <p>Partnered with the River Gambia National Park to support ecotourism by building a biodiversity watch tower in the park – expanding the park’s ecotourism infrastructure and potentials.</p>



	Partnered with local communities in the Kuntaur LGA to support local capacity for addressing environmental law-breaking through the traditional court system.
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2.6. Gender

<p>Does the project have a gender action plan?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</p>	<p>1. Gender mainstreaming in livelihood support and decision-making</p> <p>Gender equality continues to be a guiding principle of our project, with a robust gender mainstreaming strategy that began with a comprehensive gender analysis. This analysis, conducted through community consultations, identified gender gaps and challenges to achieving gender equity in access to project resources and benefits. The resulting gender action plan has been instrumental in ensuring equal representation and participation of both men and women across all project activities. Our initiatives include supporting women in establishing food crop gardens in Ker Maila, Dankunku Touba Mourit, and Dankunku Fula Kunda to bolster their livelihoods. Additionally, we provide annual supplies of agroforestry species for planting and offer training and material support for bee-keeping, emphasizing the inclusion of women in these economic activities. We have also collaborated with the Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare to organize a national Women's Forum themed "Women as stewards of nature: Unlocking their potential in natural resources management," to enhance women's involvement in integrated natural resource management.</p> <p>2. Gender mainstreaming in planning and enforcement systems</p> <p>Community declarations: Including gender considerations in community declarations has elevated women's roles in local and district-level policy-making. By recognizing and formalizing women's contributions to deforestation prevention, protected area management, and ecotourism, these declarations ensure that women's voices and perspectives are integral to environmental decision-making. Women benefit from acknowledging their efforts and knowledge, enhancing their influence and leadership in conservation initiatives. This formal inclusion also gives women more opportunities to participate in and benefit from training, capacity building, and leadership roles within their communities.</p> <p>Navy patrols and community courts: Women, who often rely on natural resources for their livelihoods, benefit from increased security and sustainable management of these resources. Additionally, women gain access to justice and fair treatment in environmental disputes, strengthening their legal standing and ability to protect their rights.</p> <p>3. Gender mainstreaming in sustainable land management activities</p> <p>Agroforestry: Gender mainstreaming in agroforestry initiatives ensures that women receive equal access to training, resources, and support for planting and maintaining agroforestry species. This inclusion helps women enhance their agricultural productivity, diversify their income sources, and improve food security for their families. By empowering women with knowledge and resources, the project</p>

	<p>fosters greater gender equality in rural economic activities.</p> <p>Bee-keeping: By providing training and material support for bee-keeping with a particular focus on women, the project enables women to develop new skills and start their own bee farms. This generates additional income for women and promotes their economic independence and entrepreneurial spirit. The emphasis on women's participation ensures they are not left behind in this lucrative and sustainable livelihood option.</p> <p>Tree planting: Equal access to resources and participation in planning and implementation promote women's involvement in tree planting activities. This activity provides environmental benefits and creates job opportunities for women. By actively engaging in reforestation efforts, women contribute to and benefit from restoring degraded areas, supporting their communities' resilience to climate change and environmental degradation.</p> <p>4. Progress in ecological and conservation efforts</p> <p>Ecological connectivity corridor: The identification and mapping of the Ecological Connectivity Corridor have incorporated gender considerations to ensure that both men and women are involved in and benefit from these conservation efforts. Women's participation in the restoration and management of this corridor provides them with opportunities to engage in environmental stewardship, enhancing their knowledge and skills in biodiversity protection.</p> <p>Management plans using METT: The development of management plans for the River Gambia National Park using the METT tool has included building capacity among women. By training women in management effectiveness assessment, the project ensures that they play a crucial role in monitoring and improving conservation efforts. This involvement strengthens women's positions as knowledgeable and capable environmental managers.</p>
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2.7. ESSM

<p>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</p>	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage? No If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
<p>New social and/or environmental risks</p>	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>

Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The initial safeguards identified in the "Summary of the Safeguard Risks" in the CEO Endorsement document remain valid and unchanged. A thorough Environment, Social, and Economic (ESE) screening was conducted at the project's conception, and the determination was that the project activities pose very low risk. This assessment continues to hold true as the project progresses. The project has consistently maintained adherence to these safeguards, ensuring minimal adverse environmental and social impacts.1. Gender equity is a core principle of our project implementation. We prioritize gender-inclusive approaches in all activities and ensure that benefits and indicators are disaggregated by gender whenever possible. This practice not only highlights the impacts on both men and women but also ensures that gender-specific needs and contributions are recognized and addressed. Our commitment to gender equity is reflected in our ongoing support for women in establishing food crop gardens, providing training in bee-keeping, and facilitating their involvement in agroforestry and other sustainable land management practices. Additionally, our collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare and the organization of the Women's Forum underscores our dedication to enhancing women's roles in natural resources management.2. Local and indigenous communities. The project continues to have no identified potential effects on indigenous communities. Throughout the planning and implementation phases, we have ensured that all activities respect and consider the rights and territories of local populations. There have been no conflicts or adverse impacts reported, and we remain vigilant in monitoring this aspect to maintain our commitment to indigenous communities' well-being.3. Involuntary resettlement. To date, there continues to be no identified risks of involuntary resettlement resulting from the project's activities. We have been diligent in designing and executing our initiatives to avoid any displacement of local populations. Our approach emphasizes community involvement and participation, ensuring that all project actions are aligned with the interests and needs of the local communities. We continue to monitor this aspect closely to prevent any future risks of involuntary resettlement.4. Economic sustainability. Economic sustainability for local populations remains at the forefront of our project vision. We prioritize activities that support and enhance the livelihoods of local communities. By providing resources and training for sustainable practices such as agroforestry, bee-keeping, and tree planting, we help communities develop resilient and diverse income sources. Additionally, the identification and support of the Ecological Connectivity Corridor and the development of management plans for protected areas contribute to long-term economic benefits through conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Our focus on economic sustainability ensures that the project not only meets its environmental goals but also supports the socio-economic well-being of the communities involved.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and	Ecoscape Chronicles Magazine
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<p>products</p>	<p>Ecoscope Chronicles is a bi-monthly magazine published by the UNEP/GEF-6 Land/Seascape Restoration Project, launched in July 2023. The magazine explores various environmental topics in The Gambia, focusing on conservation, sustainability, and stewardship.</p> <p>Published Editions</p> <p>Volume 1: Biodiversity Conservancies: What are the Opportunities for The Gambia? (July-August 2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explored community-owned conservancies, drawing lessons from Kenya's Maasai Mara conservation model. - Featured an interview with Nyanga Bantang community leaders and tips on environmental conservation. <p>Volume 2: The Gambia Unveiled: Navigating the Nexus of Tourism and Sustainability (September-October 2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examined the nexus of tourism and sustainability, drawing lessons from other African countries. - Featured an interview with the Gambia Tourism Board and explored ecotourism opportunities. <p>Volume 3: Wetlands and their Ecosystem Services (November-December 2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highlighted the importance of wetlands in The Gambia, featuring an interview with the Minister of Environment. - Explored the impact of wetland disruptions on artisanal fishing and oyster harvesting. <p>Volume 4: Women and the Environment in the Gambia (January-February 2024)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focused on women's contributions to environmental conservation, featuring interviews with the Minister of Gender and local women's groups. - Celebrated women leading environmental movements in The Gambia. <p>Volume 5: Collaborative Conservancies: Nurturing Gambia's Natural Legacy through Community, Policy and Stewardship (March-April 2024)</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explored conserved spaces like the Abuko Nature Reserve, featuring interviews with the Director of Parks and Wildlife Management and a local chief.- Highlighted activities contributing to conservation efforts, such as joint patrols between the GEF-6 Project and the Gambian Navy, and the declaration of new protected areas. <p>Volume 6: Climate at Crossroads: Navigating Change in The Gambia (May-June 2024)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Examined The Gambia's efforts in navigating climate change, featuring interviews with the West Africa Coastal Areas Management Programme (WACA) and Plantation Nurseries, a social impact business.- Amplified project implementation activities, including community consultations on the demarcation of a new protected area, and site visits by the Project Director. <p>Digital Presence</p> <p>The GEF-6 Land/Seascape Restoration Project recognizes the importance of social media in amplifying our message, engaging with stakeholders, and promoting environmental conservation in The Gambia, hence the project is currently active on three social media platforms: Facebook, Twitter (X) and WhatsApp. These social media platforms are a leverage to reach a wider audience in different parts of the country, especially the youth.</p> <p>The project's social media content focuses on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Environmental conservation and sustainability2. Project updates and achievements3. Stakeholder engagement and community involvement4. Educational content on environmental issues5. Promoting Ecoscape Chronicles magazine
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<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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	<p>Collaboration and partnerships: Building strong collaborations and partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders enhances the project's reach and impact. These partnerships, such as those with the Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare, provide additional resources, expertise, and support, which are essential for the successful implementation and scaling up of project activities.</p> <p>Environmental education and awareness: Raising environmental awareness and educating community members about the importance of ecosystem services and conservation practices have proven to be effective in fostering a conservation ethic. Activities such as community workshops and awareness campaigns have empowered communities to take proactive steps in protecting their natural resources.</p>
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2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	Please see 2.8 Above. Some of these chronicles will be reviewed with UNEP/GEF Communication specialist to decide on which ones to consider for stories.
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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 	95%	The project has successfully designated four ICCAs in the Central River Region (CRR), specifically in Kuntaur LGA. The designated areas include:- Jarumeh Koto: 1,481.34 hectares- Jilani Bakadagi: 4,117.28 hectares- Kayai: 861.02 hectares- Sukuta: 2,987.73 hectares This brings the total terrestrial designated area to 9,447.37 hectares. The project has also established one marine protected area The Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area established with an area of 4,130 ha (instead of 3,000 ha as initially planned). Each of the four newly created ICCAs and the MPA has a management plan to guide SLM, BD management, and INRM efforts.	S
	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 Kuntaur LGA 	<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 participatory 	60%	The project has successfully designated four ICCAs in the Central River Region (CRR) and one MPA in Kartong. Each of the four newly created ICCAs and the MPA has a management plan to guide SLM, BD management, and INRM efforts in all five districts connected with the protected areas. A guidelines for land-use planning for the Kuntaur local	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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is limited technical capacity for the implementation of land use planning in support of SLM, SFM, and BD management 		processes, supported by functional community strategies for SLM, INRM, and BD management		government area and the Community delcarations have been endorsed by the leaders of the communities for the Local Government Area for the basis of developing future land use plans supporting SLM, BD management, and INRM.	
	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	75%	Training has been provided for 40 persons (male = 16; female = 14) on beekeeping, an essential SLM for forest conservation and health in the CRR. They were both supported and trained to begin practicing beekeeping .Training was also offered on tree planting in the Koli Kunda and Buduk. Koli Kunda consisted of 150 trainees (males = 74; females = 76); Buduk, a total of 227 (males = 118; females = 109) Training on mangrove restoration was done in Kartong. It benefited a total of 25 (males = 15; females = 10) An SLM training was organised to cover tree planting techniques, tree care and maintenance, soil health and fertility management, integrated pest management, and harvesting and post-harvest handling (80 women & 80 men).Kuntaur Staff were trained on awareness to disseminate the conservancy initiative to local communities in the connectivity corridors area.(12 persons)	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
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	80%	The development and validation of the community Declarations on Strengthening Local Community Involvement in Integrated Natural Resources Management, has been adopted as some local policy framework in the absence of a National Land use Policy.in support SLM, INRM, and BD mainstreaming . These declarations covered Biodiversity conservation, addressing negative impacts of wildlife Hunting, developing and expanding Ecotourism potentials, the danger of illegal fishing, recognizing deforestation as a major Challenge, exploiting the intrinsic values of our culture and cultural heritage. With the support of the minister of women and gender, Leaders of the communities adopted a declaration on mainstreaming of the gender dimension as a 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. It is also noted that the National Land use Policy is been developed.	S
	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	At least 1 functioning (convening and decision-making) national and 1 local	A report available that proposes potentials for the application	80%	The following planning and enforcement systems have been adopted and are being used in the Kuntaur LGA:Planning1. Community declarations (serving as local and	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
		conservation on landscapes and seascapes.	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]	of lessons learned from policy application in the Kuntaur LGA nation-wide		district-level policy positions) on the fight against deforestation, community engagement in protected area management, the role of ecotourism in conservation management, gender integration in environmental management, IUU, poaching, and the importance of conservancies as a suitable conservation approach for the LGA. Enforcement2. Navy patrols of the Central River Region segment of the River Gambia to fight against IUU and poaching.3. Community courts for addressing local environmental crimes.	
	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	65	Following the validation and adoption of the community declarations, a comprehensive training session was conducted in February 2023 for central and local government institutions, as well as other stakeholders, including the Local Environment Committees (LECs). This training aimed to equip participants with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively interpret and implement these declarations. The key tasks completed during this training were: 1. Understanding the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management: Participants gained insights into how	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.		these practices promote sustainable development, emphasizing their critical role in the project's objectives.2. Interpreting and understanding the six adopted declarations: The training provided detailed guidance on interpreting the community declarations, ensuring that all stakeholders clearly understood the policies and practices outlined.3. Skill development for implementation: Participants were trained in the skills necessary to implement the policies and practices specified in the declarations, ensuring they are well-prepared to apply these in their work.4. Enhancing capacity to develop and implement action plans: The training aimed to bolster the capacity of participants, including the LECs, to create and execute action plans that integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management into their respective institutions and communities.	
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	The practice of SLM, INRM, and BD management is very limited in the project area, and unsupported by any formal policy technical, or	At least 50% of land users are practicing agroecological methods of land management supportive of SLM, SFM, and BD	Agroecological methods of land management that incorporate SLM, SFM, and BD management is practiced by at	75%	150 and 78 land users benefited from tree planting programmes in Kolli kunda and Buduk CRR respectively 25 land users benefited from mangrove planting exercise in Kartong, WCR 954 land users around Dankunku Forest Park supported with materials and tools for	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
	land users that have adopted at least one project-promoted sustainable practice	administrative structures	management.? At least one workshop is organized per cluster village that targets especially women interested implementing SLM, SFM, and BD management.	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		sustainable management of their forest resources 343 land users from Bush Town Forest Park supported with forest materials for sustainable management of their forest resources 1,446 land users around Jarumeh Koto Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources 366 land users around Kolli Kunda Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources 681 land users around Kibiri Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of forest resources 465 land users around Tankong kunda Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources 1,865 land users around the Kahi Badi Forest Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources 3,650 land users around the River Gambia National Park supported with materials and tools for sustainable management of their forest resources Total beneficiaries = 10,023Female beneficiaries = 6,002Male beneficiaries = 4,02140 people trained on beekeeping and supported to establish/start beekeeping	

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
						farms at their respective communities in Kartong, Dankunku, Janjanbureh and Bush Town • 160 people were also trained on tree planting techniques, tree care and maintenance, soil health and fertility management, integrated pest management, and harvesting and post-harvest handling in four communities (Dankunku fullah kunda, Dankunku Touba Mourid, Dankunku forest committee members and Bush Town).	
	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, their access to relevant information on SLM and INRM is limited	regulatory framework supports SLM, SFM, and BD mainstreaming in at least two influential sectors at the Kuntaur-LGA district level	Women are represented in key decision-making positions in land use and SLM committees created and supported by the project – CLUPs, VLDCs, etc.	50%	The following trainings have been undertaken: Beekeeping - Total: 40 (male = 26; female 14) = 35% Site Management Committees - Total: 30 (male = 15 female 15) = 50% Mangrove planting/restoration - Total: 25 (male = 15; female 10) = 40% Tree planting - Total: 377 (male = 192; female 185) = 49% Interpretation of the Declarations: 75 participants (women = 50%) Mangrove restoration committee training : 140 people (women = 50%) Average female participation rate = 50%	S
	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	90%	The Ecological Connectivity Corridor has been successfully created, linking all formally designated protected areas in the Kuntaur LGA. This corridor consists of eight land segments, covering a total area of 251.6 km ² (25,160 hectares). In areas of the ecological corridor that	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
				INRM and seascape management		are not under formal protection, the project supports local communities in implementing sustainable land management (SLM), biodiversity conservation, bushfire management, and other environment- and biodiversity-friendly land management activities.Consultations related to the creation of the ecological corridor have been extensive and successful. A total of 40 villages were contacted in the Central River Region (CRR) and 3 in Kartong. All villages bordering the established ecological corridor have come on board in support of the initiative. Working in collaboration with the Kuntaur Area Council, these villages have adopted Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) practices within the context of implementing and managing the ecological corridor within their respective communities.	
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	90%	The project has successfully advanced to the designation of four ICCAs in the Central River Region (CRR), specifically in Kuntaur LGA. The designated areas include: Jarumeh Koto: 1,481.34 hectares Jilani Bakadagi: 4,117.28 hectares Kayai: 861.02 hectares Sukuta: 2,987.73 hectaresThis brings the total	5

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
				at least 10,000 ha of Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) SLM and INRM are supported by the implementation of ILUMPs in at least rangelands and farmlands		designated area to 9,447.37 hectares. An Ecological Connectivity Corridor made up of eight land segments, totaling an area of 251.6 km ² (25,160 hectares) has been identified and mapped. This corridor is serving as connectivity for Pas, KBAs and community forests in the Kuntaur LGA. This ecological corridor is already benefiting from project support for restoration or degraded areas, support for environmentally-friendly livelihood options, and biodiversity protection.	
	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	70%	The gap assessment of the ecological corridors has highlighted the importance of establishing a conservancy covering the KBAs, HCVF and HCSF present in the pilot site of the project. The plan to establish a conservancy is being presented and discussed to 24 impacted villages (communities) as a land use option to support Biodiversity conservation, ecotourism development and revenue generation. a Biodiversity.	S
	13. Capacity for communities to plan and	Planning and management of land	At least 60 member of key stakeholder	At least 100 member of key	90%	Four key trainings have been undertaken: Site Management	HS

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
	manage land and marine resources in an integrated and sustainable manner	and marine resources lacks coordination, integration and sustainability	groups received training on SLM and INRM tools – practice, management and dissemination	stakeholder groups received training on SLM and INRM tools – practice, management and dissemination		Committees - Total: 30 (male = 15 female 15)? Mangrove planting/restoration - Total: 185 (male = 95; female 90)? Tree planting - Total: 537 (male = 260; female 277)? LECs Training on Declaration Total:75; Male =40 and female+35 Male participation rate = 52.5%Female participation rate = 47.5%	
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 3,000 ha and the Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area covering 15,000 ha is established and operational	100%	The Kartong Allahein River Marine Protected Area established with an area of 4,130 ha (instead of 3,000 ha as initially planned).	S
	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	75%	2 hectares of mangrove planting completed in Kartong, WCR 10 and 15 hectares of tree planting completed in Kolli Kunda and Buduk, CRR respectively15 hectares of mangroves in Chamen, Baati Ndar, Kaur and Kartong as a breeding habitat for fish, oysters and clams, and other marine species.	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
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	A number of analyses have been carried out to establish the situational context of current landscape and seascape use policies and challenges in the project locations. These include:- Baseline survey of socioeconomic and environmental conditions- Drivers, Pressure, State, Impact, and Response (DPSIR) analysis - Strategic Environmental Assessment- Gender analysis	S
	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	The high-resolution imagery was acquired and the images have already been used for land cover change assessment (Land use, land cover (30-year) change analysis)	S
	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	The DPSIR analysis was given on consultation, and the process is underway .The analysis builds on assessments that have been done by the project before the commencement of the DPSIR study (such as the baseline survey).	S
	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	A number of policy goals have been achieved by the project. Two national declarations were adopted through project support at the national level:1. Declaration on Gender Integration in Integrated Natural Resources Management2. Declaration on Strengthening Local Community Involvement in Integrated Natural	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
					Resources Management Five key declarations have been adopted through project support at regional level: 1. Regulatory Framework on Biodiversity Conservancies as a Strategic Approach towards Sustainable Development in the Kuntaur LGA 2. Regulatory Framework on Declaration on Preservation of Cultural and Historical Heritage 3. Regulatory Framework on Declaration on the Challenge of Hunting in the Kuntaur LGA 4. Regulatory Framework on Declaration recognizing the dangers of illegal fishing in the Central River Region segment of the River Gambia 5. Regulatory Framework on Deforestation as a major challenge to sustainable development in the Kuntaur Local Government Area	
	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	The participatory review of national land use and policy gaps in addressing issues of SLM completed.	S
	Activity 4. Revision of the existing policy and legal framework for the Kuntaur-LGA, government plans and programs, and design of new, coherent ones	2025-05-30	10	80	a consultancy was executed to review existing policies on land use in Kuntaur LGA. The report is available	S
	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	85	The project has provided assistance for the adoption of the revised policies into national and local strategies and programs for land use planning and sustainable development through research support. This has been in the form of 1	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
					peer-reviewed journal article: ☐ Genesis T. Yengoh (2023) Human-wildlife conflicts in the Central River Region of The Gambia: scale, cost, and potential solutions. Geojournal (in review). And 2 policy briefs:☐ Genesis Tambang Yengoh; Njagga Touray; and Eric Ole Reson (2022) The Maasai Mara conservancy model - Potential for shifting the paradigm of natural resources management in the Gambia. Policy Brief No. 01-11112022. The National Environment Agency (NEA). Kanifing, The Gambia. ☐ Genesis Tambang Yengoh; Njagga Touray; Omar Ceesay and Dawda Badjie (2023) Towards Sustainable Fisheries Management: Addressing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in The Gambia. Policy Brief No. 01-11112022. The National Environment Agency (NEA). Kanifing, The Gambia.	
	Output 1.3: Improved capacity of central and local government institutions and other stakeholders to prevent, mitigate and offset negative impacts on BD and ecosystem services, measured by increased score in adapted Capacity Development Scorecard	2025-05-30	0	0	Activities to be started soon	MU
	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	A training manual on Integrated Natural Resources Management was prepared and validated. The manual was then used for two training sessions in Kuntaur and one in Kartong with a total of 90 beneficiaries . The project provided	MU

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
					<p>capacity building on marine protected area management for a total of 28 participants (16 males and 12 females) from different stakeholders including DPWM-10, Gambia Navy – 3, NEA – 3, Department of Fisheries – 3, WABSA – 5 and 6 from local associations .The project provided capacity building on the Establishment of Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area for a total of 55 participants (30 males and 25 females) from different stakeholders including DPWM-10, Gambia Navy – 6, NEA – 7, Department of Fisheries – 2, WABSA – 2 and 27 from local associations.The project provided capacity building on Integrated Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation for a total of 25 participants (18 males and 8 females) from different stakeholders including DPWM-10, NEA – 4, Department of Forestry – 1, Department of Fisheries – 1, WABSA – 1 and 8 from local associations .There was a training workshop on the completion of the METT forms which included 10 participants from DPWM and 20 participants from the management committees of the identified ICCAs and MPA.</p>	
	Activity 7. Strengthen existing stakeholder platforms with support on spatial analysis/GIS and other planning tools as needed	2025-05-30	0	0	Activities not yet started	MU

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	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	he study is completed and validated . The none technical synopsis has been shared to the relevant stakeholders.	MU
	Activity 9: Prepare the SEA report	2021-02-28	100	100	The report is submitted and has been reviewed and validated.	MU
	Activity 10: Prepare a technical synopsis and distribute to key stakeholders and publicize the results of the SEA assessment	2022-11-30	100	100	The technical synopsis has been completed and shared with relevant stakeholders	MU
	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	2025-05-30	80	80	The project has created a Geographical Information Systems Center at the premises of the National Environment Agency. This is a fully equipped GIS Center with the relevant hardware and software to undertake geospatial analysis in support of decision-making in SLM, INRM, and biodiversity management.Three related capacity building initiatives have been undertaken to build the capacity of staff of the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Department of Forestry, National Environment Agency, and related institutions.	MU
	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.)	2025-05-30	60	80	Secondary data has been collected and archived for the project developed database. Primary data is being collected to further enrich the database. It is thought that data will continue to be collected throughiout the life of the project whenever such data	MU

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	
					is found to exist. The goal is to enrich the data as much as possible.		
	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	60	80	Data is being collected through the different studies that have been funded by the project. These data will be harmonized and used to fill potential data gaps that may be identified through the data gap analysis.	MU	
	Activity 7. Strengthen existing stakeholder platforms with support on spatial analysis/GIS and other planning tools as needed	2025-05-30	0	0	The development of a digital database to support decision-making in INRM, SLM and BD management is on-going. The reason why this activity is not completed is because the data gap analysis has not been completed. Once the completion is done, potential gaps in data will have to be filled and uploaded to the database.	MU	
	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	2025-05-30	0	0	This activity will be completed when the data populating the database has reached a threshold seen as optimal for supporting SLM, INRM, and BD management.	U	
3	Implementation of ILUMPs and strengthening of PA management within Kuntaur LGA produce landscape-level management system to	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	The mapping of PAs, KBAs and other protected areas is a simultaneous process that is being implemented through a range of activities being currently implemented by the project. These include activities associated with the establishment of ICCAs, MPAs and CFs, those associated with the establishment of connectivity corridors, etc.	U
	Activity 31: Design database for key PAs, KBAs, Community Forests,	2025-05-30	35	50	The database design is on-going, and it	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
achieve SLM and BD objectives	and important areas for BD connectivity.				is being populated with secondary data	
	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	2025-05-30	60	70	The Council saw the relevance of the zoning and the potential environmental and economic benefits of habitat connectivity in the area. The process is underway through community consultations to bring local communities on-board with biodiversity-friendly zoning of the Local government area, and the allocation of land to achieve the objectives of habitat connectivity for biodiversity	U
	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	The ecological connectivity has been assessed and the ecological corridor identified.	S
	Activity 37: Develop operational plans (through participatory processes with local stakeholders) to improve and support adaptive management of the River Gambia National Park	28/02/2022	60	80	Consultations with local communities around the RGNP related to developing the management plans is on-going. The task of developing the management plans has been assigned to the Department of Parks and Wildlife Management.	S
	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	60	95	DPWM has already completed talks with relevant institutions and actors; clarified the need for ICCAs; and determined the area ICCAs. The establishment of the settlement committee has facilitated discussion with all stakeholders on the potential designation of the proposed areas.	U
	Activity 41: Establish the Bahama-Sifo Forest Reserve	2025-05-30	40	85	consultations with communities around Bassang Wetlands in CRR South. has started and the designation process to	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
					an ICCA is starting soon	
	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	2025-05-30	0	0	The management plan and zoning of the ICCAs is the next step after the pronouncement of the Minister of Environment. The process framework has been completed and the process of developing the management plan is ongoing.	U
	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	40	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrations plots have been identified and MOUs signed with the relevant local communities for project support in converting them into learning centres for SLM and INRM. ▪ Fencing has been completed for these demonstration plots. ▪ The relevant stakeholders (including women's groups have been contacted and engaged) ▪ Training materials (posters) have been developed to support the training of local communities. 	U
	Activity 45: Introduce and demonstrate relevant SLM approaches and technologies to land users	2025-05-30	70	80	<p>A number of SLM approaches have been introduced in the communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tree planting in Koli Kunda and Buduk ▪ Tree planting in Dankunku, Touba Mourid, and bush town ▪ Establishment of wood lots in Buduk and Koli Kunda ▪ Beekeeping in all 5 project districts ▪ establishment of wood lots in Dankunku, Touba Mourid, and bush town ▪ Training on tree planting techniques, soil management, pest control... 	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
4 Expansion of PA estate in ecologically important areas of The Gambia	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	The administrative procedures towards the establishment of marine protected areas is completed.	HS
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	2025-05-30	50	70	The process framework for the designation and establishment of protected areas has the development of zoning plans as one of its key activities. The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management is working its way towards this in the implementation of its process framework. The management plan development will be the first activity after the pronouncement of the honourable Minister of Environment. This management plan will contain the zoning of the protected area.	S
	Activity 59. Support the development of zoning plans for the establishment of 15,000 ha Labour Canyon Marine Protected Area	2025-05-30	0	0	▪ The community consultations for the establishment of Labour Canyon MPA has been done. ▪ The resources assessment is still pending. This is partly because of the sensitive nature of the MPA – it is in the high seas. ▪ Plans are underway to work with the DPWM and Department of Fisheries in undertaking the assessments necessary for the establishment of the MPA.	U
	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)	2025-05-30	80	90	Annual training has been undertaken on the importance and management of marine protected areas . The training for 2023 is scheduled in August.	U

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	Low	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				The project has effectively utilized the existing administrative structures, namely the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the Multi-Disciplinary Facilitation Team (MDFT), at the Central River Region. By leveraging these established

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										frameworks. the project has ensured continuity and stability in decision-making processes. thereby significantly reducing the risk associated with the decentralization of 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				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				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 access	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L				The project chose entry to local communities through the 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	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L	L	L				The monthly meeting of the Heads of

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
lead to delays in decision-making										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				The project promotes alternative livelihoods such as agroforestry, bee-keeping, and ecotourism, reducing dependency on unsustainable resource use. These initiatives provide economic benefits while supporting conservation efforts, thus mitigating the risk.
Participation of some key stakeholders, particularly some important communities is not achieved; meaningful and effective partnerships not achieved	Outcomes 1	L	L	L	M	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				The project fosters interdepartmental collaboration through regular joint meetings and 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				The project has implemented extensive training and awareness campaigns, engaging local communities and stakeholders early

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										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.
		L	L	L	L	L			=	

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
Implementation schedule	Consider MTR Recommendation	Discussion during MTR	Review and consider MTR Recommendation and guidance from Steering Committee	During the coming cycle	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:	
Components and Cost:	
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	
Financial Management:	
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	Yes
Other:	

Minor amendments

The project was supposed to support the registration of the Sifoe Titih Community Forest into an Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA). This location was taken over by the military and converted into a military training ground.

During the last project steering committee meeting, it was agreed that the activities that had to be undertaken in Sifoe Titih should be transferred to a community in the Central River region South (near Bansang).

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

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 Conserved Area	
Lamin Koto	13.546293	-14.762412		Navy post	
Bushtown	13.441998	-14.642265		Forest ecolodge	

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
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]