

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: 9802	Umoja WBS:SB-009726
SMA IPMR ID:36852	Grant ID:P1-33GFL-001367
Project Short Title: Salonga	
Project Title: Promoting the Effective Management of Salonga National Park through Creation of Community Forests and Improving the Well-being of Local Communities	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	40
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Congo, Democratic Republic of the
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 5,694,749.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 22,860,710.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2020-06-30
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2020-08-20
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2020-09-29
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2022-03-02
Date of First Disbursement:	2021-02-18
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 3,052,903.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 3,052,903.00
Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2024-05-09

Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2023-09-30
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-07-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2025-07-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-03-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-09-30

1.2 Project Description

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is home to the second largest contiguous block of tropical forest in the world, including the Salonga National Park, Africa's largest rainforest park (3,600,000 ha) and the third largest protected forest area in the world. The Salonga National Park is distinguished by the integrity of its forest ecosystem, which is of considerable ecological importance. The Monkoto corridor, which separates the northern and southern sectors of the park, ensures connectivity and provides a migratory passage for large mammals. The decline of commercial agriculture in the corridor has led to a search for alternative income-generating activities. Today, commercial hunting and fishing have become virtually the only sources of cash income, and sources of conflict with the local administration and park management authority. By attempting to address the mismatch observed to date between conservation objectives and local development priorities, as well as the opportunity offered by improved land tenure, this project will work with communities, local and national government, and conservation partners to achieve a paradigm shift in the approach to conservation in the Salonga landscape. The aim of the project is "to protect the biodiversity of Salonga National Park by reducing pressures on the park's wildlife, forests and habitats". The specific objective is that "community-based forest management and the promotion of sustainable development alternatives support and enhance biodiversity conservation and strengthen livelihoods in the Monkoto Corridor and Salonga National Park". The project comprises two components, which are directly linked to the elimination of the obstacles described earlier in the document. Component 1 focuses on developing the foundations for community-based natural resource management, its implementation and monitoring. This project aims to place communities over an area of 90,000 ha under formal and community management in the form of community forests. It will also support the implementation of land-use management plans for a further 90,000 ha. Component 2, which involves developing sustainable production systems that meet subsistence needs, including food security and cash income, by providing alternatives to destructive hunting and fishing practices. The development of alternative livelihoods directly benefiting 1,500 households will pursue a variety of opportunities as defined in local development plans and reinforced in participatory rural appraisals. The project will be executed by the Department of Sustainable Development (DDD) within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), which is the Project Executing Agency (EA). The EA has delegated project management and field implementation activities to the implementing partners, Rainforest Alliance (RA) and "Action d'Aide Sanitaire et de Développement aux plus Démunis (AASD)", who will manage the Project Management Unit. The project's implementing partner, Rainforest Alliance, will report to MEDD and have a sub-grant agreement with AASD.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	

Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (MEDD), with support from Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Action d'Aide Sanitaire et de Développement aux plus Démunis (AASD)
names of Other Project Partners	Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Andre Toham
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
UNEP Support Assistants	Eric Mugo
Manager/Representative	Nadege Nzoyem
Project Manager	Serge Alain Mbong Ekollo
Finance Manager	Ruth Kabanya
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Axis 2: inclusive economic growth, agricultural development, capture of the demographic dividend, protection and sustainable management of natural resources. The project will support the development of sustainable income-generating activities in (agriculture, fish farming, livestock, NTFPs,.) as alternatives to commercial hunting, poaching, illegal fishing.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere • Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • 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"> • 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance • 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment • 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality • 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources • 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
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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	
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	105,000 ha	180,000 ha	180,000 ha	138,191.3 ha
4.3-Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	250 ha	1,000 ha	1,000 ha	539.5 ha
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	1,500	3,600	3,600	1,696

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	MS	S	M
FY 2023	3rd PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2022	2nd PIR	MS	S	M
FY 2021	1st PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

Rating of outcomes: Marginally satisfactory (MS). This year (from July 2023 to June 2024) allowed us to take a further step towards direct supervision of communities. Each component has seen significant progress. Certainly several activities were undertaken and some were completely carried out, this only allowed us to advance some outcomes of the project.

Rating of outputs: Satisfactory (S) as significant progress has been made on project outputs. For component one (1) we were able to support communities wishing to have their community forestry files ready. The submission of these files awaits the taking of office of the new governor of the province of Tshuapa. For component two (2), while the development of seed farms, farm schools and strengthening of the major input production and training center was taking place, certain beneficiaries were trained in beekeeping and received the appropriate beekeeping equipment. Under the supervision of the project, the communities were able to set up 22 micro-enterprises covering several areas of activity (sewing, processing of agricultural products, electrification, drinking water, transport, etc.). In addition, certain community infrastructures aimed at facilitating access to the market continued to be put in place (warehouses for storing agricultural products, wooden bridges). However, the political situation due to the general elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (presidential, legislative, municipal) prevented the smooth running of activities. These disruptions, which can be estimated at three (3) months, took place in two periods: during the submission of candidacies and during the elections. Knowing that the attention of local stakeholders could be focused on the electoral period, we increased the presence of our teams on the ground to finalize the important steps that would allow us to continue after the elections.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 22,860,710
Actual to date:	19,822,917
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>Delayed start of the project and in implementation created a knock-on effect on other initiatives that were planned. This delayed our efforts of harmonization and creating complementarity with the initiatives of other landscape partners. We are currently receiving co-financing statements from three project's implementing partners: Rainforest Alliance (RA), "Action d'Aide Sanitaire et de Développement aux plus Démunis (AASD)" and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-08-28
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	This project has established effective coordination with the Salonga program to ensure collaboration and synergies. This was achieved by integrating the project into the overall Salonga National Park program. By aligning the proposed project's activities with the Salonga

	<p>Management Plan and the Salonga Community Conservation Strategy, strong coordination with the park's management unit has been created, with the project already fully integrated into the park's various operational plans from 2021.</p> <p>In its policy, Rainforest Alliance (RA) uses an inclusive approach centered on local communities. In the case of the GEF-Salonga project, this inclusivity is reinforced by annual meetings bringing together the various strata of the population to assess the state of implementation of the current planning. What's more, following the baseline studies and awareness-raising sessions that preceded the communities' requests for support and strengthened the project's anchoring, the various stakeholders are now committed to implementing the activities. It should be noted that since the project began and in general, 10.43% (303/2906) of indigenous people (Batwa) have participated in the activities, including 15% of direct beneficiaries (254/1696). This figure is lower because of to political conflicts (before and during the elections) which affected part of the large Wafanya area where the villages of indigenous people (IP) are located, the project teams were prevented from working there. Over the next two years, several activities are planned in the Wafanya area (Bianga sector), where several Batwa villages are located.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>Paragraph 5.6 of the project document sets out the objectives for involving women in project implementation. These targets are broken down by component and for each of the project's outputs. Overall, the target is for 50% of project beneficiaries to be women. Since the beginning of the project, 649/2906 women (15%) have been involved in project activities. Among the direct beneficiaries, we have 29.13% (494/1696) women. The figures have improved compared to last year (15%) thanks to awareness-raising and the integration of women into the management committees of micro-enterprises. This includes all the stakeholders who were involved and who participated effectively in the implementation of the project activities, like the community forestry process, building of wooden bridges, building of school farm with its components (piggery, fishponds, hatchery, poultry), the development of micro-enterprises and the training of beekeepers. This figure can be explained by the fact that, for cultural reasons, women do not take part in meetings with men. We anticipate that the number of women involved in project activities will be considerably improved by direct actions dedicated to women over the coming months.</p> <p>Although the project is still ongoing and envisages 50% participation of women in all activities, it is still difficult to achieve these figures because of local culture. it's difficult for men and women to get together to make decisions that engage the village or the community. To facilitate the integration of women into the implementation of activities and their participation in community management bodies, awareness-raising sessions have been, and will continue to be organized for local actors such as traditional chiefs, local development committees and civil society. At every meeting organized, the importance of women in community life has always been presented. In addition, working sessions with women are also organized during community meetings on the same themes.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>Risk Level: High: Component 1 - Weak capacity amongst decentralized authorities and lack of community forest management tools hinders technical support, approval processes, and oversight of production forestry. Risk level: High: Component 1 – Conflicts with Park authorities around access to the Park's natural resources Risk level: Moderate: Component 1 - Communities' fear that community forestry is another mechanism to create conservation areas. Risk level: Moderate: Component 1 – Discrimination of minorities: indigenous people and women in particular Risk level: Moderate: Component 1 - Award of concessions for oil exploration on February 1,</p>
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	2018 by Presidential Decree, of which three blocks overlap with part of the Park. Risk level: Moderate: Component 2 – Availability of funds to rehabilitate and perform maintenance on transport routes that facilitate trade and connect the Corridor to major markets. Risk level: Moderate: Component 2 – Reducing the Park's isolation through road rehabilitation exposes the Park and its surroundings to more deforestation and resource extraction. Risk Level: High: Project Management - The difficult access to the Monkoto Corridor and mobility within it makes the monitoring of project activities and the transport of equipment expensive and time-consuming. Risk level: Moderate: Project Management – Direct implication of stakeholders that do not have a formal role in project implementation or oversight in project management and decision making. Risk Level: Moderate: External Factors - Political instability and unsafe conditions hampering the work of project personnel, project partners and travel for monitoring of activities.
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No If yes, describe the new risks or changes?
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	Our actions with regard to environmental and social safeguards are focused on two points:- Environmental safeguards: Concerned with protecting the environment and perpetuating an ecological balance while protecting local species, we take care not to cause unintended negative environmental impacts due to environmental disturbance by exotic species. Currently, project had not introduced new species in the field. In addition, we advocate sustainable agriculture, without pesticides or fertilizers, and where soil fertility is maintained through sustainable farming techniques. We also encourage the establishment of integrated farms whose components are interconnected. These actions also aim to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.- Social safeguards: Several awareness-raising sessions were organized to ensure that communities were well informed and understood all aspects of the project. Only then did the communities give their free and informed consent through validation of the project and our actions. For certain activities, such as community forestry, the FPIC process was completed by the communities' letters of request for support. Following these letters, we were able to implement the activities in the communities. It's worth mentioning that the activities implemented are the result of the communities' aspirations through multiple baseline studies and validation meetings.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Several communication tools for the project have been produced. These include roll-ups, booklets, flyers, folders, banners, labels on equipment and T-shirts. Radio, television, print and online media reports of all the project's events were broadcast and played in a loop
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	in 5 media outlets. Several technical documents such as the legal framework linked to wildlife and forests in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as well as the project document and other communication tools were translated into French and Lingala for better appropriation by project partners in the DRC.
Main learning during the period	<p>Community commitment despite political misinformation</p> <p>Two actions have enabled communities to get involved: raising awareness has enabled communities to be informed and understand the project's actions. Following awareness-raising, several communities became involved in implementing the project's activities. The development actions implemented helped to convince some of the more skeptical individuals and communities.</p>

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>One stories was developed and published on the Rainforest Alliance (RA) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) networks, as well as on Facebook and LinkedIn</p> <p>1. CAN FISH FARMING HELP PROTECT THE RAINFOREST OF THE CONGO BASIN?</p> <p>The people of the Monkoto Corridor know all about bridging gaps, quite literally: Their region connects two large sections of the Congo rainforest within Salonga National Park—one of the most biodiverse places in the world and home to iconic wildlife like the bonobo, forest elephant, and pangolin. Facing high poverty rates, local communities rely heavily on natural resources, which account for 95 percent of their food, medicine, and livelihoods. But deforestation, overfishing, and hunting pose a triple threat to their way of life. Together we have begun exploring how more sustainable solutions, like community forestry and fish farming, can help protect the rainforest of the Congo Basin and strengthen livelihoods.</p> <p>Fresh approaches to community forestry</p> <p>To keep the Congo rainforest intact, the Democratic Republic of Congo has been implementing a community forestry strategy since 2018. This initiative, which is currently in its five-year pilot phase, aims to set up sustainable forest management concessions for the Monkoto Corridor people (using a similar model to the world-renowned concessions of the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala). The Rainforest Alliance has been involved since day one, working with the government and other partners to test different approaches to community forestry through several pilot projects.</p> <p>These community forestry projects will help local communities develop ways to generate better incomes, while reducing pressure on the wildlife and forests of the Monkoto Corridor. This includes the development of training schools for sustainable agriculture, livestock farming, and fish farming—also known as aquaculture—to meet local demand for fish and provide alternatives to illegal bush meat hunting in Salonga National Park.</p>
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	<p>When women thrive, so do their communities</p> <p>As a key part of this work, the Rainforest Alliance promotes women’s associations as community leaders in natural resource management. At least 30 percent of our project participants will be women, some of whom will also take literacy or sewing training to help them develop alternative livelihoods. After training, participants will also receive the equipment needed to start their own businesses.</p> <p>Ruth Bohemba, an Indigenous woman who joined a training on best farming practices, said, “I’m happy that we learned about notions like the climate, the soil, and what we can grow on this type of soil, as well as how to protect this soil.” She says the training will not only benefit the women, but also their families and communities.</p> <p>An integrative model of farming</p> <p>With financial support from Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), this initiative integrates large-scale aquaculture with pigsties and poultry. The beauty of this circular system is that the animal manure serves as a valuable fertilizer for the fish, while the fish provide income and sustenance for the community. To make the model even more self-sufficient, our teams will help establish a feed mill in the area and train farmers on rice, soybean, and maize cultivation to produce animal feed locally.</p> <p>The project also helps participants establish and develop micro-enterprises. This includes ones that handle the processing of agricultural and non-timber forest products, as well as other business opportunities for women and young people. There are already 22 micro-enterprises in process (e.g., fish processing and conservation, palm oil processing, food flour manufacturing (maize), sewing, and more).</p> <p>Overall, we aim to support a total of 300 farmers to integrate fish farming in 12 rural associations within the Monkoto Corridor. After receiving comprehensive training at the training school, farmers will then have the tools to establish this model in their own communities—causing a cascade of positive change toward more sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Aquaculture’s ripple effect in the Congo Basin</p> <p>At this point in the pilot phase, approximately 50 households in the community have undergone training and started practicing more sustainable agriculture. They report that they are now able to diversify their crops and cultivate their fields in a more satisfying and sustainable way. The long-term objective is to have these community leaders train their counterparts, with a goal of reaching 3,600 farming households in the Congo Basin.</p> <p>With any new ventures, training and ongoing support are crucial. That’s why the training school for fish farming and breeding will continue to provide food for the community and to supply farmers’ ponds. After training, the Rainforest Alliance will provide participants with seeds, the tools needed to work</p>
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	<p>their own fields, and technical supervision from the project staff experts.</p> <p>Before joining this project, Benzi Ekuma was a small-scale farmer producing crops and livestock in the Monkoto Corridor. After completing training, he devoted his farm to the development of new activities, like more sustainable pig and fish farming. “I am very happy about what we are learning and how we are developing our work through this initiative,” he said. “We will make sure to put this into practice to use our land in a way that doesn’t destroy the forest.</p> <p>https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/in-the-field/can-fish-farming-help-protect-the-rainforest-of-the-congo-basin/</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: Community-based management of forests and the promotion of sustainable development alternatives support and enhance biodiversity conservation, and strengthen livelihoods in the Monkoto Corridor and Salonga National Park	O1. Increased frequency of key biodiversity indicator species indicating reduced poaching and illegal commercial hunting	Bonobo (Min. 11,211 ; Med. 14,988 ; Max. 20,166)Elephant (Min. 889 ; Med. 1,562 ; Max. 2,473) (Final Report: Biodiversity Inventory in Salonga National Park, 2019)	Significant improvement over baseline	Significant improvement over baseline	Significant improvement over baseline	Baselines data, the next biological inventories have not yet been planned by the Management Unit of the Salonga National Park.	MS
	O2. Reduced rates of deforestation within the Park in immediate proximity to project-supported communities thereby contributing to the protection of habitats and the Park's territorial integrity	In 2019, WWF estimated the annual rate of deforestation in the Park area at 0.0117	Mid-term: Maintain the rate of deforestation same as baseline	Stability of the midterm rate	The midterm rate is 0.01 which is the same as that of the baseline	According to data transmitted by the WWF, the rate of deforestation is stable	HS
	O3. Reduced rates of deforestation in project-supported communities in the Monkoto Corridor thereby contributing to the protection of habitats	In 2019, WWF estimated the annual deforestation rate in the Monkoto Corridor to be 0.2951%	Mid-term: Maintain the rate of deforestation same as baseline	Stability of the mid-term rate	The mid-term rate is 0.20% which is lower than that of the baseline	According to data transmitted by the WWF, the rate of deforestation in the Monkoto and Wafanya corridor which is 0.20%, has decreased by 32.23%	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
	O4. Drop in the share of bushmeat consumption in diets as compared to domestic meat, thereby reducing the health risks associated with bushmeat consumption, and contributing to food security and wildlife conservation	According to the report of socio-economic and well-being surveys of the local populations (2022), households (Monkoto and Wafanya) consume bushmeat an average of 4 days/week	5% of baseline	10% of baseline	3.55	According to well-being surveys (2024), the number of days decreased by 11.25%, which is higher than the set target (5%)	MS
	O5. Percent increase in the proportion of heads of households who perceive an improvement in the quality of life and revenue in the past 12 months thereby reducing the rate of commercial hunting and fishing	According to the report of socio-economic and well-being surveys of the local populations (2022), the average household income is 28,028 Congolese francs (\$13.73) per month or 934 Congolese francs (\$0.46) per day	30% of baseline for male, female- and indigenous people-headed households	50% of the baseline for male-, female- and indigenous people-headed households	30,245	We observe a slight increase of 7.91%. Which is lower than the target (30%). The actions are in a transitional phase towards effective production and sale.	MS
	O6. Percent increase in the proportion of heads of households who experience increased revenues as suggested by changes of key assets	According to the report of socio-economic and well-being surveys of the local populations (2022), 89% of school-age children (45% of girls and 44% of boys) are enrolled in	15% of the reference value for households headed by men, women or indigenous people	20% of the reference value for households headed by men, women or indigenous people	According to the report of socio-economic and well-being surveys of the local populations	We observe a 6.5% increase in children attending school despite the decrease in girls; 33.75% increase in accessibility to health care; There is a decrease of 18.22% in accessibility to water, which	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	and use of education and health services thereby reducing the rate of commercial hunting and fishing	school; 51.04% of households report having access to health care; 90% of households have access to easy access to water in general, of which 46% get it from a developed source			(2022), 94.79% of school-age children (39.54% of girls and 55.25% of boys) are enrolled in school; 68.27% of households report having access to health care; 73.6% of households have access to easy access to water in general.	is partly explained by population growth which encourages competition for access to water.	
	O7. Drop in the share of households adopting severe survival strategies thereby reducing the rate of commercial hunting and fishing	According to the report of socio-economic and well-being surveys of the local populations (2022), we note the average score of survival strategies 48.70	10% of baseline value for male and female headed households, and indigenous households	20% of baseline value for male and female headed households, and indigenous households	61	The communities are experiencing a transitional phase between the abandonment of illegal activities and abundant production as well as significant sales.	MU
Outcome 1: Community-based natural resource management is implemented in the Monkoto Corridor on a total area of 180,000 ha, including 90,000 ha of	1.1 Total area under improved land management	At baseline, 15,000 ha of community forests registered and 90,000 ha of land under management plans. However, baseline is 0 as none of those plans are	105,000 ha	90,000 ha of community forests + 90,000 ha of land under management plans	48,191.3 ha of community forests + 90,000 ha of land under management plans	Data will be collected and completed as activities are carried out (ongoing activities).	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
community forests and 90,000 ha of land under WWF-supported management plans		implemented					
	1.2 Percent reduction in unsustainable hunting/fishing amongst local communities and indigenous people	0	Significant reduction over baseline	Significant reduction over baseline	Significant reduction over baseline	This activity and data depend on the establishment of monitoring and evaluation committees. These committees also depend on the expertise and coordination that will be put in place by the Salonga National Park (PNS) management unit. At the last PNS steering committee on March 14, 2024, we once again expressed our expectation.	MS
	1.3 Improved community participation in Park management activities, based on the Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET), thereby creating awareness and motivation to respect Park limits and protect biodiversity	IMET 2020's rating for the Stakeholder/Conservation community ratio 53.4%	Increased stakeholder/conservation ratio to 55%.	Increased stakeholder/conservation community ratio to 58%.	49.5%	This decline is due to the fact that the park management unit had not organized enough site coordination committees. Only one has been organized since the start of the project	MS
Outcome 2: Sustainable livelihood alternatives implemented by project-supported local communities and	2.1 Area under sustainable land management with at least 50% of project-endorsed,	2,500 ha planned in the Monkoto Corridor under the PARCCS programme. Baseline value TBC at project start based on	Baseline + 250 ha, of which 10% of crops cultivated by indigenous men, 10% by indigenous women, and 40% by non-	Baseline + 1,000 ha, of which 10% of crops cultivated by indigenous men, 10% by indigenous women, and 40% by non-	539.5ha of areas established using sustainable	Rice cultivation occupies 514 ha. This craze is due to the presence of hullers.	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
indigenous people improve income of 1,500 households and reduce pressure on wildlife and forests in the Monkoto Corridor and in Salonga National Park	sustainable, productivity-enhancing production practices in agricultural production systems and with a significant participation of indigenous people, and a particular focus on indigenous and non-indigenous women	baseline data from survey	indigenous women	indigenous women	agricultural practices		
	2.2 Percent of 1,500 project-supported producers who have implemented project-endorsed, sustainable, income-generating alternatives with a significant participation of indigenous people, and a particular focus on indigenous and non-indigenous women	0	At least 25%, of which 10% are indigenous men, 10% are indigenous women, and 40% are non-indigenous women	At least 50% of producers implementing alternatives, of which 10% are indigenous men, 10% are indigenous women, and 40% are non-indigenous women	46.07% (691) including 24.02% (166) women and 20.16% (139) indigenous people	Although these figures are satisfactory overall, efforts are underway to reach more women and indigenous peoples	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 Laying the foundations for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)	Output 1.1: Forest-dependent communities on an area of 75,000 ha with at least 30% of women participating in decision-making community assemblies in the Monkoto Corridor submit legal requests for attribution of a forest concession to the local forest administration Activity 1.1.0 Selection of communities to be supported Activity 1.1.1 Community awareness building on the allocation, registration and management of community forests Activity 1.1.2 Setting up the community assembly and formalizing the engagement based on Free and Prior Informed Consent Activity 1.1.3 Drafting and validating the list of family members of the forest concessions and other documents needed for the attribution request Activity 1.1.4 Participatory mapping in collaboration with neighbouring communities and the local administration, describing the customarily owned forest Activity 1.1.5 Validating, submitting and following up on the application file for the award of community forest concessions	2024-12-31	45%	65.11%	Instead of 90,000 ha as planned, the project has so far been able to support volunteer communities for 48,191.3 ha. The files are being validated. They will then be deposited in the offices of the governor of the province	MS
	Output 1.2: Forest concessions of local communities on an area of 90,000 ha in the Monkoto Corridor establish governance bodies with at least 30% women and are involved in decisions related to Park management Activity 1.2.1 Community awareness building on gender mainstreaming and inclusion of indigenous peoples and youth in community governance structures Activity 1.2.2 Elaboration by ad hoc committees of the statutes and by-laws of the governance structures and the specific regulation concerning the management of the community development fund Activity 1.2.3 Validation of by-laws and election of members of governance structures by the community assembly Activity 1.2.4 Promoting community representation in consultative bodies for the management of the Park's resources	2025-06-30	25%	25%	This output depends on the acquisition, by decree of the governor, of forest concessions from local communities.	U
	Output 1.3: Forest concessions of local communities on an area of 90,000 ha in the Monkoto Corridor draft Simple Management Plans in collaboration with the local administration with a participation rate of at least 30% women Activity 1.3.1 Conducting socio-economic analyses Activity 1.3.2 Performing simplified multi-resource inventories (timber,	2025-07-01	0%	0%	This output depends on the acquisition, by decree of the governor, of forest concessions from local communities.	HU

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
	NTPF, wildlife, fish, etc.) Activity 1.3.3 Development of a tool for the negotiation of rules for the management of natural resources Activity 1.3.4 Participatory definition of land uses, natural resource management rules, and rules for nature conservation, validation by the community assemblies, and mapping of micro-zones Activity 1.3.5 Validation of Simple Management Plans by the community assemblies, submittal to the local administration and follow-up					
	Output 1.4.a Governance bodies in forest concessions of local communities on an area of 90,000 ha (i) monitor the use of natural resources in collaboration with the local administration and (ii) manage and operate forest concessions Activity 1.4.1.a Capacity building of the Control, Monitoring & Evaluation Committees for the monitoring of land uses, wildlife and fish stocks, and equipment with monitoring tools Activity 1.4.1.b Capacity building of the Local Management Committee in the management and operation of forest concessions Activity 1.4.2 Development of a participatory community monitoring tool and definition of indicators Activity 1.4.3 Strengthening the local forest administration to control the implementation of Simple Management Plans Activity 1.4.4 Quarterly evaluations of the implementation of Simple Management Plans by the Control, Monitoring and Evaluation Committees Activity 1.4.5 Annual evaluations of the Management Committees' activities including the financial management of the forest concession	2025-06-30	0%	0%	This output depends on the acquisition, by decree of the governor, of forest concessions from local communities.	HU
	Output 1.4.b Local Development and Conservation Committees in communities on an area of 90,000 ha implement WWF-supported natural resource management plans Activity 1.4.6 Awareness building and selection of activities to be implemented Activity 1.4.7 Implementation of select activities Activity 1.4.8 Participatory development of a community monitoring tool and definition of indicators Activity 1.4.9 Quarterly evaluation of the implementation of the land use plans by the Local Development & Conservation Committees	2025-06-30	50%	50%	The activities were selected as part of the rapid rural assessment, also taking into account development and natural resource management plans. A mission to evaluate and develop self-assessment tools for the benefit of local development committees is scheduled for the next semester	HU

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
	Output 1.5 Community leaders and educators, composed of at least 30% women, in forest-dependent communities on 180,000 ha deliver gender-sensitive awareness building modules on the importance of wildlife and fish protection, habitat and forest conservation, and the risks of poaching and bushmeat consumption Activity 1.5.1 Analysis and translation to Lingala of the legal framework for the protection of wildlife and fish, forests, and protected areas, and production of awareness raising tools Activity 1.5.2 Training of association leaders for outreach to their members Activity 1.5.3 Training and deployment of educator teams for awareness building with print and audio-visual materials Activity 1.5.4 Educational “caravans” in schools on environmental protection as well as on hygiene and sanitation Activity 1.5.5 Recording of programs to be broadcast through the community radio	2025-06-30	10%	80%	The activities is scheduled for the next semester	HU
	Output 1.6 A community intelligence network with participating communities on 180,000 ha report on poaching activity in the Monkoto Corridor Activity 1.6.0 Evaluation and final design of the project’s activity in consultation with the Park Management Unit Activity 1.6.1 Set up of a system to collect and report data on the poaching value chain, and of a system to secure information at all levels Activity 1.6.2 Identification of participants and set up of the community intelligence network Activity 1.6.3 Participant training on surveillance techniques, provision of equipment, and initial provision of funds to support the work of participants Activity 1.6.4 Two evaluation workshops on the functioning of the network	2026-06-30	0%	0%	This output await the stability of the park authorities and experts, as well as calm after the political conflicts	HU
	Output 1.7 A monitoring network, with at least 30% women, monitor elephant movements and at least two elephant baths in the Monkoto Corridor Activity 1.7.1 Identification of participants and set up of the elephant monitoring committees Activity 1.7.2 Committee trainings on elephant monitoring techniques and provision of equipment Activity 1.7.3 Periodic monitoring missions for data collection Activity 1.7.4 Conducting two evaluation workshops on the functioning of the	2026-06-30	0%	0%	These activities will be carried out in collaboration with those responsible for the Salonga National Park. We await the stability of the experts and their programming	HU

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
	monitoring network					
	Output 1.8 Knowledge management system in place, and key project learning and communication products on operationalizing community-based management of protected areas are synthesized and disseminated within and beyond the GEF partnership Activity 1.8.1 Organizing two round-tables taking stock of progress of all projects in the implementation of the community forestry process Activity 1.8.2 Field-testing, validation and dissemination of two tools facilitating the implementation of the community forestry regulatory framework Activity 1.8.3 Production of a clear, detailed and concise technical report to inform the Community Forestry Division and other stakeholders of achievements and constraints Activity 1.8.4 Production of a lessons learned report on reconciling biodiversity conservation goals of a Protected Area with those of local community development Activity 1.8.5 Participation of project staff in 15 (inter)national multi-stakeholder events and conferences on natural resource management to promote exchange and knowledge sharing, and disseminate the project's learning products Activity 1.8.6 Production of 5 media contributions and a video for the promotion and visibility of the project Activity 1.8.7 Design and approval of a project monitoring, evaluation and learning system	2026-12-31	22%	37.57%	Ongoing process	HU
2 Developing sustainable livelihood alternatives that reduce pressures on wildlife and forests in the Monkoto corridor and in Salonga	Output 2.1 Project partner AASD and 10 local NGOs/CBOs in the Monkoto Corridor, of which at least 50% women's associations, improve their ability to support communities in natural resource management and in developing alternative income-generating activities Activity 2.1.1 Organizational and technical capacity strengthening of AASD Activity 2.1.2 Three (inter)national study trips for project partners and select community leaders to learn from others and deepen technical knowledge Activity 2.1.3 Organizational capacity building of 10 NGOs/CBOs active in the Monkoto Corridor and strengthening of their technical capacities as part of project activities Activity 2.1.4 Three study trips within the Salonga landscape	2026-02-28	63%	66.67%	Ongoing process	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
National Park	for the 10 NGOs/CBOs to learn from best practicesActivity 2.1.5 Diagnostic of farmers' practices and production of customized materials for trainingsActivity 2.1.6. Train-the-trainers workshop for AASD staff and pre-selected leaders of NGOs/CBOs with experience in agricultural support, based on the requirements of Rainforest Alliance's Sustainable Agriculture Standard					
	Output 2.2 20 producer groups of varying degrees of formality with at least 50% of members that are women efficiently deliver services to their members and aggregate products for saleActivity 2.2.1 Participatory rural appraisals in communities on 180,000 ha identifying the needs of all the communities' subgroupsActivity 2.2.2 Supporting the creation and operation of 20 farmers' organizations for the aggregation of agricultural and forestry productsActivity 2.2.3 Construction of 2 collection centers for the collective storage of agricultural and forestry products and purchase of carts for the transport of goodsActivity 2.2.4 Equipping producer organizations for the improved processing and packaging of forest and agricultural products, and a quality control mechanismActivity 2.2.5 Establishing a financial mechanism to support product aggregationActivity 2.2.6 Identifying buyers, contracting and organizing grouped sales	2025-12-31	20%	41.67%	Ongoing process	MU
	Output 2.3 1,000 farmers in project-supported communities, of which at least 50% are women, implement sustainable and productivity-enhancing agricultural practicesActivity 2.3.1 Set up of 40 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to demonstrate farming practicesActivity 2.3.2 Creation of seed fields, tree nurseries, as well as reproduction centers for the multiplication of livestockActivity 2.3.3 Training and support to 1000 farmers on good agricultural practices for different crops and value chains: vegetable garden, food crops, cash crops, livestock and fish farming	2025-12-31	23%	42.33%	Ongoing process	MU
	Output 2.4 300 producers in forest communities, of which at last 50% are women, sustainably harvest and process honey and edible caterpillarsActivity 2.4.1 Technical training on production, harvesting	2025-06-30	0%	66.67%	Ongoing process	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
	and processing of honey using improved methodsActivity 2.4.2 Provision of demonstration equipment for honey hivesActivity 2.4.3 Creation of caterpillar-carrying tree nurseries, development of a distribution model, and training of beneficiaries					
	Output 2.5 20 micro-enterprises, of which 10 women's enterprises, set up as alternatives to commercial hunting and fishing run profitable enterprises with robust business management systemsActivity 2.5.1 Identification of beneficiaries through a participatory and transparent selection processActivity 2.5.2 Market research trips, identification of buyers and drafting of micro-enterprise development plansActivity 2.5.3 Capacity building in financial and entrepreneurial managementActivity 2.5.4 Disbursement of micro-grants for the purchase of equipment and initial enterprise operationActivity 2.5.5 Micro-enterprise monitoring and evaluation of the activity	2025-12-31	5%	85%	Ongoing process	HS
	Output 2.6 Project-supported forest-dependent communities are organized and trained to conduct maintenance on 180km of secondary agricultural roads connected to rural roads of provincial interest or waterwaysActivity 2.6.1 Exchanges with the provincial governor and his administration for their commitment to road rehabilitation and forest control in the Monkoto CorridorActivity 2.6.2 Identification of target locations for community organization for road maintenanceActivity 2.6.3 Awareness building and formalizing the terms for road rehabilitation support as part of the agreement with LDCCsActivity 2.6.4 Selecting members for the local road maintenance committees and training themActivity 2.6.5 Performing road maintenance on a regular basis and creating records of work conducted in the community's monitoring system	2026-07-31	50%	52%	Ongoing process	MS
3 Monitoring and evaluation	Output 3.1.1 A multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and provides general oversight of the execution of the project and ensure that results are being achievedActivity 3.1.1.1 Set up of the PSCActivity 3.1.1.2 Organise Project Steering Committee Meetings	2025-12-31	16%	50%	We were waiting for signature of ministerial decree establishing the steering committee by the Minister of State in charge of the Environment and Sustainable Development. The first	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					steering committee is planned for the next semester	
	Output 3.1.2 A monitoring evaluation reporting and learning system designed and implemented Activity 3.1.2.1 Fill a PMP platform for the Salonga project Activity 3.1.2.2 Train project staff and subgrantees on M&E system (small group, following project inception workshop, 2 days) Activity 3.1.2.3 Baselines analysis	2022-01-31	50%	100%		HS
	Output 3.1.3 Stakeholders informed on project's achievements and learnings Activity 3.1.3.1 Launch of project/inception workshop Activity 3.1.3.2 End-term stakeholders workshop on project's results and learnings	2025-05-31	50%	50%	The End-term stakeholders workshop is planned for the last year of the project	HS
	Output 3.1.4 On-time reporting of the project's progress Activity 3.1.4.1 Semi-annual Progress Reports to UN Environment Activity 3.1.4.2 PIR Activity 3.1.4.3 Perform Annual audit	2026-03-31	40%	66.67%	Progress reports are sent according to UNEP deadlines.	HS

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	Moderate	Moderate
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Substantial	Substantial
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Moderate
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Moderate	Moderate
7 Capacity to deliver	Substantial	Substantial

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
Risk 1: Weak capacity amongst decentralized authorities and lack of community forest management tools hinders technical support, approval processes, and oversight of production forestry.	Outcomes 1/ Output 1.1- Output 1.8	H	H	H	M	M		M	=	Several capacity building initiatives for provincial and local authorities have been organized. The province has new authorities which also need to be strengthened.
Risk 2 Conflicts with Park authorities around access to the Park's natural resources.	Outcomes 1/ Output 1.1- Output 1.8	H	H	H	S	S		S	=	The activities implemented by the project are beginning to occupy more

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										and more people.
Risk 3 Communities' fear that community forestry is another mechanism to create conservation areas.	Outcomes 1/ Output 1.1- Output 1.8	M	M	M	S	L		L	↓	Several communities have their request files for local community forest concessions ready.
Risk 4 Discrimination of minorities: indigenous people and women in particular	Outcomes 1/ Output 1.1- Output 1.8	M	M	M	M	M		M	=	Raising awareness among local stakeholders on the consideration of women and indigenous peoples as well as their involvement in all meetings and organized activities remains relevant. We are seeing an increase in the number of women. which is not the case for indigenous people.
Risk 5 Award of concessions for oil exploration on February 1. 2018 by Presidential Decree. of which three blocks overlap with part of the Park	Outcomes 1/ Output 1.1- Output 1.8	M	M	M	M	M		M	=	Since 2021. no lifting of the suspension of the decree has been observed. Repealing this decree will reduce the risk to low.
Risk 6 Reputational risk linked to supporting cases of human rights violations	Outcomes 1/ Output 1.1- Output 1.8	L	L	L	L	L		L	=	The project advocates respect for human rights. Our park partners are making efforts to train and raise awareness among ecoguards. The park management unit has established a complaints and appeals management mechanism.
Risk 7 Availability of funds to rehabilitate and perform maintenance on transport routes that facilitate trade and connect the Corridor to major markets.	Outcomes 2/ Output 2.1- Output 2.6	M	M	M	M	M		M	=	Discussions with other partners such as the EU. the provincial government and park officials for concerted actions have been initiated. We are waiting for positive reactions.
Risk 8 Reducing the Park's isolation through road rehabilitation exposes the Park and its	Outcomes 2/ Output 2.6	M	M	M	M	M		M	=	No action to rehabilitate the roads leaving the area has been

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
surroundings to more deforestation and resource extraction.										undertaken. However, discussions with the authorities remain ongoing.
Risk 9 The difficult access to the Monkoto Corridor and mobility within it makes the monitoring of project activities and the transport of equipment expensive and time-consuming	Outcomes 2/ Output 2.1- Output 2.6	M	M	H	M	M		M	=	The construction of wooden bridges facilitated the movement of people and goods. It will be important to build concrete bridges that will last longer with a more sustainable impact.
Risk 10 Direct implication of stakeholders that do not have a formal role in project implementation or oversight in project management and decision making	All outcomes/All outputs	M	M	M	M	M		M	=	The project was able to control through several explanatory discussions the interventions of people who are not involved in its implementation. However, some continue debilitating maneuvers.
Risk 11 Political instability, the electoral cycle and unsafe conditions hampering the work of project personnel, project partners and travel for monitoring of activities	All outcomes/All outputs	M	M	H	H	H		H	=	Elections and pre- and post-election periods have always been considered as a risk in Monkoto corridor. The divisive speeches of certain political leaders have always caused tensions in communities while endangering project staff. In addition, populations abandon their activities in order to be concentrated on electoral activities.
Risk 12 Impact of climate change on communities and biodiversity	Outcomes 2/ Output 2.1- Output 2.6	L	L	L	L	L		L	=	To date, no disturbances linked to climate change have been observed.
Risk 13 Impact of the COVID 19 and ebola pandemic on the implementation of the project: in the field and in its management	All outcomes/All outputs	N/A	M	M	L	L		L	=	Despite a few cases of COVID19 reported in the country, no restrictive measures that could affect the project have been taken by the government.
Management structure - Roles and	All outcomes/All outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M		M	=	Despite close supervision of all staff

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
responsibilities										and partners. some inadequacies persist within one of the main implementing partner.
Governance structure - Oversight	All outcomes/All outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	S		S	=	The ministerial decree establishing the steering committee was signed. We hope to organize the first meeting of the steering committee in the coming weeks.
Implementation schedule	All outcomes/All outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M		M	=	Despite close supervision of all staff and partners. some inadequacies persist within one of the main implementing partner.
Reporting	All outcomes/All outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M		M	=	Despite close supervision of all staff and partners. some inadequacies persist within one of the main implementing partner.
Capacity to deliver	Outcomes 2/ Output 2.1- Output 2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	S		S	=	Despite close supervision of all staff and partners. some inadequacies persist within one of the main implementing partner.
		N/A	M	M	M	M		M	=	Overall, the project regularly undertakes actions aimed at mitigating the negative impact of risk factors. However, the mitigation of some other factors is not project dependent. For example, the change of authorities which forces us to repeat the same actions such as awareness raising an impact on the budget.

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Risk 1: Weak capacity amongst decentralized authorities and lack of community forest management tools hinders technical support. approval processes. and oversight of production forestry.	Involvement of decentralized authorities in the project implementation	Involvement of decentralized authorities in the project implementation	Continue the involvement of decentralized authorities in the implementation of the project	July 1. 2023 to June 30. 2024	RAAASD
Risk 2 Conflicts with Park authorities around access to the Park's natural resources.	Coordinating committee of the site (COCOSI)	Several awareness meetings	Continue awareness raising	July 1. 2023 to June 30. 2024	Management Unit of the Salonga National Park (SNP)
Risk 4 Discrimination of minorities: indigenous people and women in particular	Continuous involvement of indigenous people and women	Involvement of indigenous people and women	Continuous involvement of indigenous people and women	July 1. 2023 until the end of the project	RAAASD
Risk 5 Award of concessions for oil exploration on February 1. 2018 by Presidential Decree. of which three blocks overlap with part of the Park	None	None	None	None	None
Risk 7 Availability of funds to rehabilitate and perform maintenance on transport routes that facilitate trade	Continue meetings for consultation and harmonization of actions with landscape partners	Meetings for consultation and harmonization of actions with landscape partners and funding	Continue meetings for consultation and harmonization of actions with landscape partners and	July 1. 2023 to June 30. 2024	RA; AASD; Management Unit of the Salonga National Park (SNP)

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
and connect the Corridor to major markets.		partners of the landscape	funding partners of the landscape		
Risk 8 Reducing the Park's isolation through road rehabilitation exposes the Park and its surroundings to more deforestation and resource extraction.	Support the provincial authorities in the development and implementation of decrees regulating the management of natural resources (fishing, hunting, etc.)	None	Support the provincial authorities in the development and implementation of decrees regulating the management of natural resources (fishing, hunting, etc.)	July 1. 2023 to June 30. 2024	RA; AASD; Management Unit of the Salonga National Park (SNP)
Risk 9 The difficult access to the Monkoto Corridor and mobility within it makes the monitoring of project activities and the transport of equipment expensive and time-consuming	Continue to implement recommendations to reduce logistics costs	Harmonization of travel with partners	Continue to implement recommendations to reduce logistics costs	July 1. 2023 to June 30. 2024	RAAASD
Risk 10 Direct implication of stakeholders that do not have a formal role in project implementation or oversight in project management and decision making	Finalize discussions on the participation of other actors such as ISCO and involve them in the cocoa, coffee and palm oil value chain	Discussion with stakeholders to understand their needs and how to reduce their negative impact on the project	Continue discussion with stakeholders to understand their needs and how to reduce their negative impact on the project	July 1. 2023 to June 30. 2024	RAAASD
Risk 11 Political instability, the electoral cycle and unsafe conditions hampering the work of project personnel, project partners and travel for monitoring of activities	Capacity building for authorities; Provincial round table	Discussion with the authorities and modification of the activity execution schedule	Continue discussion with the authorities and modify the activity execution schedule if necessary	July 1. 2023 to June 30. 2024	RAAASD

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Continue close supervision to all staff and partners	Close supervision of partners	Continue close supervision to all partners	July 1. 2023 until the end of the project	RA
Governance structure – Oversight	Follow up on the processing of the draft ministerial decree and its signature within the ministry	Follow up on the processing of the draft ministerial decree and its signature within the ministry	Organize the first steering committee	Between July and September 2024	RA
Implementation schedule	Continue close supervision to all staff and partners	Close supervision of partners	Continue close supervision to all partners	July 1. 2023 until the end of the project	RA
Reporting	Continue close supervision to all staff and partners	Close supervision of partners	Continue close supervision to all partners	July 1. 2023 until the end of the project	RA
Capacity to deliver	Continue close supervision to all staff and partners	Close supervision of partners	Continue close supervision to all partners	July 1. 2023 until the end of the project	RA

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

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

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

Minor amendments

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

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

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
Ntomba	-1.618260	20.21748		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Batwa and Mongo; Area in ha : 94.934.0932 ; Area in km: 949.34	Awareness. Baseline studies
Ntomba	-1.543608	20.183099		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Batwa and Mongo; Area in ha : 94.934.0932 ; Area in km: 949.34	Bombimbi traditional meeting shed
Bofonge (Wafanya)	-1.514540	20.39151		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	Awareness. Baseline studies
Bofonge (Wafanya)	-1.524076	20.352363		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	Wele traditional meeting shed
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.595090	20.59736		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area	Awareness. Baseline studies. Training center/farm school. trainings on sustainable

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	agriculture
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.589605	20.56893		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	Bokele traditional meeting shed
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.567104	20.860566		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	Bolenge traditional meeting shed
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.766211	20.724436		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	Betamba 2 wooden bridge
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.559967	20.552174		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	Azonga wooden bridge
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.520485	20.520381		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	Ntolengole wooden bridge
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.469864	20.496516		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	Mbanda 1 wooden bridge

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.469147	20.496426		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	Mbanda 2 wooden bridge
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.469147	20.496426		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 63.403.2618 ; Area in km: 634.0	Mbanda 2 wooden bridge
Imoma Mpako	-1.779660	20.76166		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 9.167.18938 ; Area in km: 91.7	Awareness. Baseline studies. Training center. Farm school. Meetings
Isaka 1	-1.658580	20.8556		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 57.651.7361 ; Area in km: 576.5	Awareness. Baseline studies
Isaka 1	-1.607309	20.796995		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 57.651.7361 ; Area in km: 576.5	Bompoto wooden bridge
Ndomba	-1.622520	20.7556		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Awareness. Baseline studies
Ndomba	-1.679618	20.719134		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto;	Liyombo wooden bridge

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	
Yongo Bolongo	-1.568200	20.93028		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 12.769.099 ; Area in km: 127.7	Awareness. Baseline studies
Isaka 2	-1.526090	20.91111		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 8.817.2565 ; Area in km: 88.2	Awareness. Baseline studies
Bolengangele	-1.482000	20.95988		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.433.65329 ; Area in km: 64.3	Awareness. Baseline studies
Isaka 3	-1.528620	20.98405		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 5.650.7953 ; Area in km: 56.5	Awareness. Baseline studies
Mpengue	-1.483570	20.68454		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Awareness. Baseline studies
Mpengue	-1.565028	20.602908		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in	ISIYO wooden bridge

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				km: 259.4	
Mpengue	-1.530073	20.662772		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	INTONGU wooden bridge
Mpengue	-1.523822	20.667875		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	ITSUALI wooden bridge
Mpengue	-1.426892	20.66969		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	NTUMBA traditional meeting shed
Iyonga Nongo	-1.196557	20.592397		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Nongo traditional meeting shed
Nkasa'ekungu	-1.501235	20.944999		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 5.650.7953 ; Area in km: 56.5	Belingo traditional meeting shed
Nongo	-1.196547	20.592340		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Micro-enterprise: drilling for drinking water
Luele (Bongoy)	-1.230350	20.424198		Province Tshuapa; Territory	1st Baleke wooden bridge

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	
Luele (Bongoy)	-1.230645	20.423884		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	2nd Baleke wooden bridge
Luele (Bongoy)	-1.230979	20.423406		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	3rd Baleke wooden bridge
Luele (Bongoy)	-1.231578	20.422932		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	4th Baleke wooden bridge
Luele (Bongoy)	-1.232149	20.422419		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	5th Baleke wooden bridge
Luele (Bongoy)	-1.232227	20.422339		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	6th Baleke wooden bridge
Bofonge (Wafanya-centre)	-1.509602	20.439429		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area	Community warehouse

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	
Bofonge (Wafanya-centre)	-1.506573	20.436585		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	Fish ponds
Bofonge (Wafanya-centre)	-1.509602	20.439429		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	Micro-enterprise on office automation
Bofonge (Wafanya-centre)	-1.509602	20.439429		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	Microenterprise on electrification
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.492967	20.463318		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	1st wooden bridge on the dike
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.492979	20.463101		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	2nd wooden bridge on the dike
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.495204	20.459786		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	3rd wooden bridge on the dike

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.495307	20.459676		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	4th wooden bridge on the dike
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.495509	20.459493		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	5th wooden bridge on the dike
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.495379	20.459547		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	6th wooden bridge on the dike
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.496119	20.458968		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	7th wooden bridge on the dike
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.497272	20.458066		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	8th wooden bridge on the dike
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.497946	20.457224		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	9th wooden bridge on the dike
Bofonge (Losombo-Wafanya)	-1.499815	20.454919		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto;	10th wooden bridge on the dike

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	
Imomampako (Iyanga)	-1.782062	20.739324		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Integrated activities
Isaka (Djumbu)	-1.834740	20.814511		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Integrated activities
Bongili (Bongila)	-1.954326	20.943209		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Integrated activities
Bongili (Bongale 3)	-1.946404	20.930455		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Integrated activities
Bongili (Boangi centre)	-1.985415	20.980153		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Electricity
Bongili (Boangi centre)	-1.984215	20.979688		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in	Mill

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				km: 69.4	
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.740402	20.686638		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Sale of fresh food
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.741245	20.686848		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Sewing
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.742758	20.686359		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Mill
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.736779	20.685241		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Auto mechanics
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.745525	20.684801		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Electricity
Bolenge (included Monkoto city)	-1.738193	20.686359		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Drilling
Bofonge (Bolangi)	-1.499324482	20.40409483		Province Tshuapa; Territory	Well-being survey

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	
Boleng'à ngele (Bompofia)	-1.501694422	20.94885697		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Well-being survey
Boleng'à ngele (Djombo)	-1.500761817	20.95238312		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Well-being survey
Bolenge (Bokele)	-1.589322192	20.56857932		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Well-being survey
Bolenge (Mbanda)	-1.458298564	20.49954639		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Well-being survey
Bololongo (Isenga)	-1.5672022	20.86053378		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Well-being survey
Etete (Ngunda)	-1.023470215	20.56534568		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area	Well-being survey

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	
Imomampaku (Iliko)	-1.785652393	20.74705743		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Well-being survey
Isaka (Bompela)	-1.531630333	20.90610787		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Well-being survey
Iyongo'anongo (Nongo centre)	-1.19692389	20.59211955		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Well-being survey
Luele (Loola)	-1.1941114	20.48893104		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Well-being survey
Ndomba	-1.652807223	20.74181514		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Monkoto; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 6.935.26368 ; Area in km: 69.4	Well-being survey
Ntomba (Bombimbi)	-1.542141353	20.18119625		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	Well-being survey

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Ntomba (Nsambwankoy)	-1.581987138	20.26662631		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	Well-being survey
Bofonge (Wele)	-1.52562146	20.35080771		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Bianga; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 15.751.98 ; Area in km: 157.5	Well-being survey
Belafa	-1.1758333	20.4750000		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Biala	-1.3500000	20.6500000		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Bongila	-1.5433333	20.5811111		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Botsima	-1.4958333	20.6583333		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Effané 1	-1.1758333	20.6250000		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo;	Community forest

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	
Effané 2	-1.4441667	20.6250000		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Ilawa	-0.9066667	20.5983333		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Inkekele	-0.8822222	20.3827778		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Isenga	-1.4000000	20.7000000		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Iyete	-0.8822222	20.2500000		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Losombo	-1.4441667	20.6141667		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in	Community forest

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				km: 259.4	
Mpasabiato	-1.2000000	20.5500000		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest
Nongo	-1.1750000	20.5833333		Province Tshuapa; Territory Monkoto; Sector Nongo; Ethnic group: Mongo; Area in ha : 25.937.1303 ; Area in km: 259.4	Community forest

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

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[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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