



## UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

### 1- Identification

#### 1.1 Project details

GEF ID	10314	SMA IPMR ID	84782
Project Short Title	Grand Kivu & Lac Tele -Tumba	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000710
		Umoja WBS	GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-17747
Project Title	Community-based forested landscape management in the Grand Kivu and Lake TeleTumba		
Project Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Size Project <input type="checkbox"/> [ ]	Duration months	Planned 60 months
Parent Programme if child project	[ ]		Age 23 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-focal area	Completion Date	Planned - original PCA June 30, 2027
Project Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National		Revised - Current PCA [ ]
Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	June 18, 2021
Countries	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	September 24, 2021
GEF financing amount	13,761,468 USD	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	September 24, 2021
Co-financing amount	76,532,813.26 USD	Date of First Disbursement	January 26, 2022
Total disbursement as of 30 June	<b>1,000,000 USD</b>	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	March 3, 2022
Total expenditure as of 30 June	<b>992,345 USD</b>	Midterm undertaken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	[ ]
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	<b>March 30, 2024</b>
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	<b>June 30, 2026</b>
		Expected Financial Closure Date	<b>December 31, 2026</b>

#### 1.2 EA: Project description

The objective of the project is to extend and improve forest and peatland landscapes through the management of natural resources in the two targeted transboundary landscapes. In particular: Grand Kivu and Télé-Tumba Lakes. It is structured around four components for a period of five (5) years namely:

Component 1: Mainstreaming Integrated Land use Planning (ILP) for conservation and sustainable development. This component will support the achievement of sustainable development through the implementation of integrated land use planning and zoning plans.

Component 2: . Ensuring Biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration in forest landscapes. This component will support the participatory approach to forest management planning and implementation, and will contribute to a 600,000 ha increase in the conservation area under good management practices for the management of 400,000 ha of forests including peatlands in the landscape of Lake Tumba and for the management of 200,000 ha in Greater Kivu, thereby supporting enhanced protection of biodiversity, better management of environmental resources, improvements in ecosystem services.

Component 3: Promoting effective sustainable land use in priority landscape. This component includes strategic actions designed to achieve the implementation of climate-smart natural resources use and management within the IPLCs. In total, at least 75 sustainable climate-smart projects will be supported in each of the project areas on agroforestry production, animal husbandry transformation and commercialization of products from sustainable natural resources extraction and use in both project sites.

Component 4: Improving capacity, knowledge management and trans-boundary collaboration. This component will be implemented in coordination with the Regional Project, which will develop a Knowledge component for the overall Congo Basin impact program. This component will allow organization of a system and platforms for documenting and sharing best practices and lessons learned peatland landscapes, biodiversity, and inland marine biodiversity areas in the project locations of Lac Tumba Landscape and the North Kivu region, and to ensure that these are made available for use in other conservation and production forests and peatlands in the rest of the DRC and the Congo Basin Region in general.

The executing agency is the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) in collaboration with local and international NGOs i.e WWF, Jane Goodall, REPALF...

### 1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division, GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit, UNEP	Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Name of co-implementing Agency		Names of Other Project Partners	WWF, REPALF, Jane Goodall, Rain Forest Alliance Plan/OCDD, ICCN, Ministry of Land Management, Universities, Civil Society/NGO and the Private Sector. Environment, Land Management, Customer Affairs, Land tenure, Agriculture, Plan Rural Development, Fishery and breeding
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esen	<b>EA:</b> Manager/Representative	
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Task Manager(s)	Andre Toham	<b>EA:</b> Project Manager	ILUNGA MUNENG John
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Eric Mugo	<b>EA:</b> Finance Manager	KALOMBO KAYEMBE Prosper
<b>TM:</b> UNEP Support/Assistant	Weldon Lemein	<b>EA:</b> Monitoring lead, if relevant	BOMBULA MALASSAY Jean Claude

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Climate action subprogramme  
Nature action subprogramme

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Climate Action:  
Indicator (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  
Direct Outcomes: 1.4, 1.8

Indicator (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action

Indicator (v) Positive shift among private sector actors in support of climate action as a result of UNEP engagement  
Direct Outcomes: 1.3, 1.8

Nature action:  
Indicator (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  
Direct Outcomes: 2.6, 2.7

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

Inclusive economic growth, agriculture development, capture of demographic growth dividend, protection and sustainable management of natural resources,

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

1;2;5; 12; 3;15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

1.4; 2.3; 2.4; 5.5; 12.2; 13.2; 15.1; 15.2; 15.7

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

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and	0	2,762,968	2,762,968	None materialized to date. Work in Progress
3.2: Area of forest and forest land under restoration	270	499,730	500,000	None materialized to date. Work in Progress
Area of natural grass and shrublands restored				None materialized to date. Work in Progress
4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management	300	699,700	700,000	None materialized to date. Work in Progress
6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated	0	8,182,184	8,182,184 tCO2eq	None Materialized to date. Work in Progress
11: People benefitting from GEF-financed investment	1000 F 700 M	Female: 64,000 - Male: 54,300	Female: 65,000 - Male: 55,000	None materialized to date. Work in Progress

Implementation Status

2023

2nd PIR

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	2nd PIR	H	H	H
FY 2022	1st PIR	L	L	M
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

EA: Summary of status (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project is experiencing a delay in the deployment of activities in the field. The meeting of the National Steering Committee has not yet taken place. Therefore, the Budgeted and Annual Work Plan (PTBA 2023) is not validated.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

76,532,813.26 USD

EA: Actual to date:

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Date of project steering committee meeting

Planned in December 2023

**EA:** Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project management unit hold sessions with WWF, Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), Rainforest Alliance, and UNIKIN to harmonize memoranda, the terms of reference and contracts. Only the REPALF contract approved and three (3) deliverables produced: (i) Identification of customary and village lands in the project sites; (ii) documenting Free, prior and informed consent (or FPIC) on obtaining consent from Indigenous Peoples and local communities for any activities to be undertaken on their land; (iii) taking stock of existing CFCLs (Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales) approved, Initiatives in progress and the current state of implementation of Simple Management Plans (PSG).

2.6. Gender

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The Project Gender action plan include key gender issues including: (i) making the project framework gender sensitive with specific gender sensitive indicators; (ii) translating legal instrument in support of women consideration in development action; (iii) Gender mainstreaming in local and provincial development plan; (iv) Development of Provincial Gender legal instrument; (v) Capacity building targeting gender mainstreaming; (vi) providing support to women and youths activities; (vii) Sentization on violence against women; (viii) Creation of provincial committee on gender; (xi) Women and youth governance structures. These Gender issues have not been addressed, because the project implementation in the ground is yet to be started.

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

No

**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential ) during the reporting period?

No

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

SM

2.7. ES

**EA:** Environmental and social safeguards management  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Repalef conducted consultations with stakeholders in the three provinces of the DRC (North Kivu, South Kivu and Grand Equateur) to make an inventory of secured land for IPLCs, including Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA), Community Forest Committees (CFC), Community Protected Areas (CPA). Repalef also took the opportunity of this visit to: (i) identify the customary lands and the respective villages of the territory of the target area of the project; (ii) sensitize communities on project activities; obtain Free, prior and informed consent from IPLCs on the implementation of project activities; (iii) Collect basic information on each territory; (iv) Analyze existing Local Development Plans by integrating the CLIP approach; (v) Support communities in the development of Simple Management Plans; (vi) Organize workshops to validate and share results with stakeholders.

The status of securing forest lands for IPLCS can be summarized as follows:

- in the province of North Kivu, territories of Walikale and Lubero: there are provisionally twenty-one secure CFCLs (Concessions Forestières des Communautés Locales) with a total area of 486,146.25 ha.
- The province of Grand Equateur contains nineteen CFCLs with a total area of 365,530 ha.
- The province of Mai-Ndombe precisely in the territory of Kiri exists provisionally four CFCL with a total area of 28,758 hectares;
- With regard to the analysis and review of the land use planning policy document, REPALÉF presented its observations in documents entitled "REPALÉF advocacy note on the land use planning reform and the advocacy on the analysis of the legal and regulatory framework for land in the Democratic Republic of Congo"; these two documents were submitted for appropriation to CONAREF (La Commission Nationale de la Réforme Foncière) and the Ministry of Territorial Planning.

2.8. KM/Learning

**EA:** Knowledge activities and products  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

No knowledge products was developped during the reporting period

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA:** Main learning during the period

No learning during this reporting period

2.9. Storie

**EA:** Stories to be shared  
(section to be shared with communication division/  
GEF communication)

No stories to be reported during this reporting period

### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

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)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
<b>Objective</b>							
To scale up and improve forest landscapes through community-based natural resources management in targeted transboundary landscapes.	1. Area of landscapes under participatory conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	None	25000 hectares	25000 hectares	0	Service provider contracts are signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed on the ground. This deliverable will be produced in the 2nd Semester of 2023.	U
	2. Number of institutional staff members having strengthened capacities with regard to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of peatlands, forest and biodiversity (30% women)	None	At least 180 (with a male to female ration of 1:1)	At least 350 (with a male to female ration of 1:1)	0	Service provider contracts are signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed on the ground. This deliverable will be produced in the 2nd Semester of 2023.	U
	3. Number of communities (COLO and PA) with provincial by-laws that can enable them to enjoy the rights to land and use the resources granted to them by legislation	Under-representation of indigenous people and local communities in land tenure policy and regulatory frameworks	Draft policy, regulatory and strategic framework on indigenous people and local community land tenure and resources user rights completed and under review	Draft policy, regulatory and strategic framework on indigenous people and local community land tenure and resources user rights submitted to the Provincial Government	21	21 communities (COLO and PA) identified by REPALF having provincial by-laws allowing them to enjoy land rights and use their resources. These are: - Waikale 16 - Lubero 1; - Bikoro 3; - Kiri 1. However, the communities (COLO and PA) initiatives on land and resource use rights are not yet effective in Kabare, Kalehe and Lukolela in the project intervention sites.	MS
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
1.1. Three provincial governments (Ecuador, North Kivu and South Kivu) have indicative zoning plans 1.2. Legislation on land tenure and rights of use of resources of indigenous peoples and local communities enacted at the national level	4. At what level do institutional capacities need to be strengthened to enable integrated land use planning, management and monitoring of peatlands and protected forest areas compared to the UNDP scorecard?	Institutional capacity for integrated land use planning, peatland and forest area management and monitoring is limited. The UNDP scorecard will be prepared during the start-up phase of the project	Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 5- point increase in UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline values	Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by 20 points in UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline values	0	The current REPALF contract. Despite the absence of the steering committee for the validation of the AWPB 2023. This REPALF deliverable expected with Regional Planning in the 2nd half of 2023.	U
	5. What gender policies and measures are in place to compensate for the lack of awareness, capacity and commitment to conservation, sustainable land use and equitable sharing of the benefits of Natural Resources	Gender based policies and practices not adequately addressed due to lack of awareness, capacity and commitment	At least 3 policy/ planning frameworks (one in the Lac Tele; and 2 in Grand Kivu) are implemented at the provincial level that are gender responsive in relation to conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources	At least 3 regulatory frameworks (one in the Lac Tele; and 2 in Grand Kivu) are implemented at the provincial level that are gender responsive in relation to conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources	0	The current REPALF contract. Despite the absence of the steering committee for the validation of the AWPB 2023. This REPALF deliverable expected with Regional Planning in the 2nd half of 2023.	U
<b>Outcome 2</b>							

400,000 ha of conservation areas (other than national PA) in the targeted landscape targeted have an efficient management in order to ensure the protection of the habitat of vulnerable species, the promotion of ecosystem services and the improvement of their connectivity.	6. Hectares of land under improved management in the project targeted landscapes	None	At least 200,000 hectares of peatland and forest area in the Lac Tumba Landscape; and at least 300,000 hectares of forests in Grand Kivu is under protection	At least 400,000 hectares of peatland and forest area in the Lac Tumba Landscape; and at least 600,000 hectares of forests in Grand Kivu is under	0	The JGI contract is signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field. This deliverable will be produced in the second half of 2023.	U
	7. Improved understanding among key stakeholder groups of the value of peatlands and forest, and the importance of in situ conservation, as indicated by results of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) surveys (disaggregated by women and youth), among the following stakeholder groups: (a) Provincial governmental stakeholders; (b) Local governmental stakeholders; (c) Farmers; (d) Agricultural associations and enterprises;	None	Provisional mid-term targets: (a) Increase of at least 20% percentage points (b) Increase of at least 30% percentage points (c) Increase of at least 50% percentage points (d) Increase of at least 20% percentage points	Provisional end targets: (a) Increase of at least 30% percentage points (b) Increase of at least 30% percentage points (c) Increase of at least 50% percentage points (d) Increase of at least 350% percentage points	0	The JGI and Rainforest Alliance contract are signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is not required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field. This deliverable will be produced in the second half of 2023.	U
<b>Outcome 3</b>							
25% of IPLCs in priority areas implement climate smart best practices with regard to land use	8. Number of climate smart production and land use best practices adopted by local communities and indigenous peoples (disaggregated by gender, individual or common initiative group, and indigenous or non-indigenous group)	There are no climate smart production practices in the project locations	At least 70 climate smart production and land use best practices adopted by local communities and indigenous peoples (with at least 25 coming from the Lac Tumba Landscape)	At least 125 climate smart production and land use best practices adopted by local communities and indigenous peoples (with at least 60 coming from the Lac Tumba Landscape)	0	The WWF contract is signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field. This deliverable will be produced in the second half of 2023.	U
	9. Number of business plans (micro-projects) supported by the project (disaggregated by sex, individual or joint initiative group and indigenous or non-indigenous group)	None	At least 2500 farmers (with at least 35% from the Lac Tumba Landscape)	At least 6000 farmers (with at least 35% from the Lac Tumba Landscape)	0	The WWF contract is signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field. This deliverable will be produced in the second half of 2023.	U
<b>Outcome 4</b>							
4.1. Three DRC provinces have the capacity to monitor wildlife trafficking, land use change, SDG progress in priority areas. 4.2. The Governance structure (under current treaty) improves transboundary coordination and actions against wildlife trafficking.	10. Database/GIS set up to manage and share consolidated information	No such database exists	Four Geodatabases exist (1 centralized at national level, and 3 at provincial level)	Geodatabases are populated with existing secondary data as well as data derived from project intervention.	0	The UNIKIN contract is signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field. This deliverable will be produced in the second half of 2023.	U
	11. How to assess the capacity to monitor wildlife trafficking, land use change and progress on the SDGs compared to the UNDP scorecard?	Capacities for monitoring wildlife trafficking, land use changes and SDGs of forests and peatland landscapes is limited - the baseline value as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard will be established during project inception	Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 7-point increase in UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline values	Average increase of institutional capacity as measured by 25 points in UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard from baseline values	0	The OCDD/ PLAN contract is signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field. This deliverable will be produced in the second half of 2023.	U



	12. What mechanism will be put in place for enhanced cross-border cooperation leading to more effective approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of peatlands and forest landscapes, as well as to measures against wildlife trafficking?	There is no formalized transboundary cooperation initiatives in the Lac Tumba and the Grand Kivu landscapes	At least one Transboundary Coordination Committee established and providing advisory support to the project on transboundary cooperation in the management of forests and peatland landscapes and resources	Through the efforts of the Transboundary Coordination Committee, at least five coordination meetings are organized to support transboundary cooperation in the management of forests and peatland landscapes and resources	0	The JGI contract is signed, despite UNEP's non-objection to the deployment of activities in the field. The steering committee is required to validate the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field. This deliverable will be produced in the second half of 2023.	U
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For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
<b>Under Comp 1</b>					
Output 1.1.1 Les méthodologies sur le Plan d'utilisation des terres (ILP) sont définies dans le cadre des orientations nationales et s'appuient sur le CLIP	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	20%	This output supported the Prospective Studies on Spatial Development Planning in Key Sectors and the CFCL Inventory for Land Use Planning in the targeted provinces. Only REPALF, which is deployed in the field. In addition, the meeting of the National Steering Committee is not held to validate the AWPB 2023. The deliverables of the REPALF contract will only be possible in the second half of 2023, despite the delay observed in the disbursement of the 2nd tranche of the REPALF contract.	MS
Activity 1.1.1.1. Review the national policy and legislative provisions on Territorial Planning and the FPIC	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	25%	Three (3) product deliverables – 10 sector groupings (identified: Batangi, Babere, Bakano and Wanianga/North Kivu; Kabare and Bahavu/South Kivu; Itanga and Losakanya/Equateur and Pendswa, Peronga/Mai-Ndombe. *The process of obtaining the CLIP is underway with REPALF. *The inventory of the reference situation of the CFCLs having the decrees of the Governor of the province expected after the disbursement of the 2nd tranche of the REPALF contract.	MS
Activity 1.1.1.2. Develop ILP methodologies relevant to the realities of the project sites, obtain feedback and update and share its results with relevant stakeholders	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	15%	Technical sessions are held with REPALF in close collaboration with Territorial Development (AT) to harmonize the ToR, the Mou and the service provision contract.	U
Output 1.1.2. Land Use Plan (AP) information collected with the participation of all partners (IPC, local and government entities, FAO, WWF, etc.) is consolidated and available in a single database.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	3%	8%	The CLIP is obtained by REPALF through the villages visited. On the other hand, its payment of the 2nd installment is expected in the 2nd half of 2023 to finalize the inventory.	U
Activity 1.1.2.3. Raising stakeholder awareness (COLO) of the objectives of the ILP initiative	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	15%	REPALF has deployed activities in the field to better obtain Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).	U
Activity 1.1.2.4. Develop a complete and geospatial database to contain ILP data from each project site	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0	0	No activity is deployed in the field pending validation of the 2023 AWPB scheduled for the second half of 2023.	U
Activity 1.1.2.5. Collect and populate the database with information on Spatial Planning and make it available to relevant stakeholders including COLO	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0	0	No activity is deployed in the field pending validation of the 2023 AWPB scheduled for the second half of 2023.	U
Output 1.1.3. The proposed Zoning Plan for Community Natural Resource Management (CBRM) in priority conservation areas is integrated into the indicative provincial ILP and land rights are recognized to communities on customary lands	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	3%	3%	This result supports zoning for the use and allocation of land and forests. Harmonization meetings for ToRs, MOUs and service contracts are organized with JGI and ICCN. However, the AWPB 2023 is not validated due to the absence of the Steering Committee meeting expected in the 2nd half of 2023.	U
Activity 1.1.3.6. Engage relevant stakeholders in the verification of ILPs already developed for priority conservation areas of project sites, in case there are land rights and customary land issues that require revision	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	10%	Hold sessions with Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) and ICCN to harmonize memoranda, ToRs and draft contracts	U
Activity 1.1.3.7. Support the intensive land use planning consultations to be conducted by COMIFAC and involve key stakeholders to reach consensus on proposed land use scenarios and national approval of DAPs	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed in the field pending validation of the 2023 AWPB scheduled for the second half of 2023.	U
Activity 1.1.3.8. Train COLO and APs on the model of participatory co-management of natural resources and landscapes, targeting production beneficiaries (local farmers, local associations) for the collection of	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed in the field pending validation of the 2023 AWPB scheduled for the second half of 2023.	U
Activity 1.1.3.9. Support COLO in the process of legislation of community forests, reserves and other areas of biological, social, religious and economic value for COLO and APs in the two project sites.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed in the field pending validation of the 2023 AWPB scheduled for the second half of 2023.	U
<b>Under Comp 2</b>					
2.1.1. Effective measures and type of priority conservation areas (e.g. ICCA, CFC, CPA, etc.) to meet biodiversity conservation national priorities are identified and implemented across	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	2%	3%	This product defines the participatory process of types of biodiversity conservation through the activities of JGI and ICCN	U
Activity 2.1.1.10. Build on provisions of the Forest Code 2002 to develop a locally applicable framework for the participation of local communities in the co-management of ICCA, EFC, CPA, etc.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	15%	The JGI contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
Activity 2.1.1.11. Undertake assessments to determine management challenges and name the locations of interest	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Activity 2.1.1.12. Build capacity for local stakeholders on natural resources co-management approaches based on community-based natural resources management, and targeting protected areas and biodiversity	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Activity 2.1.1.13. Support the design of, communication on, and signing of co-management agreements between local and relevant state bodies for the effective management of identified landscapes of high value biodiversity (including ICCA, CFC, CPA, etc.)	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U

<b>Activity 2.1.14.</b> Support the development and adoption of management plans, as well as their implementation to support enhanced management efforts	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Output 2.1.2.</b> More than 600,000 ha of priority conservation areas (other than national protected areas) are identified and integrated into the provincial PUP	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	7%	8%	In this product, JGI, ICN and Coordination des peatlands support the process of inventorying High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) and peatlands in the two landscapes	U
<b>Activity 2.1.2.15.</b> Identify and provide an inventory of key biophysical and socio-economic features, including land use and land cover changes in high conservation value forest areas (HCVFA) and landscapes in both project sites	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	15%	The JGI contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
<b>Activity 2.1.2.16.</b> Undertake an assessment of potential peatlands at the national level - report on their extent, characteristics and challenges.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	5%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 2.1.2.17.</b> Support the integration of identified high conservation value forests (HCVF) (including PEATland landscapes) into provincial land use plans	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	5%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Output 2.1.3.</b> At least 600,000 ha of priority conservation areas are managed using best practice approaches that protect wildlife population, ecosystem services and lead to improved connectivity.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	3%	6%	This product will be delivered by WWF, Rainforest Alliance and ICN for the management of wildlife protection best practices, payment for ecosystem services. On the other hand, the contracts are signed pending the non-objection by UNEP	U
<b>Activity 2.1.3.18.</b> Conduct a participatory assessment of ecosystem connectivity needs with relevant stakeholders	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	5%	15%	The WWF and Rainforest Alliance contracts are signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
<b>Activity 2.1.3.19.</b> Conduct a survey to identify the landscapes to be connected and the location of potential ecological corridors	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 2.1.3.20.</b> Undertake targeted research to identify key ecological and management options and their implications for corridor establishment and management	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 2.1.3.21.</b> Build capacity to manage high-value conserved areas and ecological corridors	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 2.1.3.22.</b> Implement best practices in conserved areas and undertake awareness campaigns for local populations of their benefits, implications and implementation at the community level, do the same for the protection and conservation of wildlife	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 2.1.3.23.</b> Promote community forestry	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	15%	The Rainforest Alliance contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U

### Under Comp 3

<b>Output 3.1.1.</b> At least 100 climate-smart sustainable projects (agroforestry production, livestock, processing and marketing) are supported under IPLC management with active integration of women and the commitment of private partners	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	1%	2%	This WWF contract is signed pending UNEP's non-objection. This product supports sustainable and climate-smart micro-projects with the active integration of local NGOs identified in the intervention sites	U
<b>Activity 3.1.1.24.</b> Support the development of a portfolio of climate-smart micro-projects through close participation with local communities and establish the rules for the selection of micro-projects for project support. Communicate these rules to relevant stakeholders.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	5%	15%	The WWF contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.1.25.</b> Establish a demonstration plot of at least 10 ha in each administrative area of the project sites. Support micro-projects, evaluate and monitor the implementation of sustainable and climate-smart projects, and	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.1.26.</b> Identify sustainable NWFP activities adapted to the landscapes of Grand Kivu and Télé-Tumba Lakes through participatory processes and seek optimal conditions to make them a success at the local level (produce a report indicating potential flagship activities that can benefit from project support)	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.1.27.</b> Assess capacity needs and provide training to address capacity gaps on the principles, methods and practices of sustainable NWFP value chains where necessary	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.1.28.</b> Analyze and remove production, technical and commercial barriers to the integration of sustainable NWFP	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.1.29.</b> Purchase and set up the processing plants required for the added value of NWFPs and cocoa in local communities and set up at least two stores in the two largest cities to serve urban opportunities for sustainably processed NWFPs from project sites	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.1.30.</b> Prepare demand-side mechanisms expand NWFP, certified-fair markets and link them to local producers.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Output 3.1.2.</b> Investments derived from results-based payment for ecosystem services contracts are secured by the project and applied to restore, improve carbon stock and biodiversity in at least 500,000 ha of IPLC land	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	1%	4%	The WWF contract is signed pending UNEP's non-objection. This product supports sustainable and climate-smart micro-projects with the active integration of local NGOs identified in the intervention sites	U
<b>Activity 3.1.2.31.</b> Undertake the assessment of ecosystem services of identified landscapes	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	5%	15%	The WWF contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.2.32.</b> Sign results-based contracts for landscape conservation and restoration of areas of high biodiversity value and important ecosystem services	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.2.33.</b> Sign results-based contracts for landscape conservation and restoration of areas of high biodiversity value and important ecosystem services	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Activity 3.1.2.34.</b> Track, guide and document lessons learned from the implementation of the payment mechanism for ecosystem services	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Output 3.1.3.</b> The capacities of the Local IPLC Development Committees in terms of elaboration, implementation, good climate practices and project monitoring are strengthened.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	8%	This product supports the capacity building of Local Development Committees in project management. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. In addition, the UNIKIN contract is signed pending the non-objection of UNEP. for the deployment of activities in the field	U

Activity 3.1.3.35. Assess the capacity needs of IFL Community Development Committees in project development, implementation, climate best practices and monitoring and build capacity to address these needs	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	15%	The UNIKIN contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
Activity 3.1.3.36. Assess the effectiveness of training using Kirkpatrick's four-level training evaluation model or UNDP's capacity development dashboard	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
<b>Under Comp 4</b>					
Outcome 4.1.1: Four integrated GIS/database systems (3 at the provincial level and 1 at the national level) set up to manage and share consolidated information	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	8%	The UNIKIN contract is signed pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the database integration process is not yet effective.	U
Activity 4.1.1.37. Set up 4 GIS databases at the provincial and national level, feed them with existing data from secondary sources, as well as studies conducted in Outcome 2.1.2	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	15%	The UNIKIN contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
Activity 4.1.1.38. Present this database to key stakeholders at a workshop, database structure, objectives, access routines, content, update plans and regimes, etc.; Ensure data access rules are open and transparent	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Outcome 4.1.2 : Progress towards the SDGs in the project area monitored using the SDG Monitoring Tool for Rural Development (developed by MRD)	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	1%	1%	Several technical meetings are held with the Congolese Observatory for Sustainable Development (OCOD). However, the signing of the contract is pending in the second half of 2023.	U
Activity 4.1.2.39. Strengthen the capacities of local actors (including local government representatives, provincial and local NGOs, Community Development interest groups) in monitoring progress towards the SDGs	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	5%	5%	Working sessions with the identified service providers PLAN /OCDD were oriented on the modalities for establishing the Terms of Reference, Contracts and MDUs. However, the project is in the launch and implementation phase. No activity is deployed on the ground.	U
Activity 4.1.2.40. Collect, analyze, periodically direct and coordinate data towards the evaluation and monitoring of the SDGs and undertake the analysis of the collected data to determine trends	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Activity 4.1.2.41. Publish and share an annual report presenting the state of play of the SDGs (including the strengths and challenges associated with current progress towards higher achievements in the SDGs and suggestions for achieving better results)	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Activity 4.1.2.42. Develop and implement a local disaster management strategy related to the use of land and natural resources.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Output 4.2.1 : Lessons learned on effective conservation approaches in line with Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.3 are consolidated and shared among national and regional stakeholders	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	3%	8%	This product, supports the process of knowledge sharing between committees on effective conservation approaches, inventory of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) and peatlands through WWF, JGI, ICCN and Peatland Coordination. The contracts are signed pending the non-objection by UNEP	U
Activity 4.2.1.43. Organize community-to-community and inter-provincial experience-sharing events at project sites on lessons learned on the effectiveness of conservation approaches based on outcomes 2.1.1 et 2.1.3	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	15%	The JGI contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
Activity 4.2.1.44. Organize two regional knowledge-sharing events between countries with communities in similar environmental and socio-economic conditions across the borders of the DRC	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Activity 4.2.1.45. Develop and implement a strategy to raise awareness of lessons learned on effective conservation approaches at the provincial level	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Output 4.2.2 : Project lessons learned and communications are documented and shared at local, national and regional levels.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	8%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Activity 4.2.2.46. Gather key lessons learned from all aspects of project implementation, document, analyse and share with relevant stakeholders for feedback	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	0%	Communication tools are not produced. Due to the absence of the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field	U
Activity 4.2.2.47. Review and submit the final product for approval by relevant institutions and share with stakeholders at all levels	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	Communication tools are not produced. Due to the absence of the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field	U
Output 4.2.3 : Multi-stakeholder cross-border initiatives (set up by the previous project) on the monitoring and enforcement of trade regulations, biodiversity monitoring, development of financial mechanisms are improved and strengthened	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	22%	4%	This output did not start due to the late establishment of the Steering Committee and the slowness of UNEP due to non-objection. It is expected in the 2nd semester of the 2023 PTBA.	U
Activity 4.2.3.48. Design a biodiversity vigilance program (involving transboundary communities around protected and conserved areas of forest reserves) to detect illegal activities and report their existence to the competent authorities. Also identify a set of core indicators for community monitoring of program performance and effectiveness	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	10%	15%	The JGI contract is signed, pending UNEP's non-objection. However, the steering committee is not required for the approval of the AWPB 2023.	U
Activity 4.2.3.49. Organize and form a working group of volunteers to undertake monitoring, monitoring and reporting activities	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Activity 4.2.3.50. Implement the community volunteering program to monitor illicit activities and support community organization for approval	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	0%	0%	No activity is deployed on the ground. The PTBA 2023 is not validated. No objection is not granted by UNEP.	U
Activity 4.2.3.51. Support the project's dissemination strategy, Produce relevant written and audiovisual material to communicate and sensitize communities on the work of the program.	Second semester of the 2023 PTBA	20%	0%	Communication tools are not produced. Due to the absence of the AWPB 2023. No activity is deployed in the field	U
<b>Under Comp 5</b>					

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	✓ Low - Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. ✓ High Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene regularly and Steering Committee does not fulfil its TOR. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	✓ Low - Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	✓ Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components - excluding the PMC or imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	✓ Moderate: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	✓ Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	✓ Low - Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	

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

TM's Rating
Low - Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
High: Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation and No measures taken and no adaptive management. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High: Major budget reallocation (>10%) across components or significant changes in budget lines (including any increase >5% from original budget) and Poor budget utilisation or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High: Serious financial reporting problems or indication of mismanagement of funds and Audit reports are not provided or indicate incorrect use of funds. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High: Missing reports or serious concerns about timeliness of project reporting and Serious concerns about reports quality. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High: Capacity is very low at all levels and Inability to address capacity gaps or partners require constant support and technical assistance. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

2nd 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.

Risk	Risk affecting:		Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Risk 1. National and local authorities may not consider peatlands important	Outcomes 1.2 Outputs 2.1, 2.2	L	L	L					=	The current regulatory framework does not adequately include conservation and sustainable use measures. Different subnational authorities have already been contacted in relation to the development of this proposal and are involved in initiatives complementary to this project. They are invited to be strategic partners in the project and they can participate in all of its components. The approach of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will not be solely concerned about peatland conservation, but also about promoting innovative alternatives of commercial use substituting current unsustainable practices that jeopardize the medium-term economic potential of these ecosystems.
Risk 2. Local committees and stakeholders from key sectors do not adopt the proposed good practices and voluntary sustainable management measures	Outcomes 3 Outputs 3.1	M	M	M					=	Different actors have declared an interest in supporting the piloting of good practices and incentive schemes. PPG stage should allow for the deepening of this discussion and the incorporation of means-tested monitoring tools for such pilot experiences.
Risk 3 Conflict between transboundary stakeholders impede the achievement of project goals	Outcomes 4.2 Outputs 4.2.1	L	L	L					=	One of the project locations (the Lac Tumba Landscape) constitutes the largest transboundary RAMSAR site worldwide, with the landscape extending into the Republic of Congo. The project will work in close collaboration with countries of the Congo Basin, to ensure that synergies on objectives, practice and overall strategies are leveraged among member countries of the program. This will especially be the case with the Republic of Congo that shares part of the project landscape with DR Congo.
Risk 4. Indigenous communities' lack of commitment	Outcomes 1.2 Outputs 1.1, 2	L	L	L					=	If the project fails to accomplish land titling for indigenous communities, it is unlikely that IPs will remain committed. The project team included support to the titling of indigenous lands as a Project activity.
Risk 5 Difficulties in reconciling different stakeholder agendas, interests and positions may limit meaningful participation - especially the private sector	Outcomes 1.1 Outputs 1.1.1	L	L	L					=	A stakeholder analysis was conducted during the PPG, including interests and potential conflicts, institutional and political contexts. The project will ensure active engagement of all key stakeholders, documenting their roles and attempting to find middle-ground during all phases of design and implementation.
Risk 6 Commercial agriculture enterprises do not engage meaningfully in the sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity protection.	Outcomes 3.1 Outputs 3.1.1	M	M	M					=	Both the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and commercial agriculture enterprises will be actively engaged to facilitate their buy-in. Cooperation will be sought with WWF, which has extensive expertise in working with the private sector to mitigate their impact on biodiversity and ecosystems. Being one of the implementing partners, the project will aim to draw on their expertise and build on existing stakeholder relationships with private sector actors in the project area.
Risk 7 Insufficient political will and capacity to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management.	Outcomes 4.2 Outputs 4.2.1	M	M	M					=	With the growing recognition of the high and unique biodiversity values of the DRC and the resulting extensive donor support that the country is receiving, it is anticipated that these risks will be addressed - also with support from this proposed project, which aims to ensure that policy and corresponding capacities, enforcement and communication mechanisms are adequately strengthened. The project will have a strong focus on enhancing capacity of targeted stakeholders to ensure that they have the required knowledge (including understanding of the economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services) and skills to actively participate in project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices.

Risk 8 Mechanisms of incentives for native vegetation conservation and recovery are not implemented	Outcomes 2.1 Outputs 2.1.1 Outputs 2.1.2 Outputs 2.1.3	L	L	L															This risk will be mitigated by the project through several actions. Some incentives have already been studied and discussed with the stakeholders from the pilot areas throughout the preparation of the project. Furthermore, additional consultations with local stakeholders will be held to determine which incentives are the most viable and accepted. Finally, the reasons why some incentive mechanisms implemented in the region have or have not worked will be assessed
Risk 9 Existing programmes and projects may be duplicated	Outcomes 2.1 Outputs 2.1.2	M	M	M															The development of this project engaged a broad spectrum of key national, multi-lateral, and local stakeholders operating in the peatlands, forests, and livelihoods sectors of the project area (see Annex F). Further engagement effort included sharing the project document for feedback. All of these engagement measures were aimed at eliminating duplication, and finding synergies with existing project. Collaboration will continue in the project implementation phase, with major partners contributing at different levels to the delivery of project Outputs, and being members of the PSC.
Risk 10 Stakeholders of the pilot areas do not engage in project's activities	Outcomes 4.2 Outputs 4.2.1	L	L	L															To prevent non-engagement, the project will be conducted in a bottom-up strategy so stakeholders would be involved in decision making. Throughout the preparation phase of the Project, workshops were held in both pilot areas, and contacts with local associations, state and municipal governments were made and maintained. Furthermore, the projects foreseen events and activities such as raising awareness and training among landowners to mitigate the risk of non-engaging
Risk 11 The rural landowners do not improve biodiversity conservation in their properties	Outcomes 2.1 Outputs 2.1.3	M	M	M															The project will conduct activities that will raise landowners awareness (bottom-up approach) so that they recognize the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and understand practices that reconcile biodiversity conservation with farming production. Furthermore, extension agents will be trained on how to assist landowners to achieve that. Incentive packages for native vegetation conservation or recovery will be negotiated with banks so that they are available to landowners. Finally, the lessons learned and examples in the pilot areas will provide proof of the economic and environmental benefits of conservation should minimize the risk of landowners not improving biodiversity conservation in the other biogeographical regions in the DRC.
Risk 12 Low replicability, sustainability and amplification of the project	Outcomes 4.2 Outputs 4.2.1	L	L	L															There is a specific strategy in the project to systematically disseminate lessons learned so that they can be repeated and amplified in other places. In addition, once core strategies such as improvement of regulations (e.g. sustainable forest management), training of stakeholders (e.g. landowners and extension agents), and development of incentive mechanisms are implemented, they become self-sustainable
Risk 13 Climate Change and extreme weather events affect negatively the project implementation, SLM, SFM and native	Outcomes 3.1 Outputs 3.1.1	H	H	H															The project considers possible climate change and variations in weather into its strategies in order to make them more resilient, as well as to mitigate these effects. For instance, the selection of the species to be used in the restoration initiatives will take into account each species vulnerability to climate change. The environmental education and training programmes will pay particular attention to climate adaptation measures, including improved fire management and water resources management techniques. Further, the implementation of the project on the ground and all awareness, training and capacity building efforts, will consider practices that contribute to reducing GHG emissions, as well as increasing climate resilience through climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation. Finally, the potential of specific regions to act as climate-refugia in the context of climate change will be considered in the development of the databases of the conservation value of private lands
Risk 14 Local and regional authorities fail to assume their roles in ensuring the participatory management of resources at the productive landscape level and the regulatory support	Outcomes 3.1 Outputs 3.1.1 Outputs 3.1.3	L	L	L															Project design, development and implementation is based on the premise and commitment of multi-stakeholder participation. As such, structures and mechanisms to ensure the active involvement and feedback of stakeholders groups will either be established or strengthened where they exist.
Risk 15 Climate change may increase the threats to peatlands and tropical forests. This may be due to new invasions of exotic species that are more resistant to new climate conditions, through droughts that increases the likelihood of fires, flooding and increase stress of native populations.	Outcomes 3.1 Outputs 3.1.2	M	M	M															The design of the project focusing on enhancing the ecosystem services provided by forests and peatlands and their role in the mitigation of adverse climate change impacts (e.g. floods, droughts etc.) will seek to integrate the system needs into the country's evolving climate change strategy. The removal of threats, pressures and stresses that impact biodiversity and lead to land degradation will also ensure the ecosystems are more resilient to the impacts of climate change and therefore less vulnerable to its effects. Finally, site-level local communities, government officials and private sector individuals will be trained to better understand the impacts of climate change on biodiversity/ecosystems and to adopt conservation and management strategies for mitigating climate change and enhancing resilience
Risk 16 Continuous granting of mining permits and licenses	Outcomes 3.1 Outputs 3.1.2	M	M	M															Mining activity (especially open cast mining) has the potential of substantially deforming a landscape and contributing negatively to the goals of the current project. Through proactive engagement, with the national government and the private sector, the role of environmental impact assessments will be promoted to support decision-making on the granting of licensing and mining permits
Risk 17 Corona virus interrupts the smooth implementation of project activities		M	M	M															The impact of corona virus in sub-Saharan Africa has not been as bad as it has been in many parts of the world. This project will adhere to all governmental efforts at reducing the spread of the virus among populations both in the project area and beyond. These measures in recent months have not been as stringent as they were in the beginning months of the pandemic
Risk 18 The security situation deteriorates, hampering project activities and efforts. The security situation deteriorates, hampering project activities and efforts	Outcomes 4.2 Outputs 4.2.3	M	M	M															The eastern part of the DRC (including zones of Grand Kivu) have come under insecurity in recent years. Some of the insecurity asymmetries are caused by and have consequences for neighbouring countries in the region. A heavy United Nations peacekeeping presence is deployed in eastern DRC. The Congolese army is carrying out operations against foreign and domestic armed groups operating in North and South Kivu provinces. From 6 May, for an initial period of 30 days, a "base of support" will be in place in the provinces of Ituri and North Kivu. Military administrations will replace the civilian administrations during this period. The new military administrations will have extended security powers. You should be vigilant about the situation. Contingency plans will be put in place in the early days of the project to ensure that project resources are secure and staff can be safe in the case of such insecurities. Field operations will assess and factor in potential risks associated with the security situation in their quarterly plans. The contingency plan and field operations will be done in strict observance of the role related to security issues imposed by the United Nations and the Local Authorities. The important reliance of the project on local (REPALEAC) or locally represented (WCS, WWF, Jean Goudal) partners will facilitate implementation of activities.



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

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Local communities and stakeholders from key sectors do not adopt the proposed good practices and voluntary sustainable management measures	Launch of the project in the areas of intervention in 2022	Prepare the AWPB 2023 and signatory of service provider contracts	No objection from UNEP	hold the steering committee meeting in the 2nd half of 2023	UNEP
Commercial agriculture enterprises do not engage meaningfully in the sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity protection	Launch of the project in the areas of intervention in 2022				
Insufficient political will and capacity to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management					
Existing programmes and projects may be duplicated					
The rural landowners do not improve biodiversity					
Climate Change and extreme weather events affect negatively the project implementation, SLM, SFM and native					
Climate change may increase the threats to peatlands and tropical forests. This may be due to new invasions of exotic species that are more resistant to new climate conditions, through droughts that increases the likelihood of fires, flooding and increase stress of native populations.					
Continuous granting of mining permits and licenses					
Corona virus interrupts the smooth implementation of project activities					
The security situation deteriorates, hampering project activities and efforts					
Land Right: Throughout the country, there are competing demands for access to and control of land					
Governance structure - Oversight		May improve, now that the decree establishing the steering committee (SC) has been signed. The PMU team will hold regular annual SC meeting.			
Implementation schedule	The TM organized a training in Lome (Togo) for all GEF funded projects in both West and Central Africa, and the team that has been absent most of the time in the room was the DRC team	The PMU team continue to produce very poor technical reports which raised the question of the team capacity to manage this project. There is disconnect between the expenditure reports relative to the project technical accomplishments. As a result of the above, from July 10-14, 2023, a fact finding and training and problems solving mission was conducted in Kinshasa by a UNEP team to address the issues and ameliorate the High Risk Financial and Technical situation of the project.	(i) Cash advance transfer stopped with DRC. Transferring further funds to DRC is very risky. (ii) There is an ongoing Audit of the project that is taking place, so that the findings and outcome of that audit will inform UNEP's decision going forward. (iii) UNEP also recommends closing the project current bank account in Kinshasa, which acquires highly bank	With immediate effect	UNEP
Budget	The TM organized a training in Lome (Togo) for all GEF funded projects in both West and Central Africa	same as above	same as above	With immediate effect	UNEP
Financial Management	The TM organized a training in Lome (Togo) for all GEF funded projects in both West and Central Africa	same as above	same as above	With immediate effect	UNEP
Reporting	The TM organized a training in Lome (Togo) for all GEF funded projects in both West and Central Africa	same as above	same as above	With immediate effect	UNEP
Capacity to deliver	The TM organized a training in Lome (Togo) for all GEF funded projects in both West and Central Africa	same as above	same as above	With immediate effect	UNEP

**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.

### 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	Minor amendments
Results framework		<p>Some services designated by the State in the PRODOC to carry out specific activities do not have budget forecasts. It is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ICCN supports increased protection of biodiversity, better management of environmental resources, improvements in ecosystem services</li> <li>- LAND USE PLANNING for use in planning, allocation and sustainable land use</li> <li>- PEATLANDS Coordination Service for the inventory of peatlands at the national level</li> </ul> <p>The provincial authority of Mai-Ndombe has expressed the wish to see the project to install an antenna in INONGO, capital of the province of Mai-Ndombe, an area of intervention of the project on Ax Télé-Tumba. This institutional arrangement will lead to a new location of the project in terms of decentralization.</p>
Components and cost		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	Yes	
Financial management		
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B	
Executing Entity	Yes	
Executing Entity Category		
Minor project objective change		
Safeguards		
Risk analysis		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%		
Co-financing		
Location of project activity	Yes	
Other		

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
Original Legal Instrument					
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension				

### 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 Degree 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 (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames (<http://www.geonames.org/>) 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](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) (<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

Location Name <small>Required field</small>	Latitude <small>Required field</small>	Longitude <small>Required field</small>	Geo Name ID <small>Required field if the location is not an exact site</small>	Location Description <small>Optional text field</small>	Activity Description <small>Optional text field</small>
<b>The Virunga corridor</b>	28°56'11"Est 30°52"Ouest	1°1'29" Nord 1°44'21" Sud	Virunga Land scape map <small>(Sources : CARPE, DFGFI, CCR, SRTM, WWF- EARPO)</small>	The Landscape is centered on the central moat of the Albertine Rift occupied by Lake Edward (916 m, 2,240 km <sup>2</sup> ) and vast plains that extend between 680 and 1,450 m above sea level. Its western boundary stretches along the steep eastern slope of the Mitumba mountain range that forms the western bulge of the rift. To the northeast, it includes the western slope of the Ruwenzori horst with its active glaciers whose summit rises to 5,119 m and whose very steep relief includes many ancient glacial valleys. To the south, on the border between the DRC and Rwanda, it includes Virunga, a series of eight central volcanoes surrounded by countless weedy volcanoes that emerge from a vast lava plateau.	The main land use is conservation (52%); About 80% of the land outside the national parks is used for permanent agriculture. Industrial crops include coffee, tea, cocoa. With the exception of fishing in Lake Edward, there are no protected areas with extractive activities and there are no forest concessions.
<b>The Corridor Maiko-Taina-Kahuzi Biega</b>	26°35'8"Est 29°2'51" Sud	0°20'30" Nord 2°45'17" Sud	Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega <small>(Sources: CARPE, DFGFI, CCR, SRTM, WWF- EARPO)</small>	The Landscape is located in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo. It covers 67,121 km <sup>2</sup> and includes the Kahuzi-Biega National Park as well as the Tayna Nature Reserve. All protected areas represent 27.4% of the Landscape.	Outside protected areas, most of the land is not earmarked for any particular use. There are no formal forest concessions in the Landscape, but artisanal logging has long existed around some villages.
<b>Paysage Lacs Télé-Tumba</b>	16°16'15"Est 20°19'35" Ouest	2°35'2" Nord 2°41'27" Sud	Lac Télé-Lac Tumba <small>(Sources: AWF-RDC, CARPE, SRTM, WCS Congo, WWF-RDC)</small>	The Télé-Tumba Landscape is located in the center of the Congolesse Cuvette and centered on the Télé lakes in the Republic of Congo, Tumba and Mai-Ndombe in RDC.	On a landscape scale, 3.5% of the area (440,000 ha) is occupied by the Community reserve. The rest (12,644,000 ha) is made of parts without zoning. In the eastern part there is the small scientific reserve of Mabali (1,900 ha or 0.02% of the eastern part of the landscape).

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]