

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: 5746 | Umoja WBS: SB-006393 |
| SMA IPMR ID: 30420 | Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000622 |
| Project Short Title: SLM Mali - MSP | |
| Project Title: Scaling up and Replicating Successful Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Agroforestry Practices in the Koulikoro Region of Mali | |
| Duration months planned: | 48 |
| Duration months age: | 84 |
| Project Type: | Medium Sized Project (MSP) |
| Parent Programme if child project: | |
| Project Scope: | National |
| Region: | Africa |
| Countries: | Mali |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | Biodiversity, Land Degradation |
| GEF financing amount: | \$ 1,543,835.00 |
| Co-financing amount: | \$ 7,785,000.00 |
| Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval: | 2016-06-14 |
| UNEP Project Approval Date: | 2016-07-07 |
| Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force): | 2016-07-07 |
| Date of Inception Workshop, if available: | |
| Date of First Disbursement: | 2017-07-31 |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024: | \$ 1,145,632.00 |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June: | \$ 888,104.00 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Midterm undertaken?: | No |
| Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken: | |
| Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken: | 2025-05-30 |
| Completion Date Planned - Original PCA: | 2022-12-31 |
| Completion Date Revised - Current PCA: | 2025-12-31 |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date: | 2026-10-31 |
| Expected Financial Closure Date: | 2026-12-31 |

1.2 Project Description

Project objective - to upscale sustainable land management to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss while strengthening the capacity of local communities for replicating the SLM and good agroforestry practices in the semi-arid areas of Koulikoro region, Mali.

Through the adoption of good techniques of sustainable land management related to technical routes of different cultures, the implementation of this component will reduce the extent of degradation of soil, improve soil health and contribute to the increasing the productivity of agricultural systems and consequently curb the expansion of farmland at the expense of forests. This component will help the conservation of indigenous food crops varieties adapted to the local environment in order to integrate them in local planning for SLM. The conservation of these native species will be introduced into the communal development plans so that communities sustainably mainstream biodiversity conservation. Also rangeland management takes into account the need to maintain high biodiversity conservation value areas.

The project will lead to improving land productivity and consequently the community living in the project area. The project will develop and implement a breeding program based on the diffusion of new breeds of animals, good crop and the best manure management to support women and provide income opportunities to rural youth. The expected outcome will be improved land productivity and community living standards. To achieve this, the project will identify, train and support 25 groups, including 15 women and 10 Youths to diversify their income through agroforestry, manure management, which in turn will contribute to increase the productivity. Also, within this component, the project envisages the identification and implementing with 300 households of six (6) substitution income generating activities (3 agricultural and 3 livestock). Therefore the expected outputs of the component will be (i) A pastoral production program adapted to the climate (including the distribution of new varieties, good nutrition and manure management to support women and generate income for youths) is developed and implemented; (ii) at least 25 groups, including 15 women and 10 youths diversify their income through agroforestry, manure management to increase productivity and (iii) six (6) substitution income generating activities (3 agricultural and 3 livestock) are identified and implemented with 300 households.

Furthermore, the project will support amelioration of the capacity of communities to master the SLM and agroforestry technologies and practices for their broader adoption. The expected outcomes are: The resilience of all stakeholders is improved and / or reinforced and the awareness of local and national stakeholders, communities and institutions is increased to sustainably manage natural resources and resolve conflicts of usage. The project will identify, train and support 20 local producer groups including 8 women's groups committed to undertake SLM practices and agroforestry. In addition, 50 groups, including 25 women and 25 youths also identified and trained on the conservation of local varieties of food crops. An awareness program on land management practices and sustainable agroforestry will be implemented. Moreover A conflict resolution mechanism including 30% women as members is in place and functional. The expected outputs from the component will include: (i) 20 local producer groups including 8 women groups supported to undertake SLM practices and agroforestry, (ii) an awareness program on land management practices and sustainable agroforestry is implemented, (iii) a conflict resolution mechanism up and running and (iv) 50 groups, including 25 women and 25 youths are trained on conservation varieties of native food crops.

The project will ensure that the conditions required for effective scaling of project outcomes are met and success stories from SLM will benefit from wider distribution through a newsletter designed and published regularly by the Ministry of Environment through its relevant departments and in collaboration with other partners. The project will develop, replicate, test and widely disseminate to the small producers, the guidelines on best practices for SLM and agroforestry. A participatory monitoring and evaluation of SLM practices and agroforestry will be developed and integrated into the monitoring of local land use to identify the impacts of SLM and agroforestry practices in the project area. The expected outputs are (i) Guidelines on best practices for SLM and agro forestry are developed and reproduced for small producers, tested and widely disseminated; (ii) Participatory monitoring of the impact assessment system SLM and agro forestry practices is developed and integrated into the monitoring of local land use and (iii) Success Stories from SLM and agro forestry is widely disseminated through a newsletter designed and published regularly and widely accessible to all levels, including school.

1.3 Project Contacts

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Division(s) Implementing the project | Ecosystems Division |
| Name of co-implementing Agency | |
| Executing Agency (ies) | ASCENT |
| names of Other Project Partners | |
| UNEP Portfolio Manager(s) | Johan Robinson |
| UNEP Task Manager(s) | Adamou Bouhari |
| UNEP Budget/Finance Officer | Paul Vrontamitis |
| UNEP Support Assistants | Eric Mugo |
| Manager/Representative | Bakary Kante |
| Project Manager | Alassane Diawara |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Finance Manager | |
| 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. |
| UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages | The project is in line with the UNDAF 2020-2024's new guidelines of 4 principles among which: ii) human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women; and iii) sustainability and resilience. |
| Link to relevant SDG Goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Link to relevant SDG Targets: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements |

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 | |
| | (NULL) | | | |

Implementation Status 2024: 7th 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 | 7th PIR | MU | MU | S |
| FY 2023 | 6th PIR | MU | MU | S |
| FY 2022 | 5th PIR | MU | MU | S |
| FY 2021 | 4th PIR | MU | MU | S |

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|----|----|---|
| FY 2020 | 3rd PIR | MS | MS | M |
| FY 2019 | 2nd PIR | S | S | S |
| FY 2018 | 1st PIR | S | S | S |
| FY 2017 | | | | |
| FY 2016 | | | | |
| FY 2015 | | | | |

Summary of status

The project has been inactive due to conflict in the project region which rendered it impossible to undertake project activities due to security concerns. However, there improvement of security situation in the project area and execution of activities is now possible particularly by taken the opportunity to working with local NGO. This approach will be used to complete the remaining project activities.

2.4 Co Finance

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Planned Co-finance: | \$ 7,785,000 |
| Actual to date: | 300,000 |
| Progress | <p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>Poor cofinancing reporting from the partners has been compounded by the project's inactive status over the last three years. Low cofinancing is due to the political situation in Mali which led to the suspension of activities of most of the partners.</p> |

2.5. Stakeholder

| | |
|--|---|
| Date of project steering committee meeting | 2019-05-20 |
| Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal) | <p>Targeting of beneficiaries of IGAs</p> <p>Targeting was done on the basis of the area's potential for the development of IGAs as well as on the organization of the community around the implementation of activities. Thus, the targeting of beneficiaries was conducted at a local general assembly in conjunction</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>with groups already operating in the agricultural or pastoral field. They unanimously adhered to it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. At the current stage of the project, 19 groups (including 12 women / 7 men) and 1160 heads of households (326 men / 834 women) are identified, sensitized and informed about the formalization process.2. The formalization process of groups is underway (cleansing of the data collected for the development of statutes, internal regulations, etc.)3. The pastoral IGAs chosen by the identified groups are: Five (5) groups for beef fattening, Five (5) groups for sheep fattening, One (1) group for beekeeping One (1) group for poultry farming4. The agricultural IGAs chosen by the identified groups are: Seven (7) groups for Peanut Production, Five (5) groups for the production of sesame, Two (2) groups for vegetable production One (1) group for cowpea production |
|--|---|

2.6. Gender

| | |
|---|---|
| Does the project have a gender action plan? | Yes |
| Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal): | <p>General recommendations of the gender-environment study which is being implemented highlight the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand the integration of gender and human rights in the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of macroeconomic and sectoral policies; • Adopt gender considerations as validation criteria for projects and programs and ensure their integration in the inventory; • Raise awareness, inform and train the main development actors (Technical Services, Territorial Communities, NGOs, civil society and the private sector) on gender issues related to the rational management of protected area resources, right of access to land and developed an appropriate mechanism to promote behavioural changes; • Develop a synergy of action between stakeholders through formal partnership protocols to better coordinate and monitor gender indicators related to the management of natural and environmental resources and consequently review the project's steering structure; • Facilitate the application of National Programme on gender with other sectoral policies and strategies including the national policy of environmental protection with regard to gender mainstreaming |

2.7. ESSM

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|--|---|
| 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>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> |
| New social and/or environmental risks | <p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> |
| Complaints and grievances related to social and/or | <p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| environmental impacts | 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 | The Economic, Social and Cultural Development Program (PDESC) drawn up for a renewable period of 5 years constitutes for the municipalities the main tool for steering and coordinating their development. With a view to better controlling the effects of climate change in the project area, workshops on biodiversity and ecosystems were organized. These workshops were intended for municipal councillors to facilitate the integration of biodiversity into the PDESCs of SAGABALA and DIDIENI communes. |

2.8. KM/Learning

| | |
|--|---|
| Knowledge activities and products | <p>The available studies conducted in the project area are:</p> <p>The participatory diagnosis of the three (3) communes</p> <p>The socio-economic study in the project area.</p> <p>The study on the SLM capacity building plan.</p> <p>The study on gender-environment analysis</p> <p>The available reports conducted in the project area are:</p> <p>The report of the information and awareness-raising mission</p> <p>Report on SLM activities in the project area - Introductory workshop on agro-forestry techniques to support IGAs for women and young people in the municipalities of Sagabala and Didieni</p> <p>Workshops on the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PDESCs of the municipalities of Sagabala and Didieni</p> <p>The DNEF Supervision Mission N °1 activities of the SLM Project in the Koulikoro region</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| | The DNEF Supervision Mission N °2 activities of the SLM Project in the Koulikoro region |
| Main learning during the period | Not available for the reporting period |

2.9. Stories

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Stories to be shared | Not yet produced |
|-----------------------------|------------------|

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 |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| To upscale sustainable land management to combat land degradation and biodiversity loss while strengthening the capacity of local communities for replicating the SLM and good agroforestry practices in the semi-arid areas of Koulikoro region, Mali | % of managed farmland and rangeland following good SLM practices and agroforestry. Extend to which biodiversity preservation is considered in PDSEC and rural infrastructure including rangeland | Shifting cultivation, bush fires, unsustainable agricultural practices and forest destruction, as well as natural phenomena (desertification, poor rainfall and drought) have brought the productivity decrease, loss of biodiversity, migration and loss of labor in the project area. | Land areas and degraded rangelands, biodiversity high value preservation areas have been identified and mapped. Stakeholders are identified and the strategy of their involvement is defined and accepted by all. | 60% of farmland and rangeland have increased their productivity with best SLM practices and agroforestry. The 2 communes' PDSEC and 50,000 ha of rangeland integrate biodiversity conservation. Targets revised The PDSECs of the 3 municipalities and 12,000 ha of rangeland | 60 | The choice of the municipality of Sagabala for its inclusion in the GDT project mechanism is explained by its strategic position in the Koulikoro region. In terms of biodiversity, its position is all the more strategic in the Koulikoro region as Sagabala remains the only municipality in the project area of which more than 15 villages are located in the Boucle du Baoulé National Park (reserve of Unesco biosphere since 1982). The presence of numerous permanent water points attracts a diverse fauna, especially during the dry season, from October to May. The reserve includes the Boucle du Baoulé national park and the adjacent nature reserves made up of classified forests. The commune of Sagabala serves as a buffer zone between the communes of Didiéni and Niamana and could promote a better analysis of the continuum of pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural activities of the project on a north-east and south-west transect. This | 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 |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | integrate the conservation of biodiversity through inter-municipal agreements. | | continuum favorable to transhumance is a window of opportunity for the three municipalities to integrate, via inter-municipal agreements, the conservation of biodiversity into their PDSEC. | |
| Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agro-ecosystems | 1.1. Number of hectares' of land recovered through good SLM practices 1.2. Number of hectares' of forest and rangeland restored through good agroforestry practices and afforestation / reforestation 1.3. Number of species reappeared in rangelands | Soils, forests and rangelands are degraded under the combined effect of climatic factors and poor agricultural and pastoral practices. | 2500 farmers identified, informed and trained to adopt good SLM's techniques and agroforestry; - 1,000 farmers identified, informed and trained to adopt the right rangeland management techniques | 50 000 ha of degraded agricultural lands are restored by 2,500 farmers following SLM and agroforestry. 50,000 ha of rangelands are managed by 1,000 farmers following good technical agroforestry and afforestation / reforestation. - At least 5 species of | 20 | 90 ha of degraded agricultural land is restored by 108 farmers thanks to SLM and 115 ha of rangelands are managed by 50 agro-pastoralists using afforestation and reforestation techniques Based on the general characteristics of the project area and the results of the 2017-2018 agricultural campaign, 11,331 households operate a total area of 59,913 hectares with a ratio of 5.3 hectares per household on average. The size of the population available and able to implement restoration actions is small. With regard to these parameters, the reasonably achievable agricultural areas are as follows: (11,331 households)/ (123 villages) x (15 identified villages) = 1,382 households expandable to 1,500 farming households including 900 men and 600 women. 1,500 households x 5.3 ha = 7,950 ha expandable to 8,000 ha of agricultural land to be restored. The 2 targets of Component 1, Result 1.1. (agricultural | U |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | | forage species have reappeared or have been introduced into the rangelands | Targets revised The adjustments to the logical framework relate to four (4) targets of Component 1: 8,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands are restored by 1,500 farmers following SLM and agroforestry. 12,000 ha of rangelands are restored by 500 breeders following | areas) are:1,500 households including 900 men and 600 women. 8,000 ha of land to restoreOn the basis of the value of each animal species, for the calculation of the numbers per UBT, we obtain for each household a value of all the species equal to 8.45 UBT (value between 6 and 9) necessary to operate a hectare. By extrapolating, we obtain for the 11,331 households in all 3 municipalities an overall load capacity equal to 11,331 x 1 ha = 11,331 ha extendable to 12,000 ha of rangelands to be restored. Breeders represent 1/3 of the players. By indexing the number of breeders to the number of farmers (1,500), we obtain 500 breeders. The 2 targets of Component 1, Result 1.1. (rangeland) are: 12,000 ha of rangelands to restore; 500 households including 300 women and 200 men | |

| 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 |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | | good technical agroforestry and afforestation / reforestation. - At least 5 species of forage species have reappeared or have been introduced into the rangelands. | | | |
| Improved land productivity and standard of living of the community | 2.1. Number of sustainable land management activities and agroforestry that induce income generation in local communities.2.2. Number of women's and young groups beneficiaries of income generating activities initiated under the project. | - overexploitation of timber and non-timber products whose sale generates income; - Overfishing and use of unauthorized fishing nets / unconventional; - Youth exodus towards urban | 25 groups, including 15 of women and 10 of young people and 300 households with 50% of women have been identified, sensitized and trained | 25 groups, including 15 of women and 10 of young people and 300 households have diversified and increased their income through project's activities. | 30% | At the current stage of the project, 19 groups (including 12 women / 7 men) and 1160 heads of households (326 men / 834 women) are concernedThe formalization process of groups is underway (cleansing of the data collected for the development of statutes, internal regulations, etc.)The pastoral IGAs chosen by the identified groups are: 5 for beef fattening, 5 groups for sheep fattening,1 group for beekeeping1 group for poultry farmingThe agricultural IGAs chosen by the identified groups are:7 groups for | MU |

| 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 |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | | centers and gold panning areas. | to diversify their income generating activities | | | Peanut Production, 5 groups for the production of sesame, 2 groups for vegetable production, 1 group for cowpea production. It should be noted that some groups have chosen to implement two (2) activities. | |
| Outcome 3.1 : The resilience capacities of all stakeholders are improved and / or reinforced | 3.1.1. Number of Rural producers applying correctly good SLM practices and agroforestry in the project area. Number of women and young groups applying good techniques of preservation varieties of native food crops | SLM techniques and agroforestry are not adequately controlled by producers; Farmers do not have sufficient technical improved conservation of local varieties of food crops. | 20 local producer groups including 8 women's groups and regional technical structures, local and municipal as well as NGOs operating in the project area are informed and aware to the capacity building program through various channels such as | End of Project (EP): - At least 90% of rural producers in the project area apply correctly good SLM practices and agroforestry - 50 groups including 25 of women and 25 of young people apply the right techniques of local varieties of food crops' conservation | 50 | In 9 villages out of 15 identified villages, 108 volunteers (90 men and 18 women) were trained on the techniques for carrying out water conservation works (Stony Cord, Zaï and Half-moon). They were trained on the techniques for carrying out water conservation works (Stony Cord, Zaï and Half-moon). - Workshops for integrating biodiversity and ecosystems into the PDESCs of the municipalities - Initiation workshop to agroforestry techniques to support IGAs for women and young people in the communes - Training in storage and conservation of varieties of native food crops National workshop: - Gender and environment study in the Boucle du Baoulé reserve | MU |

| 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 |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|-----------------|
| | | | workshops, media, meetings, etc. - 50 groups, in which 25 of women and 25 of young people are identified, informed and awarded on the training program of local varieties of food crops conservation. | | | | |
| Outcome 3.2: The awareness of local and national stakeholders, communities and institutions has increased to sustainably manage natural resources and resolve conflicts of use | 3.2.1. Number of Initiatives' by local, national communities and institutions for the sustainable management of natural resources 3.2.2. Conflicts of use number registered over a year in the project area | Multiplicity of conflicts related to the use of natural resources | 20 local producer groups including 8 of women's groups and regional technical structures, local and municipal and NGOs | At least 25% of rural producers in the project area correctly apply good practices of sustainable management of natural resources Use conf | 40 | 3 groups including 1 group of women were supported with sowing of palmyra and shea plants (however, all the reforested sites failed) In 9 villages out of 15 identified villages, 108 volunteers (90 men and 18 women) were trained on the techniques for carrying out water conservation works (Stony Cord, Zai and Half-moon). They were trained on the techniques for carrying out water conservation works (Stony Cord, Zai and Half-moon). Technical, local and | MU |

| 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 |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | operating in the project area are informed and awarded on the sustainable management of natural resources through various channels such as workshops, media, meetings, etc. | | | municipal structures and NGOs operating in the project area are informed of the importance of sustainable management of natural resources through a workshop organized at the level of the 3 municipalities• Workshops for integrating biodiversity and ecosystems into the PDESCs of the municipalities of Sagabala and Didieni. • Adoption and signature of deliberation documents relating to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PDESCs by municipal councilors• 9 voluntary groups of young local producers are informed about SLM. • An awareness program including women's groups on practical land management and sustainable agroforestry is being developed | |
| Outcome 4.1: The conditions required for effective scaling of project outcomes are met | - Monitoring and evaluation are often made without relevant baselines (difficulties of impact indicators' information).- The primary stakeholders are not taking an active part in the management of knowledge (lack of training or involvement strategy default).- Dissemination of | The guidelines on good SLM practices and agroforestry are identified. Participatory monitoring indicators are developed and adopted Successful | The guidelines on SLM practices and agroforestry are developed and disseminated participatory monitoring | Deliberation documents relating to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PDESCs by municipal councilors Capitalization | 40 | Guide for good agroforestry and SLM practices is being developed in partnership with the DNEF (National Directorate of Water and Forests)Deliberation documents relating to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PDESCs by municipal councilorsCapitalization of success stories in progressParticipatory monitoring indicators are developed and | MU |

| 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 |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | information through traditional channels such as agricultural extension officers and some NGOs. | experiences of SLM and agroforestry are identified | indicators are applied in a participatory manner; Successful experiences of SLM and agroforestry are developed and disseminated | of success stories in progress Participatory monitoring indicators are developed and adopted, • A follow-up plan and a memorandum from the DNEF are available | | adopted, A follow-up plan and a memorandum from the DNEF are available | |

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 Output 1 | 1.1.1. Training and awareness raising targeting 1500 farmers including 600 women and 500 breeders including 300 women have are conducted to ensure adoption of good SLM practices and agroforestry through use of appropriate species for afforestation / reforestation | 2026-12-31 | 85 | 85 | In 9 villages out of 15 identified villages, 108 volunteers (90 men and 18 women) were made aware of the phenomenon of degradation (causes and consequences) of natural resources. They were trained on the techniques for carrying out water conservation works (Stony Cord, Zai and Half-moon). | MS |
| -1 Output 1 | 1.1.2. SLM activities are conducted to manage 8,000 ha of degraded | 2026-12-31 | 30 | 30 | 90 ha of degraded agricultural land is | MU |

| Component | Output/Activity | Expected completion date | Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%) | Implementation status as of current reporting period (%) | Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress Rating |
|------------|---|--------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | agricultural land to provide increased services through productivity | | | | restored by 108 farmers thanks to SLM | |
| 1 Output 1 | 1.1.3. SLM activities are conducted to manage 12,000 hectares of rangeland to ensure adequate ecosystem service | 2026-12-31 | 20 | 20 | About 115 ha of rangelands are managed by 50 agro-pastoralists using afforestation and reforestation techniques | MU |
| 1 Output 1 | 1.1.4. SLM practices and conservation of indigenous food crop varieties are promoted and are mainstreamed in local land use planning | 2026-12-31 | 30 | 30 | Training module in storage and conservation of varieties of indigenous food crops are available The inventory of new forage species regenerated thanks to the actions of SLM (DRS / CES) is underway. | MU |
| 2 Output 2 | 2.1. A pastoral production program adapted to the climate (including the distribution of new races, good nutrition and manure management to support women and generate income for youth) is developed and implemented | 2026-12-31 | 35 | 35 | At the current stage of the project, 19 groups (including 12 women / 7 men) are identified, sensitized and informed about the formalization process. | MU |
| 2 Output 2 | 2.1. 25 groups, including 15 women and 10 young people and 300 households were identified, sensitized and trained to diversify their income generating activities | 2026-12-31 | 85 | 85 | 1160 heads of households (326 men / 834 women) are identified, sensitized and informed about the formalization process. | MU |
| 2 Output 2 | 2.2. 25 groups, including 15 women and 10 young people and 300 households have diversified and increased their income through project activities. | 2026-12-31 | 20 | 20 | The formalization process of groups is underway (cleansing of the data collected for the development of statutes, internal regulations, etc.) | U |
| 2 Output 2 | 2.3. Six (6) alternative income generating activities (3 agricultural and 3 breeding) are identified and implemented with 300 households of which 50% women | 2026-12-31 | 30 | 30 | 19 groups (including 12 women / 7 men) and 1160 heads of households (326 men / 834 women) are identified, sensitized and informed about the formalization process. The pastoral IGAs chosen by the identified groups are:- 5 groups | MU |

| Component | Output/Activity | Expected completion date | Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%) | Implementation status as of current reporting period (%) | Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress Rating |
|------------|---|--------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | for beef fattening,- 5 groups for sheep fattening,- 1 group for beekeeping- 1 group for poultry farmingThe agricultural IGAs chosen by the identified groups are:- 7 groups for Peanut Production,- 5 groups for the production of sesame,- 2 groups for vegetable production- 1 group for cowpea productionIt should be noted that some groups have chosen to implement two (2) activities.5. In addition, the report on the biodiversity inventory is being preparedThe preparation of the agreement and the materialization of the perimeters of two defended sites are underway | |
| 3 Output 3 | Output 3.1. SLM practices and agroforestryactivities are conducted with twenty (20) local producer groups | 2026-12-31 | 30 | 30 | 3 groups including 1 group of women were supported with sowing of palmyra and shea plants (however, all the reforested sites failed)In 9 villages out of 15 identified villages, 108 volunteers (90 men and 18 women) were trained on the techniques for carrying out water conservation works (Stony Cord, Zaï and Half-moon). They were trained on the techniques for carrying out water conservation works (Stony Cord, Zaï and Half-moon). | MU |
| 3 Output 3 | Output 3.2. An awareness program on practicaland management and sustainable agroforestry isimplemented. | 2026-12-31 | 85 | 85 | • Technical, local and municipal structures and NGOs operating in the | 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 |
|------------|---|--------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | <p>project area are informed of the importance of sustainable management of natural resources through a workshop organized at the level of the 3 municipalities• Workshops for integrating biodiversity and ecosystems into the PDESCs of the municipalities of Sagabala and Didieni. • Adoption and signature of deliberation documents relating to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PDESCs by municipal councilors• Technical, local and municipal structures and NGOs operating in the project area are informed of the importance of sustainable management of natural resources through a workshop organized at the level of the 3 municipalities• Workshops for integrating biodiversity and ecosystems into the PDESCs of the municipalities of Sagabala and Didieni. • Adoption and signature of deliberation documents relating to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PDESCs by municipal councilors</p> | |
| 3 Output 3 | Output 3.1.1. 20 local producer groups including 8 women's groups and regional technical structures , local and municipal and NGOs operating in the project area are informed and aware of the capacity building program through various channels such as workshops , media , | 2026-12-31 | 90 | 90 | 1. At the current stage of the project, 19 groups (including 12 women / 7 men) and 1160 heads of households (326 men / 834 women) are identified, sensitized | 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 |
|------------|--|--------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | meetings, etc. | | | | and informed about the formalization process.2. The formalization process of groups is underway (cleansing of the data collected for the development of statutes, internal regulations, etc.) | |
| 3 Output 3 | Output 3.1.2. At least 90% of rural producers in the project area properly implement good SLM practices and agroforestry | 2026-12-31 | 20 | 20 | Linked to other outputs rated above | U |
| 3 Output 3 | Output 3.1.3. 50 groups including 25 women and 25 young people are identified, informed and aware of the training program on conservation varieties of indigenous food crops | 2026-12-31 | 80 | 80 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical, local and municipal structures and NGOs operating in the project area are informed of the importance of sustainable management of natural resources through a workshop organized at the level of the 3 municipalities • Workshops for integrating biodiversity and ecosystems into the PDESCs of the municipalities of Sagabala and Didieni. • Adoption and signature of deliberation documents relating to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PDESCs by municipal councilors • 9 voluntary groups of young local producers are informed about SLM. • An awareness program including women's groups on practical land management and sustainable agroforestry is being developed. | MS |
| 3 Output 3 | Output 3.2.3. A conflict resolution mechanism including 30% of women is in place and operational; | 2026-12-31 | 30 | 30 | Diagnosis carried out on land tenureImplementation of a conflict management system is underway | U |

| Component | Output/Activity | Expected completion date | Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%) | Implementation status as of current reporting period (%) | Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress Rating |
|------------|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------|
| 3 Output 3 | Output 3.4. Training on preservation native varieties of food crops is conducted with 50 groups in which 25 of women and 25 of youths | 2026-12-31 | 50 | 50 | Identification of the 50 local groups, including 25 women's groups in progress. Modules on the conservation of local seeds are available | MU |
| 4 Output 4 | Output 4.1 The guidelines on good SLM practices and agroforestry are developed and reproduced for small producers, tested and widely disseminated | 2026-12-31 | 80 | 80 | Guide for good agroforestry and SLM practices is being developed in partnership with the DNEF (National Directorate of Water and Forests) | MS |
| 4 Output 4 | Output 4.2. The Participatory monitoring of SLM and agroforestry practices' impact assessment system is developed and integrated into the local land use monitoring | 2026-12-31 | 85 | 85 | • Participatory monitoring indicators are developed and adopted, • A follow-up plan and a memorandum from the DNEF are available | MU |
| 4 Output 4 | Output 4.3. Successful experiences of SLM and agroforestry are widely disseminated through a newsletter designed and published regularly and widely accessible to all levels, including schools. | 2026-12-31 | 35 | 35 | Deliberation documents relating to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in the PDESCs by municipal councilors Capitalization of success stories in progress | U |

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---|---|
| Project execution | | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | = | Even though the project was delivering as planned. because of the security situation in Mali implementation stops and put all the |

| Risks | Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs | CEO ED | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | PIR 4 | PIR 5 | Current PIR | Δ | Justification |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | project outputs in moderate risk. |
| Data collection risk. in terms of non-validated reports or other data that could be incorrect or misstated. | | L | L | M | M | M | M | M | = | . The method used for the validation of studies and reports was carried out through the participation of the national counterpart (DNEF), local NGOs and project managers. |
| Partners. having made implementation commitments and set goals. back away from or abandon their goals as deadlines approach. | | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | = | Strengthening the status of groups with administrative and technical authorities and local financial institutions is a major asset in achieving the objectives of the project |
| Drafted and proposed legislation is not passed into law | | M | M | M | M | M | M | S | ↑ | We must maintain and strengthen the partnership relationship with the national counterpart (DNEF) by adapting the legislation in force in the host country |
| Low Cofinancing | | M | M | S | S | S | S | S | ↑ | Political situation in Mali has affected most of the partners activities and hence their ability to cofinance the project. |
| | | | | | | | | S | | |

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 |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Security risks in the project area and low delivery of certain project outputs. | The security issue has become a real challenge in the project area. It is deplorable that terrorist attacks are directed against schools. with properties destroyed and teachers threatened. This latent threat has experienced increasingly worrying episodes since the end of December 2017 in the project area. It took a dramatic turn on January 20, 2020, when armed men abducted a PARIIS II Project vehicle and injured a Red Cross driver in Mourdiah (capital of Niamana commune). Added to this are sporadic attacks on public transport vehicles by armed bandits of all kinds on the national road (Kolokani-Didieni-Diéma) and on the secondary roads between Didiéni-Niamana. Niamana-Nara and | Monitoring of the security situation | Planning of pending activities in collaboration with local communities. authorities and NGO taken into consideration de security situation of the country which is currently improving. | during the coming cycle | EA, UNEP and Local NGO |

| Risk | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.) | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period | What | When | By Whom |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------------|---|
| | Niamana-Guiré. More recently, on February 10, 2020, the Territorial Brigade of the Diéma gendarmerie (located 170km from Didiéni in the Kayes region) was the object of the first terrorist attack on this international Mali-Senegal road. | | | | |
| All the Risks in section 4.1. Table A above. | Continuous monitoring of the security situation and engagement with local stakeholders | Discussion with UN Security Adviser in Mali. Discussion with project areas Municipal and local administration. discussion with NGO operating in project area and discussion with local communities during field visits. Close work session between UNEP Team and the EA staff on finacila issues and reporting | Engaging all local and national stakeholders during planning process and Steering Committee Meeting | During the coming cycle | EA. Project Team. UNEP TM. Local stakeholders |

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: | Yes |
| Increase of GEF financing up to 5%: | No |
| Location of project activity: | No |
| Other: | No |

Minor amendments

No changes to the framework or costs. Risk analysis impacted by the conflict in Northern Mali which includes the project area. Additionally, the project's co-financing has become difficult to raise due to partners' activities being disrupted due to conflict in the Northern parts of Mali.

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 |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Koulikoro Mali | 12.86273 | -7.55985. | | Koulikoro Mali | |

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]