GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 10298	**Umoja WBS:**SB-021447
SMA IPMR ID:132401	**Grant ID:**S1-32GFL-000717
Project Short Title: Congo PELATEL	
Project Title: Integrated Community -Based Conservation of Peatlands Ecosystems and Promotion of Ecotourism in Lac Télé Landscape of Republic of Congo – ICOBACPE /PELATEL	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	59
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Congo
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity,Climate Change Mitigation,Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	$ 6,111,055.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 42,306,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2021-07-14
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2022-11-22
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2022-01-12
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2023-07-05
Date of First Disbursement:	2023-03-02
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2026:	$ 1,390,548.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 1,006,537.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2026-04-26
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-10-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-03-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-10-31

1.2 Project Description

The project “Integrated Community-Based Conservation of Peatlands Ecosystems and Promotion of Ecotourism in Lac Télé Landscape of the Republic of Congo (ICOBACPE/PELATEL)” seeks to promote a model of integrated community-based conservation and protected area management in the peatland and forest ecosystems of the Lac Télé Landscape. It contributes to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and improved community livelihoods.ObjectiveThe project’s objective is to enhance sustainable peatland management, safeguard biodiversity, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through community engagement, strengthened governance, livelihood diversification, and private sector partnerships. To achieve this, the project is structured around five components.Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of land use plans (LUPs). This component strengthens policy and legal frameworks for land tenure and natural resource governance, supports participatory decision-making processes, and develops integrated land-use management plans. It ensures the formal involvement of communities, indigenous peoples, and women in natural resource governance.Component 2: Community management of natural resources. Local communities are empowered to manage peatland resources sustainably through community-based structures, training, and action-based research. This includes reforestation, adaptive management practices, and south-south cooperation on peatland management and illegal wildlife trade.Component 3: Diversifying communities’ income sources. The project promotes sustainable, nature-based livelihoods, such as community-based ecotourism and certified cocoa production. By strengthening producer organizations and value chains, the component seeks to reduce reliance on unsustainable practices while ensuring gender equity and women’s empowerment.Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation. Private companies are encouraged to adopt sustainable peatland management practices through public–private partnerships, training on Voluntary Sustainability Standards, and improved governance of concessions. This fosters corporate responsibility and investments in conservation-compatible economic activities.Component 5: Communication, knowledge management, and project monitoring and evaluation. The project establishes a knowledge and communication platform, disseminates lessons learned, and builds awareness at national and regional levels. It strengthens monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure adaptive management and accountability.Executing Agency and PartnersThe project is executed by the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Congo Basin of the Republic of Congo, with UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agency. Key partners include the Ministry of Forest Economy, the National Agency for Protected Areas and Fauna Protection, University Marien Ngouabi, local authorities, and indigenous communities. Civil society and international partners play critical roles, notably the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WWF, REPALEAC, and UNDP, along with private sector actors engaged in forestry, mining, oil, and agro-industry.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Congo Basin.
names of Other Project Partners	WWF, REPALEAC, UNDP, WCS, Université Marien Ngouabi, Ministry of Forest Economy
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Andre Toham
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Arshad Hussain
UNEP Support Assistants	Ruth Igamba/Weldon Lemein
Manager/Representative	Mrs. Arlette Soudan-Nonault
Project Manager	Kalla Amos (M&E Expert)/ Oumarou Daouda (CTA)
Finance Manager	Mrs. Arlette Soudan-Nonault
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):	nature action
PoW Indicator(s):	• Climate : (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support. • Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	The project is strongly aligned with the UNDAF/UNSDCF 2020–2024 for the Republic of Congo, particularly its priorities on governance, human capital and economic diversification with climate and environment as cross-cutting enablers. Through integrated land-use planning, community-based resource governance, and support to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the project contributes to UNDAF's focus on inclusive governance and "leaving no one behind." Its work on sustainable cocoa, NTFPs and ecotourism responds directly to the UNDAF's call for economic diversification and green jobs, while engagement of the private sector in Voluntary Sustainability Standards supports the UN system's mandate to catalyze partnerships for responsible production. The knowledge management, training and exchange activities further advance UNDAF objectives on capacity development, south-south cooperation and digital innovation. Importantly, these linkages ensure that the project's contributions remain relevant and visible as the UN Country Team transitions from the UNDAF 2020–2024 to the next UNSDCF cycle
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • 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:	

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

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
1.2- Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	1,322,315 hectares (Lac Tele community reserve area)	2,644,630 hectares (Lac Tele community reserve area)	2,644,630 hectares (including Lac Tele community reserve, Odzala -Kokoua National Park, Nouabalé – Ndoki National Park, and Ntokou-Pikounda National Park	1778470 ha - This includes Odzala-Kokoua National Park (1354600 ha) and Nouabalé–Ndoki National Park (423870 ha), both of which have validated, operational management plans.	
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	124,028 hectares	248,057 hectares	248,057 hectares of landscapes are expected to be under improved management practices.	0 ha - At this time, we cannot say with certainty the exact number of landscape areas subject to improved management practices. However, even though the management plan for the RCLT is not yet operational, local management structures and co-management contracts with communities, particularly for sustainable hunting and fire management, have been developed and ratified by stakeholders.Promotion of alternative, sustainable livelihood activities to	

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
				reduce pressure on peatlands and forests, including the development of value chains for certified organic cocoa and non-timber forest products, is underway, as well as the establishment of community bylaws for sustainable hunting and fire management and support for integrated anti-poaching coordination in the RCLT.	
6.1- Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in the AFOLU sector	10,199,041 metric tons of CO2e	20,398,082 metric tons of CO2e	20,398,082 metric tons of CO2e emissions are expected to be avoided over a time horizon of 20 years.	0 tCO_2eq - According to the report produced by the team at Marien Ngouabi University on the "Reference Emission Levels of Peatlands in the Republic of the Congo," it is currently not possible to state with certainty the amount of GHG emissions mitigated, due to a lack of compiled data needed to make projections that accurately reflect conditions in the Lac Télé	

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
				landscape.	
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	10,250 direct beneficiaries (7,125 female and 3,125 male)	20,500 direct beneficiaries (14,250 female and 6,250 male)	20,500 direct beneficiaries, with 14,250 female and 6,250 male beneficiaries	300 - As of this report, 300 cocoa farmers from villages in and around the Lac Télé Community Reserve are benefiting directly from GEF funding. Of these, about 30% (100) are women, and 23 are indigenous people who benefited from the project grants.	

Implementation Status 2026: 3rd 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 2026	3rd PIR	U	U	S
FY 2025	2nd PIR	MU	MU	S
FY 2024	1st PIR	U	U	M
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				

FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

Progress: Information on progress towards project outcomes and implementation is provided as follows:(i) Rating towards outcomes: U (Unsatisfactory). The Mid-Term Review (MTR), undertaken in June 2026, confirmed that the project had not demonstrated substantial progress towards its overall objective and was not on track to achieve the planned outcomes within the then-current implementation period. No outcome was fully achieved. Progress remained largely at the level of preparatory policy and legal work, training, research, community consultations, pilot co-management measures and livelihood diagnostics. Outcome-level targets relating to adoption and implementation of regulatory frameworks and land-use plans, leveraged investment, producer organizations, certified cocoa and ecotourism operators, private-sector commitments, transboundary structures and the project portal remained unmet. The MTR therefore rated overall project performance and effectiveness Unsatisfactory.(ii) Rating towards outputs: U (Unsatisfactory). The MTR found that only one of the 16 planned outputs—Output 1.1.2 on training of government services and local/regional actors—was fully delivered. It independently assessed partial delivery of Output 1.1.1 (15%), Output 1.1.3 (12%), Output 1.1.4 (25%), Output 2.1.1 (30%), Output 2.1.3 (45%), Output 3.1.1 (25%), Output 3.1.2 (33%), Output 3.1.3 (33%), Output 4.1.3 (8%) and Output 5.1.1 (10%); the other outputs were assessed at 0%. These percentages reflect delivery of completed and usable output-level deliverables, rather than a simple average of preparatory activity percentages. Output delivery was constrained by incomplete PMU staffing and limited autonomy, delayed transfers to implementing partners, incomplete contracting, weak coordination, absence of an operational M&E system, insufficient involvement of the Ministry of Forest Economy and lack of identified implementing partners for five project sites.(iii) Overall Risk Rating: Substantial (S). In this section, “S” means Substantial—not Satisfactory. The MTR rated Context risk Substantial, Innovation risk Moderate and Execution risk High, resulting in a consolidated overall project risk rating of Substantial. The principal risks concern incomplete PMU staffing and weak delivery capacity; ineffective PSC oversight and absence of the Scientific and Technical Committee; inadequate institutional coordination and insufficient participation of the Ministry of Forest Economy; delayed disbursement and transfers; weak technical, financial, co-financing and audit reporting; inadequate stakeholder participation and inclusion; absence of operational gender, safeguards, M&E and exit-strategy tools; and the severe implementation delay. The MTR proposed major corrective measures, including a 2.5-year no-cost extension subject to approval, completion and strengthening of the PMU, review of the financial implementation arrangement, restructuring of project governance, identification of partners for uncovered sites, stronger engagement of the Ministry of Forest Economy, preparation of operational M&E, Gender Action, ESS Management and Exit Strategy instruments, and closer UNEP supervision. Since these recommendations extend beyond 30 June 2026, they are recorded as forward corrective actions and are not counted as FY2026 achievements.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

a) Unsuccessful procurement and consultant recruitmentThe unsuccessful procurement process under Output 4.1.2 prevented the commencement of Activities 48–50 during the reporting period. Because these activities are sequentially linked, the inability to recruit a suitable consultant for the initial assignment also prevented the subsequent capacity-development and training activities from proceeding. Unsuccessful recruitment also delayed activities under Output 2.1.4.b) Delayed transfers to implementing partnersImplementation under Output 1.1.4, particularly Activities 16, 18 and 19, was delayed because the advance payment to WCS remained outstanding.

This prevented the completion of community-awareness activities and subsequent land-use planning and zoning work. Under Output 3.1.2, the outstanding advance also delayed the equipment and market-access support required to build on the field assessments, producer training and technical assistance already completed.c) Sequencing and interdependency of activitiesSeveral activities could not proceed until prerequisite governance, analytical or operational steps had been completed. Training under Output 2.1.2 was delayed pending the establishment and effective functioning of community governance mechanisms. Under Output 2.1.3, research and technical work advanced, but dissemination to decision-makers remained pending. Activities under Outputs 2.1.4 and 4.1.2 were similarly delayed because the initial analytical, recruitment or procurement steps had not been completed.d) Administrative, contracting and staffing constraintsAdministrative and contracting delays continued to affect implementation. Under Output 4.1.3, a consultant was selected, but the contract remained unsigned, preventing the five linked activities from commencing. Institutional approvals and implementing-partner postponements also delayed tourism-related investments under Output 3.1.1, including the establishment and rehabilitation of the proposed tourism information office. The absence of a dedicated Communications Officer constrained implementation under Output 5.1.1.e) Project management, governance and coordination weaknessesThe MTR identified broader institutional constraints affecting overall delivery, including an incompletely staffed PMU with limited operational autonomy, weak coordination with implementing partners, inadequate involvement of the Ministry of Forest Economy, and the absence of identified implementing partners for five project sites. The Project Steering Committee did not meet during FY2026, and the Scientific and Technical Committee was not operationalized. These weaknesses limited timely decision-making and the resolution of implementation bottlenecks.f) Weak reporting and monitoring systemsTechnical, financial, co-financing and audit reporting remained incomplete or delayed, while the project lacked a fully operational monitoring and evaluation system, Gender Action Plan, safeguards-management instruments and exit strategy. These deficiencies reduced the project's capacity to track results, manage risks and take timely corrective action. Together with the constraints described above, they contributed to the severe implementation delay and the Unsatisfactory performance rating confirmed by the MTR.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 42,306,000
Actual to date:	4142412
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** During the reporting period, the Government of the Republic of Congo continued to provide substantial in-kind co-financing through the Ministry of Environment and other public institutions. As Executing Agency, the Ministry contributed technical and administrative staff time in Brazzaville and across the Lac Télé/Sangha/Likouala regions to support policy coordination, monitoring, training, administration, and reporting. This contribution is estimated at USD 200,000 for 2026, based on average loaded salary costs. Additional support was provided through office space, utilities, and meeting facilities at the Ministry in Brazzaville and at field level, valued at approximately USD 75,000 in 2026. Enforcement and eco-guard costs in the Lac Télé Community Reserve and Ntokou-Pikounda National Park are

	estimated at USD 500,000 for the reporting period, while tax exemptions contributed a further USD 2,000 in 2026. Complementary co-financing was also mobilized through parallel government programs. The Ministry of Agriculture allocated resources to cocoa extension services in Likouala and Sangha, valued at USD 150,000 for 2026. Local administrations, including District Councils and Prefectures, contributed staff time, facilities, and outreach support for land-use planning and awareness raising, estimated at USD 200,000, while Marien Ngouabi University and other research institutions contributed staff time, facilities, and data sharing valued at USD 100,000. Overall, the Government of the Republic of Congo's contribution to the project in 2026 is estimated at USD 727,000, reflecting strong national ownership and sustained in-kind support across staffing, infrastructure, enforcement operations, fiscal exemptions, sectoral programming, local administration, and research partnerships. Cumulative co-financing contributions to date from WWF: USD 699,634 Cumulative co-financing contributions to date from WWF: USD 535,778 The total co-financing contribution for 2026 is estimated at USD 1,962,412.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-07-10
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	The MTR confirmed that project partners undertook consultations and field engagement, but rated stakeholder participation risk Substantial because implementation was below the expectations of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Rights-holders include Indigenous Peoples and local communities in and around the Lac Télé Community Reserve and Ntokou-Pikounda National Park, particularly customary resource users, fishers, hunters, cocoa producers, women, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable or marginalized forest-dependent households whose access to land, resources, livelihoods or cultural practices may be affected. Participatory work included consultations with 1,362 community members (941 men and 421 women) across 27 villages, updating 27 simplified management plans, participatory and geolocated mapping by REPALEAC, co-management processes, ecotourism and livelihood diagnostics, and MTR interviews. Three Indigenous representatives are members of the PSC and participated in the July 2023 and July 2024 meetings; however, no PSC meeting was held during FY2026, and the MTR found that women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and disadvantaged/vulnerable people remained inadequately represented in strategic decision-making. Benefits remained primarily intermediate by 30 June 2026: access to information, participation in consultations, local management structures, training and selection of 160 cocoa producers for tailored support. Certification, equipment, market access, ecotourism enterprises and sustained income benefits were not yet operational. The MTR also found that engagement by implementing partners was not sufficiently documented, response rates during the review were low, and no structured feedback channel existed to address

	differentiated stakeholder needs. Corrective actions are to restructure the PSC to include effective representation of rights-holders, women, vulnerable/marginalized groups and persons with disabilities; establish a functioning stakeholder consultation framework; include UNICONGO as the organized private-sector representative; strengthen REPALEAC; document how stakeholder inputs influence decisions; and maintain an accessible grievance and feedback mechanism with disaggregated participation and resolution data.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The MTR rated responsiveness to human rights and gender equality Unsatisfactory. Although the project design included a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Strategy to Mitigate Gender Imbalances, these provisions were not translated into a specific, budgeted and operational Gender Action Plan with clear responsibilities, indicators and systematic monitoring. Data were sporadic and were not consistently disaggregated for women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, vulnerable and marginalized groups, or persons with disabilities. Available evidence shows that women represented 58% of the respondents from the 242 households surveyed for the natural-capital and adaptive-management studies. Land-use consultations involved 1,362 participants, including 421 women (30.9%); 63 of the 318 mapped cocoa producers were women (19.8%); and only 18 of the 160 producers selected for tailored support were women (11.3%). These figures demonstrate women's participation but also reveal a marked decline in their representation at the point of access to livelihood support. Women's economic empowerment through certified cocoa production and ecotourism remained at a preparatory stage. The proposed Women's Forum had not been convened, women's leadership in project management and decision-making structures was not systematically reported, and participation and benefit data for persons with disabilities were unavailable. The MTR concluded that implementing partners made limited efforts to integrate gender equality and human rights, but these efforts were ad hoc and insufficient. As a priority corrective measure, the project will prepare and operationalize a dedicated and budgeted Gender Action Plan that translates the Strategy to Mitigate Gender Imbalances into measurable actions, targets, indicators, responsibilities and timelines. The plan will cover women, including Indigenous women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities. It will establish corrective selection measures to improve women's equitable access to livelihood support, strengthen women's representation and leadership in project governance and decision-making structures, and distinguish participation from actual benefits received. Gender-responsive actions and associated resources will be incorporated into the revised workplan and budget for the remaining implementation period. Progress will be monitored regularly using data disaggregated by sex, age, Indigenous status and disability. The technical completion date under the original PCA is 30 October 2026. Following the MTR and the Government's decision to restructure the project, a three-year no-cost extension has been proposed. However, the extension and corresponding revised technical completion date have not yet been approved. The Gender Action Plan and related monitoring measures will be aligned with the revised

	implementation period once the no-cost extension and updated project workplan and budget have been reviewed and approved.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	**Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?** Yes **If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?** According to the SRIF/ESERN for this Project, the following safeguard risks were identified:SS1 Biodiversity – Low: potential habitat disturbance, invasive species, impacts on endangered species if poorly managed.SS2 Climate Change – Moderate: peatland vulnerability, uncertain ecosystem dynamics, risk of maladaptive practices, possible GHG emissions if peatlands degrade.SS3 Pollution – Low: no hazardous chemicals or significant waste/energy use.SS4 Community Health & Safety – Moderate: risks from poaching, bushfires, wildlife trade, and possible involvement of security personnel.SS5 Cultural Heritage – Low overall: ecotourism may affect intangible cultural values.SS6 Displacement/Resettlement – Moderate: no physical resettlement, but possible economic displacement due to resource-use restrictions.SS7 Indigenous Peoples – Moderate: risks to land/resource rights and livelihoods; requires participatory safeguards.SS8 Labor & Working Conditions – Low: minimal risks; gender equality integrated.Overall safeguard risk: Moderate, with most attention needed on SS2, SS4, SS6, and SS7
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** No **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?**
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?** No **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?**
Environmental and social safeguards management	The MTR rated environmental and social safeguards performance Moderately Unsatisfactory. It confirmed that no adverse environmental or social effects, complaints or grievances had been reported but found that the project lacked an operational system for monitoring compliance with UNEP and GEF safeguards requirements. The safeguards profile remains Low for SS1 Biodiversity, SS3 Pollution and Resource Efficiency, SS5 Cultural Heritage, and SS8 Labour and Working Conditions, and Moderate for SS2 Climate Change,

	SS4 Community Health and Safety, SS6 Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement, and SS7 Indigenous Peoples. No evidence available as of 30 June 2026 justified changing these standard-specific ratings. Nevertheless, the absence of an operational monitoring system and Environmental and Social Safeguards Management Plan materially weakens assurance that the identified risks are being systematically managed.Under SS2, peatland characterization and greenhouse gas studies, together with community fire-awareness activities, provided an initial evidence base. However, the findings had not yet been integrated into approved land-use, fire-management, ecosystem-monitoring or greenhouse gas-monitoring systems. Under SS4, anti-poaching, fisheries and fire-management measures were initiated in the Lac Télé Community Reserve and Ntokou-Pikounda National Park, but security-personnel protocols, incident reporting and consistent geographical coverage require further documentation. Monitoring under SS1 should cover habitats, invasive species and threatened species; SS3 monitoring should address waste, fuel management and pollution; SS5 screening should cover the potential effects of tourism and land-use activities on tangible and intangible cultural heritage; and SS8 monitoring should verify labour conditions, occupational health and safety, codes of conduct and non-discrimination.The SRIF prepared during project development identified potential economic displacement, restrictions on customary access to land and natural resources, and possible changes in communal or customary land-tenure arrangements under SS6. It also triggered SS7 because Indigenous Peoples are present in the project area and project activities may affect their lands, natural resources and livelihoods. The SRIF indicated that an Indigenous Peoples Plan had been prepared and that a project-specific grievance mechanism would be incorporated into the public-awareness and communications strategy. However, the MTR found insufficient evidence that these instruments and arrangements had been effectively operationalized or systematically monitored. Although no physical displacement was reported, preparatory cocoa and ecotourism activities cannot yet be considered evidence that potentially affected livelihoods have been restored.In line with MTR Recommendation 10 and the safeguards review, the project will prepare and implement an integrated Environmental and Social Safeguards Management Plan defining responsibilities, screening procedures, mitigation measures, indicators, monitoring arrangements, reporting schedules and incident-management requirements. Given the potential access restrictions and economic displacement already identified in the SRIF, the project will also prepare a Process Framework, complemented where necessary by a Livelihood Restoration Plan. These instruments will identify affected communities and households, assess livelihood impacts, define participatory mitigation and livelihood-restoration measures, and establish procedures for determining whether affected livelihoods have been restored or improved.The Indigenous Peoples Plan reported as having been prepared during project development will be located and its status and adequacy verified. It will be updated as necessary and operationalized. The plan will identify potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples, establish culturally appropriate mitigation and benefit-sharing measures, ensure the meaningful participation of Indigenous women and men in decision-making, and define procedures for obtaining and documenting Free, Prior and Informed Consent where applicable, consistent with customary institutions and decision-making processes.The grievance mechanism envisaged in the project design will similarly be reviewed, formalized and operationalized as a project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism. It will be communicated to all relevant stakeholders in accessible and culturally appropriate formats and will include procedures for receiving, documenting, referring, resolving

	and reporting grievances. Environmental and social due diligence will systematically assess and monitor risks to habitats, including invasive species and potential impacts on threatened species.The project will assess the need for dedicated safeguards expertise and, subject to the applicable recruitment procedures and availability of resources, engage a qualified Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist to support the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the required safeguards instruments. The project will incorporate the required actions and resources into the revised workplan and budget and report progress in the next reporting cycle.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	The MTR found that communication and knowledge management remained ad hoc. Cumulative products comprised 400 copies of the brochure “Peatlands, Communities and Conservation” distributed across nine districts and two workshops in Ouesso and Impfondo reaching approximately 60 participants. Partners also undertook local awareness and information missions, and preparatory work was initiated for a community radio station. However, the communication strategy in the ProDoc had not been initiated, the project portal was not operational, no differentiated feedback channel had been established, national communication did not make strategic use of modern technologies, and sustainability arrangements for communication channels were absent. These earlier products should not be presented as new FY2026 delivery.
Main learning during the period	The MTR confirmed that awareness can strengthen understanding of the links among peatlands, illegal wildlife trade and community-based natural-resource management, but knowledge is unlikely to translate into changed practices without functioning community organizations, timely financing, operational livelihood options and systematic follow-up. The absence of the STC, a stakeholder consultation framework and an operational M&E system weakened learning, coordination and adaptive management. Priority actions are to establish the STC and consultation framework, finalize a costed communication/KM strategy, operationalize the portal and feedback channels, link research and consultations to documented decisions, and track who receives, uses and benefits from knowledge products.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	One of the key takeaways from this year's project is the enthusiasm it has generated among local communities for cocoa cultivation. Admittedly, this has coincided with the surge in cocoa prices on international markets; nevertheless, if this enthusiasm persists, it could significantly reduce pressure to exploit natural resources in the Lake Télé landscape. Communities that previously engaged in unsustainable practices such as poaching, overfishing, and forest fires have become strong advocates of cocoa farming, as the unusually high cocoa prices have given them hope for alternative activities that can generate substantial income.

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 promote a model for integrated community-based conservation and protected area management applied to the peatland area and its forest ecosystem of the RoC Lac Télé Landscape	Population of Western lowland gorillas living in the swamp forests of the Lac Télé Community Reserve	Protected areas are under severe management threats that contribute to land degradation, decline in biodiversity, and a degradation in the value of ecosystem services	At least 440,000 hectares of forest brought under improved protection and enhanced conservation.	Population of Western lowland gorillas living in the swamp forests of the sprawling Lac Télé Community Reserve increase to 125,000 as a result of project activities	Population of Western lowland gorillas living in the swamp forests of the sprawling Lac Télé Community Reserve increase to 125,000 as a result of project activities	The MTR confirmed that no gorilla-population monitoring or proxy evidence on area under improved management/protection was available. The indicator therefore remained at baseline and behind the midterm milestone.	U
To promote a model for integrated community-based conservation and protected area management applied to the peatland area and its forest ecosystem of the RoC Lac Télé Landscape	Number of Indigenous community groups represented in key project meetings and decision-making bodies at Lac Télé landscape level	There are very few alternative income generating activities outside smallholder subsistence production in the project area	At least 4 representatives of different indigenous community groups are represented in all key meetings and decisionmaking	Representatives of the 7 largest indigenous community groups are represented in all key meetings and decision-making bodies of the project	Representatives of the 7 largest indigenous community groups are represented in all key meetings and decision-making bodies of the project at	The MTR confirmed cumulative representation by three Indigenous representatives in the July 2023 and July 2024 PSC meetings, equivalent to 75% of the midterm milestone and 43% of the seven-group end target, subject to confirmation that three distinct groups are represented. No PSC meeting occurred in FY2026.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			bodies of the project at the Lac Tele Landscape level	at the Lac Tele landscape level	the Lac Tele landscape level		
To promote a model for integrated community-based conservation and protected area management applied to the peatland area and its forest ecosystem of the RoC Lac Télé Landscape	Number of local businesses and investors engaged in green productive value chains (organic cocoa, ecotourism and sustainable NTFPs)	There are no initiatives for investments in green productive value chains in the Lac Tele Landscape	At least 5 businesses invested in the green productive value chains	At least 8 local businesses engaged in the green productive value chains	At least 8 local businesses engaged in the green productive value chains	The MTR confirmed that no formal investment by local businesses had been secured. Cocoa mapping and tourism scoping remained preparatory.	U
Outcome 1.1: The government of the RoC adopts a national legal framework in support of local land tenure rights, community governance and management of forest and natural resources, and supports local enforcement in the Lac Tele Landscape	Number of sectors with revised regulatory frameworks on community governance and management of forest and natural resources adopted by the Government of the Republic of the Congo	Policies/incentives promoting sustainable forest resource and peatland management, as well as addressing illegal wildlife trade suffer from implementation deficits at the local level	At least 3 regulatory frameworks promoting forest resource and sustainable peatland management, as well as addressing illegal wildlife trade are applied in all districts of the Lac Tele Landscape	At least 6 regulatory frameworks promoting forest resource and peatland management, as well as addressing illegal wildlife trade are applied in all districts of the Lac Tele Landscape	At least 6 regulatory frameworks promoting forest resource and peatland management, as well as addressing illegal wildlife trade are applied in all districts of the Lac Tele Landscape	The MTR confirmed that a draft Order and draft Decree were produced and validated following the March 2026 workshop but remained pending approval by the competent authorities. Intermediate policy progress is recognized, while the adoption/application target remains unmet.	MS
Outcome 1.1: The government of the RoC adopts a national	Percentage of participating stakeholders at all levels	Data availability on the state and	At least 40% of project	All project participating	All project participating	The MTR confirmed that no formal peatland monitoring database was operational and no	HU

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
legal framework in support of local land tenure rights, community governance and management of forest and natural resources, and supports local enforcement in the Lac Tele Landscape	contributing credible data to the database for monitoring peatland resources	changes in key environmental resources is very poor, making informed decision-making difficult	participating stakeholders are contributing data to feed the database to monitor peatland resources	stakeholders (100%) are contributing data to feed the database to monitor peatland resources	stakeholders (100%) are contributing data to feed the database to monitor peatland resources	measurable stakeholder data-contribution rate could be verified.	
Outcome 1.1: The government of the RoC adopts a national legal framework in support of local land tenure rights, community governance and management of forest and natural resources, and supports local enforcement in the Lac Tele Landscape	Percentage of District Councils in the Lac Télé Landscape implementing landscape management plans with attention to gender and representation of Indigenous Peoples	Protected areas are under severe management threats as they lack comprehensive plans for management – contributing land degradation, decline in biodiversity, and degradation in the value of ecosystem services.	At least 50% of District Councils of the Lac Tele Landscape implementing Landscape Management plans with clear attention to gender and representation of indigenous populations	All District Councils of the Lac Tele Landscape implementing Landscape Management plans with clear attention to gender and representation of indigenous populations	All District Councils of the Lac Tele Landscape implementing Landscape Management plans with clear attention to gender and representation of indigenous populations	The MTR confirmed substantial consultations and mapping, including 1,362 participants across 27 villages, but no approved landscape management plan was being implemented by a District Council.	MU
Outcome 1.1: The government of the RoC adopts a national legal framework in support of local land tenure rights,	Investment leveraged to support implementation of land-use management plans (USD)	Existing integrated land use plans to support planning	At least 600,000 $US is invested to support	At least 1,500,000 $US is invested to support	At least 1,500,000 $US is invested to support	The MTR confirmed that no additional investment had been leveraged for implementation of land-use management plans.	HU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
community governance and management of forest and natural resources, and supports local enforcement in the Lac Tele Landscape		and decisionmaking on productive forests and peatlands in the Lac Tele Landscape have not been legally approved and incorporated into existing policy processes	implementation of land-use management plans	implementation of land-use management plans	implementation of land-use management plans		
Outcome 2.1: Local communities in the Lac Télé Landscape adopt integrated participatory conservation models for the sustainable use and management of peatland ecosystems	Percentage of land users practicing sustainable land management on peatlands in the project area	None	At least 50% of land users are practicing sustainable land management on peatlands in the project area	At least 85% of land users are practicing sustainable land management on peatlands in the project area	At least 85% of land users are practicing sustainable land management on peatlands in the project area	The MTR confirmed pilot rules, co-management and anti-poaching measures, but no comprehensive denominator or data on the percentage of land users practicing SLM. Progress remained below the midterm target.	MU
Outcome 2.1: Local communities in the Lac Télé Landscape adopt integrated participatory conservation models for the sustainable use and management of peatland ecosystems	Number of peer-reviewed publications in internationally recognized journals on threats to Congo Basin peatlands, with a focus on the Lac Télé Landscape	Information and data on threats to the peatlands of the Lac Tele Landscape are inexistent	At least 2 peer reviewed papers published on climatic and management threats	At least 4 peer reviewed papers published on climatic, natural resources use, management, IWT, and threats with transnational	At least 4 peer reviewed papers published on climatic, natural resources use, management, IWT, and threats with transnational	The MTR confirmed that research and preliminary reports existed but no peer-reviewed publication had been produced. It rated intermediate progress MS because action research was substantially advanced, while the indicator target itself remained unmet.	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
				transnational characteristics.	characteristics.		
Outcome 2.1: Local communities in the Lac Télé Landscape adopt integrated participatory conservation models for the sustainable use and management of peatland ecosystems	Number of transboundary community-based structures to manage peatlands with women in decision-making positions	■ Capacity for management of sustainable forest landscape; biodiversity; and peatland management is limited in the project area. ■ There is a gender disparity (not in favour of women) in accessing information and opportunities for capacity-building in the country as a whole, and in the project area	Capacity for the sustainable management of peatlands provided to at least 150 members of local governmental and non-governmental environmental interest groups in the project area	At least 350 persons trained in implementing management of forest landscape; biodiversity; and peatland management (with a special attention to gender diversity and the representation of indigenous groups)	At least 350 persons trained in implementing management of forest landscape; biodiversity; and peatland management (with a special attention to gender diversity and the representation of indigenous groups)	The MTR confirmed that the approved indicator concerns transboundary community-based structures with women in decision-making positions. No such structure was established; the 182 people trained elsewhere in the PIR relate to capacity-building activities and should not be reported against this indicator.	HU
Outcome 3.1: Local communities in the Lac Tele landscape implement alternative income generating activities to increase productivity and protect the environment	Number of small producer organizations undertaking sustainable nature-based income-generating activities	Agricultural activities in the area are still carried out with methods and tools that are not optimised for high productivity and	At least one (1) producer organizations in each district of the project area has benefited from project financing	At least eight (8) producer organizations in the Lac Tele Landscape benefit from project financing	At least eight (8) producer organizations in the Lac Tele Landscape benefit from project financing through the	The MTR confirmed that 318 planters were mapped and 160 individuals selected, but no producer organization had received project financing and operationalized sustainable cocoa production.	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
		environmental protection	through the small grants program and is practicing sustainable production of cocoa	through the small grants program and is practicing sustainable production of cocoa	small grants program and is practicing sustainable production of cocoa		
Outcome 4.1: The private sector adopts sustainable peatland management practices and enter into public-privatepartnerships to contribute to the integrity of peatland ecosystems	Percentage of organic cocoa producers and ecotourism operators meeting internationally recognized green Voluntary Sustainability Standards	■ The number of companies using certification standards to leverage green investments are very few. ■ Support for proactive engagement with the private sector to invest in and leverage the benefits of green certification standards is limited	At least 50% of businesses in at least two sectors are implementing production standards compatible with at least one internationally recognized certification standard	At least 75% of organic cocoa producers and 85% of ecotourism operators are registered with international certification bodies	At least 75% of organic cocoa producers and 85% of ecotourism operators are registered with international certification bodies	The MTR confirmed that no cocoa producer or ecotourism operator met an internationally recognized VSS; mapping and scoping were groundwork only.	MU
Outcome 4.1: The private sector adopts sustainable peatland management practices and enter into public-privatepartnerships to	Percentage of companies operating concessions in the Lac Télé Landscape that signed commitments to comply with legal and	Operational modalities of logging and mineral extraction companies fail to	Operational modalities of logging logging and mineral extraction	All companies operating concessions in the Lac Tele Landscape sign	All companies operating concessions in the Lac Tele Landscape sign a	The MTR confirmed that no concession company had signed a qualifying commitment and Component 4 had not substantively started.	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
contribute to the integrity of peatland ecosystems	institutional frameworks and improved monitoring	adequately address challenges of biodiversity loss and sustainable peatland management	companies are revised to address key sustainable development challenges	a commitments to adhere more strictly to prevailing legal and institutional frameworks, as well as to submit to better monitoring of adherence	commitments to adhere more strictly to prevailing legal and institutional frameworks, as well as to submit to better monitoring of adherence		
Outcome 5.1: Stakeholders at the local, national, and regional levels adopt an agreed communication strategy for mainstream peatland adaptive management and IWT.	Percentage of key actors contributing knowledge products to the project portal; percentage of participants reporting that project information reached them and was appropriate	None	At least 40% of key actors in the Lac Tele Landscape contributing with knowledge products to the project Portal. At least 55% of participants indicate that the information provided by the project through the different channels reached them	All key actors in the Lac Tele Landscape (100%) are contributing with knowledge products to the project Portal. At least 95% of participants indicate that the information provided by the project through the different channels reached them	All key actors in the Lac Tele Landscape (100%) are contributing with knowledge products to the project Portal. At least 95% of participants indicate that the information provided by the project through the different channels reached them	The MTR confirmed that the portal was not developed and no verified training-evaluation evidence supported the composite information-reach indicator.	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
			and is appropriate.	and is appropriate	and is appropriate		

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 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Output 1.1.1. National administrative and political stakeholders supported to analyze national policy and legal framework for community engagement in peatlands and biodiversity management and submit recommendations for amendments to relevant political structures for adoption	2027-10-31	10%	15%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 15%. The March 2026 workshop produced a consultant report and validated draft legal texts, but the output was overdue and the final policy/legal result was not yet available or approved. This assessment supersedes a simple average of activity self-ratings.	U
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 1: Analyze national policy and legal framework related to the conservation sector and develop recommendations for revising, upgrading, and harmonizing existing frameworks for peatland and biodiversity management frameworks (with special attention to IWT and threatened), as well as IWT legislation and policy frameworks	2027-06-30	10%	100%	A national workshop bringing together all stakeholders involved in sustainable peatland management was held. A draft analysis report, including preliminary recommendations, was presented to and discussed with stakeholders, and their feedback was incorporated. The final report, reflecting stakeholder input, was finalized and formally validated by key stakeholders.Evidence:- Report on the Analysis of Policy and Legal Frameworks Related to Peatland Management in the	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Republic of the Congo.- Report on the Analysis of Policy and Legal Frameworks for Peatlands	
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 2: Present and discuss the findings of national policy and legal framework analysis; as well as draft recommended amendments in a stakeholder workshop	2027-06-30	5%	100%	Following the national workshop that brought together all stakeholders involved in sustainable peatland management, the objective was to conduct an in-depth analysis of the current national policy and legal frameworks related to peatland management in the Republic of the Congo. A report on the workshop was produced, incorporating several recommendations.Evidence Minutes of the Technical Workshop on Drafting Preliminary Drafts of Implementing Regulations Concerning Peatland Protection in the Republic of the Congo	S
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 3: Work with relevant national administrative and political stakeholders to officially submit the agreed amendments to relevant political structures for adoption and enactment	2027-06-30	5%	50%	A consultation with public, private, international, NGO, and civil society stakeholders led to draft regulations protecting peatlands in the Republic of the Congo under Law No. 33-2023. The drafts cover the creation and operation of a Technical Unit for Peatland Management and the rules for the sustainable conservation and use of peatlands, and the final recommendations were officially submitted to the relevant political bodies.	S
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring	Output 1.1.2. Government and local/district and regional hubs trained on the governance and management of participatory decision-making structures, including their formalization as registered entities and on	2026-10-31	100%	100%	MTR independent assessment: fully delivered. Training modules/materials were approved, 400 brochures were distributed and training reached actors in the nine project districts.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
and formalizing community involvement.	community and transboundary engagements and conservation of peatlands, fighting Illegal Wildlife Trafficking, etc					
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 4: Review and update existing training modules that have been developed in the Congo Basin Region on the governance and management of participatory decision-making structures, including their formalization as registered entities (especially within the context of peatland management, IWT, and CBNRM) and update as appropriate to align with current project case	2023-12-31	100%	100%	Completed before FY2026; 100% is cumulative and no new FY2026 delivery is claimed.	S
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 5: Deliver training on peatland management, IWT, and CBNRM, transboundary cooperation in NRM, cross-border IWT, etc. and assess training effectiveness	2026-10-31	100%	100%	Completed before FY2026; 100% is cumulative and no new FY2026 delivery is claimed.	S
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Output 1.1.3. Natural Capital Assessment targeting peatlands, protected areas and surrounding landscape conducted to collect data for land–use management plans for selected districts with due gender consideration and formalized community involvement protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on peatlands, ecotourism, gender consideration, fighting illegal wildlife trade	2027-10-31	0%	12%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 12%. Peatland characterization research was available, but validation was not evidenced and no peer-reviewed publication, fire-warning, MRV or information-system deliverable was complete.	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
	and transboundary cooperation and made available in the project website					
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 6: Assess the size, value, functions, challenges, and land uses of peatlands both in the project area and in the larger national landscape of the RoC.	2027-12-31	0%	85%	Marien Ngouabi University (UMN) conducted a study on the extent, value, functions, challenges, and land uses of peatlands, protected areas, and surrounding landscapes in the project area. The study provides a strong understanding of the ecological, economic, and social importance of peatlands in the Lake Tele landscape. The scientific reports were converted into articles and submitted to a scientific journal for publication, as confirmed by email.The final step in finalizing the activity is the journal's publication of the manuscripts.Key evidence:• Paper: “Assessment of the extent, value, functions, challenges, and land uses of peatlands” prepared and submitted by UMN.	S
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 7: Assess of Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in targeted peatlands and develop a GHG emission baseline on peatlands of the RoC	2027-12-31	0%	50%	Marien Ngouabi University has produced a report on the reference emission levels of peatlands in the Republic of Congo. The remaining steps are to finalize the draft baseline report, submit the manuscript for publication, and secure its acceptance for publication.Key evidence:Rapport sur le niveau des emissions de reference des tourbieres de la Republique du Congo.	MS
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation	Activity 8: Attend and present research findings in at least two international	2027-12-31	0%	15%	The terms of reference for a national workshop to validate documents related to peatlands in the	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
of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	workshops on peatlands, and develop partnerships for future collaboration in research on Congo peatlands				Republic of the Congo have been drafted (by Marien Ngouabi University), and the workshop is scheduled to take place on July 17.	
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 9: Develop a system for peatland fire frequency, prediction, and early warning (Fire Danger Rating System - FDRS)	2027-12-31	0%	0%	This activity is included in the forthcoming memorandum of understanding, which is pending signature between Marien Ngouabi University and the Ministry of the Environment.	U
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 10: Develop Standard Operating Procedures for real-time action of peatland fires as well as guidelines and information/training materials on Integrated Fire Management	2026-12-31	0%	0%	This activity is included in the forthcoming memorandum of understanding, which is pending signature between Marien Ngouabi University and the Ministry of the Environment.	U
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 11: Build capacity on GHG emission Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) on peatlands	2027-10-31	0%	0%	This activity is included in the forthcoming memorandum of understanding, which is pending signature between Marien Ngouabi University and the Ministry of the Environment.	U
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape	Activity 12: Develop an information management and monitoring system on peatland resources	2026-12-31	0%	0%	This activity is included in the forthcoming memorandum of understanding, which is pending signature between Marien	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
protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.					Ngouabi University and the Ministry of the Environment.	
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Output 1.1.4. Land–use management plans developed for selected districts in Lac Tele landscape with due consideration of gender, formalized community involvement, peatlands conservation and promotion of ecotourism and made available for adoption.	2027-10-31	20%	25%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 25%. Consultations, training, 27 updated simplified plans and participatory mapping were completed or advanced, but formal LUMPs were not finalized; work covered only part of the landscape.	MU
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 13: Establishing a multi-sectoral stakeholder committee (including Indigenous Peoples Land Committees – IPLCs as active rightsholders) for discussion, review, and validation of proposed measures for development of LUMPs (participation, steps, timelines, etc.)	2027-12-31	80%	90%	Several simple management plans still need to be updated and validated, along with the zoning process involving the community, local notables, and village chiefs. The final step in finalizing the activity is to develop deployment schedules for the team.Key evidence:•TdR Actualisation des Plans Simples de Gestion de la R eserve Communautaire du Lac T el e.•Plan Simple de Gestion village de Itanga•Plan de mise en œuvre des activit es de mise en place, de formation des comit es multisectoriels et de d etermination des zones prioritaires a l'int erieur et autour du paysage forestier du lac T el e pour la conservation et la restauration de la biodiversit e et les tourbieres•Compte rendu de la 2e session ordinaire de la plateforme multiacteurs Ntokou. •Compte rendu de la 2e session ordinaire de	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
					la plateforme multiacteurs Pikounda.	
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 14: Train the multi-stakeholder committees on systematic and participatory conservation management planning – including in dealing with landscape-based (sector) developments (e.g. agriculture & water use, water & soil erosion, water pollution, eco-tourism), threats (e.g. IWT, deforestation) and opportunities (e.g. PES)	2026-12-31	100%	100%	Completed before FY2026; 100% is cumulative and no new FY2026 delivery is claimed.	MS
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 15: Through collaborative processes, determine the priority areas within and around the Lac Tele landscape for biodiversity and peatlands conservation and restoration184. In a participatory process involving local communities, demarcate these areas, identify potential threats stemming from human use and design voluntary practices for their sustainable management.	2026-12-31	0%	100%	REPALEAC developed a report outlining the outcomes of community engagement in the management plans and the application of the Access Restriction Mitigation Process in achieving those outcomes.Evidence:•Etat des lieux diagnostic participatif et cartographique du paysage forestier du lac Tele•Rapport d'etat des lieux cartographique exploratoire du paysage forestier du lac Tele et ses environs	MS
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 16: Organize activities to raise awareness of local communities about the values and functions of peatlands, and particularly the ecosystems and biodiversity of peatland mangroves within the Lac Tele.	2026-10-31	50%	60%	WCS is awaiting an advance payment before proceeding. The remaining steps required to finalize the activity are to conduct community awareness sessions and submit the final report, including the participant lists.In the Ntokou-Pikounda National Park area, WWF has developed terms of reference to inform and raise awareness among all hunters and fishers about the need to protect peatlands through a tool for	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
					managing hunting and bush fires.Key evidence:• TDR_Informer et sensibiliser les communautes locales et autochtones sur l'utilite et la protection des tourbieres en vue d'elaborer des protocoles de gestion de chasse et des feux dans la zone de conservation et des tourbieres• Manuel de sensibilisation des populations de la RCLT sur les tourbieres et l'importance de leur gestion durable• RCLT_Poster Tourbieres.pdf• PwPt Sensibilisation Tourbires• Compte Rendu_2eme session_plateforme multiacteurs Pikounda	
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 17: Undertake consultations with local stakeholders are on activities related to land use planning and collaborate with the Congo IP to ensure methodological harmony in land use planning implementation	2025-12-31	80%	100%	Consultations were held in the villages of the Lac Tele reserve to gather community feedback on the main components of the management plan, particularly the community conservation program, and to define the boundaries of the core protection zone.Consultations with the multi-stakeholder platform for natural resource governance were also held in Ntokou-Pikounda National Park.Key evidence:•Compte Rendu des consultations_Plan d"Amenagement de la RCLT•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Bokatola•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Makengo•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Mokengui•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans &	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
					autour de la RCLT_Village Mabongo-Nkoto•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Ibolo•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Epena-Elenda•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_ Epena village•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Moumenguele-Epena•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Koundoumou•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Iyahou•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Matoko•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Boha•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Bondoki•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Botongo•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Bouanela•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Dzeke-Mboukou•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Edzama•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Impongui•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Likonda•PV_Consultation de	

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
					CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Mohounda•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Mossengue•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Moungouma- Bailly•PV_Consultation de CLPA vivant dans & autour de la RCLT_Village Kinami•Compte Rendu_2eme session_plateforme multiacteurs Pikounda	
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 18: Develop Land Use Planning Framework specifically suited for the context of the Lac Tele Landscape	2026-12-31	0%	0%	WCS, responsible for this activity, is awaiting an advance payment to proceed	U
1 Component 1: Supporting development and implementation of LUPs for RoC Lac Télé landscape protected areas and surrounding landscape with a focus on ensuring and formalizing community involvement.	Activity 19: Implement and endorse land use zoning, as well as support efforts at all levels to achieve national adoption and anchoring of land use plans into relevant legal and political frameworks.	2027-10-31	0%	0%	WCS, responsible for this activity, is awaiting an advance payment to proceed	U
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Output 2.1.1. Local community management structures and related bylaws allowing for sustainable management of hunting and fire, are established based on the successful experience of community-based fisheries regulations in the last 3 years	2026-10-31	25%	30%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 30%. Pilot co-management, fisheries, hunting, anti-poaching and monitoring measures existed in parts of the RCLT/PNNP, but formal adoption/enforcement and geographic coverage remained limited;	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
					five districts had no identified implementing partner.	
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 20: Develop (with community inputs) Terms of Reference for community-based management of hunting, fire, fisheries, and other activities that directly affect the health of conserved areas and peatlands in the project area	2026-12-31	100%	100%	Completed before FY2026; 100% is cumulative and no new FY2026 delivery is claimed.	S
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 21: Develop and sign co-management contracts with local communities around protected areas and areas of ecological interest such as peatlands through community led participatory processes	2026-12-31	40%	100%	A co-management charter for sustainable fishing and aquaculture in Reserve Communautaire du Lac Tele has been ratified by local authorities, RCLT management, and community representatives. In Ntokou and Pikounda National Park, fisheries protocols have been validated, and WWF has also prepared community consultation terms and a draft co-management MoU for hippopotamus monitoring.	S
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 22: Support the creation of an integrated anti-poaching coordination committee established as well as its effective operation, establish terms of reference, and support their legal recognition	2026-12-31	30%	50%	An integrated anti-poaching system has been established and is now operational in the RCLT. In Ntokou and Pikounda National Park, the activity is currently being prepared through multi-stakeholder platforms. Thematic commissions on hunting and fire management will provide the functional basis for the future integrated anti-poaching committee.	MU
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 23: Establish a system to monitor and evaluate impacts project impacts on hunting, poaching, IWT, and the use of fire;	2026-12-31	30%	50%	WCS has established a monitoring and evaluation system in Lac Tele Community Reserve to track the impacts of hunting,	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
	and develop an evaluation report on impact of practices and introduction to the stakeholders				poaching, illegal wildlife trade, and fire. It regularly shares assessment results with stakeholders to support improved management. In Ntokou-Pikounda National Park, this activity has not yet begun and will start once community management frameworks and co-management mechanisms are finalized.	
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Output 2.1.2. Local community governance groups and forest-dependent peoples trained to develop and implement environmental projects including the reforestation of gallery forests that are crucial for ecosystem services and fisheries production	2026-10-31	0%	0%	MTR independent assessment: not delivered. Training of governance groups and forest-dependent peoples had not begun.	U
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 24: Identify training gaps and priorities on the implementation of environmental projects, including the reforestation of gallery forests that are crucial for ecosystem services and fisheries production; and develop materials suitable for both the local, sub-national and national levels	2026-12-31	0%	0%	This activity is delayed until community governance mechanisms are fully established and structured.Priority will be given to establishing and implementing the community governance mechanisms planned under Output 2.1.1 before training begins on environmental projects and the restoration of riparian forests.	U
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 25 Deliver training to local community governance groups and forest-dependent peoples, and evaluate as well as report on the training to relevant stakeholders through reports	2026-12-31	0%	0%	The same justification applies as for Activity 24, as both activities are related.	U
2 Component 2: Community	Output 2.1.3. Action-based research and	2026-10-31	0%	45%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 45%.	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
management of natural resources	monitoring allowing for adaptive management by communities and the government (including research on threats to peatlands from a changing climate) are conducted, results documented and made available to key decision makers at local and national level				The study and recommendations were available in preliminary form but were not validated at the inter-ministerial level or fully made available to decision-makers.	
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 26: Undertake surveys to assess peatland functions and values related to habitats, and especially the social science dimension of ecosystem service provision related to local livelihoods in the Lac Tele landscape and report on the opportunities and challenges of adaptive management and monitoring.	2026-12-31	0%	85%	Marien Ngouabi University (UMN) has drafted a scientific paper to identify the best alternatives to activities that put pressure on peatlands, forests, and their associated ecosystems. The manuscript has been drafted and submitted to a journal for publication.	S
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 27: Present the findings in at least one inter-ministerial meeting that brings together key ministries and agencies involved in the Congo peatlands	2026-10-31	0%	0%	The terms of reference for a meeting to present research findings to stakeholders are scheduled for July 2026.	U
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 28: Develop recommendations for actions (based on the action research) to improve management and monitoring outcomes of peatlands in the Lac Tele landscape with implications at the national and Congo Basin region.	2026-12-31	0%	100%	The multidisciplinary team at Universite Marien Ngouabi conducted an action research project to generate scientific knowledge and inform practical improvements in management policies and practices. The resulting report highlights stakeholder involvement throughout the research process and presents relevant, feasible, and appropriate recommendations for the stakeholders concerned.Key evidence:•Assessment of peatland functions and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					values related to habitats- opportunities & challenges of adaptive management and monitoring	
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Output 2.1.4. Community-based South–South cooperation activities and transboundary collaboration on peatland management and illegal wildlife trade are conducted, documented and made available through the project site.	2027-10-31	0%	0%	MTR independent assessment: not delivered. Consultant recruitment failed and no approved alternative implementation arrangement was in place.	U
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 29: Identify key lessons, based on the findings of the peatland and IWT surveys and assessments (Output 1.1.2), and the monitoring and evaluation of the pilot site activities (Output 2.1.3)	2026-12-31	0%	0%	The delay in this activity is mainly due to the unsuccessful procurement/recruitment process.	U
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 30: Prepare a concise summary document that combines experiences from the Lac Tele landscape with existing guidelines that have been developed in the region through prior peatland projects	2026-12-31	0%	0%	The delay in this activity is mainly due to the unsuccessful procurement/recruitment process.	U
2 Component 2: Community management of natural resources	Activity 31: Make use of the project's regional workshops and cross-country exchanges to share and disseminate results of the document developed	2027-10-31	0%	0%	The delay in this activity is mainly due to the unsuccessful procurement/recruitment process.	U
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Output 3.1.1. Institutional and technical support (leveraging expertise to develop tourism products and a business model, training community guides, working with departmental tourism actors in Impfondo and establishing basic infrastructures) are	2026-10-31	0%	25%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 25%. Draft tourism-zone plans, a proposed office building and two prospective partners were identified, but plans were not validated and enterprises/audits had not begun.	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
	provided to communities to develop a foundation for community-based tourism enterprises, results documented and made available in the project site.					
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 32: Work in consultation with relevant local and national stakeholders to design tourism development area plans for the Lac Tele landscape and support the integration of these plans into relevant spatial planning documents and frameworks	2026-12-31	0%	75%	After consulting with stakeholders, plans for the tourism and income-generating zones have been prepared. A technical committee must now be established in the Lac Tele landscape to review these plans and approve the preliminary reports.Key evidence / document reference:Rapport de l'etude des plans des zones de developpement de l'ecotourisme communautaire dans le paysage du lac Tele dans le departement de la Likouala.Remaining steps to finalize this activity:Validate the draft tourism development plan with stakeholders and submit the final plan.	MS
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 33: Set up and equip a tourism information office at Impfondo or support an existing structure (with physical and technical resources) to be better equipped and functioning more effectively.	2026-12-31	0%	0%	A building has already been identified, but rehabilitation may be delayed by pending approvals and administrative steps, including formal allocation of the building.	U
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 34: Support the establishment of ecotourism pilot micro-projects to introduce best practices at Impfondo; as well as introduce and validate the packages of pilot micro-projects, criteria, and procedures for selection partners with stakeholders (CBO/local farmers) for implementation of	2026-12-31	0%	0%	This activity has been postponed by the implementing partner (UNDP) due to organizational considerations	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
	ecotourism pilot projects.					
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 35: Select partners for implementation of the pilot ecotourism projects and support the implementation of the community-based ecotourism enterprises.	2026-12-31	0%	50%	Two partners were identified and engaged: one in ecotourism and one in culture. It remains to implement the community-based ecotourism enterprises Key evidence/Document reference:•Rapport_Etude Ecotourisme et AGR•Rapport annuel 2025 relatif a la mise en oeuvre du projet de Conservation Intagrae a Base Communautaire des Ecosystames de Tourbieres et Promotion de l'EcotourismeRemaining steps to finalize this activity: Sign agreements with the two formally selected partners, provide implementation support, and submit a report on progress.	MU
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 36: Set up independent technical and financial audit of the pilot micro-projects.	2026-12-31	0%	0%	This activity has been postponed by the implementing partner (UNDP) due to organizational considerations.	U
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Output 3.1.2. Sustainable income-generating activities and economic diversification such as certified cacao production, are promoted with focus on peatlands, Protected areas and wildlife conservation), results documented and made available in the project site	2027-10-31	30%	33%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 33%. Producer mapping, needs assessment and early technical work were completed in the RCLT, but processing, certification, market access and PNNP delivery had not started.	MU
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 37: Identify sustainable income generating activities suitable for the Lac Tele landscape through participatory processes, and investigate optimum conditions to make them a success at local level (produce a	2027-12-31	100%	100%	Completed before FY2026; 100% is cumulative and no new FY2026 delivery is claimed.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	report indicating potential flagship activities that can benefit from project support)					
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 38: Assess capacity needs and provide training to address capacity gaps on principles, methods, and practices of cocoa and NTFP value chains as necessary	2027-12-31	50%	100%	An initial assessment in 10 villages found strong community support needs, with pod rot identified as a major threat to cocoa plantations and incomes. A second mission in 14 villages in the Lac Tele Community Reserve identified eligible cocoa farmers for technical support using six criteria. In the end, 160 producers, mostly men, were selected for tailored support and equipment, while all cocoa farmers in the area will receive training.Key evidence:•RCLT: Guide Technique Sur La Conduite Pepiniere •RCLT: Rapport de mission: Mission de presentation des chargés de cacao et d'identification des besoins des producteurs	S
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 39: Analyse and address production, technical, and marketing barriers to mainstreaming certified cocoa as well as NTFPs	2026-12-31	0%	100%	Support was provided to 26 villages in the Lake Tele Community Reserve to strengthen cocoa farming, improve cocoa quality, and raise farmer incomes. The project trained 160 producers in plant production, good agricultural practices, and cocoa marketing. An assessment also examined plantation conditions, challenges, needed technical measures, and the cocoa marketing chain in the reserve.Key evidence:•Note de syntheese de la cacao culture dans la RCLT	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 40: Purchase and set up required processing plants for NTFP and cocoa value addition in local communities	2027-12-31	0%	0%	WCS, which is responsible for this activity, is awaiting an advance payment before proceeding.	HU
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 41: Prepare demand-side mechanisms to scale-up certified NTFPs and organic cocoa – certify, find markets, and link local producers to them	2027-12-31	0%	0%	WCS, which is responsible for this activity, is awaiting an advance payment before proceeding.	HU
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Output 3.1.3. Local community organized structures trained on the promotion of ecotourism and gender equality with a focus on women empowerment and local community representation	2027-10-31	0%	33%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 33%. Capacity-needs work was completed, but training delivery and impact assessment remained outstanding.	MU
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 42: Assess and identify capacity needs (through inclusive and collaborative processes) on the identification of ecotourism potentials and market niches, the development of ecotourism business enterprises and value chains, and ecotourism best practices	2026-12-31	0%	100%	Focus groups held with various stakeholders helped identify training needs and establish a roadmap and training plan.Key evidence:•Rapport_etude ecotourisme et AGR•Rapport de l'etude des plans des zones de developement de l'ecotourisme communautaire dans le paysage du lac Tele dans le departement de la Likouala	HS
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 43: Develop training packages and deliver training to local community organized structures	2027-10-31	0%	0%	Activity planned for year 4 of effective project implementation	U
3 Component 3: Diversifying communities' income sources e.g. through promotion of ecotourism	Activity 44: Assess the impact of training in ecotourism business models and practice with attention to the impact on socio-economically disadvantaged group and report on training outcomes to relevant stakeholders	2026-12-31	0%	0%	Activity delayed pending a fund transfer to the implementing partner (UNDP).	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Output 4.1.1. Training and technical assistance provided to existing concessions on resource exploitation that ensure integrity of peatland ecosystem	2027-10-31	0%	0%	MTR independent assessment: not delivered. No training or technical assistance to concessions had been provided.	U
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 45: Identify relevant potential beneficiaries of capacity building on Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) targeting existing concessions conducted to protect the integrating of peatlands ecosystem as well as capacity needs	2027-12-31	0%	0%	The activity was delayed because the implementing partner, WWF, did not receive the funds until May 30, 2025. In addition, this activity is planned for year 4 of effective project implementation	U
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 46: Based on the needs assessment, develop targeted capacity building program, and deliver it to the relevant beneficiaries and assess the impact of the training	2027-10-31	0%	0%	Activity planned for year 4 of effective project implementation	MU
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 47: Support the implementation of Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS) in the project area	2027-12-31	0%	0%	Activity planned for year 4 of effective project implementation	MU
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Output 4.1.2. Study to assess legislative, administrative and operational modalities for the allocation of concessions completed, recommendations made and submitted to key decision makers for adoption	2027-10-31	0%	0%	MTR independent assessment: not delivered. The study and recommendations on concession-allocation modalities were unavailable; weak MEF involvement was a central constraint.	U
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 48: Identify local, provincial, and national capacity needs for effective management of resource exploitation that ensure integrity of peatland ecosystem	2027-12-31	0%	0%	The procurement process for this activity failed because no suitable applications were received.	U
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 49: Based on identified capacity needs, formulate training programs incorporating best practices (including	2027-12-31	0%	0%	Same justification as for activity 48, since the two activities are linked.	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
	indigenous technical knowledge) and deliver training					
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 50: Assess the training outcomes and make training programs available to other regions with similar land degradation issues	2027-12-31	0%	0%	Same justification as for activities 48 and 49, as both activities are linked	U
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Output 4.1.3. A model of private sector involvement in sustainable peatland management and solutions to IWT in the project area developed and pilot tested, results documented and made available through the project site	2027-10-31	0%	8%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 8%. Consultant selection constituted limited preparation, but the contract and substantive private-sector model were not delivered.	HU
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 51: Undertake a study to assess the effectives, strengths, and challenges of the legislative, administrative, and operational modalities for the allocation of concessions in the RoC, and develop a report for consultation and action targeting relevant local and national level stakeholders	2026-12-31	0%	0%	A consultant has been selected, and the contract has been transmitted to the MEDDBC office for signature (Memo No.0016/25/MEDDBC/PELATEL/UGP-CTP); However, it is still pending signature.	HU
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 52: Support the revision of operational modalities of companies operating concessions based on findings of the study and consultations form relevant bodies and the adoption of these revisions into relevant legal structures and plans	2026-12-31	0%	0%	The same justification applies as for Activity 51, as both activities are linked.	HU
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 53: Review and analyse of existing policies on private sector participation systems in use – identify existing structures on which the current project can build on if	2026-12-31	0%	0%	The same justification applies to Activities 51 and 52, since both activities are linked.	HU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	they exist, or propose viable models of private sector partnerships if they don't					
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 54: Synthesize recommendations on incentives for private sector commitment to sustainable peatlands landscape management are identified and implemented – present these recommendations to relevant stakeholders and support their incorporation into relevant legal and policy frameworks	2026-12-31	0%	0%	The same justification applies to activities 51, 52, and 53, as they are linked.	HU
4 Component 4: Engaging the private sector in conservation	Activity 55: Support the implementation of incentives for private sector involvement in sustainable peatland management and solutions to IWT in the project area	2027-12-31	0%	0%	This activity depends on activities 51, 52, 53, and 54, which could not be completed.	HU
5 Component 5: Communication, Knowledge Management and project monitoring and Evaluation	Output 5.1.1. Communication and knowledge products are generated by the project uploaded in a dedicated Portal on the project host website and disseminated at local, national and regional levels through different channels, including the Congo IP to create awareness for community – based peatlands and natural resources conservation.	2027-10-31	8.75%	10%	MTR independent deliverable-based assessment: 10%. Brochures and workshops were cumulative products, but the strategy, portal, feedback mechanism and structured communication system were absent.	U
5 Component 5: Communication, Knowledge Management and project monitoring and Evaluation	Activity 56: Develop a project portal on the project host's website to communicate project activities and outcomes	2025-12-31	0%	0%	The recruitment process for the communication expert who will lead this activity is still pending.	HU
5 Component 5: Communication, Knowledge Management and project monitoring and Evaluation	Activity 57: Share the concise summary document that distils successes, challenges, lessons learned and recommendations to	2027-10-31	0%	0%	This activity will be carried out only in the fourth year of the project's implementation.	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
	support the development of transboundary initiatives for peatland restoration and conservation, as well as on IWT with relevant stakeholders at the local, national, and regional levels					
5 Component 5: Communication, Knowledge Management and project monitoring and Evaluation	Activity 58: Develop a strategy for mainstreaming principles of adaptive peatland management and IWT into national and regional programs through knowledge management (KM); including: ▪ conducting a collaborative review of regional development programs related to peatland management and IWT to identify their strengths, lessons learned and concerns in relation to peatland management and IWT and to identify opportunities for integration of SLM lessons learned, best practices and guidelines ▪ working with regional program managers to develop peatland management and IWT criteria for eligibility of fundable activities ▪ conducting targeted peatland management and IWT training workshops for regional program staff, technical services, and NGOs; including training on the development of quality project proposals for peatland management and IWT projects	2027-12-31	20%	20%	This activity is mostly planned for year 3 of the project. So far, it has produced an educational brochure and launched targeted training sessions on peatland management, illegal wildlife trafficking, community-based natural resource management, and cross-border cooperation. The remaining work is to review regional programs, consult stakeholders, draft and validate a knowledge management and mainstreaming strategy, and then share the final action plan.	U
5 Component 5: Communication, Knowledge Management and project monitoring and Evaluation	Activity 59: Undertake regular communication activities at all levels in order to disseminate/share project's progress and approaches: ▪ develop and disseminate	2027-10-31	15%	20%	This activity is scheduled to be implemented only in the fourth year of the project's effective period. The variance is justified because communication activities are	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
	peatland management and IWT rural radio communications programs targeting farmers and herders throughout the south ▪ develop and disseminate peatland management and IWT policy briefs per year targeting regional and provincial decision makers ▪ publish and disseminate peatland management and IWT newsletter (based on bi-annual peatland management and IWT reviews) targeting regional programs, NGOs, and communal, regional, and provincial authorities and technical services				ongoing and will continue until the end of the project. Key evidence:• TV report: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1vOd1nYRqgw • Educational brochure for stakeholders and actors in the Lac Tele landscape, entitled "Tourbieres, communautes et conservation : la complexite du maillage de la preservation des ressources naturelles dans le bassin du Congo" Remaining steps to complete this activity: Implement the annual communication plan (radio programs, articles, newsletters, policy briefs) and submit a quarterly/annual communication report with copies of the outputs.	
5 Component 5: Communication, Knowledge Management and project monitoring and Evaluation	Output 5.1.2. RoC key actors including those involved in peatlands and natural resources management are actively engaged and exposed to experiences from peers in other locations.	2027-10-31	0%	0%	MTR independent assessment: not delivered. No peer exchange or documented uptake was completed.	U
5 Component 5: Communication, Knowledge Management and project monitoring and Evaluation	Activity 60: Identify key stakeholders to participate in the exchanges and collaborate with these stakeholders in determining the content, structure and intended outcomes of an exchange visit. Also share relevant material to support learning, discovery, and knowledge exchanges during the exchange meeting.	2027-10-31	0%	0%	This activity is planned to be carried out only in the 4th year of the project’s effective implementation.	U
5 Component 5: Communication, Knowledge Management and	Activity 61: Organize exchange visits and document experience and lessons learned.	2027-10-31	0%	0%	This activity is planned to be carried out only in the 4th year of the project’s effective implementation.	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
project monitoring and Evaluation	Produce a report on these exchanges and share with relevant stakeholder, as well as undertake a follow-up to ensure that results from these exchange visits contribute to decision-making on issues of peatland sustainability and IWT where appropriate.					

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

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
Insufficient Government ownership and weak participation of the Ministry of Forest Economy in implementation	All outcomes	L	L	N/A	N/A			H	↑	The MTR identified weak institutional coordination and insufficient MEF participation as a High risk to delivery and sustainability, particularly for

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										protected areas and private-sector engagement.
Alternative initiatives that reduce pressures on peatlands and the forests they harbour may not be economically viable enough—leading localcommunities to question the rationale for long-term benefits from environmental conservation	Outcome 2.1	M	M	N/A	N/A			M	=	Cocoa and ecotourism initiatives advancing, but economic sustainability still uncertain.
The model for integrated community-based conservation and protected area management applied to the peatland area and its forest ecosystem does not provide sufficient income streams and alternatives to convince communities to continue conserving their protected areas	Outcomes 2.1 and 3.1	M	M	M	M			M	=	Community incentives remain limited; ecotourism/certification is not yet operational.
Conflict between and within social groups prevents agreement on development strategies and resource management plans	Outcome 2.1	M	M	N/A	N/A			M	=	No change from the risk identified at the time of CEO endorsement
Conflict between transboundary stakeholders impedes the achievement of project goals	All of outcomes	L	L	N/A	N/A			L	=	No major issues reported to date.
Capacities within decentralised government structures are insufficient to effectively deliver the project strategy	Outcome 1.1	M	M	N/A	N/A			M	↑	The MTR found capacity-building progress but insufficient enthusiasm and uneven delivery by decentralized structures; the risk remains Moderate.
Climate change and variability negatively impact protected areas. peatlands or revenue generation models being put in	All of outcomes	L	L	N/A	N/A			L	=	Climate risk acknowledged but not worsened.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
place by the project										
The private sector is not interested in being involved in project activities	Outcome 4.1	L	L	N/A	N/A			M	↑	The MTR found no substantive private-sector engagement or co-financing and retained this risk at Moderate.
Existing programmes and projects may be duplicated	All of outcomes	M	M	N/A	L			S	↑	The MTR found that coordination meetings and synergies were not functioning adequately; duplication/fragmentation risk is Substantial.
Continuous granting of mining permits and licenses	Outcome 4.1	M	M	N/A				M	=	No change from the risk identified at the time of CEO endorsement, even though the government has taken measures against abusive and illegal mining in protected areas
Corona virus interrupts the smooth implementation of project activities	All of outcomes	M	L	N/A				L	=	WHO declared COVID-19 no longer a global emergency (2023).
Corruption may derail confidence in the project and reduce beneficiaries' ability to reap full benefits of the project	All of outcomes	M	M	N/A				M	↑	The MTR found no evidence of misuse or corruption, but no audit report was available; fiduciary risk remains Moderate.
National capacity may be lacking to ensure that the project has qualified staff	All of outcomes	M	L	N/A				H	↑	After three recruitment attempts, only two of five key PMU positions were filled. The MTR rated implementation-capacity risk High.
Implementation schedule	Outcomes 1-5							H	↑	The MTR found the project severely behind schedule and unable to achieve planned results without an approved extension and major

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										corrective action.
Reporting	Outcomes 1-5							S	↑	The MTR rated monitoring/reporting Unsatisfactory: PIR/HYPR submissions were late, APRs and audits were absent, and technical/financial reporting was incomplete.
Expansion of commercial agriculture and logging activity could negatively impact project goals.	Project goals	M						M	↑	The MTR retained commercial agriculture/logging and related policy pressures as Moderate because mitigation and private-sector dialogue were not clearly established.
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Outcomes 1-5							H	↑	The MTR found incomplete PMU staffing, limited autonomy and over-centralized day-to-day management; management-structure risk is High.
Governance structure - Oversigh								S	=	The MTR found ineffective PSC oversight, no STC and weak strategic direction; governance risk remains Substantial.
Capacity to deliver								H	↑	The MTR rated capacity for implementation High due to staffing, coordination, coverage and delivery constraints.
Inadequate representation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, vulnerable and marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities, together with insufficiently documented stakeholder engagement, may undermine		N/A	N/A	N/A				S	↑	The MTR introduced and confirmed this risk as Substantial. It found that women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, vulnerable and marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities were inadequately

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
inclusive decision-making, equitable access to project benefits and the sustainability of project results.										represented in strategic decision-making and that stakeholder engagement was insufficiently documented. Although consultations and community-level activities were conducted, the project did not consistently demonstrate how stakeholder inputs influenced decisions, plans, budgets and benefit-sharing arrangements. Corrective measures will include strengthening representation in project governance structures, establishing a functioning stakeholder consultation and feedback framework, documenting how stakeholder inputs inform decisions, and systematically monitoring participation and benefits using disaggregated data.
Overall Risk Rating		M	M	M	S			S	↑	Overall risk remains Substantial. During FY2026, administrative bottlenecks delayed technical, financial, audit and PIR reporting, slowed advance requests and partner transfers, and constrained field implementation. Incomplete staffing and limited autonomy also weakened delivery. After the reporting cut-off,

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										the Minister decided to close the outgoing PMU through a controlled transition and recruit a new PMU; implementation of that transition is now a central risk-mitigation measure.

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
Alternative initiatives that reduce pressures on peatlands and the forests they harbour may not be economically viable enough, leading local communities to question the rationale for long-term benefits from environmental conservation	Pilot certified cocoa and ecotourism activities; explore NTFPs value chains	Focus groups with various stakeholders helped identify training needs and establish a roadmap and training plan to promote ecotourism and certified cacao.Field assessments, producer training, and technical support are complete, but the equipment and market-access components are stalled due to an outstanding advance payment to implementing partner	Link pilots to secure markets, scale up partnerships with buyers, explore ecotourism opportunities once enabling conditions are in place	2025–2027	EA, CTA, WCS, WWF, UNDP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
The model for integrated community-based conservation and protected area management applied to the peatland area and its forest ecosystem does not provide sufficient income streams and alternatives to convince communities to continue conserving their protected areas	Support community conservation agreements with livelihood benefits	WCS reached about 20,000 people across 27 villages with sustainable practices and drafted local hunting rules in 5 pilot villages. Meanwhile, WWF worked with communities in Ntokou and Pikounda to develop a fishing protocol, which was validated in workshops with two multi-stakeholder natural resource governance platforms.	Finalize conservation agreements with tangible livelihood incentives	2025-2027	EA, CTA, Ministry of Forest Economy, WCS, WWF, REPALEAC
Conflict between and within social groups prevents agreement on development strategies and resource management plans	Strengthen governance committees; use NGOs for facilitation	Community management frameworks were set up for activities like hunting, fire, and fisheries in RCLT and Ntokou-Pikounda, along with signed co-management contracts with nearby communities. An anti-poaching system is already operational in RCLT, while Ntokou-Pikounda still needs implementation and is being prepared through multi-stakeholder coordination.	strengthening conflict-resolution mechanisms through targeted mediation support and formal protocols, and advancing anti-poaching coordination in Ntokou–Pikounda National Park by establishing a committee, finalizing its terms of reference, and securing legal recognition.	Ongoing	EA, CTA, NGOs (WWF, WCS' REPALEAC)

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Existing programmes and projects may be duplicated	PSC to coordinate activities; align with WCS, WWF, UNDP, REPALEAC	Coordination meetings between the project team and the various partners responsible for implementing project activities are held regularly. These meetings help identify existing programmes and projects in the project areas and propose measures to ensure synergy among them.	Continuous ongoing update mapping, convene quarterly coordination exchanges	Ongoing	PMU, technical partners, others stakeholders
Continuous granting of mining permits and licenses	Engage Ministry of Mines through PSC; advocate for safeguards	A national workshop in March 2026 reviewed the Republic of the Congo's peatland policy and legal framework and produced a report with recommendations, including a preliminary draft decree to regulate sustainable peatland management and to grant mining permits and licenses.	Sustain engagement, integrate mining monitoring into checkpoints system	2025-2027	EA, NGOs, Ministry of Mines
Management structure: roles and responsibilities	Complete the PMU, clarify roles and strengthen	The MTR confirmed that only two of five key	Fill missing positions, relocate the PMU to Ouesso	Subject to approval of the MTR recommendations and	EA/MEDDBC, PMU, UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	autonomy.	positions were filled and that over-centralized management constrained the PMU.	as recommended, approve a responsibilities matrix and grant operational autonomy consistent with the PCA.	extension	
Implementation schedule	Reprogramme implementation following the MTR and proposed NCE.	The MTR found that only one of 16 outputs was fully delivered and recommended a 2.5-year no-cost extension.	Agree a costed recovery workplan tied to deliverables, partner coverage and approved extension dates, condition future disbursement on agreed corrective measures.	After management decision on MTR/NCE	UNEP, EA, PMU, partners
Capacity to deliver	Strengthen delivery capacity and partner coverage.	The MTR identified five sites without an implementing partner and weak REPALEAC capacity.	Identify/contract partners for Impfondo, Loukoulela, Dongou, Mossaka and Liranga, strengthen REPALEAC, ensure direct MEF participation.	During recovery planning	EA, MEF, PMU, UNEP, PIPs
Reporting (Administrative procedures within the EA delay report transmission)	Establish operational monitoring and reporting tools.	The MTR confirmed absence of an operational M&E system and weak/late technical, financial, co-financing and audit reporting.	Adopt an operational M&E Plan and evidence register, clear reporting backlogs, establish reporting calendar and quality-control responsibilities.	Immediate / recovery period	EA, PMU, UNEP/FMO, PIPs
Governance structure - Oversigh	Restructure governance and oversight.	The MTR confirmed ineffective PSC oversight and the absence of the STC and stakeholder consultation framework.	Resize/reposition the PSC, include effective rights-holder representation and UNICONGO, establish the STC and a quarterly multi-	Subject to approval of MTR recommendations	EA, Prime Minister's Office, MEF, PMU, UNEP

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			stakeholder consultation framework.		
Inadequate representation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, vulnerable and marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities, together with insufficiently documented stakeholder engagement, may undermine inclusive decision-making, equitable access to project benefits and the sustainability of project results.	The MTR recommended restructuring project governance and strengthening stakeholder participation, with particular attention to women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and vulnerable or marginalized groups.	Consultations and field engagement were conducted with local communities, including participatory mapping, land-use consultations and livelihood diagnostics. Three Indigenous representatives participated as members of the Project Steering Committee. However, the PSC did not meet during FY2026, representation remained inadequate, and stakeholder engagement and its influence on project decisions were not systematically documented.	Restructure the PSC and other governance mechanisms to ensure effective representation of rights-holders, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, vulnerable and marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities. Establish an operational stakeholder consultation and feedback framework; strengthen REPALEAC's engagement; document how stakeholder inputs influence plans, budgets, implementation and benefit-sharing; and monitor participation, decision-making influence and benefits using disaggregated data.	Incorporate the measures into the revised workplan and budget during the project transition and begin implementation upon installation of the new PMU; monitor and report progress quarterly throughout the extension period.	Ministry/DGDD, Project Steering Committee, Interim Transition Coordinator, new PMU, REPALEAC, implementing partners and relevant representatives of rights-holder groups.

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

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

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

Minor amendments

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

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

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

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
Impfondo	1.6259	18.0539			Departmental Workshop to Review and Validate the Baseline Study Results: “Participatory Diagnostic Mapping of the Forest Landscape Around Lake Télé”
Dongou	2.0480	18.0547			Collection of field data to assess greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in targeted peatlands and establish a GHG emissions baseline.
Epena	1.3562	17.4546			Consultation with relevant local and national stakeholders to develop tourism area plans for the Lac Télé landscape
Ouesso	1.61666	16.0500			Collection of field data to

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					assess the size, value, functions, challenges, and land uses of peatlands within the project area.
Loukolela	1.6666	17.7333			Collection of field data to assess the size, value, functions, challenges, and land uses of peatlands within the project area.
Ntokou	0.0263	16.3338			Raising community awareness of the fire management and community fishery management protocols in Ntokou-Pikounda National Park
Pikounda	0.6317	16.6306			Raising community awareness of the fire management and community fishery management protocols in Ntokou-Pikounda National Park

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]