

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 1431	Umoja WBS: SB-000684.46
SMA IPMR ID: 19934	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000187
Project Short Title: FDH-INRM	
Project Title: Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM) (Tranches 1 and 2)	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	180
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	Regional
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Gambia,Guinea,Guinea-Bissau,Mali,Mauritania,Niger,Senegal,Sierra Leone
GEF Focal Area(s):	Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 11,000,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 33,000,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2008-10-26
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2009-04-20
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2009-07-01
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	
Date of First Disbursement:	2009-07-01
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 7,716,039.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 7,716,039.00

Midterm undertaken?:	n/a
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2021-06-30
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2021-06-30
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2021-12-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2025-06-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2025-10-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2025-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The Fouta Djallon (FDH) is a series of highlands concentrated in the central part of the Republic of Guinea but whose hydrographic network extends to Guinea-Bissau; Mali; Senegal and Sierra Leone. This mountainous area is the point of origin of several international rivers in West Africa; notably the Gambia; Niger and Senegal rivers; as well as many small rivers. The sub-region is characterized by a Guinean to Sudano-Guinean climate. Due to their geographic and climatic diversity; the Highlands and surrounding foothills are also home to a rich diversity of ecosystems. International recognition of the need for a more collaborative approach to integrated HDD management led to the Fouta Djallon Highlands - Management Program (FDH-MP); involving eight countries (Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Senegal and Sierra Leone) which depend on the waters of the Highlands. A number of growing threats have combined to wreak havoc on the Highlands's natural resources and have contributed to the decline in its value as a source of water; endemic biodiversity and the bio-productive potential of the environment. The long-term objective of FDH-MP is to guarantee the protection and rational use of the natural resources of FDH in order to contribute to the improvement of the livelihoods of the population of the Massif du Fouta Djallon. It is designed as a medium and long term program (2025) to be implemented in sequential stages; while adapting to climate change and the existence of emerging issues such as the such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The development objective of the ten year Project is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands over the medium to long-term (2025) in order to improve rural livelihoods of the population directly or indirectly related to the FDH. The environmental objective of the Project is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structural and functional integrity of the ecosystems of the Fouta Djallon Highlands through establishment of a regional legal and institutional framework and strengthened institutional capacity designed to facilitate regional collaboration in the management of the FDH; assessment of the status of natural resources in the FDH and development of replicable; community-based sustainable land management models. To achieve these objectives; the Project supports activities through the implementation of the following four components: Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities; This component supports the establishment of a comprehensive and consensual legal and institutional framework that will facilitate and strengthen cooperation between the states in the management of the shared and transboundary natural resources of the FDH. Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH; This component supports interventions in the 29 pilot sites and six watersheds in headwater regions of main transboundary rivers. The interventions will be implemented based on the design and adoption of community-based natural resources management plans. In each of the six headwater regions; at least one of the 29 pilot sites will be located. Of the 29 pilot sites; 14 are already existing from the previous

activities (all of them located in Guinea); 15 are new sites (of which will be four in Guinea; five in Mali; two in Senegal; two in Guinea-Bissau and two in Sierra Leone). Increased stakeholder capacity in integrated natural resources management; The objective of this component is to train and strengthen local community institutions; community-based organizations and other stakeholders in natural resources management and institutional development. Special provision will be made for stakeholders from Gambia; the Niger and Mauritania (where originally no pilot activities were foreseen) to participate also in the various capacity-building activities. Project management; monitoring and evaluation; and information dissemination. This component aims to ensure that the needed institutional and administrative structures are put in place to ensure the effective implementation of the Project in a timely and cost-effective manner. The Project is expected to run for ten years; divided into two Tranches of four and six years; respectively. Tranche I will focus on: (i) implementation arrangements; (ii) institutional and capacity-building activities needed to create an enabling environment for enhanced regional collaboration; (iii) evaluating past experiences to better build on what has proven to be successful in the FDH; (iv) establishing legal and institutional frameworks; (v) implementing demonstration activities in pilot sites and watersheds of headwater regions; and (vi) finalizing the selection and planning of activities to be supported in Tranche II. In contrast; Tranche II will focus more on the consolidation and expansion of previous demonstrated models and approaches; through upscaling in the shared river basins and transboundary areas as well as the pilot sites of the FDH. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the GEF Implementing Agency; and is responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures; and will provide guidance on linkages with related UNEP and GEF-funded activities. ECOWAS hosts and co-finance the Regional Project Coordination Unit. It ensures the coordination of this FDH-INRM project within the context of the overall FDH-MP programme and with other FDH-MP projects; in close collaboration with the National Focal Points of the member countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): is the Executing Agency of the project. FAO provides the overall co-ordination and technical backstopping of the FDH-INRM project. The project also include the following executing structures: The Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU); The National Technical Project Units (NTPUs); and the Local Project Support Units (LPSU).

1.3 Project Contacts

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

Communications Lead, if relevant	
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2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	<p>Senegal: UNDAF Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth through strengthening vulnerable communities resilience to the induced effects of climate change contribute to the protection of ecosystems Gambia:Strategic Result 3: Sustainable Agriculture; Natural Resources; Environment and Climate Change Management through support to progress towards Outcome 3.2 Natural Resources & Environment Management Sustainable; inclusive and integrated natural resource and environment management enhanced for food security; income generation and safe environment and sustainable. Sierra Leone: Strategic Objective 2. Managing natural resource through support to targeted Government institutions; the private sector; and local communities to manage natural resource in a more equitable and sustainable way. Guinea: Strategic Objective 1. Contribution to the promotion of good governance in the service of sustainable development through support to national institutions; civil society and the private sector implement in an inclusive manner; policies and programs that improve food and nutrition security; sustainable management of the environment and the resilience of populations to climate change and risks. Guinea Bissau:Strategic objective 4. Biodiversity; Climate Change; Risk Management; and Disaster Prevention through interventions contributing to the promotion of sustainable management of the environment and natural resources; risk management; and disaster prevention and improving the living conditions of the populations. Mali: Strategic Objective 4. Inclusive growth and sustainable development through targeted support to agro-sylvo-pastoral and water resource management. Niger: Strategic Objective: 4 Food and nutrition security; Environmental management; Risk and disaster prevention and management. Mauritania: Strategic Objective 4. Fight poverty through sustainable management of the environment; food security and access to resources.</p>
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their

	<p>services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation • 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance • 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development • 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism • 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation • 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development • 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries • 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
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2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

	Targets - Expected Value			
Indicators	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date

Implementation Status 2023: 9th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	9th PIR	U	U	H
FY 2023	9th PIR	U	U	H
FY 2022	8th PIR	S	S	M
FY 2021	7th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2020	6th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2019	5th PIR	MS	MS	M
FY 2018	4th PIR			
FY 2017	3rd PIR			
FY 2016	2nd PIR			
FY 2015	1st PIR			

Summary of status

Rating towards outcomes: The score is Unsatisfactory, no progress is made within the period despite the 2022 progress characterized by the Ratification of the “Framework Convention for Cooperation between the Riparian States of Rivers Rising in the Fouta Djallon Highlands” is still in progress in 5 participating countries (Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone and Gambia). However, there has been progress with important results such as (i) reducing Environmental threats and the underlying causes that negatively affect FDH pilots sites through assisted natural regeneration, reforestation and restoration activities, and erosion control activities (ii) capacity strengthening of stakeholders in natural resource management; (ii) Capacities strengthening on improved vegetable and rice production, animal traction and improved stoves. There were also income-generating activities as livelihood buffer in most countries such beekeeping (Guinea, Mali, Guinea Bissau), market gardening (Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone), and tree seedling value chain development (Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Sierra Leone). The income-generating activities (beekeeping, market gardening) have reached 6800 people, including 4050 women.

Output rating Unsatisfactory, because no progress is made within the period despite the 2022 progress characterized by the fact that the 6 countries in the previous reporting period, conducted the analysis of national legislation on natural resource management has been completed for Mali and Niger, Senegal have made significant progress in recruiting consultant who will implement this important activity. Sierra Leone has not started this activity. A lot has been done in terms of training and capacity building including (i) sensitization of local actors on environmental governance have been organized in several countries (Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Niger; (ii) a training workshop on Assisted Natural Regeneration with all the actors and beneficiaries of the 6 pilot sites for 35 participants in Mamou (Guinea); (iii) Visits to exchange experiences between innovators farmers within the framework of forestry, agriculture, beekeeping and livestock management (Guinea); (iv) Capacity building training for Watershed Management Committee on Sustainable Watershed Management in Gambia; (v) and training of local actors in the field of Integrated Natural Resource Management to improved agro-forestry practices.

During the reporting period, efforts have been made to relaunch the project activities with the decision of ECOWAS to establish a coordination Unit with dedicated staff in Conakry. In line with the momentum, UNEP has conducted many consultations meeting with ECOWAS, FAO as Executing Agency, some countries, etc. The consultations have enabled development of revised work plan. Discussion are ongoing to organize regional meeting to agree on how to conclude the project activities with anticipated real impacts.

The project delay is caused by a misunderstanding of the execution roles of FAO who embarked in the project log frame review without prior consultation with the Implementing Agency. Additionally, the executing agency FAO, does not acknowledge recommendations from the project mid-term review though it was adopted by the last project steering committee meeting. However, during the reporting cycle, there were many discussions under the political leadership of ECOWAS who took the project from the AU and a draft work plan has been developed and will be discussed with the countries, ECOWAS, and Agencies in the next regional meeting of the Fouta Djallon Program. The meeting is planned from 10-14 September 2024.

The overall risk of the project is High.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 18,000,000
Actual to date:	2,800,000
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>Most of the national teams are in place but working on other government priorities. With the new momentum in ECOWAS with the establishment of a coordination unit of the Fouta Djallon Program, the cofinancing of ECOWAS is now substantial.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2021-06-30
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	ECOWAS and the 8 member countries of the project have committed to co-finance it to revitalize activities, through co-financing in cash and in kind, in order to achieve the objectives that will be recommended during the steering committee meeting. The project Mid Term

	<p>review was conducted and the final report has been considered by the Steering Committee organized at the end of June 2021. Stakeholders made strong recommendation to continue the project activities under the leadership of ECOWAS. ECOWAS was recommended to consider the Programme in its organigram and suggest the project fit with the sug-regional Organization mandate to lead the Fouta Djallon Integrated Management programme.</p> <p>In the reporting period, FAO and ECOWAS have work together to revitalize the project and an interim Work Plan has been produced and will submit to the Steering Committee. However, it has been recognized by all stakeholders that preliminary meeting was necessary to review the log frame based on the new momentum at ECOWAS and taken into consideration the current environmental and security situation in participating countries. A high level meeting is envisaged before the end of 2024 to agree on the priorities issues of the Fouta Djalon Ecosystem and related river basins.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The gender mainstreaming is key to the project implementation. Vulnerable community members and disadvantaged farmers are specifically targeted through the various interventions. Following the mid-term review process and the holding of the Steering Committee meeting, a few activities in the field were implemented (training, exchange visits) which made it possible to reach about 8000 of women, particularly during the group training activities. However, the integration of the gender dimension will have to be improved and better monitored during the extension phase that has been proposed for the project. An updated gender analysis will be conducted before the end of 2024 and a gender action plan will be developed and validated. the gender action will build around the ECOWAS Fouta Djallon Programme and the achievement of SDGs.

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? No If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? Yes If yes, describe the new risks or changes? The social risk to be considered now is the security issue in some of participating countries namely Mali and Niger. In addition, the political instability in some countries of the programme is another risk to be considered
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	Climatic variations have a negative impact on restoration activities in degraded areas and water resources. The primary objective of this

	<p>project is to respond to climatic and environmental risks by anticipating these events directly or indirectly, to enable the local population to cope with the effects and negative impacts; • The lack of a framework for cooperation between the Member States due to a lack of coordination and mutual organization to better manage cross-border natural resources favors their progressive degradation. The project will ensure that the cooperation, and the regulatory and institutional framework, are recognized and approved by all member countries and implemented by all member countries of the project. • From a legal standpoint, the non-harmonization of laws and regulations in the management of natural resources, land and pastoral codes is also a major risk for the successful implementation of project activities. The continuation of studies with a view to harmonizing remains a priority.</p>
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2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	All the documents relating to the products for the knowledge learned in this project are disseminated at all levels (Partners, Ministries, civil societies, youth associations for the protection of the environment, women's associations, etc.)
Main learning during the period	During the main learning activity has been the discussion for redynamisation of the Fouta Djallon program. Those discussion have led to the new vision and reflexion to go for a programme that should have the main focus the urgent issues of degradation facing the Fouta Djallon ecosystem.

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	No stories have been developed during the reporting period.
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: (1) The development objective is the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the FDH over the medium- to long-term, to improve rural livelihoods directly or indirectly	1. Environmental threats and underlying causes adversely affecting the FDH stabilized	Qualitative baseline data has been collected during the inventory studies in the 14 pilot sites.		Environmental threats and underlying causes that negatively affect FDH have strongly stabilized at the pilot sites.	50%	During the reporting period, there is increase of insecurity issue in many countries of the programme and the discontinuation of the project activities due to execution issues. This situation has worsen the environment situation	U
(2) The environmental objective is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structural and functional integrity of the ecosystem of the FDH	2. Improved livelihoods and wellbeing in FDH-based communities created: -20% increase of NRM-based income among target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site)	Qualitative baseline data has been collected during the inventory studies in the 14 pilot sites	Improved livelihoods and wellbeing in FDH-based communities created: 20% increase of NRM-based income among target communities (5 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site)	Improved livelihoods and wellbeing in FDH-based communities created: 20% increase of NRM-based income among target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site)	60%	During the reporting period no countries/field activities have been conducted. Therefore no livelihood activities because of the project execution issues.	U
	3. About 13 500 ha of	Project starts the calculations	500 ha land under sustainable	13 500 land under	60%	During the reporting	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
	land under sustainable land management.	from: zero ha land under sustainable land management	land management	sustainable land management		period, no additional progress is done due the project activities interruption in the countries as results of execution issues with the EA.	
Outcome 1: Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities Outcome 2: Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH	4. Field activities in 14 pilot sites implemented and joint policies completed under the Project's legal and institutional framework for regional cooperation 5. 20 % increase of funding to regional/transboundary integrated NRM projects in the FDH	No pilot sites, no activities, no structure for co-operation. Baseline studies available for each pilot site currently under sustainable land management – data will be uploaded on a Google Earth powered software to allow monitoring. Precise baseline figures not yet collected. Inventory of ongoing programmes/projects/initiatives carried out at FAO level but ongoing.	No pilot sites, no activities, no structure for co-operation. Baseline studies available for each pilot site currently under sustainable land management – data will be uploaded on a Google Earth powered software to allow monitoring. Precise baseline figures not yet collected. Inventory of ongoing programmes/projects/initiatives carried out at FAO level but ongoing.	Activities implemented in 14 pilot sites. Framework convention finalised and adopted by governments. National laws are harmonised. 20 % increase of funding to regional/transboundary integrated NRM projects in the FDH	60%	No additional progress in pilots' sites as results of the project interruption.	U
Outcome 1: Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities Outcome 2: Improved natural resources	6. 10% reduction of soil erosion and sediment loads in selected 6 representative pilot basins and 16 RPBs.	Baseline figures should be focused on areas where the project works with communities. Measurements can be done during next rainy season. On site measurements combined with remote sensing	5% reduction of soil erosion and sediment loads	10% reduction of soil erosion and sediment loads in selected six Representative Pilot Basins, and 16 RPBs on 5000 ha of land	30%	Erosion control activities with vetiver lines in 6 pilot sites in Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Gambia and other countries will be inspired by	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
management and livelihoods in the FDH		through Google Collect earth and data will be upload to improve monitoring by end 2016				them.No further progress in the reporting period	
Outcome 1: Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities Outcome 2: Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH	7. 20% positive change in carbon stores above and below ground in ecosystems on 7000 ha of land	Precise baseline figures not yet collected. To be collected through Google Collect Earth by the end of 2017 to improve land use monitoring at a larger radius	10% positive change in carbon stores above and below ground in ecosystems on 7000 ha of land	20% positive change in carbon stores above and below ground in ecosystems on 7000 ha of land	60%	Reforestation activities in Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Niger and The Gambia during previous period. No further progress during the reporting period	U
Outcome 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM	8. 20 % in income from NRM-based activities in target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site)	Some baseline information have been collected during the inventory consultancy	10% increase in income from NRM-based activities in target communities	20% increase in income from NRM-based activities in target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site)	60%	In previous period , training on improved vegetable and rice production, animal traction, improved stoves in the 6 pilot sites in Guinea, in 2 pilot sites in Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and The Gambia. Increase in production in developed and fenced valley bottoms in Guinea, Mali and Senegal. There were	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
						income-generating activities in most countries, beekeeping (Guinea, Mali, Guinea Biissau), market gardening (Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Guinea Biissau,Sierra Leone,), and plant sales (Guinea, Mali, Gambia, Sierra Leone,) that reached a total of 18800 people, including 11200 women.No further progress in current period	
Outcome 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM	9. 25 % reduction in the occurrence of wildfires in the project area.	87 770 fires per year reported in Guinea. Precise baseline figures not yet collected for other countries.	15% reduction in forest fire occurrence	30% reduction in the occurrence of wildfires in the project area	60%	Forest fire reduction assessed only at pilot sites.	U
Outcome 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM	10. Replication of successful NRM models outside of project area on at least 8500 ha of land involving at least 100 new communities.	Zero	Moderate Replication can happen when famers of the area notice the advantages of the new methods on test fields.	Replication can happen when famers of the area notice the advantages of the new methods on test fields. The second phase of the project is foreseen as large replication	60%	During the previous period, there were spontaneous demands for replication from neighbouring villages; approach being adopted by OMVS and OMVG in Guinea on	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
				phase.		the protection of springs; project approach adopted by EU funded project in Senegal and Guinea; Approach adopted by the project is being mainstreamed into national policies in Guinea and Senegal. Throughout Phase II, exchange visits took place in the areas of agriculture, livestock, forestry and beekeeping in Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Niger, etc. No further progress is experienced during the reporting period	
Outcome 4: Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination	11. 14 local development plans developed and implemented by communities assisted by extension agents	Zero local development plans developed and implemented.	7 local development plans (=watershed management plans) developed in 7 pilots sites.	14 local development plans developed and implemented in 14 pilots sites.	44%	During the previous period, 6 plans developed in Guinea, 2 in Mali which shall be reviewed once the others will	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
	trained under the project.					be ready. No progress is made during the current reporting period.	
Outcome 4: Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination	12. Additional countries join the FDH-INRM project (e.g. Nigeria and Benin).	No additional countries involved in the project.	Additional countries involved in the project	Some additional countries have joined the project.	50%	In previous period, Benin and Nigeria joined the Fouta Djallon program in November 2011; Participation in the project is subject to membership in the ECOWAS Program, no other country is expected to join. No further progress on this issue.	U

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: Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM	Activity 1.1.1: Awareness raising and technical support for the ratification and adoption of the Regional Framework Convention	2026-12-31	70	70	Senegal, Mali, Guinea have already adopted the Convention. Efforts are being made in Niger, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and The Gambia for the ratification of the Framework Convention. The project regional team in	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
activitiesSubcomponent 1.1. Institutional status and framework conventions					collaboration with ECOWAS has continued the advocacy during the reporting period.	
	Activity 1.1.2: Establishment of partnerships with RBOs (ABN, CILSS, OMVS, OMVG, others)	2026-12-31	65	65	ECOWAS is in the perspective of setting up an observatory. After a first meeting in Dakar with the river basin organizations, exchanges are underway for the establishment of a sub-regional cooperation framework under the aegis of ECOWAS.No progress during the reporting period.	MU
	Activity 1.1,3: Assessment and dissemination of lessons learned from previous and ongoing projects	2026-12-31	100	100	This activity has been finalized	S
	Subcomponent 1.2. National laws, regulations and institutions	2026-12-31	67	67	Mali and Niger have finalized and validated their reports. Senegal have made significant progress in recruiting consultant who will implement this important activity.Sierra Leone has not started this activity.No further progress made during the reporting period.	MS
	Subcomponent 1.3. Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon - Activity 1.3.1: Establishment of a platform information sharing	2026-12-31	67	67	A WhatsApp network of all focal points and the regional coordinator has been set up to facilitate information exchange. The information sharing platforms will be diversified and improved during the extension phase of the project.Update of national correspondents has been done during the	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					reporting period	
	Activity 1.3.2: Management system for the collection, analysis, validation and sharing of environmental and socio-economic data	2026-12-31	55	55	Integration of the existing project data within the newly proposed Regional Observatory is key for operationalization of the FDH regional platform (Regional Observatory). This aspect will be given special priority during the expansion phase of the project	MS
	Activity 1.3.3: Mainstream the FDH project/programme in the regional programmes and processes	2026-12-31	86	86	ECOWAS has well integrated the HDF into its regional programs and processes and it is monitored under the overall monitoring mechanism of the ECOWAS program. A report and a legal document was produced by ECOWAS and this led to the establishment of an ECOWAS coordination team in Conakry, Guinea. ECOWAS coordination team is operational in Conakry and a Work Plan is developed together with FAO as EA	MS
2 COMPONENT 2: Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH. Subcomponent 2.1. Integrated natural resources management in the pilot sites and watersheds:	Activity 2.1.1: Finalization of baseline studies carried out in Phase 1	2026-12-31	90	90	There are still some structures to be assessed in Niger, Sierra Leone and, Mauritania	MS
	Activity 2.1.2: Establishment of pilot site management committees	2026-12-31	90	90	Only Sierra Leone has not set up a management committee at its pilot site	MS
	Activity 2.1.3: Preparation of the 14 pilot sites management plans	2026-12-31	65	65	Progress has been made in most countries. After the mid-term evaluation of the project, the focus will be on the intensification of reforestation and	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
					restoration of degraded lands in collaboration with REDD + and the project: 'Global Transformation of Forests for People and climate: Focus West Africa.	
	Activity 2.1.4: Implementation of natural resources management (NRM) activities	2026-12-31	100	100	Baseline studies completed.	MS
	Activity 2.1.5: Parameters and studies to assess the impact of the project	2026-12-31	55	55	The mid-term review identified some early impacts of the project, however a focus needs to be placed on establishing an effective mechanism for monitoring and documenting project impacts for the extension phase It is recommended to train and update current and new National Focal Points on better planning and M&E of all project activities	MS
	During the second semester of 2020 and the first semester of 2021, the activity was not fully initiated due to the prioritization of the mid-term evaluation of the project. After the mid-term review, livelihood improvement activities were implemented in Guinea, Mali, Guinea Bissau, Senegal in The Gambia such as the development of market gardening, beekeeping, sale of seedlings for reforestation, networking in markets for the sale of agricultural products and the fencing of the market garden perimeters with mesh etc.	2026-12-31	75	75	During the second semester of 2020 and the first semester of 2021, the activity was not fully initiated due to the prioritization of the mid-term evaluation of the project. After the mid-term review, livelihood improvement activities were implemented in Guinea, Mali, Guinea Bissau, Senegal in The Gambia such as the development of market gardening, beekeeping, sale of seedlings for reforestation, networking in markets for the sale of agricultural products and the fencing of the market garden perimeters with mesh etc.	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
3 COMPONENT 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM.	Subcomponent 3.1 Mobilization and Training of Stakeholders in INRM	2026-12-31	78	78	During the second half of 2020 and the first half of 2021, the activity was not fully initiated due to the prioritization of the mid-term evaluation of the project. To relaunch project activities following the organization of the steering committee and the mid-term review of the project, a few activities were implemented in the field which made it possible to mobilize the actors, mainly training and capacity building. These include.	MS
	Activity 3.1.1: Assessment of existing capacities and needs in training expressed by different groups of actors	2026-12-31	65	65	The trainings were conducted on the basis of the training needs expressed by the different groups of actors	MS
	Activity 3.1.2.: Development of a strategy and specific action plans to develop capacities of different groups of actors	2026-12-31	65	65	There are no specific action plans to develop the capacities of the different groups of actors, however the action plans of the focal points integrate the trainings planned and identified on the basis of the needs expressed to the beneficiaries.	MS
	Activity 3.1.3: Development of training materials	2026-12-31	70	70	Training materials have been developed for each training provided	MS
	Activity 3.1.4: Training for key actors at local and national level on the importance of good environmental governance and the role of community based organizations	2026-12-31	80	80	Training and sensitization of local actors on environmental governance have been organized in several countries (Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Gambia, Sierra Leone,	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
					Niger), these subjects are also discussed during exchange visits	
	3.1.5: Exchange visits between pilot/model sites	2026-12-31	75	75	Several exchange visits were organized in the pilot sites for the themes Environmental governance, forestry, agriculture, beekeeping in the following countries (Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Niger).	MS
4 COMPONENT 4: Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination. Subcomponent 4.1. Project management structures:	Activity 4.1.1: Set-up of the management structures adapted to the needs of Phase 2	2026-12-31	90	90	The project structures have been discussed during the steering committee meeting and will be finalized and implemented for the non cost extension phase	S
	Activity 4.1.2.: Revision and dissemination of framework documents of the project	2026-12-31	75	75	This review will be informed by the mid-term review conducted and led by in collaboration with FAO in collaboration with UNEP and ECOWAS. This will be the basis for the no cost extension of the project	MS
	Activity 4.2.1. Update of the monitoring and evaluation system with a definition of clear monitoring indicators	2026-12-31	50	50	Revision and improvement of log-frame and indicators, revision based on the MTR finding and recommendations of the PSC meeting to be submitted to UNEP for Approval	MS
	Activity 4.3.1. Development of a communication strategy and dissemination of information	2026-12-31	77	77	The project reports on Twitter press releases and flyers distributed regularly at regional and national workshops, by FAO Representations in the	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					8 countries and by national agency focal points. The communication strategy and plan should be developed for the extension phase.	
	Activity 4.3.2. Identification and mobilization of additional resources	2026-12-31	50	50	Possibilities to increase co-financing with ECOWAS and other partners and projects.	MS

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Delayed funding e.g. disbursement or allotment		L	M	M	M	M	H	H	=	No ongoing agreement as the previous one expires
Implementing partners e.g. delays or lack of capacity		L	M	M	M	M	H	H	=	Delay in revamping of the project due to EA and ECOWAS failure to convey

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										consultations
Stability of the countries involved e.g. political. socio-economic. natural disasters		M	M	M	M	M	H	H	=	Risks related to the stability of countries (political risk with coups d'état and insecurity. socio-economic risk due to the consequences of Covid and war remain important. but remain globally at the same level as last year
UNEP administrative processes e.g. delays due to legal. HR. procurement		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
Problems with project design e.g. changes to logframe. activities		M	M	M	M	M	H	H	=	
Recipient country/organization/institution e.g. lack of ownership. capacity. e.t.c.		M	M	M	M	M	H	H	=	
		M	M	M	M	M	H	H	=	

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
Delayed funding e.g. disbursement or allotment executing partners e.g. delays or lack of capacity	Follow up to receive from all executing partners the financial reports	Collection and consolidation of financial reports	Reviewing of contracting documents/agreements	During 2024	ECOWAS. FAO and UNEP
Insufficient funding	Resources mobilization	Follow up with countries to	Follow up on cofinancing	During 2024 and beyond	FAO and ECOWAS

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	including the cofinancing pledges	renew commitments for national contributions/cofinancing	mobilization		
Stability of the countries involved e.g. political. socio-economic. natural disasters	Compliance on the national and UN guidances on security issues	Compliance on the security recommendations	Monitoring the security issue in participating countries	2024-2025	ECOWAS
Problems with project design e.g. changes to logframe. activities	Consider outcome of the MTR and recommendations	Discussion during the Steering Committee	Review logframe to consider MTR recommendation	2024-2025	UNEP. FAO. ECOWAS and participating countries and other partners
Recipient Country/organization/institution e.g. lack of ownership. capacity. e.t.c.	Awareness on the Convention and dynamization of the program by ECOWAS	Ecowas taking over of the Program	Strengthen collaboration with ECOWAS and other partners	2024-2025	FAO. UNEP

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

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

Minor amendments

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
	Amendment & Extension	2015-06-30	2015-06-30	2021-07-12	Project implementation schedule

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
Dimma-Tountouroun(Labé)-Guinea	11.43085	-12.25535		Dinkidonko koura djooloun-Ghadha pammel. Dimma-Tountouroun pilot site (Gambia River)	Restoration of part of the Dimma classified forest with forest trees (Tectona grandis. Gmelina arboréa. accacia auriculiformis etc.) and fruit trees (cashew. mango trees. coffee trees etc.) for an area of 10ha.
Faghan-Tougué(Guinea)	11.41562	-11.47472		Source of faghanwol hoorè dian saba-river Senegal	Protection of springs and banks on both sides of the shore through reforestation activities of forest and fruit plants for an area of 20ha
Samécouta (Senegal)	12.60609	-12.12855		Kedougou region	Activity 1: two micro watersheds are developed in the localities of Samécouta and Dindifélo for a total area

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					of five hundred (500) hectares;Description- Acquisition and transport of tufts of Vetiver for the stabilization of the trays- Acquisition and transport of high-stem plants to improve the plant cover of the plateaus- Acquisition of local materials (rubble stone and others) for the construction of defense systems and soil restoration.- Community mobilization for the planting (about 100 people from several villages for 2 days) by ensuring their restoration;- Community mobilization for the construction of anti-erosion devices at the level of the plateaus and connecting glacis.
Dindéfelo (Senegal	12.38318	-12.32778		Kedougou region	Activity 1: two micro watersheds are developed in the localities of Samécouta and Dindifélo for a total area of five hundred (500) hectares;Description- Acquisition and transport of

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					tufts of Vetiver for the stabilization of the trays- Acquisition and transport of high-stem plants to improve the plant cover of the plateaus- Acquisition of local materials (rubble stone and others) for the construction of defense systems and soil restoration.- Community mobilization for the planting (about 100 people from several villages for 2 days) by ensuring their restoration;- Community mobilization for the construction of anti-erosion devices at the level of the plateaus and connecting glacis.
Gabu Region. Eastern Province. Guinea - Bissau	12.280000	-14.22222		JAIMA. Pitche Sector. Administrative Region of Gabu. is about 18 km from the city of Gabu (Gabu-Pitche road. via Dara). According to the census carried out by the inhabitants themselves in 2016. Jaima has 2.070 inhabitants. From the	Mapping (of land dynamics and use) in the PGIRN – MFD – Tranche II pilot intervention site. including geo-referencing work.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				ecological point of view. Jaima is characterized as open forest and gallery forest deforested for agricultural purposes (m'pampam). monoculture of cashew nuts (western anacardium) and construction of new housing. With the exception of a small area (± 18.1 ha) considered sacred forests around Jaima. where one can find a diversity of flora and fauna. Accelerated population growth coupled with socio-economic aspects are key drivers of forest loss.	
Kiang East. Lower River Region (LRR) Gambia	13.416665	13.416665-15.6333308		Intervention regionThe intervention region for the project is Lower River Region (LRR) formerly called Lower River Division occupying. 1.618 square kilometers. The region is found on the southern bank of The River Gambia and stretches from Brumang Bridge (Kalagi Bridge) in the west to Sofanyama Bridge	- Reforestation (replanting of degraded areas) 5000 fruit and non-fruit trees- Rehabilitation of gardens and hand-dug wells- horticultural garden refurbishment -Fencing of horticulture gardens

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				(Pakaliba Bridge) in the east. The region stretches from East to West for about 95Km with Jarra Soma as the biggest settlement and growth center in the region and Mansa Konko as the administrative center.	
Narena (Mali)	12.2261966	-8.6366851		Market gardening perimeter of Keniema(Mali)	Promote the restoration of degraded land in the extension areas of the Fouta Djallon project in order to contribute to improving the standard of living of the population.

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]