

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

Identification Table GEF ID 1431 Fouta _ FDH-INRM		GEF ID.: 1431	Umoja no.: GFL-2328-2770-4A55 FAO Symbol: EP/INT/503/GEF Umoja no.: S1-32GFL-000187-SB-000684.46
Project Title		Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management (FDH-INRM)	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	72 months	
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	Start of phase2 of the project: January 1, 2016	End of phase 2 of the project: December 31, 2021
Division(s) Implementing the project		Ecosystems Division, GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit, Biodiversity and Land Branch	
Name of co-implementing Agency		FAO Sub-Regional Office for West Africa-Dakar, Senegal	
Executing Agency(ies)		FAO	
Names of Other Project Partners		ECOWAS	
Project Type		FSP (Full-Size Project)	
Project Scope		Sub-regional, West Africa	
Region		Africa	
Countries		Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone under the aegis of the ECOWAS	
Programme of Work		2019-2021:Healthy and Productive Ecosystem Current: Nature Action	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Land Degradation GEF-3 Strategic Priority: SLM-1 - Targeted Capacity Building SLM-2 - Implementation of Innovative and Indigenous Sustainable Land Management Practices	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages		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	

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mali: Strategic Objective 4. Inclusive growth and sustainable development through targeted support to agro-sylvo-pastoral and water resource management.</p> <p>Niger: Strategic Objective: 4 Food and nutrition security, Environmental management, Risk and disaster prevention and management.</p> <p>Mauritania: Strategic Objective 4. Fight poverty through sustainable management of the environment, food security and access to resources.</p>
<p>Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)</p>	<p>SDG Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions. <i>Indicator 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups (Tier III)</i></p> <p>SDG Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. <i>Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy</i></p>

	<i>coherence of sustainable development (Tier III, custodian agency: UNEP)</i>	
GEF financing amount	USD 11,000,000	
Co-financing amount	USD 33,000,000	
Date of CEO Endorsement	20 April 2009 (signature of LoA)	
Start of Implementation	1 st July 2009 – Phase 1 1st January 2016 Phase 2	
Date of first disbursement	01 July 2009	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	USD 7,716,039	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	Total actual expenditure: USD 7,477,999	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date	January/February 2021	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	31 December 2021 Tranche 2 as per LoA
	<i>Revised</i>	31 December 2024 (Proposed extension dates)
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	New dates to be provided as per pending new agreement	
Expected Financial Closure Date	New dates to be provided as per pending new agreement	

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 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:

(i) **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.

(ii) 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).

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev0 (CEO ED)	November 2015	The activities have been revised and adapted to phase 2, The situation of the establishment of the observatory has been introduced with the idea of a decentralized observatory. New activities to restore and improve the standard of living of farmers have been identified and introduced in the document for phase 2 of the project to achieve lasting impacts.
:Rev 1		
:Rev 2		
RevN (latest version at the time of this PIF)		

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

UN Environment Sub-programme(s) Healthy and Productive Ecosystem (current: Nature Action)	<p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)</p> <p>Expected Accomplishment (b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs</p> <p>Indicators (i) The number of countries that have enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the SDGs as a result of UNEP support (ii) The integration of the environment into sustainable development planning, including as part of achieving the SDGs as a result of UNEP support</p>
<p><i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <p>[Progress has been made in the implementation of some activities in the area of reforestation. There was the introduction of assisted natural regeneration as a model in Guinea</p>	

2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

GEF Core Indicators	Indicative expected Results
<p><i>Discuss GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results. (maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <p>NA</p>	

2.3. Implementation status and risk

[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

	FY 2019_	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	MS	MS	MS	S	U
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	MS	MS	MS	S	U
Risk rating (section 3.3)	M	M	M	M	H

Summary of status. Please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed:

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 as 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.

The overall risk of the project is *High*.

[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: <i>(total only)</i></p> <p>Actual to date: <i>Complete (in \$ and %). State the date for which this value is valid)</i></p>	<p>Planned Co-finance= USD 18,000,000 (2016-2021)</p> <p>Actual to 30th June 2023: USD 2,202,228</p> <p>Due Execution issues which lead to discontinuation of the project execution, no progress is experienced including on cofinancing during the reporting period. However, most of the national teams are in place but working on other government priorities.</p>
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>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</p>
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	<p><i>kind, in order to achieve the objectives that will be recommended during the steering committee meeting. The project Mid Term 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.</i></p> <p><i>In the reporting period, FAO and ECOWAS have work together to revitalise the project and an interim Work Plan has been produced and will submit to the Steering Committee before the end of 2023.</i></p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.6. Gender

<p>Gender mainstreaming</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p><i>Climatic variations have a negative impact on restoration activities in degraded areas and water resources. The primary objective of this 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.</i></p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.8. Knowledge management

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p><i>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.)</i></p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p>
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2.9. Stories to be shared

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>1. <i>Reduction of conflicts between farmers and breeders due to the enclosure of the agricultural domain by barbed wire and fencing. The closure of agricultural fields with wire fencing and the management of sub-watersheds have secured crops and increased yields</i></p> <p>2. <i>The management of the agricultural domain motivated the farmers to reduce outcropping in the mountains flanks in favour of the landscape at the bottom, thus less destruction of valuable trees and also the protection of wildlife.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Due to the fire protection and control equipment they benefited from the project, the communities succeeded through awareness and concrete actions to reduce bush fires in the pilot sites.</i></p> <p>4. <i>With these project investments, the beneficiaries' farmers now have food supplies 8 months out of 12, whereas before it was between 3 and 4 months out of 12.</i></p> <p>5. <i>With market gardening women had income from the sale of products that allowed them to school their children each year without difficulties, which was not the case before.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Farmers have noticed that with the abandonment of mountain flanks and wooded areas, the forest is recovering and there is a gradual recolonization of the area with plants and animals including small mammals and the greater abundance of reptiles.</i></p> <p>7. <i>Before the intervention of the project, farmers only crop during the rainy season, but since the intervention of the project within the framework of the management of the plains, they work most part of the year thanks to development of off season activities.</i></p> <p>8. <i>The support of the project within the framework of market gardening made it possible to overcome the lean season (welding period) in the families.</i></p> <p>9. <i>With the use of improved stoves by most women in the villages, the quantity of wooden stalks about 1m long and weighing a maximum of 1kg per stick of wood fell by 10 to 3 per cooking and this has allowed to significantly reduce the cutting of firewood in the forest.</i></p> <p>10. <i>Due to the trainings received from the project by the group, they now have the same vision of development in their village and the same objective for the protection of the environment.</i></p> <p>11. <i>Due to the project, the majority of farmers realized the need to plant at least one tree in their field and around the village, whereas before the willingness to plant and nurse a tree was low.</i></p> <p>12. <i>Before the project, they practiced traditional beekeeping and during the honey harvest, they killed the bees, burned the forest. Now, with the project's introduction of Kenyan hives, they are harvesting more quality honey while preserving the lives of bees and the forest and making 30 liters per Kenyan hive of around 5 USD/litter in the case of Guinea.</i></p> <p>;</p> <p>[section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication]</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator (One indicator per row)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
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² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

<p>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</p>	<p>1. Environmental threats and underlying causes adversely affecting the FDH stabilized</p>	<p>Qualitative baseline data has been collected during the inventory studies in the 14 pilot sites.</p>	<p><i>Fill</i></p>	<p>Environmental threats and underlying causes that negatively affect FDH have strongly stabilized at the pilot sites.</p>	<p>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</p> <p><i>During the reporting period no countries/field activities have been conducted. Therefore no livelihood activities because of the</i></p>	<p><i>U</i></p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator (One indicator per row)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
<p>(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</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Qualitative baseline data has been collected during the inventory studies in the 14 pilot sites</p>		<p>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)</p>	<p><i>project execution issues.</i></p>	<p>U</p>
	<p>3. About 13 500 ha of land under sustainable land management.</p>	<p>Project starts the calculations from: zero ha land under sustainable land management</p>	<p>500 ha land under sustainable land management</p>	<p>13 500 land under sustainable land management</p>	<p><i>During the reporting period, no additional progress is done due the project activities interruption in the countries as results of execution issues with the EA.</i></p>	<p>U</p>

<p>Outcome 1: Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities Outcome 2: Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>14 pilot sites selected. Activities implemented in 13 pilot sites. Framework convention finalised and submitted to governments. Harmonisation of national laws started in 8 countries</p>	<p>Activities implemented in 14 pilot sites. Framework convention finalised and adopted by governments. National laws are harmonised.</p>	<p><i>No additional progress in pilots' sites as results of the project interruption.</i></p>	<p><i>U</i></p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator (One indicator per row)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
				20 % increase of funding to regional/transboundary integrated NRM projects in the FDH		U
	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 through Google Collect earth and data will be upload to improve monitoring by end 2016		10% reduction of soil erosion and sediment loads in selected six Representative Pilot Basins, and 16 RPBs on 5000 ha of land	<p><i>Erosion control activities with vetiver lines in 6 pilot sites in Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Gambia and other countries will be inspired by them.</i></p> <p><i>No further progress in the reporting period</i></p>	U
	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		20% positive change in carbon stores above and below ground in ecosystems on 7000 ha of land	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

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator (One indicator per row)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
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		20% increase in income from NRM-based activities in target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site)	<i>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 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</i>	U
	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.		30% reduction in the occurrence of wildfires in the project area	Forest fire reduction assessed only at pilot sites.	U

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator (One indicator per row)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
	<p>10. Replication of successful NRM models outside of project area on at least 8500 ha of land involving at least 100 new communities.</p>	Zero		<p>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 phase.</p>	<p>During the previous period, there were spontaneous demands for replication from neighbouring villages; approach being adopted by OMVS and OMVG in Guinea on 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. <i>No further progress is experienced during the reporting period</i></p>	U
<p>Outcome 4: <i>Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination</i></p>	<p>11. 14 local development plans developed and implemented by communities assisted by extension agents trained under the project.</p>	Zero local development plans developed and implemented.	14 local development plans (=watershed management plans) developed in 14 pilots sites.	14 local development plans developed and implemented in 14 pilots sites.	<p><i>During the previous period, 6 plans developed in Guinea, 2 in Mali which shall be reviewed once the others will be ready. No progress is made during the current reporting period.</i></p>	U

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator (One indicator per row)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ²
	12. Additional countries join the FDH-INRM project (e.g. Nigeria and Benin).	No additional countries involved in the project.		Some additional countries have joined the project.	<i>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.</i>	U

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
COMPONENT 1: Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities					
Subcomponent 1.1. Institutional status and framework conventions: <i>Fill</i>					
Activity 1.1.1: Awareness raising and technical support for the ratification and adoption of the Regional Framework Convention	2018	69%	70%	<i>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 collaboration with ECOWAS has continued the advocacy during the reporting period.</i>	MS
Activity 1.1.2: Establishment of partnerships with RBOs (ABN, CILSS, OMVS, OMVG, others)	2016 Continuous – partnership agreement by 2020	65%	65%	<i>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.</i> <i>No progress during the reporting period.</i>	MU
Activity 1.1,3: Assessment and dissemination of lessons learned from previous and ongoing projects	2016	100%	100%	<i>This activity has been finalized</i>	S
Subcomponent 1.2. National laws, regulations and institutions					

³ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁴ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁵ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 1.2.1: Assessment and analysis of national NRM and transboundary legislations	2016	67%	67	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>No further progress made during the reporting period.</i></p>	MS
Subcomponent 1.3. Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>
Activity 1.3.1: Establishment of a platform information sharing	2016	85%	86%	<p><i>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 reporting period</i></p>	MS
Activity 1.3.2: Management system for the collection, analysis, validation and sharing of environmental and socio-economic data	2018	55%	55%	<p><i>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</i></p>	MS

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 1.3.3: Mainstream the FDH project/programme in the regional programmes and processes	<i>Continuous</i>	85%	86%	<i>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</i>	S
COMPONENT 2: Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH					
Subcomponent 2.1. Integrated natural resources management in the pilot sites and watersheds	2016	100%	100%	<i>Baseline studies completed.</i>	S
Activity 2.1.1: Finalization of baseline studies carried out in Phase 1	2016	90%	90%	<i>There are still some structures to be assessed in Niger, Sierra Leone and, Mauritania</i>	S
Activity 2.1.2: Establishment of pilot site management committees	2017	90%	90%	<i>Only Sierra Leone has not set up a management committee at its pilot site</i>	S
Activity 2.1.3: Preparation of the 14 pilot sites management plans	<i>2019 Continuous through 2021</i>	65%	65%	<i>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 restoration of degraded lands in collaboration with REDD + and the project: 'Global Transformation of Forests for People and climate: Focus West Africa.</i>	MS
Activity 2.1.4: Implementation of natural resources management (NRM) activities	2016	100%	100%	<i>Baseline studies completed.</i>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 2.1.5: Parameters and studies to assess the impact of the project	<i>Continuous through 2021</i>	55%	55%	<i>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</i>	MS
Subcomponent 2.2. Alternative income generation					
Activity 2.2.1.: Implementation of activities for livelihoods improvement (diversification and strengthening)	<i>2019 Continuous through 2021</i>	75%	75%	<i>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.</i>	MS
COMPONENT 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM					

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Subcomponent 3.1 Mobilization and Training of Stakeholders in INRM	<i>2019 Continuous through 2021</i>	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.	S
Activity 3.1.1: Assessment of existing capacities and needs in training expressed by different groups of actors	2016	65%	65%	<i>The trainings were conducted on the basis of the training needs expressed by the different groups of actors</i>	S
Activity 3.1.2.: Development of a strategy and specific action plans to develop capacities of different groups of actors	2016	65%	65%	<i>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.</i>	S
Activity 3.1.3: Development of training materials	2016	70%	70%	<i>Training materials have been developed for each training provided</i>	S
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	2016	80%	80%	<i>Training and sensitization of local actors on environmental governance have been organized in several countries (Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Niger), these subjects are also discussed during exchange visits</i>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
3.1.5: Exchange visits between pilot/model sites	<i>Continuous through 2021</i>	75%	75%	<i>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).</i>	S
<i>Add rows as needed to reflect the project structure</i>					
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	2016	90%	90%	<i>The project structures have been discussed during the steering committee meeting and will be finalized and implemented for the non cost extension phase</i>	S
<i>Activity 4.1.2.: Revision and dissemination of framework documents of the project</i>	2016	75%	75%	<i>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</i>	MS
Subcomponent 4.2. Monitoring and evaluation system					
Activity 4.2.1. Update of the monitoring and evaluation system with a definition of clear monitoring indicators	<i>Continuous through 2021</i>	-		<i>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</i>	<i>Continuous through 2021 MS</i>
Subcomponent 4.3. Information Dissemination					

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴ (dd/mm/yyyy)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<i>Activity 4.3.1. Development of a communication strategy and dissemination of information</i>	<i>Continuous through 2021</i>	<i>77%</i>	<i>77%</i>	<i>The project reports on Twitter press releases and flyers distributed regularly at regional and national workshops, by FAO Representations in the 8 countries and by national agency focal points. The communication strategy and plan should be developed for the extension phase.</i>	<i>S</i>
<i>Activity 4.3.2. Identification and mobilization of additional resources</i>	<i>2019 Continuous through 2021</i>	<i>-</i>		<i>Possibilities to increase co-financing with ECOWAS and other partners and projects.</i>	<i>MS</i>

3.3. Risk Rating

Table A. Risk-log

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

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2 (20-21)	MTR (20-21)	PIR 3 (this PIR) (21-22)	PIR 4 (22-23)	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
Delayed funding e.g. disbursement or allotment				M	M	M	H		INCRES	
Implementing partners e.g. delays or lack of capacity				M	M	M	H		INCRES	
Insufficient funding				M	M	M	H		INCRES	
Stability of the countries involved e.g. political, socio-economic, natural disasters				M	M	M	H		INCRES	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 the war in Ukraine) 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	M		INCRES	
Problems with project design e.g. changes to logframe, activities				M	M	M	H		INCRES	
Recipient country/organization/institution e.g. lack of ownership, capacity, e.t.c.				M	M	M	H		INCRES	
Covid 19				H	H	M	L		↓	The risks related to the Covid-10 pandemic have decreased with the number of cases observed, however, this risk still exists in the sub region
No implementation challenge for this period				M	M	M	H		INCRES	There are implementation challenges that are the same as in the past and that will need to be better managed in the extension phase of the project
Consolidated project risk				M	M	M	H		INCRES	

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Delayed funding e.g. disbursement or allotment	Follow up to receive from all executing partners the financial reports	Collection and consolidation of financial reports	Reviewing of contracting documents/agreements	During 2023	ECOWAS, FAO and UNEP

executingpartners e.g. delays or lack of capacity					
Insufficient funding	Resources mobilization including the cofinancing pledges	Follow up with countries to renew commitments for national contributions/cofinancing	Follow up on cofinancing mobilization	During 2022-2023 and beyond	FAO and ECOWAS
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	During 2022-2023 and beyond	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	UNEP, FAO, ECOWAS and participating countries and other partners	2022-2023
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	FAO, UNEP	2022-2023
Covid 19	Monitoring of the Pandemic disease	Observance of countries and WHO guidelines	Monitoring of the pandemic disease	All partners	2022-2023 and beyond
No implementation challenge for this period					
<i>Add rows as needed to reflect additional risks</i>					

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.
Medium Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments (To be completed)

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.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management

- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

[\[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment\]](#)

Minor amendments	<p><i>Proposals for change that will focus project activities on a few key high-potential areas while continuing activities to harmonize management frameworks and impact legislation have been recommended by the mid-term review. These will be translated into an action plan that will be submitted to UNEP for approval and implementation during the project extension period.</i></p>
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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 Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Dimma-Tountouroun(Labé)-Guinea	N 11°25.851'	W 012°15.321'		Dinkidonko koura djooloun-Ghadhampammel, 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)	N 11°25.247'	W 011°32.419'		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)	N 12,60609°	W -12,12855°		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 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
Dindéfelo (Senegal)	N 12,38318°	W-12,32778		Kedougou region	

					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.
City of JAIMA, Gabu Region, Eastern Province, Guinea - Bissau	12°31'55"	-14°13'16"		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 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.	Mapping (of land dynamics and use) in the PGIRN – MFD – Tranche II pilot intervention site, including geo-referencing work.
Kiang East, Lower River Region (LRR) Gambia	13.4076° N,	15.6295° W		Intervention region The 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 (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.	- 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

				<p>The total population in 2013 was 82,361 people with a population density of 51/km sq.</p> <p>The region has significantly high proportion of food insecure (33%) households, well above the national average levels of 14%⁷.</p> <p>The communities or sites covered are all in Kiang east District and are: Kaiaf Fonday Kunda, Kaiaf Baduma, Geniere, Massembeh, Koliar Sula, Jomari, Jasobo, Njolfen, Yoro Jula, Madina Sancha and Sare Pateh.</p>	
Narena (Mali)	12°12'0"N	8°40'30"W		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. *

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)

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

NA

⁷ All the data on population are from the *National Housing and Population Census, 2013*