

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	10269	SMA IPMR ID	84614
Project Short Title	Congo Basin Impact Programme	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000709
		Umoja WBS	SB-017710
Project Title	Transformational Change in Sustainable Forest Management in Transboundary Landscapes of the Congo Basin		
Project Type	Ú Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 60
Parent Programme if child project			Age 24.9 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Multifocal Areas	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 31-Jul-26
Project Scope	Ú Regional		Revised - Current PCA
Region	Ú Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	8-Jun-21
Countries	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	27-Aug-21
GEF financing amount	USD 8,192,366	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	27-Aug-21
Co-financing amount	USD 49,935,044	Date of First Disbursement	29.09.2021
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 3,556,699	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	31st May to 2nd June 2022
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 867,587	Midterm undertaken?	Ú No
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	Not yet
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	30-Jun-24
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31-Dec-26
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Jun-27

1.2 EA: Project description

The Congo IP comprises seven "child" projects: one regional and six national projects. Overall coordination is with the United Nations Environment Program as implementing agency, which also executes the national projects in RoC and DRC, while the World Bank executes the national project in CAR, UNDP in Gabon, IUCN in Equatorial Guinea and WWF-US in Cameroon.

The regional component of the Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (hereinafter referred to as Congo IP) is built on the rationale that several interrelated factors drive deforestation and degradation in the Congo Basin, and that, without collaborative action among neighboring countries to tackle common threats and to take advantage of regional opportunities, it would be difficult to maintain forest cover and the flow of ecosystems services over the long term.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems	Executing Agency(ies)	UNEP
Name of co-implementing Agency		Names of Other Project Partners	UNODC, UNEP-WCMC, Re:Wild, WCS, Rainforest Alliance, USFS, CAFI, CITES-MIKE, REPALEAC, CEFDHAC, COMIFAC, ECCAS, CBFP
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esen, OiC	EA: Manager/Representative	Melissa De Kock
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Ersin Esen	EA: Project Manager	George Neba Akwah
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis	EA: Finance Manager	Martin Okun
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Eric Mugo	EA: Communications lead, if relevant	Under Recruitment

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN	TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Nature Action Subprogramme	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)
	TM: PoW Indicator(s)	Nature action: Indicator (i): Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity Direct Outcomes: 2.6, 2.7	
	EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	The Congo IP project is contributing to SDG Goals - Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries; Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.; Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries; 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; 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.; 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.; 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.; 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.; 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. 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation,

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

Indicators
created or under improved management for con
dscapes under improved practices (excluding pr
6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated
: People benefitting from GEF-financed investme
11.1: Male
11.2: Female

Targets - Expected value

Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target
	1,215,014	1,215,014
	213,940	213,940
	17,805,882	17,805,882
	415,380	415,380
	208,755	208,755
	206,625	206,625

Materialised to date

0
0
0
0
0
0

2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

Implementation Status

2023

2nd PIR

FY 2023

FY 2022

FY 2021

FY 2020

FY 2019

FY 2018

FY 2017

FY 2016

FY 2015

PIR #

2nd PIR

1st PIR

Rating towards outcomes (DO)
(section 3.1)

MS

MS

Rating towards outputs (IP)
(section 3.2)

MS

MS

Risk rating
(section 4.2)

M

M

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

There is some progress as the recruitment of the global coordinator has been completed. Program website is online. Yet, the project needs to catch up the workplan, therefore, the project implementation is marginally satisfactory. Most execution partners are now deploying their work plans and are catching up with the original workplan. WHO has recently declared that the COVID-19 is no longer a global health threat. Consequently, most governments in the Congo Basin and across have lifted most or all Covid-19 restriction, which enable the ease of circulation of people and goods and facilitate field of project. The project operations are however constrained in Eastern Congo due to the security situation.

The risk factors of the project remain generally low. Some highly rated risks as COVID-19 have been downgraded to Low given the worldwide lifting of pandemic control measures.

EA: Planned Co-finance

USD 49,935,044

EA: Actual to date:

USD 49,935,044

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

Most of the co-finance was in-kind

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

Thursday, 20 July 2023

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

Process to establishing multistakeholder partnerships are ongoing:
The Ad hoc Thematic Groups were set up across the seven (7) projects. Alexandra Said presented the Ad hoc Thematic groups as follows:

1. Integrated land use management
2. Wildlife considerations
3. Indigenous community and private sector engagement
4. Knowledge management and communication to be established in 2024

UNEP has started quarterly meetings, with representatives of project teams, across the different thematic groups to discuss implementation progress, challenges, and planned actions.

- The consent of three private sectors cocoa certificate holders have been in three areas: TRIDOM, TNS and Greater -Virunga landscapes, plus another private sector certificate holders – Scam/Olam at Mayombe Landscape
- Two draft MOU are under negotiation with the COFCAO/Atlantic Cocoa/Theobroma in the Northern part of the Republic of Congo, Virunga Coffee/Olam – Grand Virunga Landscape in DRC, Scoop PROCAM/Telcar/Cargill - Tridom Landscape
- An operational work plan is under finalization with the child projects and private sector certificates holders.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

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Yes

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

Gender mainstreaming details will be fully reported in the next reporting cycle. The project pursues the engagement of women and youth in decision-making, training, participatory mapping, and ensures that there are both direct and indirect women project beneficiaries. The following gender-sensitive actions and indicators are being tracked for the regional child project and progress will be provided in upcoming reports, this in reference to the below expected achievements:

- The enhanced methodological process for ILUMPs that is developed through a consultative process includes explicit requirements to engage women in the process.
 - o Requirement established to ensure that at least 30% of local participants in ILUMP design processes/consultations are women and/or gender-equity NGOs
 - Ensure participation of women in land use planning teams and the high-level, cross-sectoral mechanism in each landscape
 - o At least 30% of members of land use planning teams are women
 - At least 30% of members of high-level cross-sectoral mechanisms are women
 - Training on the methodological process includes a module on how to empower women to participate in the land use planning process
 - o One training module on empowerment of women to participate in the land use planning process
 - Ensure representation of women in technical processes associated with ILUMP design
 - o Women and/or gender-equity NGOs are included in ILUMP processes/ consultations and make up 30% of participant pool
 - Ensure that technicians and field officers involved in land use assessment and further field work in forest and agricultural lands/plots are aware of gender equity issues in land use decisions
 - o 100% of technicians and field officers involved in land use assessment and further field work in forest and agricultural lands/plots participate in a training session on gender equity issues in land use decisions
 - Women are represented and capacitated in the Regional Learning and Leadership Group that advocates for endorsement of the four transboundary ILUMPs
 - o At least 30% of members of the group are women
 - At least 30% of leaders receiving intensive leadership training at an international facility are women
 - Women benefit equally from small grants mechanisms under component 3 of the project
 - o At least 50% of small grant recipients are women
 - Gender roles in sustainable forest management and natural resource use are explicitly addressed in all knowledge products
 - o Where relevant, all knowledge products will include a section on gender roles
 - o Specific gender briefs will be produced
- At this stage there is nothing to report in relation to these actions, but as the project unfolds we will be able to more accurately outline progress, challenges and outcomes.

2.7. ESSM

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

Ú

Yes

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

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

Ú

No

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

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

Ú

No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including

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

The promotion and/or integration of forest dependent people and other minority groups in decision making processes and management institutions through the FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principle is central to the regional child project's actions. The analysis of gender issues is being planned, result of which will guide the design of ILUMPs as well as the implementation and management of activities within the overall Congo IP. With regards to Indigenous People plans according ti the ESES guidelines an agreement is being finalized with COMIFAC in order to enable REPALEAC (the Central Africa Indigenous Peoples Network) to support the project in this regard. The planned gender analysis will also enable the project to come up with specific gender safeguards that will enable the strengthening of gender roles, responsibilities and rights.

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

PMU developed a three pager with a brief description of the Congo IP for dissemination, a website (launched 20 July 2023). In addition a Web-story was developed which has been added to the website.

Link to website : www.gefcongobasin.org which redirects to <https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/initiatives/GefCongoBasin>

Link to Project brief: <https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/research/booklet-congo-basin-sustainable-landscapes-impact-program>

Link to other material: <https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/initiatives/GefCongoBasin/knowledge>

Link to Community of Practice: <https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/initiatives/GefCongoBasin/Community%20of%20Practice>

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

The complexity of the project and of its context of implementation are inviting for a learning and an adaptive implementation/execution process. Governments and stakeholders of the Congo Basin place high value and expectations on this project. This provides a promising pathway for mainstreaming project's results, lessons and good practices as contribution to drive positive policy change. Nevertheless, it is becoming obvious that more resources and intensity need to be put on mechanisms that enable and sustain the highest level engagement of government as well and those that provide durable long-term support to Indigenous People and Local Community participation and benefits.

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

The project webside, the online knowledge knowledge sharing platform as well as the Community of Practice Forum is being created and will launched during Q3 and Q4 2023. Project stories will be publicized thereafter and shared with target audiences.

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June
Objective						
To catalyze transformational change at a regional level by scaling up best practices and innovations originating		EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill
Outcome 1						
Outcome 1.1: Land use planning decisions in transboundary landscapes in the Congo Basin are based on enhanced integrated land use management plans (ILUMPs) developed in a consultative manner and based on natural capital accounting and systems thinking	Number of Congo Basin countries that adopt the enhanced methodology and related tools provided by the regional project in their national land use planning processes	0 (national methodologies currently lack cross-sectoral approach and natural capital accounting)	3	6 (enhanced methodology agreed on by all land use planning teams under the Congo IP child projects)	0	
	Number of transboundary ILUMPs endorsed by regional inter-sectoral mechanisms or other relevant bodies	0	4 (national and cross-border ILUMP exercises underway in LTLT, TNS, MAMC and CMRC landscapes)	4 (transboundary ILUMPs receive the political support of regional bodies COMIFAC/ECCAS)	0	
Outcome 2						
Outcome 2.1: Enhanced regional capacity for addressing wildlife crime	Relevant law enforcement officials adopt management actions to address wildlife crime	0% (Share of training participants who demonstrate uptake and application of new skills to address wildlife crime)	15%	30%	17%	In view of enhancing regional capacity to address wildlife crime and in order to harmonize methodologies used across the TNS transboundary landscape, WCS provided 4 trainings to 23 technical staff and rangers as follows: i) 3 trainings on carcass sampling and analysis to 8 Nouabalé-Ndoki national park's (NNNP) research assistants and Nyangouté in Central African Republic (CAR), and ii) one training on carcass sampling to and experience sharing with 15 rangers from Dzangha-Sangha protected area. The CITES MIKE Sub-Regional Steering Committee meeting that was held in Bangui, Central African Republic (CAR) from 17-19 October 2022 concluded with the formulation of the Congo Basin Action-oriented recommendations to enable sub-regional countries and the MIKE CCU ensure a better implementation of the MIKE programme. The meeting also helped strengthen the links between Action states to fight effectively against wildlife crime, through information sharing and coordination of efforts.

Outcome 2.2: Conservation of great apes and forest elephants is integrated into regional development processes	Zoonotic disease surveillance system applied by relevant national stakeholders in all 3 segments of the TNS landscape	1 segment (system only being applied in Congo, piloted in Nouabale Ndoki NP)	3 segments (roll out of system adoption begins in Lobeke (CAM) and Dzanga-Sangha complex (CAR))	3 segments (system fully operational in all PAs in TNS landscape)	1	The project supported the inclusion of new disease detection methodologies in the Nouabélé-Ndoki disease surveillance system
	Percentage of MIKE sites in the Congo-Basin that provide elephant mortality-related data to the MIKE CCU	60%	80%	100%	0	Upcoming MIKE report will provide the base for assessment of this indicator
	Number of regional development policies, action plans and/or frameworks that include great ape and elephant conservation	0	1	2	1	National experts of the six Congo Basin project countries have been trained in and acquired EIA capacity in relation IFC Biodiversity Standards. This enables Congo Basin to meet IFC requirements
Outcome 3						
Outcome 3.1: Local communities, forest-dependent people and private sector implement and scale up SFM investments in the Congo Basin	Increase in share (%) of sustainably produced/sourced palm oil and cocoa by the companies that receive technical support from the regional project	0	10% increase	20% increase	0	Rating to be provided in upcoming reporting cycle
	Number of priority landscapes that establish multi-stakeholder partnerships	0	2	4	0	<p>Process to establishing multistakeholder partnerships are ongoing:</p> <p>-The consent of three private sectors cocoa certificate holders have been in three areas: TRIDOM, TNS and Greater -Virunga landscapes, plus another private sector certificate holders – Scam/Olam at Mayombe Landscape</p> <p>-Two draft MOU are under negotiation with the COFCAO/Atlantic Cocoa/Theobroma in the Northern part of the Republic of Congo, Virunga Coffee/Olam – Grand Virunga Landscape in DRC, Scoop PROCAM/Telcar/Cargill - Tridom Landscape</p> <p>-An operational work plan is under finalization with the child projects and private sector certificates holders.</p>
	Total amount of private sector financing leveraged through the digital platform	0	USD 250,000	USD 500,000	0	Noting to report yet
Outcome 4						
Outcome 4.1: National and transboundary stakeholders use gained enhanced knowledge for Congo IP SFM on-the-ground actions	Share (%) of platform users who confirm benefiting from the platform in advancing their respective work	0	40%	80%	0	The online knowledge knowledge sharing platform as well as the Community of Practice Forum is being created and will launched during Q3 and Q4 2023.
Outcome 4.2: Enhanced knowledge on current and potential impact of climate change on Congo Basin applied for policy planning and analysis	Number of local level policy analysis and planning documents that integrate landscape specific climate predictions	0 (currently lacking)	2 (policy analysis and planning documents with climate predictions produced)	4 (policy analysis and planning documents with climate predictions produced)	0	<p>A study was published by other partners (not financed by this project) on the impact of climate change on great apes but only using the global modals. The project team is discussing how to use this information for work under this project. The results of this study can be used to inform conservation action planning and land use planning.</p> <p>Downscaled climate models are often a precondition for species vulnerability assessments and habitat suitability analyses as under output 4.2.2. This is a very complex undertaking, especially at the scale of Central Africa. Under a different project, the project team has been involved in the development of a finetuned climate model for the Virunga landscape in East Africa, and is currently discussing how this experience can be used for the GEF project. The challenge is the scale ; the downscaled model was developed for a single landscape while the GEF IP is operating in many different landscapes across the Congo Basin.</p>

	Number of landscape interventions that apply the species and habitat suitability analysis in modelling	0 (currently lacking)	3 (modeling work in progress in 3 landscapes)	3 (final modeling results available for decision-makers)	0	A study was published by other partners (not financed by this project) on the impact of climate change on great apes but only using the global models. The project team is discussing how to use this information for work under this project. Modelling the impact of climate change on key species is a very complex undertaking. There are a number of methodologies available, also known as species vulnerability assessments. The project is assessing these different methodologies and looking at the cost for a full scale application of such tools.
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Outcome 5

Outcome 5.1: Improved coordination among program stakeholders and other donors, and increased awareness of Congo IP program and lessons among national decision-makers and the global audience	Regular program-wide reporting against a common results framework produced	0	1 (a regular reporting system in place)	1	0	The project coordination groups have been established and will start functioning. Coordination meeting reports will be provided from the next reporting cycle.
	Number of CBSL IP followers on Twitter	0	200	500		To be reported during next cycle when website and online platforms fully launched
	Number of CBSL IP friends on Facebook	0	300	600		To be reported during next cycle when website and online platforms fully launched

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay		
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Under Comp 1

Output 1.1.1: Enhanced land use planning methodology developed through a consultative process and other land use planning tools made available to support national child projects	June 2023 (as per workplan under USFS contract)	35%	50%	USFS and WCMC have made continuous progress toward achieving the first output of the project. During this period, USFS and WCMC have continued to meet regularly and have continued communication via email and shared working documents for the elaboration of a joint implementation strategy. Namely, efforts focused on the pre-assessment and initial discussions on the methodology development component. A consultation plan has been elaborated, consulted with key stakeholders through online interviews and in-person meetings, reviewed existing literature, carried out situation analysis, and provided recommendations for stakeholder collaboration and engagement strategies after conducting a stakeholder analysis.		
Output 1.1.2: National stakeholders of the six basin countries trained on the land use planning methodology developed under Output 1.1.1, ensuring equal gender representation	8/31/2026	10%	40%	USFS and WCMC have elaborated an initial action plan for integrating natural capital accounts into land use planning stakeholder mapping and elaborated a ToR for the regional consultation workshop on methodology development, which is scheduled to take place in Kinshasa on September 20 and 21, 2023. Building on the pre-assessment process led by USFS, UNEP-WCMC have finalized a report that explores NCA applications and processes, the use of and capacity for NCA in Africa and the Congo Basin to date, the value of applying NCA to land use planning and the draft updated NCA framework. This will be published Q3 2023. The context analysis report has been developed to work also as a guidance material to support the trainings planned in activity 2 (focusing in the section on NCA).		
Output 1.1.3: ILUMPs developed in consultation with stakeholders for three segments of two transboundary landscapes that are not covered by national child projects	12/31/2024	10%	20%	The UNEP-WCMC project team are developing the updated NCA framework for use within the updated ILUMPs methodology in development by USFS. To date, the framework building blocks have been developed and the alignment with ILUMPs processes is being finalized through consultation with USFS and various stakeholders. Discussions are being promoted with the focal points involved in projects on NCA that have been implemented recently in the Congo Basin (such as UNDP and GLOBE representatives). Additionally, the team is discussing technically the drafted framework with UNEP experts involved in the TEEB/NCIVES projects, as well as with other experts in NCA through existing networks (meetings are planned with the UNSD Working Group on Forests for this year, as well as with the representatives of the NCA African Community of Practice). As part of the September workshop, the framework will be presented to child project partners and feedback gained.		
Output 1.1.4: Four transboundary ILUMPs are consulted, elaborated and their endorsement by appropriate national inter sectorial mechanisms and/or by other relevant bodies within landscape transborder agreements advocated	09/31/2025	10%	20%	UNEP-WCMC are supporting USFS with the organization and delivery of a workshop planned for September 23 where national child project partners will attend to expand on the pre-assessment and draft land use planning methodology including the updated NCA framework. During this workshop, UNEP-WCMC led sessions will also explore key priority issues that NCA might address for each landscape, and better understand the NCA capacity and requirements that UNEP-WCMC can support with. USFS, WCMC		
Output 1.1.5: A knowledge-base for sustainable vegetable oils in the Congo Basin developed and disseminated (with a special focus on palm oil)	07/30/2024	30	50%	Liverpool John Moores University/IUCN Palm Oil Task Force The task force looked at expansion of the vegetable oil sector in Central Africa and its impact on deforestation. Results of the analysis went into a manuscript "Apes and Agriculture", which was submitted for publication to Frontiers in Conservation Science, a preprint is available via https://ecoevorxiv.org/repository/view/5406/		

Under Comp 2

Output 2.1.1: Support and technical assistance provided to revise ECCAS Eco Security Policy and Strategy as a tool to fight wildlife crime.	03/31/2024	10%	40%	(Reported Jul-Dec 2022 period): During the reporting period, UNODC recruited a research expert and a research assistant to develop a study on wildlife trafficking in the Congo Basin, with a focus on elephants, great apes and other key species, and the entire supply chain from source to consumption. Between April and June 2023, the research expert produced a research plan, conducted a desk review of available data and literature which was used to draft an annotated outline of the research brief and developed an interview tool for the qualitative data collection for the field. All of these outputs were reviewed and approved by UNODC and UNEP. In June 2023, the research expert and research assistant conducted a targeted field mission to Kenya, Uganda, the DRC and Nigeria. The reviewed fieldwork data and final report putting into context the main findings will be produced by the end of August 2023. The report will help guide and inform the other planned activities under the project.
Output 2.1.2: Awareness in relevant law enforcement organizations about wildlife trafficking is raised	09/31/2025	10%	10%	(Reported Jul-Dec 2022 period): During the reporting period, UNODC participated in the Project inception workshop of the GEF Congo IP. UNODC presented on the work to be delivered within the programme in partnership with ECCAS, namely under Component 2 of the Regional Project (RP), specifically Outcome 2.1 "Enhanced regional capacity for addressing wildlife crime." Relevant discussions were held with the ECCAS Commissions, in particular COMIFAC whose representative reaffirmed the commission's will to strengthen the cooperation and collaboration needed to tackle the trans-boundary illegal wildlife trade. Following an initial round of consultations internally and with UNEP, UNODC is finalizing the Terms of Reference for the recruitment of the research expert to develop a study on the motivations, opportunities and trafficking of wildlife, with a focus on elephants, great apes and other key species, and the entire Congo Basin supply chain from source to consumption. The study will be done in two phases: a pilot, exploratory phase to gather up-to-date information on wildlife trafficking in the Congo Basin; and an in-depth assessment focused on the illegal wildlife trade in selected areas in the Congo Basin, with a secondary focus on elephants, great apes and other key species. The TORs will be published in the coming weeks and the research expert is expected to be on board by the end of February 2023. The consultancy will be home-based with a mission to one or more of the target countries depending on the results of the initial phase.
Output 2.2.1: Long-term zoonotic disease surveillance systems strengthened in the TNS landscape to minimize the risks of disease transmission between humans and wildlife and vice versa with a specific focus on great apes and elephants	10/31/2025	40%	50%	<p>(Reported Jul-Dec 2022 period): In September and October 2022, WCS travelled to 10 communities in the Likouala District to conduct awareness raising activities. The outreach campaign benefited 452 men and 217 women. Information is provided on the characteristics, ecology and history of Ebola and the potential threat it poses to wildlife and humans. The team explained the risk of touching or consuming meat from wildlife carcasses and the steps to take when a carcass is found. A professional illustrator updated our Ebola awareness poster, including a gender-based approach, in local languages to ensure buy-in from the communities. These posters are displayed in public places in the villages and provide a reminder of the main outreach messages. This District has already experienced three outbreaks of Ebola virus disease in 2018, 2020 and 2022, highlighting the importance of our community meetings to prevent any spill over. This semester, four staff were trained or refreshed on the use of the Biomeme Ebola assay protocol. WCS in-house communication experts supported a professional design for this Biomeme protocol and the documents will be printed at the beginning of 2023. The development of the Biomeme anthrax protocol, a first of its kind in the region has progressed but is not yet complete. We aim at completing it during first semester of 2023. A field test is still needed in real conditions to ensure safety and security of the team collecting the carcass. Data collection as part of a large landscape survey combining wildlife monitoring through transect, camera trapping and a health component started in July. The aim is to collect fecal samples and blowflies on the transect to better understand the distribution of pathogen in the landscape. This study will provide a deeper understanding of potential threats in and around Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park.</p> <p>The collaboration with the Helmholtz Institute for One Health (HIOH) in Bayanga (CAR) is thus under discussion to elaborate the modalities of joint work and exchange of competencies. In addition, and considering the high level of presence of Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (CIB) workers in the forest, our team conducted a joint mission with CIB to raise awareness on zoonotic risks in the forest. This is the first time ever such a joint mission is being conducted, and following the very positive feedbacks received from both teams, this cooperation will continue and be reinforced. Following the work supported by our in-house communication experts, we printed the Ebola sampling and analysis protocols, and distributed it to the various sites working in the forest, as for instance our long-term research sites. An initial report on the Ndoki Likouala survey was drawn up in February 2023. Despite a certain delay due to the acquisition of field equipment, we were able to begin collecting data in July 2022, in the Kabo area. Between July 2022 and the end of January 2023, we were able to complete three strata of our study area.</p>

Output 2.2.2: Monitoring of illegal killing of elephants to support decision making relating to elephant conservation and law enforcement in the sub-region strengthened.	12/31/2024	20%		<p>The CITES MIKE Sub-Regional Steering Committee meeting was held in Bangui, Central African Republic (CAR) from 17-19 October 2022 with representatives from elephant range states from the sub-region. Congo Basin Action-oriented recommendations were formulated for range states and the MIKE CCU, to ensure a better implementation of the MIKE programme. The meeting also helped to strengthen the links between Action states to fight effectively against wildlife crime, through information sharing and coordination of efforts. The next meeting will be held in October 2024 in Brazzaville. Although training on MIKE data collection was not carried out, they initiated processes to ensure that the sites where training was proposed for year 1 will be held in year 2. Also, a collaboration agreement was signed with WWF Salonga (Democratic Republic of the Congo) to organise training on elephant mortality data collection and other related specialised training</p> <p>From January – June 2023), two training sessions were organised at MIKE sites in Congo (Odzala Kokoua National Park and Nouabale Ndoki Park). A total of 44 (2 women and 42 men) participants took part in the training sessions in both sites. Participants included law enforcement rangers, biomonitoring rangers, community auxiliaries, database managers, patrol team leaders, sector leaders, park warden and MIKE site focal points. Training on elephant mortality data collection took place over three days at each site. Training on elephant mortality data collection took place over three days at each site. The participants were equipped with knowledge on the various data to be collected when an elephant carcass is found, as well as the appropriate methodologies for data collection. This included crucial information such as the date the carcass was found, location, detection method, type and cause of death, age and sex of the carcass, decomposition stage, and the status of the ivory. Such comprehensive data is vital for understanding the threats facing elephant populations in specific sites facilitating the development of conservation strategies. These trainings helped to improve the quality of the data collected by the rangers, thus enabling effective surveillance strategies to be developed at site level and guiding decision-making.</p> <p>A MIKE site monitoring training conducted in collaboration with l'Agence Congolaise de la Faune et de Aires Protegees (ACFAP) represents a significant step towards strengthening conservation efforts and supporting rangers in MIKE sites in the Congo Basin. By equipping participants with comprehensive data collection skills, the training contributes to the long-term management and protection of elephant populations in the Congo Basin.</p> <p>As part of the agreement between MIKE CCU and WWF-Salonga, to support MIKE training in Salonga National Park, an online training session on elephant mortality data collection was organized with trainers from WWF on 16 June 2023. A total of six participants attended the training.</p> <p>Discussions have been initiated with the Garoua Wildlife School in Cameroon to support training on MIKE data collection for rangers from other MIKE sites in the sub-region. Discussions have also been initiated with UNODC to support training on crime scene management and other specialised training in the sub-region.</p> <p>Training for Focal Points: As part of the training organized at MIKE sites in Congo, the National Focal Point also received training. This training enabled the National Focal Point to understand the objectives of the programme, the data to be collected and how it should be collected. This knowledge of programme requirements will help to improve programme coordination at national level and reduce errors in MIKE data. The MIKE national focal point in Congo is a senior manager at ACFAP. His presence during the field trainings was crucial. This will help to motivate rangers to systematically collect elephant mortality data as they have been made aware by their manager that this is part of their job.</p> <p>Specialized training for law enforcement staff: MIKE CCU has initiated discussions with UNODC to support crime scene management training in Central Africa. UNODC has experience in delivering crime scene management training in the sub-region. Several MIKE sites have benefited from UNODC training in the past. A concept note and agreement have been drafted and are currently under review. The agreement is expected to be signed by October 2023.</p> <p>As part of the collaboration with UNODC, the MIKE CCU has facilitated the process to designate rangers from MIKE sites in Congo and Cameroon to</p>
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Under Comp 3

Output 3.1.1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are empowered to actively participate and defend their rights in land use planning and private sector engagement processes, and to gain institutional recognition of their land tenure rights and role in conservation and SFM	09/30/2025	0%	10%	<p>An agreement is being finalized with COMIFAC in order to enable REPALEAC (the Central Africa Indigenous Peoples Network). The contract has been developed and approved by all three parties involved and is ready for signature. This agreement enables REPALEAC to lead on the implementation of this output.</p>
Output 3.1.2: Mechanisms are created and enhanced to scale up market access of and private sector investments in cocoa that is sustainably produced by local communities in the Congo Basin	06/30/2026	12%	25%	<p>Rainforest Alliance continues to lead on this work:</p> <p>The main progres includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The consent of three private sectors cocoa certificate holders have been in three TRIDOM, TNS and Grand Virunga landscapes, plus another private sector certificate holders – Scam/Olam at Mayombe Landscape -Two draft MOU are under negotiation with the COFCOA/Atlantic Cocoa/Theobroma in the Northern part of the Republic of Congo, Virunga Coffee/Olam – Grand Virunga Landscape in DRC, Scoop PROCAM/Telcar/Cargill - Tridom Landscape -An operational work plan is under finalization with the child projects and private sector certificates holders.
Output 3.1.3: Multi-stakeholder partnerships are scaled up for effective implementation of sustainable forest management in the Congo Basin	06/30/2026	6%	30%	<p>The main progres RAINFOREST ALLIANCE reports on this output include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The workplans of the second year of the regional child project with the Cameroon and DRC Child projects; - The TRIDOM and TNS landscapes will be the targets to foster multi-stakeholder partnerships during the second year of the regional child project; - RA operational work is under finalization with the two countries child projects.

Output 3.1.4: Digital platform is enhanced for data management and improved community access to financing	12/31/2025	0%	20%	<p>The main progress include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The identification of the landscape financial including 1000 Landscape and its partners such as Regenerative Development Group and Terraso/Tech Matters. - The operational planning of the implementation is being finalized; - The ToRs of the contractualization with the partners are on progress to take forward new Finance Accelerator Landscapes.
Under Comp 4				
Output 4.1.1: Existing and new tools and knowledge resources relevant to Congo IP child projects are harvested, captured and/or created and made available	12/31/2025	0%	25%	Some knowledge resources developed, including a web story and a short brief for the wider public.
Output 4.1.2: A Congo Basin IP knowledge management platform (KM Platform) is created and operational	09/30/2025	0%	95%	Website under development by 30 June, expected launch prior to Programme Steering Committee scheduled for 20 July.
Output 4.1.3: Congo IP online Community of Practice (CoP) is developed and enhanced through increased membership and diversity of users	09/30/2025	20%	80%	Community of Practice prepared, will be launched in conjunction with the website as the platforms are integrated.
Output 4.1.4: Regional capacity development through training and knowledge sharing workshops, field visits and study tours, and online training events	09/30/2025	20%	25%	3 thematic coordination groups (TCGs) have been created to share experience and lessons learnt across national boundaries and also across sectors. The first group on integrated land use management met virtually, discussed priorities and exchanged experience. The other two groups on wildlife conservation and inclusion of IPLCs and private sector will meet during the second half of 2023. Also see 5.1.2.
Output 4.1.5: Knowledge management governance structure established	09/30/2021	0%	50%	Initial Online platforms have been created as open and collaborative spaces for knowledge and best practices sharing, and for interactive exchange between stakeholders. These include the program website https://www.gefcongobasin.org/
Output 4.2.1: Downscaled climate models including scenario planning developed for and applied to the priority landscapes selected in component 1 and recommendations for policy makers on how ILUMPs can incorporate climate change considerations	01/30/2022	0%	5%	Downscaled climate models are often a precondition for species vulnerability assessments and habitat suitability analyses as under output 4.2.2. But this is a very complex undertaking, especially at the scale of Central Africa. Under a different project, the project team has been involved in the development of a finetuned climate model for the Virunga landscape in East Africa, and is currently discussing how this experience can be used for the GEF project. The challenge is the scale, the downscaled model was developed for a single landscape while the GEF IP is operating in many different landscapes across the Congo Basin.
Output 4.2.2: Species and habitat suitability analysis modelling prepared and made available with the objective to ascertain how climate change impact infer future habitat suitability maps for a selection of priority species of conservation significance and derived livelihoods	12/31/2022	0	5%	Modelling the impact of climate change on key species is a very complex undertaking. There are a number of methodologies available, also known as species vulnerability assessments. A major challenge is that in many cases the global models would need some downscaling to develop reliable models. A study was published on the impact of climate change on great apes but only using the global models. However, the results of this study can be used to inform conservation action planning and land use planning. The project team is discussing how to use this information for work under this project.
Under Comp 5				
Output 5.1.1: Congo IP Coordination Unit and Program Steering Committee are established and operational	12/31/2020	50%	80%	Project team recruitment almost complete. Four full-time staff members recruited, two positions in end stage with all candidate interviews and assessments completed in May 2023. Onboarding expected Q3 2023.
Output 5.1.2: M&E system is established, tracking measurable progress, and feeding back into adaptive management of the CONGO IP program strategy	12/31/2025	0%	20%	To track progress, ensure coordination across the program and maintain oversight, the regional project team holds quarterly coordination meetings with all child project leads. Additionally, Thematic Coordination Groups (TCGs) have been established to ensure synergies and integration of activities across the regional and national child projects. The TCGs are composed of representatives of the regional project team, executing agencies of national child projects and implementing partners. Representatives of the GEF Secretariat or regional political bodies may also be invited to participate in meetings. Three main TCGs: Integrated Land Use Management, Wildlife Conservation and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities & Private Sector Engagement, while the second two are planned for Q3 2023, the TCG for Integrated Land Use Management held its first meeting on 17th May with substantial participation from partners. The next meeting is scheduled for late August/Early September 2023.
Output 5.1.3: Congo IP Communication and Outreach Strategy are developed and implemented	12/31/2025	60%	40%	The communication strategy has been drafted and is undergoing internal reviews and revisions. So far, the draft strategy and toolkits were produced by the consultant in 2022 and are undergoing internal review before release. Aspects of this strategy are already under implementation but its full roll out will take place and fully reported on in the coming months.

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



<div>TM: Progress rating</div>
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4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor

1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities

2 Governance structure - Oversight

3 Implementation schedule

4 Budget

5 Financial Management

6 Reporting

7 Capacity to deliver

EA's Rating

- ✓ Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of
- ✓ Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes.
- ✓ Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential
- ✓ Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative
- ✓ Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of
- ✓ Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and
- ✓ Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or

TM's Rating

- ✓ Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
- ✓ Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs.
- ✓ Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
- ✓ Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
- ✓ Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the
- ✓ Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Moderate
- ✓ Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of

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)

2nd PIR

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

Risk	Risk Rating								Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Risk 1: Risks regarding marginalized communities and gender include IPLCs and forest dependent communities lacking government support to strengthen their land and resource rights. Their participation in project activities may not be welcomed by other communities. Gender mainstreaming in project implementation may be inadequate and women's participation in training sessions, workshops, consultations etc. not supported by governments and regional bodies.	Outcome 3.1	L	L	L					=	
Risk 2: Technological risks concern the implementation and coordination of project activities through internet tools and remote technologies, which may be inadequate due to poor technological capacity in the countries. Adult literacy may also be an issue in some areas.	All outcomes	M	M	M					=	
Risk 3: High staff turnover in local and regional institutions can undermine capacity building and knowledge management activities and hence compromise the long-term impact and effectiveness of the project.	All outcomes	L	L	L					=	
Risk 4: Limited financial and technical capacity in partner organizations can seriously compromise timely and cost-effective implementation of the project and the sustainability of project results.	All outcomes	L	L	L					=	

Risk 5: Limited availability of data and lack of access to reliable information, such as social dimensions of land and resource use, and wildlife crimes
Risk 6: Political risks include insufficient political, institutional, and financial support from the national governments (ministries, politicians) and the various regional sectoral and cross-sectoral bodies. These risks would hamper any effective transboundary/cross-border activities. Internal/political barriers can prevent different sectors (planning, environment, forests, tourism, agribusiness, etc.) from working together to achieve integrated and sustainable forest management and land use planning. This would prohibit institutional alliances from forming and lower the political weight of the project
Risk 7: Insecurity and instability in the region may delay or prevent project activities and prohibit people from fully participating in regional project activities and overall compromise the project.
Risk 8: Lack of data concerning climate change threats to Congo Basin forests and communities impacting land use planning, and low national capacity to respond to these threats.
Risk 9: The uncertain development of the COVID-19 global pandemic may have significant consequences to the project given the restrictions on travel, social gatherings and meetings and tourism operations, as well as shifting donor priorities and larger scale socio-economic impacts.

Outcomes 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2	M	M	M						=	
Outcome 1.1	L	L	L						=	
All outcomes	L	L	M						↑	The conflict in the DRC Congo as well and relative sociopolitical instability in the CAR put constraints to smooth deployment of project activities on the ground and effective monitoring and documentation of progress.
Outcomes 1.1 and 3.1	M	M	M						=	
All outcomes	M	M	L						↓	WHO has recently declared that COVID-19 is longer a global health threat. Consequently, most governments in the Congo Basin and across have lifted most or all Covid-19 restriction, which enable the ease of circulation of people and goods and facilitate field of project.

Consolidated project risk

This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

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

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Risk 2: Technological risks concern the implementation and coordination of project activities through internet tools and remote technologies, which may be inadequate due to poor technological capacity in the countries. Adult literacy may also be an issue in some areas.	The fact that most of the project sites are remote with low connectivity will be taken into account when developing the outreach/capacity building/knowledge management instruments. These will be made accessible with low bandwidth and mobile phones. The question of literacy will be considered as appropriate with relevant communication activities.	Combined in-person/field and virtual coordination and supervision meetings and meetings will be implemented frequently each year to reduce the potential negative effect of technological challenges on the running of the project.	Scheduling and implementation of a balanced combination of in-person and virtual coordination and learning meetings and field supervision and experience sharing missions in regular frequency.	Quarterly	PMU with EAs

<p>Risk 5: Limited availability of data and lack of access to reliable information, such as social dimensions of land and resource use, and wildlife crimes.</p>	<p>The project will nurture a culture of data creation and collection respecting local customs and norms, and information sharing amongst all project partners by capacity building exercises and demonstrating the crucial role of data in integrated land use planning. This is an important aspect in building trust amongst the partners and to sustain long-term results.</p>	<p>USFS, WCMC have been subcontracted and are now developing a land use methodology that include data collection on the social dimensions of land and resource use. Furthermore, UNODC has been subcontracted and has initiated studies aiming at establishing knowledge base and data on wildlife crime to inform policy and action</p>	<p>Generate and make relevant knowledge and data available and accessible</p>	<p>Y1 and Y2</p>	<p>Subcontractors and Project Team</p>
<p>Risk 8: Lack of data concerning climate change threats to Congo Basin forests and communities impacting land use planning, and low national capacity to respond to these threats.</p>	<p>Incorporation of climate change considerations will be part of the work under Components 1 and 4 of the regional project. Climate change vulnerability assessment and downscaled climate models including scenario planning will be developed for and applied to the priority landscapes and recommendations will be made for policy makers on how ILUMPs can incorporate climate change considerations. The Congo IP will also benefit from the related knowledge created by other projects in the region, notably the UNEP-FAO joint IKI project on Congo Basin Peatlands, results of which can be shared and replicated in other countries.</p>	<p>USFS, WCMC have been subcontracted and are now developing a land use methodology that include data collection on climate change threats to Congo Basin Forests.</p>	<p>Data collection on climate change threats to Congo Basin Forests.</p>	<p>Y1 and Y2</p>	<p>Subcontractors and Project team</p>

<p>Risk 9: The uncertain development of the COVID-19 global pandemic may have significant consequences to the project given the restrictions on travel, social gatherings and meetings and tourism operations, as well as shifting donor priorities and larger scale socio-economic impacts.</p>	<p>All appropriate risk mitigation measures will be applied during the implementation of the regional project, such as physical distancing and remote working arrangements as required. A zoonotic disease surveillance mechanism is already included among the Component 2 activities, whereas the learning platform in Component 4 will offer an opportunity to explore integration of animal-human health issues as countries emerge from current crisis. Building resilience in populations particularly vulnerable to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in the region may become mainstreamed in the regional project. The regional project will include a focus on strengthening forest-dependent communities, including through targeted small grants. The sub-components related to livelihoods, especially of local communities and forest dependent communities, as well as those creating jobs with the private sector, become particularly important. Close coordination with other donors and partners on post-COVID-19 response will be pursued and partnerships with social and humanitarian stakeholders considered.</p>	<p>WHO has recently declared that COVID-19 is longer a global health threat. Consequently, most governments in the Congo Basin and across have lifted most or all Covid-19 restriction, which enable the ease of circulation of people and goods and facilitate field of project.</p>	<p>Keep monitoring the evolution of global and regional COVID-19 and other disease control measures that may impact the implementation of the project</p>	<p>Permanently</p>	<p>Subcontractors and Project team</p>
<p>Management structure - Roles and responsibilities</p>			<p>The executing and the implementing agency sides need to know their respective roles for a successful delivery. A workshop will be organized to clarify the roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>When: Sept 2023</p>	<p>Executing and Implementing Agency sides of the Project at UNEP.</p>
<p>Governance structure - Oversight</p>			<p>The implementing agency side is not represented at the steering committee. This is putting a challenge on project oversight. The executing agency organized a steering committee meeting but forgot to invite the implementing agency. The presence of Implementing agency at the steering committee will be formalized</p>	<p>When: before the next steering committee meeting</p>	<p>IA: Task Manager in coordination with the Program Manager</p>

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

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

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

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

Minor amendments	Changes	Minor amendments
Results framework		
Components and cost		
Institutional and implementation arrangements		
Financial management		
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B	
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		

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument					
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension				

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal 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](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames (<http://www.geonames.org/>) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](https://getportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) (<https://getportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

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
Dzanga-Sangha and Dzanga-Ndoki		2.89033	16.217798	n/a		
Monts de Cristal		0.721063	10.308157	n/a		
Nouabalé-Ndoki		2.497669	16.604985	n/a		
Lobéké		2.300843	15.849274	n/a		

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

The regional child project will operate on two levels: (1) Activities that have region-wide impact across all six countries of the Congo Basin; and (2) Site level interventions that include (a) ILUMPs in RoC and CAM segments of TNS (b) ILUMP in Gabon/Monts de Cristal/ MAMC (c) Zoonotic disease surveillance in TNS PAs.

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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