

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 5210	Umoja WBS: GFL/11207-14AC0003-SB005959
SMA IPMR ID: 29362	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000618
Project Short Title: SUFACHAC	
Project Title: Sustainable Farming and Critical Habitat Conservation to Achieve Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Protected Areas Management Effectiveness in Western Cameroon SUFACHAC	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	76
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Cameroon
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 1,716,895.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 6,112,840.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2016-03-02
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2016-06-29
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2016-12-20
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2017-04-27
Date of First Disbursement:	2016-12-20
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,232,734.00

Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 1,565,285.00
Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2019-03-30
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2016-03-03
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2024-12-30
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2024-01-12
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2024-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The Project entitled “Sustainable Farming and Critical Habitat Conservation to Achieve Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Protected areas Management Effectiveness in Western Cameroon-SUFACHAC is a biodiversity Conservation and Development project of the Republic of Cameroon, implemented in South-West Region, within 03 Divisions (Kupe-Manengouba, Lebialem and part of Manyu) in and around three national Protected Areas (Bakossi national Park, Bayang Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary and Tofala Hills Wildlife Sanctuary). The project landscape is considered as a biodiversity hotspot of international value that supports a high diversity of animal and plant species. many of plant and animal species in the landscape are endemics, restricted for exploitation or threatened. The area is also subject to intensive agriculture and private sector activities as mining, agro industrial activities that led to potential negative environmental and social impacts on the Protected areas and their surroundings.

The project objective is to reinforce the network of protected areas in the landscape by creating a Technical Operation Unit (TOU); by ensuring the environmental conformity of the 03 Protected areas and by setting-up multisectoral interventions for the protection and conservation of Biodiversity while improving communities’ livelihoods. SUFACHAC Specific objectives are:

- To strengthen and expand the Protected Areas network and mainstream biodiversity conservation in the Bakossi Banyang Mbo landscape;
- To improve the Sustainability of Protected Area Systems;
- To mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, and private sectors.

SUFACHAC Project is made of tree components:

Component 1: Critical wildlife habitat conservation through creation / strengthening of Protected areas. Outcome of component 1: Fully completed, strengthened and effectively managed Bakossi Banyang Mbo Lebialem (BBML) Technical Operation Unit (TOU) and its strengthened and well managed PA network.

Component 2: Sustainable farming practice and promotion of communities' livelihoods and biodiversity conservation through Integral Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP). Outcome of component 2: Strengthened regulatory framework and coordinated investments mitigate environmental and social impacts of development projects and PA management.

Component 3: Knowledge Management, monitoring and evaluation. This component aims to improve knowledge and monitoring of the socio-economic & environmental values of BBML landscape fosters implementation of integrated land use plans, leading to Outcome 3. Improved knowledge and monitoring of the socio-economic & environmental values of BBML landscape

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection & Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)
names of Other Project Partners	The Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) and CHEDE Cooperative Union (CHEDE)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Andre Toham
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis
UNEP Support Assistants	Eric Mugo
Manager/Representative	ZABOYA Adèle ep MAKOMRA
Project Manager	
Finance Manager	TSAPI DEDZO Théophile
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme, Foundational: Environmental governance
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (ii) Number of financial, public- and private-sector entities whose financial decisions and risk management frameworks take biodiversity and ecosystem services into consideration, and the increase in financial flows towards ecosystem management as a result of UNEP support. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration • Governance: (iii) Number of plans, approaches, strategies, policies, action plans or budgeting processes of entities at the national, regional and global levels that include environmental goals as a result of UNEP support • Governance: (iv) Number of entities at the national, regional or global levels that UNEP has supported in developing integrated approaches and tools for enhanced coordination, cooperation and synergies for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Where appropriate, insert the UNSDCF / UNDAF strategic objective to which achievement the project contributes. UNDAF 2022-2026 for Cameroon Pillar 2: The development of human capital and well-being
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere • Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

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

Implementation Status 2023: 7th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

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

Summary of status

Rating towards outcomes: The rating is S because since the previous reporting period, progress has been made towards achieving the majority of outcomes. In terms of progress and main achievements as aligned with section 3.1. We can note that:

- For Outcome 1: This outcome is achieved at 61.25%. Because, the process of creating the Tofalla TOU is completed, The project contributed to updating the 3 MPs, even though their approval process is ongoing.

For Outcome 2: This outcome is achieved at 100%. Because, O1 Ministerial Order developed to mainstream Biodiversity, Climate change and socio economic in ESIA around Conservation areas. 3 HCVs identified, and their respective management options proposed.

For Outcome 3: This outcome is achieved at 75%. The following Tehnical partners: chede, erudef, afrinet, minfof, minader, from the Bakossi Bayang Mbo and Lebialem (BBML) landscape supported the implementation of 05 capacity building activities focussing on the socio-economic and environmental values of the landscape.

Overall risk rating: The project remains at an overall low risk level (L) as presented in section 3.3. Several measures and initiatives for the mitigation of the risks identified at CEO Endorsement have been implemented.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 6,012,840
Actual to date:	4,361,000
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>In terms of co-financing mobilization, there has been a noticeable slowdown since the mid-term review. This slowdown is closely linked to the mobilization of funding, which has experienced major disruptions. During this period, the state of Cameroon through MINEPDED was the only one to continue with the activities carried out by the coordination team and its various branches. Promises had been made by partners, but to date nothing has happened.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-10-31
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>Within the reporting period, stakeholders in the field were engaged in Biodiversity Protection according to GEF/UNEP and Cameroon vision through capacities building activities that have fully contributed to raise their awareness in term of hunting, unsustainable harvesting of NTFPs, and the creation of business plans on economic livelihood activities as recommended by the MTR and SC to create and sustain valuable impacts on communities, those activities are including the development of nurseries for selected NTFPs.</p> <p>After the training on cultivation techniques, and support of the beneficiaries with seedlings, the project enhanced them to create Communities agroforestry initiatives that are established to provide opportunities for the riparian communities to harvest NTFP Products from their own farms, and therefore decrease the</p>

	<p>pressure on the forest resources.</p> <p>The project also engaged project stakeholders on goat rearing. This activity is currently being implemented in the two Divisions of the Project Landscape (Kupe Manengouba and Lebialem) with the collaboration of the implementing Partners, ERUDEF and CHEDE. Providing a source of proteins that could be multiplied as wanted amongst the communities with the “sharing of kids” systems teaches by the Technical stakeholders from local Delegations MINEPIA.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The implementation of the Gender Strategy developed by SUFACHAC Project for this reporting period, has concerned the follow-up of women trained by the Project . Two organized women groups of 47 and 26 each in Bakossi and Lebialem areas are currently working on soap production and other natural resources, socio-economic value chains to increase their incomes. In May 2022, 15 women were also involved in monitoring and reporting capacity building in the context of forests, involving: enhancing knowledge and abilities related to sustainable forest management, data collection, monitoring, and analysis. Since then, they have given relevant information to the PAs management, as project key informants, on the defaulters, the destination and uses of hunting products in the landscape. The awareness they received on endangered animals to be protected by the communities have enhanced the level of fight against hunting activities in the project landscape. The project also trained communities members and specially women in cultivation techniques, development of agro forests using high value Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPS) around Bakossi National Park and Banyang Mbo wildlife Sanctuary surrounding villages.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>N/A</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>N/A</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions</p>

	<p>were taken? N/A</p>
<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>The ESIA Process has effectively been engaged for two PAs (ToRs and state funds secured for the fees to the Inter-ministerial Committee of Environment according to the recommendation of the 2021 steering committee): See activity 1.4.1. A review of ESMP implementation is periodically conducted by Divisional Committee (the later has been created by a Minister Decision). The project has established a committee for the follow up of the IESMP. A consultant has been engaged to evaluate potential for environmental / biodiversity / carbon offsetting of development projects to contribute to sustainable financing of Pas. The project has organize a field work based on opening, demarcating and surveying of boundaries in the Tofala hill wildlife sanctuary (THWS). The SUFACHAC project supported drafting of specific regulatory framework and guidelines for environmental and social safeguards drafting. A Ministerial decision and two guidelines to harness ESIA / ESMP best practices for projects and PA management are underway.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>Summary of project reports are shared on the project website and some project reports are being edited for publications.</p> <p>The process to enact the BBML Technical Operational Unit (TOU) is ongoing though slow, the Public Notice has been issued and information awareness and sensitization per PA done, as well as divisional and regional validation meetings has been held. Final report alongside annexes have been forwarded to the national authorities in Yaounde for approval (visa). Ministerial Decision and its guidelines to harness ESIA / ESMP best practices for projects and PA management plan has been reviewed and draft handed to the taskforce (recently put in place) to tailor MINEPDED standard. Some key species found in the BBML have been placed in an Almanac through the support of the Regional Office of MINFOF. Modules on FPIC, HCV, etc. have been developed to train local councils authorities, practitioners and key staff of MINEPDED, MINFOF but due to COVID-19 it has been carried out in the next AWP. At the level of communities radios and the village discotheque to broadcast PAs importance to some communities. Newsletters have been developed for the project. The project can equally be seen on social media.</p>
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>The effective and efficient way to implement collaborative management of Protected Areas in the landscape is to enhance the engagement of PAs riparian's stakeholders through activities that could benefit them and raise practically their awareness in Biodiversity loss challenges. For instance, the project has enabled the people living near the protected areas to understand how to domesticate non-timber forest products, develop goats and pigs keeping activities, as well as other Generating Incomes Activities. All of this is to improve</p>

	<p>their living conditions and by this way, reduce the pressure on the specific Biodiversity of the landscape. The enthusiasm of the farmers and women amongst the community has enabled them to relay the acquired knowledge to their peers, in a context of real need of IGAs as the insecurity climate due to the socio-political crisis has significantly dropped, leading populations to leave the forests and towns to come back to their respective villages.</p> <p>The execution of component 3 on knowledge management may need Some no cost extension of 06 (six) months to ensure that the country has capitalized all the lessons learnt and knowledge gathered during the project lifespan</p>
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2.9. Stories

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>Linking the realities in the field with the development/adjustment of national strategies and policies on environmental issues at the national level has always been a challenge in the effective management of biodiversity specifically and other environmental issues in general. Most of the time, data collected in the ground are not reaching the decision makers at the needed time or they are not well collected or aggregated in order to give a correct view of the problem to be solved through a policy/strategy. By putting in place a bottom-up dematerialized information mechanism that provides biodiversity metadata from FDES indicators used by the planning and statistic department of the national body in charge of environment, SUFACHAC Project succeeded (by sharing the data, the methodology and tools used) to demonstrate that it was possible in the current context, to achieve the objective to develop planning documents from time related and concrete indicators/metadata/information from the field and on this basis, to extend the experience of SUFACHAC for biodiversity to other projects and thematic, so as to contribute efficiently and effectively to the preparation of the National Report on the State of Environment and other environmental diagnosis/planning documents.</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: To strengthen and expand the PA network of, and mainstream biodiversity conservation in, the Bakossi Banyang Mbo landscape	Number of new PA in the Banyang Mbo landscape	Data for the development of the decree for enacting TOU is scanty. Lack of coordination mechanism from the 3 of 4 Pas: Banyang Mbo (PSMNR); Bakossi (WWF); Tofala Hill (ERuDeF)	Draft Text for Decree creating TOU reviewed (validated and transmitted) TOU workplan and budget available	PA network is expanded in the form of a TOU “Banyang Mbo landscape” and is operational	100	Bakossi Banyang Mbo Nweh Mundani Technical Operation Unit officially created by Prime Minister Decree No 021/PM of 24 february 2023; Meeting for the setting up of the management held on the 16th of June 2023	S
	Number of new and existing PA with validated management plans	No PAs in BBML landscape have Management Plans, Business Plans or corresponding ESAs / ESMPs	draft MPs and Business Plans prepared for 3 PAs, and available for public consultation	No New PAs created. But a TOU connecting Bakossi NP and Bayang Mbo Wildlife sanctuary created; Legally compliant MPs and Business Plans validated by stakeholders and submitted to MINFOF for approval	75% of the process leading to updating MPs completed	No new PAs created, but TOU connecting TWO PAs established. 10 draft Business plans for Income generating activities developed, and incorporated in the MPs validation process for the two Pas and for the new TOU created	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Number of Local Land Use Plans which ensure biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation developed	No local LUPs. No Ministry approved method or guidelines on how to prepare them. No available information about mineral or oil and gas deposits in the project area, that could conflict with PA goals	Guidelines for local land use planning agreed with MINEPAT	Two (02) local LUPs prepared and validated by all stakeholders	Two (02) local LUPs prepared and validated by all stakeholders	Activity reported in ongoing 2024 LUP development for Bangem (the Division where the Bakossi NP and Bayang Mbo Wildlife sanctuary are located).	MS
	Number of draft policies, guidelines and tools developed to ensure biodiversity conservation in the Banyang Mbo landscape including in farming system	No specific regulations or guidelines on the process and standards for preparing ESIA for PA management. No clear national definition of HCV, HCS and FPIC system	At least one draft guidelines and tools are developed to ensure biodiversity conservation	Regulation on Standards for ESIA preparation for PA management, and other key sectoral projects that clarify treatment of FPIC, HCV and HCS	100	02 guidelines on incorporating HCVs, HCF in ESIA process for PAs management, and 3 handbooks on HCVs, HCF and FPIC.	S
	Number of incentives put in place for local	Background studies for	GEF-funded studies(including	Private sector support is negotiated to	02 Private sector support 7 sustainable	Consultations conducted to identify beneficiaries, and IGA needed to support	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	communities and to support biodiversity conservation	potential options for a future sustainable financing mechanism prepared by PSMNR but not in all the area Limited private sector support for PA compatible livelihood activities	financial analysis, contribution of ecosystems to economy, etc.) on potential contribution of private sector finance; REDD+; and environmental offsets to SFIM are available and shared with PSMNR partners	cofinance PA management and/support at least 1 sustainable livelihood initiative around each of the 4 target PAs.	livelihoods initiatives around each of the 4 target PAs and/or support at least 1 sustainable livelihood initiative around each of the 4 target PAs.	their livelihoods. Discussions held with SOWEDA, Telcar to support implementation of livelihood activities in collaboration with SUFACHAC in the BBML	
Outcome 1: Fully completed, strengthened and effectively managed Bakossi Banyang Mbo Lebialem (BBML) Technical Operation Unit (TOU) and its strengthened and well managed PA network.	One functional TOU	METT Score (48%) for Banyang Mbo available for past 4 years. METT Score (not yet available) for other PAs to be determined during Strategic and Operational Plan for TOU in place.	TOU has operating budget and is functional by end of YR3	GEF METT scores have increased by 50% over baseline for each of the 4 PAs targeted by the project.	GEF METT scores have increased by 50% over baseline for each of the 4 PAs targeted by the project.	reported to the next AWPB	MS
	1 new PAs gazettelement	No existing	50% of Process	100% of process	100	The process for creating the TOU	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	supported by the project.	TOU in the project area	leading to creating TOU completed	leading to the TOU creation completed		completed	
	% increase of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score of the two existing and two proposed new PAs by project closure.		METT Score (48%) for Banyang Mbo available for past 4 years. METT Score, not yet available) for other PAs	GEF METT scores have increased by 50% over baseline for each of the 4 PAs targeted by the project. TOU has operating budget and is functional by end of YR3.	50%	METT review, taking into account baseline reference, is work in progress	S
	Number of Management plans validated	Management Plans outdated	1 MP updated	3 MPs (2 for the Bakossi NP and Bayang Mbo Wildlife sanctuary) updated, the one for the new TOU validated	45	The project contributed to updating the 3 MPs, but their approval process lies with the Authority and is therefore beyond the project's mandate	MS
Outcome 2: Strengthened regulatory framework and coordinated investments mitigate environmental and social impacts of development projects and PA management.	Number of Specific regulatory framework and guidelines for environmental and social safeguards drafted and adoption process and implementation being supported through an investment plan by all new PA managers in the Project area and beyond by the end of the project.	No specific guidelines for preparation of ESAs in context of preparing PA management plans. Current farming practices around PAs not sustainable.	Collaborative Management and Conservation Incentives for identified HCV forests prepared, validated with feasibility studies and adopted by YR2. Sustainable	Regulatory framework on standards and guidelines for ESIA with identified resources for their implementation	(100%) O1 Ministerial Order developed to mainstream Biodiversity, Climate change and socio economic in ESIA around Conservation areas	O1 Ministerial Order developed and pending the Prime Minister office visa	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			farming practices around PA are identified and the Guidelines for their application are prepared and validated with meaningful participation of all stakeholders by YR3.				
	Number of HCV forest areas and their management options identified		Collaborative Management and Conservation Incentives for identified HCV forests prepared, validated with feasibility studies and adopted by YR2	Sustainable farming practices around PA are identified and Guidelines for their application are prepared and validated with meaningful participation of all stakeholders by YR3.	100	03 HCVs identified, and their respective management options proposed	HS
Outcome 3: Improved knowledge and monitoring of the socio-economic & environmental values of BBML landscape planning	Number of capacity building activities to support socio-economic development, biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, and integrated into Land Use	Limited knowledge of the socioeconomic and environmental values, or	Biological and Socio-economic indicators and monitoring methods developed and applied within	Curriculum developed and delivered for ESIA in and around PAs. Long term M&E framework adopted.	75%	The following technical partners: chede, erudef, afrinet, minfof, minader, from the Bakossi Bayang Mbo and Lebialem (BBML) landscape supported the implementation of 05 capacity building activities focusing on the socio-economic and environmental values	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	Plans and monitored.	trade-offs between them, within the BBML landscape.	local plans.			of the landscape	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Critical wildlife habitat conservation through creation / strengthening of Protected area	Activity 1.1.1: Information gathering for, and preparation of the technical note for BBML TOU creation	2024-01-31	100	94%	94%. Globally there is substantial information that has been gathered. Technical note has been produced and has been followed by the Publication of the public notice, regional and divisional meetings held	MS
	1.1.1.1: Stock taking study, and Complementary studies of the BBML landscape	2024-01-31	100	100		MS
	1.1.1.2: Participatory Mapping and microzoning of the BBML landscape	2024-01-31	100	100		MS
	1.1.1.3: Review the draft of the technical note for and follow up of the creation of the Bakossi Banyang Mbo Lebialelem (BBML) Technical Operation Unit (TOU)	2024-01-31	100	100		MS
	1.1.1.6. Follow up the enactment of the TOU\ submission of reports and follow up the signing of decree 2301	2024-01-31	100	100		MS
	1.1.1.7. Vulgarisation of the Decree enacting the TOU with the communities and local Administration	2024-12-31	60	70	The activity is implemented during the lifespan of the project	MS
	1.1.2: Review experiences with TOUs and consult with stakeholders to	2024-01-31	100	100	100%. Information related the experience	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	identify the appropriate institutional structure for the BBML TOU, so that it will be able to facilitate preparation and implementation Land Use Planning, and an integrated approach to rural development within the TOU				of TOU in Cameroon exist (by Yr1.) but lesson learned from the report has not been Shared with stakeholders by (Yr1.). The pending activity has not been done within planned frame time.	
	1.1.2.1: Support the upgrading process of the Banyang Mbo Sanctuary into National Park including Mt kupe, mt Muanenguba and Mak – Betchou (information and sensitization meetings with selected communities in the Banyang-Mbo wildlife sanctuary)	2024-01-31	50	100	The Partners did follow the prescribed step, which was to consult MINFOF on whether the upgrading process of the Banyang-Mbo wildlife sanctuary is its agenda. The upgrading process does not depend on the project. It is an activity the project as no control on.	MS
	1.1.2.3: Support the creation of the Manegoumba Integral Ecological Reserve and Mak Bechou Wildlife Sanctuary (follow up of the transmission and enactment of the Technical note for the proposed Mt MIER)	2024-01-31	100	100	The project provided support to ensure the creation of a Divisional Commission for the Classification of the Proposed Mak-Betchou Wildlife. Substantial information collected for the Manengouba Integral Ecological Reserve has been consigned in the draft public notice.	MS
	1.1.2.4: Support the preparation of the TOFALA Management Plan and completion of the creation of TOFALA Mone Corridor (support the upgrading of the process of the management and Business plan) Support the submission and validation of Tofala Management plan	2024-01-31	100	100	The draft MP and business plan exist and consultation meetings have been done both locally and regionally.	MS
	1.1.3. Train PMU team in GEF Procedures, MINEPDED key policies and procedures, and ongoing training on other important developments.	2024-01-31	100	100	PMU Team trained	MS
	1.1.4. Support MINFOF / GoC Technical and operational institutional capacity in effective management of Mt. Kupe and Tofala Hill.PA	2024-12-30	40	50	MS Because MINFOF/GoC technical and institutional staff strengthened. However, due to the high turnover of administrative personnel, the project	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					is always confronted with new staff.	
	1.1.4.1 Support MINFOF / GoC Technical and operational institutional capacity in the effective management of Mt. Kupe and Tofala Hill.PA	2024-12-31	80	80		S
	1.1.4.2. Train Proposed TOU and PA staff on the use of field equipment's necessary for the PA biodiversity and management effectiveness monitoring tools (GPS, compass, IT software and hardware, etc.)	2024-01-31	100	100	Project organized a workshop to equip target frontline staff of the BBMMM TOU with skills relevant for effective management of PAs and the TOU. Thus, the workshop is organized to build the Capacities of Protected Areas management Stakeholders and decision-makers in the TOU on the development and follow-up of environmental performance Indicators according to the FDES framework.	MS
	1.1.4.3: Build capacity of TOU staff, staff in charge of PA in MINFOF and MINEPDED, Opinion Leaders and Communities organised groups	2024-12-31	10	10	Thematic modules have been identified in the need assessment report. Training carried out	U
	1.1.4.4: Support the monitoring of post training activities (bio-monitoring , patrols-surveillance, anti-poaching, etc)	2024-12-31	10	10	This activity in conditioned by the setting of the management team in charge of the TOU by MINFOF	U
	1.1.5. Hire Technical Advisor to backstop components 1 & 2	2024-12-31	0	15	Due to no cost extension of the project, the project was no longer in position to recruit a Technical Advisor. The project is expecting co financing to implement this activity based on pool of technical expert based in the Ministry.	U
	1.1.6. Support development and pilot implementation of sustainable community participation strategy in the protection and conservation of Tofala Hill and for Mt. Kupe Protected Areas.	2024-01-31	100	100	Local community trainings, participatory coordination platform operational enabling decision making to be taken in	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					coordination with communities.	
	1.1.6.1: Support capacity building training for local communities' structures in the protection and conservation of BBML Protected Areas (Mt. Kupe and Tofala Hill protected areas...)	2024-01-31	100	100		U
	1.1.6.2: Put in place at each Protected Area level and implement a coordination platform	2024-01-31	100	100		U
	1.1.6.3 Appraisal meeting for the Wabane Cluster of Tofala Hill wildlife sanctuary	2024-01-31	100	100	A Pre appraisal meeting held A pre-preparatory working session on the 17 to 18th of March 2022 under the commission of the SUFACHAC Project within the Consultancy. This was held to update and improve the pre-prepared presentations for the Dschang meeting and deliberate amongst the different stockholders on the sensitization, consultations, negotiations, elaboration and signing CCDA with the Wabane cluster of THWS Protected area.	U
	1.2.1 Consultation meetings on draft MPs for PAs to ensure that social impacts of PA management are properly addressed in associated ESIA's / ESMPs and where necessary request MINFOF to revise PA boundaries to minimize negative impacts that cannot be mitigated	2024-01-31	100	100	Activity executed with support from GIZ.	U
	1.2.1.1 Update information of two PA (Bakossi and Bayang Mbo NP) and conduct a monographic study geared toward developing TOR for ESIA's / ESMPs of two PA	2023-11-25	100	100	Draft ESIA's / ESMPs of two PA.	U
	1.3.1: Support finalization of classification process for Tofala Hill and Mt Kupe: labour and professional costs of opening, demarcating and surveying of boundaries, etc. Review gazette proposal for Mt. Kupe with local community leaders - especially considering the	2024-12-31	100	92.5	A Partner (ERUDEF) gathered substantial information. His co-funding has been reduced and other partner (Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society-CWCS) has	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	appropriateness of the proposed legal status of Integral Ecological Reserve.				taken up proposed Integral Ecological ReserveEruDef Reviewed the gazettelement proposal for Mt. Kupe with local community leaders - especially considering the appropriateness of the proposed legal status of Integral Ecological Reserve. They reviewing started at the level of collecting the initial gazettelement proposal in meeting with WWF on Friday 25th 2022	
	1.3.1.1: Consulting communities for the Opening, demarcating and surveying boundaries for the new PAs (MAK Betchou and Manengouba) support implementation of Tofala MP	2023-11-25	100	100	Opening, demarcating and surveying boundaries for the new PAs (MAK Betchou and Manengouba) completed. Tofala MP updated, but not yet approved.	U
	1.3.1.2: Planting of billboard and sign post	2023-11-25	100	100	The activity was done after some adjustment of the proposed template and implantation was done only late 2019 due to the socio-political crisis	U
	1.3.1.1a Support the finalisation of the Tofala management plan (e.g. opening, demarcating and surveying of boundaries, etc.)	2024-12-31	70	70	The elaboration of the MP is a process and its implementation is another step that can be influence by external factor such as the socio-political crisis. The limits are in the proposed MP and awaiting favourable movement time to execute. Review gazettelement proposal for Mt. Kupe with local community leaders - especially considering the appropriateness of the proposed legal status of Integral Ecological Reserve We are at the level of collecting the	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					initial gazettelement proposal Training of field demarcating team training on Monday the 21st of March 2022 Designing and purchasing of field equipment for the demarcating of boundaries Participatory boundary opening in collaboration with community members.	
	1.3.1.3: Mapping of the area	2023-11-25	100	100		U
	1.4.1. (a) Environmental and Social Impact Assessments drafted by MINFOF institutional capacity building in preparation ESIA that reflect clearly biodiversity conservation and how the PA creation will generate financial, social, environmental and other costs / benefits (participation, sense of ownership, changes in access rights, etc.), to the communities and conservation objective drawing on lessons learned about PA management in the Central African Region. (3 will be funded by GEF project. 1 will be funded by MINFOF/PSMNR);	2024-12-31	40	71.6		U
	1.4.1.1 support the development process of ESIA /ESMPs for Two PA (MT Kupe and Tofala Hill) management planning process (Update information of 02 PA and conduct a monographic study geared toward developing TOR for ESIA / ESMPs of 02 Pas) Study tour and exchange visit for lessons learnt	2023-06-30	100	100	ESIA Process effectively engaged for two PAs according to the recommendation of the 2021 steering committee) activity 1.4.1	MU
	1.4.1.(b).1. organise restitution of finding ESIA /ESMPs for Two PA (Bakossi NP and Bayang Mbo WS) to stakeholders and affected groups for review, modification and validation (public hearing)	2024-12-31	70	70	This activity is conditioned by the (1.4.1.2 and 1.4.1.1)	U
	1.4.1.(c) 1 Follow up the development of the ESIA/ESMPs geared towards its submission to the inter-ministerial committee	2023-11-25	100	100	This activity is conditioned by the (1.4.1.2 and 1.4.1.1)	U
	1.4.1.2 support the development process of ESIA /ESMPs for Two PA (Bakossi NP and Bayang Mbo WS) (Update information of 02 PA and	2024-12-31	40	40	ESIA Process effectively engaged for two PAs according to the recommendation	U

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	conduct a monographic study geared toward developing TOR for ESIA / ESMPs of 02 PAs)				of the 2021 steering committee) activity 1.4.1.	
	1.4.1.3. support public consultation meetings for impacted communities for two (02) PA Bakossi NP and Bayang Mbo WS (ESIA / ESMPs Process)	2024-12-31	20	20	ESIA Process effectively engaged for two PAs according to the recommendation of the 2021 steering committee) activity 1.4.1.	U
	1.4.1.4 Support the development of the ESIA study of two PA (Bakossi NP and Bayang Mbo WS)	2024-01-31	20	100	T ESIA Process effectively engaged for two PAs according to the recommendation of the 2021 steering committee) activity 1.4.1.	U
	1.4.2 Periodic review of ESMP implementation by Divisional Committee for Monitoring ESMPs.	2023-11-25	40	100	Activity 1.4.2: Periodic review of ESMP implementation by Divisional Committee for Monitoring ESMPs carried out.	U
2 Sustainable farming practice and promotion of communities' livelihoods and biodiversity conservation through Integral Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP).	2.1. Regulatory frameworks, standards and guidelines for preparation of ESIA and ESMPs for PA management and other public / private sector development projects that have impact on PAs and/or biodiversity are developed.	2024-01-31	93	100	Guideline available to be edited	S
	2.1.1: Team of national environmental & social experts review ESIA and ESMPs for a) development projects in the project area and further afield that have impact on biodiversity and b) PA gazettement processes (minutes of consultation meetings etc.) and management-planning process identify social and environmental impacts, and determine how effectively they are addressed. 31.12.2017 20%	2024-01-31	30	100	report available that identifies good ESIA / ESMP practises.	S
	2.1.2: Prepare draft Ministerial Arrêté and guidelines on best practises for the treatment (in ESIA and ESMPs) of Biodiversity (HCV), Carbon Stocks (HCS), and socio-economic impacts of development and conservation projects..	2024-01-31	100	100	Draft Ministerial Order Available	HS
	2.1.2.4: Conduct an awareness campaign using communication tools (posters, factsheets, websites, Newspapers, Brochures, Local radios,	2024-01-31	100	100	Communication tools produced and distributed. Media's campaign. ESIA	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	signposts, Roll up, Newsletters (GEF Cameroon, MINEPDED, MINFOF, etc.) to disseminate the guidelines				flow chart developed and distributed.	
	2.1.3 Restitution of findings of ESIA review, refinement and validation of draft decision and guidelines by stakeholders in preparation for submission to Minister MINEPDED	2023-06-30	80	100	Restitution carried out-final report ad hoc committee available	S
	2.2.1: Review a) PSMNR approach to collaborative management and conservation incentives (CMCI), and b) global experience of effective methods for mitigating social impacts of conservation and development projects. Distil best practice, ensuring clear linkages with ESIA and ESMP process (Output 2.1).	2024-12-31		80	Best practises from CMCI and mitigation of social impacts of conservation & development projects synthesised into draft guidelines. The report was shared with MINFOF (PNSMR). Some of the guideline is in the ESIA/ESMP guidelines	S
	2.2.2: Disseminate the guidelines for addressing social impacts of PA management within the Project Area, and used to guide the selection & implementation of CMCI initiatives/supporting viable CBNRM models.	2024-12-31	50	50	The MINFOF (PSMNR) through a workshop, which we took part, has disseminated the guidelines (2.2.1) and guidelines. Nevertheless, during the sharing workshop drafted ESIA/ESMP decision and guideline, CMCI will be done as well. Draft ToR developed already in anticipation of the decision and the crisis and health pandemic.	MU
	2.3.1 Implement outreach and training activities to build local capacity to implement the CMCI Program in accordance with new guidelines.	2024-06-30	100	100	Activity carried out	HS
	2.3.1 (a) Support Village Forest Management Committees (VFMCs) / affected groups identified in ESIA to organise themselves, design appropriate CMCI initiatives and prepare business plans and support packages for viable livelihood activities.	2024-06-30	25	100	activity carried out by implementing partners	S
	2.3.1 (b) Support 20 VFMCs / affected groups (in priority those around Bakossi NP, Tofala Hill & Mt Kupe) with small operating budgets.	2024-06-30	85	100	IGA have been prioritised in a participatory approach of the following training to; Support capacity building	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					of cooperatives and village based organisations / affected groups (in priority those around Bakossi NP /Mt Kupe) in monitoring and reporting forest uses techniques Support and accompany cooperatives and village based organizations and other locals around (BNP) in livestock (on goat (develop 50 kids) and rabbit, bee, snail and train on pasture development, feed production for pigs) production Support Capacity building on propagation, cultivation techniques, development and Management of agroforests using high value NTFPs	
	2.3.2 Fund and implement micro-projects in accordance with the CMCI Program and adopt (PSMNR/GEF) Policy and Guidelines on CMCI. Seed funds for Grant mechanism	2023-06-30	85	100	the goat keeping activity held in elected pilot villages into the two landscapes. AFRI net a community based organization, CHEDE and ERUDEF held the activity in their respective area of action. Organization of coffee cooperative who stand to benefit from the machine in Bangem and an advance for the machine given to the supplier and report of progress made will be available by Monday the 21st of March 2022.	HS
	2.4.1: Hold Annual forums to stimulate private sector investment organized by Project to stimulate private sector investment in Eco-agriculture and other economic activities that help mitigate the social impacts of Protected Areas	2024-12-31	30	60	. In progress with the collaboration of the PINESMAP BCPE Project	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	2.4.2: Prepare projects/business plans for co-investment between local communities and private sector partners in sustainable agriculture/natural resource based enterprises	2023-11-25	100	100	Realized business plan developed (Tofala Hill WS) at the level of a PA. The business plan has established the IGA for some groups. Putting in place a (private sector initiative for women was done	HS
	2.5.1 Two local LUPs prepared to standards approved by MINEPAT, which identify conservation priority areas/wildlife corridors and development zones.	2024-12-31	30	30	ToR has been drafted with sister project PINESMAP	MU
	2.6.1 Review best practise for sustainable financing of PAs based on GEF, UNEP, regional and global experience	2023-11-25	100	100	Validated report available	HS
	2.6.2 Evaluate potential for environmental / biodiversity / carbon offsetting of development projects to contribute to sustainable financing of PAs	2023-01-31	100	100	Validated report available	HS
	SUFACHAC Midterm review field mission December 2020	2023-11-25	100	100	MTR review carried out. Recommendations of the report taken into consideration in the AWPB that have followed	U
3 Knowledge Management, monitoring and evaluation	3.1.1 Train ESIA practitioners and key staff of MINEPDED, MINFOF & other key agencies in global best practice, & revised national standards for social & environmental safeguards,	2020-06-30	100	100	The training modules and tools box with focus on: Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forests; effective consultations during classification processes have been developed and tested	HS
	3.1.1.1c Organise a workshop to review and validate all training modules	2020-12-31	100	100		S
	3.1.1.1cd Train ESIA practitioners and key staff MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINAS and other key agencies at local level	2023-06-30	100	100	Carried out Activity report available Carried out Activity report available	HS
	3.1.1.1e Train ESIA practitioners and key staff MINEPDED, MINFOF,	2023-12-30	100	100	Carried out Activity report available	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	MINADER, MINEPIA, MINAS and other key agencies at regional and national					
	3.2.1: Hire M&E specialist to set up an M&E system and provide coaching to data collectors.	2023-06-30	100	100		HS
	3.2.2: Regular participatory monitoring / specialist studies (baseline data collection & monitoring of changes in ecological and socio-economic indicators).	2024-12-31	85	90	The indicators sheets developed. Training of stakeholders carried out and the dematerialized indicator feeding mechanism set up A team set up for the collection of data.. Key informant interviews backed up and data channeled to MINEPDED statistic unit for analysis and revert to SUFACHAC	U
	3.2.3 Engage a core group of multi-stakeholder representatives (Protected Area level Consultative Platforms or PACP) to contribute to regular participatory monitoring of project performance	2030-12-31	40	40	See previous activity	MU
	3.3.1 Preparation of publicity materials for Project (brochure, Radio announcements, Press coverage, etc.)	2020-12-31	100	100	Communication tools prepared and edited with the collaboration of the sensitization unit of MINEPDED. Part was already distributed and part will be diffused in months ahead in the field activities	HS
	3.3.2: Support to the development of a Project Portal on the MINEPDED website.	2018-12-31	100	100		
	SUFACHAC Midterm review field mission December 2020	2020-12-31	100	100	MTR review carried out. Recommendations of the report taken into consideration in the AWPB that have followed	S

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Example: Risk 1: Reluctance of local communities as result of their culture and traditions but also the potential social impacts the project may have on them.		N/A	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The project is focused on biodiversity conservation and have activities/ outcomes that aims on reinforcing the ability of local communities to

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										increase their livelihoods and involve them to a participatory management of the Pas. so they have warmly welcomed the project.
Example: Risk 2: Large scale farming development in the region		N/A	M	M	M	S	L	M	↑	The drop of insecurity and return of Internal Displaced People (IDP) have this year highlighted the issue of large-scale farming development by business owners. It is to be noticed that the Project is located in a very fertile area where various investors have always planned socio-economic activities. The awareness raising of the communities on the critical importance to protect the particular biodiversity of the landscape and knowledges acquired by communities on stakeholder involvement (public participation) in EIEs of development projects are parts of the results sufachac contributed to achieve regarding the management of this specific risk.
Example: Risk 3: Institutional instability			L	L	M	M	L	L	=	paths was created to bring together in the Project implementation. local stakeholder administrations;. Institutional conflicts are not more existing as they are fully involved from the planning to the execution

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										phase of activities. reduced The conservation needs are still high
Example: Risk 4: Lack of adequate budget for conservation			M	M	M	M	M	M	=	The conservation needs are still high
Risk 5: Persistence of illegal exploitation of natural resources			M	M	M	L	L	L	=	Reinforcement of the institutional framework of PAs management. wider sensitization on threatened/endangered species as well as deployment of well-trained patrols in/around the Pas have significantly reduced the level of this risk.in the Project Landscape
Risk 6: Climate variability and impacts on local communities			M	M	M	M	M	L	↓	The climate variability is a fact that really impact the calendar and habits of the local communities. The ministry in charge of environment is currently running projects on climate change adaptation and communities' resilience. The project landscape communities are involved amongst beneficiaries of these initiatives.
Risk 7: Planned Road construction project with consequent increase in access to Banyang Mbo-Bakossi landscapes			M	M	M	L	L	M	↑	The Road is yet to be build but it is preview in the state plannings.
Risk 8: Persistence of unsustainable natural resources exploitation and management.			M	M	M	M	M	L	↓	Stakeholders' administration. local civil society organizations. and projects implemented in Southwest Region are doing all efforts to significantly reduce the level of

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										human pressure on natural resources
			M	M	M	M	M			
			M	M	M	M	M			
			L	L	L	M	L	L	=	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Risk 2: Large scale farming development in the region			Focused sensitization on the subject amongst communities surrounding the PAs of the project landscape	September 2024	SUFACHAC PMU MINEPDED Sensitization Unit and Regional Delegation SW
Risk 4: Lack of adequate budget for conservation	To carry out a budget revision to face the challenges and meet the targets	Priority is given to the efficient realization of impact activities and on the capitalization of the project previous results to well re-orientate	Request of additional co-financement of the state in the AWPB of MINEPDED to capitalize the lessons learnt from SUFACHAC Project	November 2024	PMU SUFACHAC DAG MINEPDED (the Allocation will enable the state to continue priority biodiversity conservation actions in the project landscape till 2026
Risk 6: Climate variability and impacts on local communities	Not Applicable	Mitigation measures put in place to adapt the project activities implementation to the climate changes	Collaboration with the National Observatory on Climate Changes (ONAC) to help the local communities of the Project Landscape to	October 2024	PMU SUFACHAC ONAC

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
			face climate variability		
Risk 7: Planned Road construction project with consequent increase in access to Banyang Mbo-Bakossi landscapes	not applicable	Not applicable to project management. It is an investment awaited from the state ministries in charge of investments and public works	Highlighting the need of Road construction in the LUP of the related area	August 2024	PMU SUFACHAC Consultant MINEPAT
Management Structure	The team should mobilize efforts and put in place a reporting system from the field to ensure the full reporting and analysis of information	The information system using the collaboration of key informants was put in place during the last PIR period and capacity building of field stakeholders on statistics from FDES Framework carried out to enable them fill metadata sheets through a dematerialized	Reinforcement of the use of the dematerialized mechanism of information gathering and sharing the experience with twin project PINESMAP	August-December 2024	PMU SUFACHAC Key Informants
Governance Structure	Ensure the implementation of MTR recommendations and involve the communities in livelihood activities to reinforce the project ownership and sustainability	capacity building reports related to livelihood activities received from the project partners- supported of communities through handling of piglets and seedlings in villages of the two divisions (Kupe Manengouba and Lebialem)	Follow up and monitoring of the livelihood activities enhanced in the field	August-December 2024	PMU SUFACHACPROJECT PARTNERS
Implementation Schedule	No cost extension	activities carried out during	six months No cost	Dec 2024 – April 2025	MINEPDED UNEPGEF

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	requested to ensure the realization of the project objectives	the reporting period	extension may be requested to close the remaining activities		
Capacity to deliver	No cost extension requested to ensure the realization of the project objectives	Emphasis given to livelihood activities during the reporting period; remaining knowledge management activities (Component 3) and consultancies started but not yet achieved	Extension without costs may be needed to fully deliver the remaining activities before the final evaluation Some of those activities are of long process considering the timeline	Dec 2024 – April 2025	PMU SUFACHAC Consultants

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

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

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

Minor amendments

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
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Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Extension 1	Extension	2021-06-04	2021-06-04	2023-06-30	extend the duration of the project to facilitate completion of the project activities
Extension 2	Extension	2023-06-30	2023-06-30	2024-12-31	extend the duration of the project to facilitate completion of the project activities

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Tombel	4.74510830	9.67033360	2221408	Tombel is a town and commune in the Southwest Region of Cameroon. in the north of the Mungo Valley. The town is traditionally part of the Bakossi people's country. but now has a significant population of other tribes from other regions of Cameroon	Review gazettelement proposal for Mt. Kupe with local community leaders - especially considering the appropriateness of the proposed legal status of Integral Ecological Reserve
Dschang	5.44593870	10.04715490	2232444	Dschang is a city located in	Business readiness training

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				the West (Ouest) Province of Cameroon. with an estimated population of 87.000 (est) in 2001. growing dramatically from 21.705 recorded in 1981.[1] The 2006 Population is estimated to be 200.000 inhabitants. Dschang is the capital of the division of Ménoua. The Bamiléké are the predominant ethnic tribe	and Business Plan development for selected VFMC and other local groups around PAs (BNP. THWS. BMWS) within the proposed TOU (committees on business roles. structures. marketing. record keeping. accounting. cash flow analysis. and forward planning) Support capacity building of cooperatives and village based organizations/ affected groups (in priority those around Tofala Hill / Mt Kupe) in monitoring and reporting forest uses
Dschang	5.44593870	10.04715490	2232444	Dschang is a city located in the West (Ouest) Province of Cameroon. with an estimated population of 87.000 (est) in 2001. growing dramatically from 21.705 recorded in 1981.[1] The 2006 Population is estimated to be 200.000 inhabitants. Dschang is the capital of the division of Ménoua. The Bamiléké are the predominant ethnic	Preparatory working session that constituted only the community representatives and other stockholders for cluster consultation and For the CCDA negotiation and signing. The Conservator and the M&E cheered the meeting and the relevant presentations were identified and improved upon during the plenary discussions. The working

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				tribe	<p>session was also held to elaborate the mappings and micro-zoning, and signing of the CCDAs as well as identify management issues and propose scenarios. Maps of the Wabane Cluster were projected, elaborated by the GIS expert and the Fons. The creation of the three clusters were also decided upon during this plenary meeting. The Information used was found in the management plan and other compiled files from surveys reports (ex: socio-economic, botanical & wildlife surveys, patrols reports...). Other important elements were obtained from external sources such as communal development plans, appraisal meeting reports, hunters and resource user's identification reports. The result of the workshop was an updated Roadmap for the Wabane Cluster.</p> <p>Stakeholders Sensitized on</p>

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					SUFACHAC Co-Management approach and A Drafted micro-zoning and cluster management guideline.
Baguem	5.08618440	9.76649070	6858332	Bangem is the capital of Kupe Muanenguba division (consisting of Bangem. Tombel and Nguti subdivisions) and also considered as the heart-land of the Bakossi tribe. Nestled halfway up Mount Muanenguba and it famous twin lakes. Bangem enjoys a cool. rainy climate.	Support and accompany cooperatives and village based/affected groups and other locals around (THWS) in livestock (on goat (develop 50 kids). bee. snail and train on pasture development. feed production for pigs) productionA team was set up for the collection of samples from the field. This team was made up of a botanist (taxonomist). a GIS expert. a Biotechnologist. two agric technicians and a field facilitator who happens to be the Conservator of the Bakossi National Park. The team was backed up by a driver and several field guides and porters. Key informant interviews backed up by focused group discussions were conducted and semi-structured

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					questionnaires administered to generate data on the existence and location of coffea charriariena. This was followed by the collection of leaf and seed samples of the various varieties that our key informants thought could be coffea charriariena. The bulk of the samples were collected from coffee farms with a few from the wild.
Buea	4.15596580	9.26322430	2233410	Buea is the capital of the Southwest Region of Cameroon. The city is located in Fako Division, on the eastern slopes of Mount Cameroon, and has a population of about 800.000 inhabitants as of 2023.[1] It has two Government Hotels, the Mountain Hotel and Parliamentarian Flats Hotel located around The Government Residential Area.	Integrate findings on best practice, potential for offsetting, and experiences of mobilizing private sector finance into the common Sustainable Financing Mechanism for SWR. (PSMNR has conducted several consultancies to identify SFM scenarios and have developed a SFM strategy for SWR PAS with its conservation partners WWF/WCS)
Nzimbeng	5.08618440	9.76649070			The Chief and Councillors of Nzimbeng donated land that measures 5Ha for the start.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					This land is situated in the northern part of the village and bounded by the Bakossi National Park through to Muahumsum. the first village in the South West Cluster of the Bakossi National park Three meetings have been held to plan for the execution of the project. A Project Management Committee was put in place to start the implementation of the project. Communal work activities were shared and carried by project members eg. Nzimbeng. Muetan. Elum II and Muaku villages
Wabane	5.6843	9.9842	1128837	Wabane is a town and council/commune in Cameroon. It is the headquarters of Wabane sub-division in Lebialem division Southwest Region of Cameroon. Wabane was selected and named at the second conference of the Mundani Elite Development Association. MEDA holding	Support the preparation of the TOFALA Management Plan and completion of the creation of TOFALA Mone Corridor (support the upgrading of the process of the management and Business plan) Support the submission and validation of Tofala Management plan

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				in Banteng. Bamumbu on 13 February 1988; the foundation of the town was laid on 31 December 1988.	

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

Alou : N 5° 30' 25" E 9° 53' 49"

Medji : N 5° 42' 20" E 10° 11' 23"

Bechati : N 5° 39' 54" E 9° 54' 28"

Besali : N 5° 38' 1" E 9° 54' 24"

Upper Bayang : N 5°46'11" E 8°59'11"

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

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