UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	5802	SMA IPMR ID		30685
Project Short Title	PSLMGH	Grant ID		S1-32GFL-000622
		Umoja WBS		SB006683
Project Title	Promoting SLM practices to restore and enhance carbon stocks through adoption of Green Rural Habitat initiatives			
Project Type	Medium Sized Project (MSP)	Duration months	*Planned*	48
Parent Programme if child project			*Age*	60
GEF Focal Area(s)	Land Degradation	Completion Date	*Planned -original PCA*	30-Jun-22
Project Scope	National		*Revised - Current PCA*	31-Dec-23
Region	Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval		23-Sep-16
Countries	Senegal	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)		19-Jul-17
GEF financing amount	USD 1,319,635	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)		19-Jul-17
Co-financing amount	USD 6,445,000	Date of First Disbursement		25-Oct-17
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available		
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 665,254	Midterm undertaken?		
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 223,025	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken		
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken		3O/09/2023
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		30-May-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date		15-Jun-24

1.2 EA: Project description

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	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
To support scaling up of SLM practices in land use planning and promote technology that enhance carbon stock, reduce emission either from forest destruction for services or building materials production and generate revenue for local communities through increase productivity and green jobs	Number of ha of productive lands under SLM	Loss of agricultural productivity which is currently being experienced in groundnut production zone with annual rate of 3 to 5% for the millet and groundnut within 10 years	199 ha of land under SLM by region are restored	399 ha of land under SLM by region	110	Identification and characterization of SLM technologies with stakeholder engagement process, Inventory and selection of SLM technologies or best practices and Analysis of priority technologies identified in the project area of intervention	**MS**
	Number of green jobs created		200 green jobs are created	400 green jobs are created	299	299 Masons and apprentice masons have been trained in accademia as on the job and they work in all VN yards	**S**
	Number of producers having adopted at least one SLM and green building technology	Increased carbon emission and reduction of sequestration potential resulting from i) destruction of vegetation cover to satisfy wood demand for services including rural housing and ii) increased demand for construction material particularly cement with consequent emission from production and transportation.	At least 10% of producers adopted SLM practices and efficient building technics	At least 20% of producers adopted SLM practices and efficient building techniques	20%	many activities and realisations are made However the rate is low because SLM activities are not yet accounted for and revolving funds have not yet started to capture the maximum population Set up a 2 Collaboration by signing MOU with ecovillages actors, municipalities, Ministry of housing and the AVN experts Elaboration of Terms of reference for SLM - Presentation of VN professional rules - preparation of the reference document which lays down the main VN Professional Rules - Preparation and presentation of Nubian technical dossiers such as VN execution dossiers, Special Technical Clauses Book (CCTP) - Organization of the Nubian Masons Annual Congress - Mobilization of institutional actors at national level - Organize training sessions for construction workers However the rate is low because revolving funds have not yet started to capture the maximum population	**S**
Outcome 1							

Outcome 1 : Increased land productivity and sequestration potential through development and implementation of local policy frameworks which integrate SLM practices and carbon stock enhancement	Number of local population with increased revenue as result of adoption of SLM and green building practices	Weak linkage of SLM practices and land use plans	50% of SLM and efficient energy building technologies are promoted	100 % of SLM and efficient energy building technologies are promoted	35%	* 17 farms and vegetable gardens, composed of groups of men and women, were selected in Louga for the realization of certain technologies such as windbreaks and hedges. These technologies are developed at the edge of these fields to protect the developed plots, to protect them against erosion but also to reforest certain species such as Acacia mellifera, Leucena, Eucalyptus and Prosopis * Agroforestry development work on 10 ha in the village of Dialagne in Louga and Thiasky in the Matam region * 50 ha of defences are under construction in the village of Thiasky in the Matam region for the benefit of the population. 6000 mellifera under construction in parallel with the fence	**MS**
	Number of Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) Technologies with improved livelihood potential (e.g. Voute Nubienne, Agroforestry) and efficient energy in building	Insufficient piloting of SLM practices and rural housing technology which at the same time will generate income for local communities through green job, ensure improvement of carbon stocks and avoid emission and improve land productivity		At least 50% of the local population who adopted SLM and efficient energy building have increased revenue	35%	* 17 farms and vegetable gardens, composed of groups of men and women, were selected in Louga for the realization of certain technologies such as windbreaks and hedges. These technologies are developed at the edge of these fields to protect the developed plots, to protect them against erosion but also to reforest certain species such as Acacia mellifera, Leucena, Eucalyptus and Prosopis * Agroforestry development work on 10 ha in the village of Dialagne in Louga and Thiasky in the Matam region * 50 ha of defences are under construction in the village of Thiasky in the Matam region for the benefit of the population. 6000 mellifera under construction in parallel with the fence	**MS**
	Number of tCO2eq avoided			1484 tCO2eq avoided	study on going on the CO2eq avoided	* With PROGEDE in terms of economic efficiency * In terms of SLM, X hectares of land have been reforested, protected, regenerated with the support of Direction des Eaux et Forêts through PROGEDE, and ANEV is in total X tCO2eq avoided	**MS**
	Number of tCO2eq avoided	CO2 emissions from residential buildings and commercial and public services reached 0, 44 million metric ton in 2005	10% reduction in CO2 emissions from building in targeted regions	15% of CO2 emissions are reduced from building in targeted regions	study on going on the CO2eq avoided	With VN, 05 buildings were built by the project and the AVN be X tCO2eq avoided	**U**
	Increased crop yield per household as result of consideration of good SLM and carbon stock enhancement practices	Low agricultural yields – baseline to be established at project inception	10% increase against baseline of crop yields in targeted regions	15% yield increase of agricultural crops against baseline in targeted regions	5%	* 10 ha of agroforestry development is underway in the village of Dialagne in Louga and Thiasky in the Matam region * 50 ha of defences are being built in the village of Thiasky in the Matam region for the benefit of the population. 6,000 mellifera plants under construction in parallel with the fence * 50 ha of windbreaks and hedges in Louga for 17 farms and vegetable gardens, composed of groupings	**MS**
	Number of municipal plans incorporating best SLM practices, poverty, environment and carbon stock monitoring developed and implemented	There is low number of INRM technologies integrating SLM practices and carbon stock	At least 2 good SLM practices are disseminated and implemented	At least 4 good SLM practices are disseminated and implemented	4	Four SLM technologies are being implemented by the project such as: defences, hedges, windbreaks, and agroforestry	**MS**

	Number of developed, adopted and disseminated INRM technologies which integrate SLM practices and carbon stock enhancement livelihood improvement potential	There is low number of INRM technologies integrating SLM practices and carbon stock	2 Municipal Development Plans / Land Use and Tenure Plans with good SLM, poverty alleviation, environmental management and carbon stock monitoring strategies	3 Municipal Development Plans / Land Use and Tenure Plans with good SLM, poverty alleviation, environmental management and carbon stock monitoring strategies	2	Two communal plans are being implemented in Matam and the municipality of Ngueune Sarr in Louga. only the validation remains	**MS**
Outcome 2							
Outcome 2: Stakeholders have adopted energy-efficient technologies and best integrated natural resources management practices	Number of SLM practices demonstrated to improve productivity, reduce erosion and enhanced carbon stock	Integrated Management of natural resources still on the drawing board and yet to be owned and implemented	Technical document are provided and disseminate through training of 150 actors.	At least 2 integrated natural resource management technologies with a potential for improving the lives of communities developed, adopted and disseminated	4	* Six SLM Data Sheets have been developed * A training plan for these six technologies has been developed * Four training modules on these six technologies are being finalized * Four SLM technologies are being implemented by the project such as: defences, hedges, windbreaks, and agroforestry	**MS**
	Number by sex of stakeholder's representatives (NGO, CBO, Extension Agents, staff of decentralised administration, private sector) trained on INRM technologies and green jobs	Only 30 Male Senegalese apprentices and masons are being trained to the NV technology	All gender are involved and women will represent 1/3 of the local steering committee	3 NGOs / CBOs, Extension Agents and staff of the local administration for rural development and 120 private persons male et female including in rural areas are trained to promote and disseminate techniques for the Integrated Management of Natural Resources	229	* in the green housing sector: 299 people are trained in Nubian Vault technologies corresponding to 277 men (93%) and 22 women (7%). * In terms of SLM: several training courses are planned for the next quarter	**S**
	Number of community buildings constructed	Energy-efficient technologies and best practices are still poorly implemented at large scale due to technical, material and financial constraints	10 pilot community and municipal buildings constructed	30 VN community and municipal buildings constructed	4	Definition of collaboration with ecovillages actors , municipalities and the VN technologies experts	**MS**
	Number of NV constructed with the support of revolving funds	The NV technology is still poorly disseminated due to the lack of pilot community buildings that can serve as demonstration sites	A revolving fund is settled in the 3 pilot municipalities	500 VN constructed with the revolving funds	0	Not started. A funding mechanism has not yet been selected to monitor the activity after the end of the project. Discussions are ongoing with Agricultural Bank and resources not yet available	**U**
Outcome 3							

	Number of stakeholders by categories sensitized and advocating for INRM.	The level of information and awareness of various stakeholders on sustainable NR management and energy efficient technologies in building remains low	Number of stakeholders that adopted sustainable management practices or actively promoting such: * 5 policy makers in the ministries in charge of NR Management * 10 MPs * 10 Local * 15 Construction Stakeholders * 20 training stakeholders * 100 for the local population	Number of stakeholders that adopted sustainable management practices or actively promoting such: * 10 policy makers in the ministries in charge of NR Management * 20 MPs * 20 Local * 30 Construction Stakeholders * 40 training stakeholders * 200 for the local population	318	* Sensibilisation through regional committee meetings, national workshos and visit of sites in the Louga and Matam. *At the local level: 14 Local authorities such as governors, prefects and sub-prefects, mayors of the municipalities where the project takes place are all informed and sensitized, both for the construction in VN and for Sustainable Land Management. * At national level: Meetings were held in Dakar as part of the standardization of the VN technique and the institutionalization of training. In order to integrate VN technology into construction programmes and vocational training modules, the following departments and structures were met, informed and sensitized: - The Environment and Classified Establishments Directorate - The Business School Training Program (PF2E) - Planning and Architecture Branch - Apprenticeship and Skills Training Directorate - The General Secretariat of the Government through the Solidarity for Development Initiative Support Project (PAISD)	**S**
Outcome 3: Adequate awareness and policy support for INRM	Number of policy briefs targeting policymakers at municipal, county and national levels	Policies in Integrated Management of NR remains very low, because the approach is still essentially limited to the technical community	At least 2 policy briefs on INRM adopted	At least 4 policy briefs Integrating INRM adopted			**U**
	Number of awareness raising and advocacy events on INRM	No existing frameworks to establish communication and exchanges about SLM and sustainable resources management between the various stakeholders		1 National Forum and 3 County Forums on suitable and sustainable habitat and sustainable management of natural resources organized to implicate all the stakeholders	3	* One awareness-raising activities in SLM and VN Construction during the International Environmental Days at the Municipalities of Louga and Matam and at the national level * Three days of animation and awareness, training and reforestation in collaboration with PENCCUM CLIMAT * Two awareness workshops with the NGO Le Partenariat sur la technologie Voûte Nubienne	**S**
	Number and nature of guidelines produced for scaling up NV and INRM practices	Lack of specific guidelines for scaling up NV and INRM practices	Guidelines for scaling up Nubian vault and sustainable natural resource practices are produced	Scaling up of NV and INRM technologies widely done by guidelines produced and widely disseminated	9	*Six SLM technologies are being implemented by the project such as: defences, hedges, windbreaks, groforestry, Composting and assisted natural regeneration (RNA) *Formation documents in Nubian Vault : • The Nubien Mason's Manual • Certified Good Practice Guide • The VN professional rules reference sheets	**MS**

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

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

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**	**TM: Progress rating**

COMPONENT 1: Scaling up best sustainable land management practices and enhancing carbon stocks to increase productivity

Output 1.1: 3 Municipal Lands uses plans (3) with good SLM practices , poverty and environment initiatives and Carbon stock monitoring and enhancement, developed and implemented to support conservation and promotion of ecosystem services	6/30/2023	33%	40%	Two communal plans are being implemented in Matam and the municipality of Ngueune Sarr in Louga. only the validation remains lands are being developed but still to be validated	MS
Output 1.2: At least two Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) Technologies with improved livelihood potential (e.g. Voute Nubienne, Agroforestry) developed, adopted and disseminated	6/30/2023	70%	80%	* three VN constructions are finalised and three others are in progress * 10 ha of agroforestry perimetre is being developed * Defences, shelterbelts and hedge technologies are underway Over 100 ha of land * Training material are available * Technical fiche are realised	MS
Output 1.3: 3 SLM practices (Agroforestry, water harvesting technics controlled grazing) demonstrated to improve productivity, reduced erosion and enhanced carbon stock	6/30/2023	0%	90%	* Training materiel are available * Technical fiche are realised	MS
Output 1.4: 3 NGOs / CBOs, Extension Agents and staff of the local administration for rural development and 120 private persons including in rural areas are trained to promote and disseminate techniques for the Integrated Management of Natural Resources (For example: Nubian Vault) and green jobs	6/30/2023	50%	65%	* Concerning VN all the technical data sheets and training modules are looped A lot of training has been carried out in the field of green housing however there are still training in GDT planned next quarter * All theoretical VN training has been completed. Only the practical training on the ground that will be done during construction with the VN team and green jobs for sustainable land management remains * after completion of the data sheets, a training plan and four training modules are being finalized for the .	MS

COMPONENT 2: Green and energy efficient rural housing.

Output 2.1: 30 VN communities buildings as demonstration sites in 3 pilot municipalities to avoid 84 m3co2 emission and deforestation	6/30/2023	50%	60%	* Five Nubian vaulted buildings built to reduce energy consumption, improve air quality and fight climate change * Two pilot sites were selected instead of three * a consultation framework implemented in the two selected municipalities * All technical services in the selected municipalities were trained for follow-up after the end of the project * 46 people have been trained in the training of enterprises * Activities to mobilize construction stakeholders and exchange meetings are organized in Louga and Matam, raising awareness among 58 stakeholders	MS
Output 2.2: 500 VN constructed under community revolving funds to support INRM to avoid 1400 tCO2eq emission and deforestation and create green jobs.	2024	20%	25%	* Not started construction * A funding mechanism has not yet been selected to monitor the activity after the end of the project. *Discussions are ongoing with Agricultural Bank * Advocacy and information at the population level	MU

COMPONENT 3 :Knowledge management and advocacy

Output 3.1: Policy Notes are developed and disseminated to promote Integrated Natural Resource Management (advocacy)	6/30/2023	70%	75%	* All the technical documents of the two technologies have been produced and a wide dissemination and information has been made to the decision-makers, and the actors. * There remains only the difusion in the field of SLM through training	MS
Output 3.2: One National Forum and 3 County Forums on suitable and sustainable habitat and sustainable management of natural resources	6/30/2023	0%	30%	* One awareness-raising activities in SLM and VN Construction during the International Environmental Days at the Municipalities of Louga and Matam and at the national level * Three days of animation and awareness, training and reforestation in collaboration with PENCCUM CLIMAT * Two awareness workshops with the NGO Le Partenariat sur la technologie Voûte Nubienne	S
Output 3.3: one Guideline for upscaling of VN and sustainable natural resources management are issued	6/30/2023	0%	50%	Guideline for the Improvement of VN Technology and Management of natural resources exist but there are publications for these two technologies	S

Under Comp 4

Under Comp 5

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

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs.
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate: Project progressing according to work planand Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential	Moderate: Project progressing according to work planand Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Moderate: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of	Moderate: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Moderate likelihood of potential
6 Reporting	Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery

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): 6th 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 affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 2021	PIR 2022	PIR 2023	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Risk 1: Water shortage during construction	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L	L				=	The risk remains low and insignificant and has no negative impact on the progress of the activity because: * In Senegal, surface water is the main source of water for agriculture. Groundwater provides 85% of drinking water and covers most of the needs in industry and construction. * In Matam as in Louga the Water Network is present but there are also wells, drilling, rivers and the Senegal River * Consequently, the risk of water shortage is eliminated because in the Matam area
Risk 2: Degradation of wetlands biodiversity as result of mud extraction for VN construction	Outcome 2-3	L	L	L	L				=	The risk remains low and insignificant and has no negative impact on the progress of the activity and the extraction volume not yet significantthe. risks are * Siltation of rivers and lakes * soil compaction * open-air craters
Risk 3: Annual building maintenance to ensure durability	Outcome 2	L	L	L	L				=	The risk remains low and insignificant and has no negative impact on the progress of the activity
Risk 4: Establishment of good quality building	Outcome 2-3	L	L	L	L				=	The risk remains low and insignificant and has no negative impact on the progress of the activity. The manual Mason is available and monitored and the constructions are controlled by the technicians of the NGO the Partnership, the inspection of the Buildings and the Direction of the construction through visits of the sites
Risk 5: Political decision against the methodology as result of lobbying from the cement and iron sheet dealers	Outcomes 3	M	M	L	L				=	The users are aware of the reliability and durability of the VN constructions and they understood because the cement is not discarded 100% because there is a thin layer of cement outside for the project against humidity and heavy rains
Risk 6: Coordination difficulties and poor activity monitoring capacities	Outcomes 2	M	M	L	L				=	There were no coordination difficulties on the part of the VN team and even with the local commissions set up for the follow-up therefore the rest is discarded for the time and as long as the financial resources to organize the missions are available

Risk 7: Inadequate financial resources for communities and supervisory bodies	All outcomes 1-3	M	M	L	L				=	good planning and budgeting will be carried out to better equip this activity in order to avoid a shortage of resources
Risk 8: Increased impact of climate change	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	M				=	The risk is realized only if the constructions are not carried out and trees are not planted. As have is in the theoretical and awareness phase, the risk still persists as there is still no significant change. we're just waiting for the end of the season to start construction.
Risk 9: Psychosocial reluctance to the NV technology which uses adobe, or to the SLM, which are sometimes labour-demanding.	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	L	L				=	No reluctance, involvement of population
Risk 10: Conflicts resulting from land tenure	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	L	L				=	he risk is eliminated for the time being because the local authorities, the actors and the populations adopt for the moment the project and have shown no reticence at the time of the meetings, the training and the awareness on the technologies to be done in their locality
Consolidated project risk	**All outcomes & outputs**	**M**	**M**	**M**	**M**				**=**	* The overall risk is still moderate even if efforts are made to mitigate and adapt. This means that more work remains to be done and will continue over the next year. * It should be added that the other construction of infrastructures and habitats in VN that will be supported on the revolving funds will not be started for the year 2023 because of the delay observed on the implementation of the financing mechanism.

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 8: Increased impact of climate change	Take mitigation measures (mitigation and adaptation) appropriate to the climate context	* Agricultural practices such as the fight against the degradation of agricultural land, soil fertility management, water management techniques and crop diversification are being implemented are all measures taken through achievements: - Shelterbelts and hedges on 17 farms and vegetable gardens on 50 ha in Matam, - Agroforestry development work on 10 ha in Matam and Louga, the process of which is underway * In terms of energy efficiency, three buildings in the Nubian Vault are being built and others are being built to avoid a good amount of CO2	* Consolidate and continue previous achievements * Perform other SLM technologies * Construct three additional Nubian vaulted buildings * Training and capacity building on SLM and VN technologies	* Q3 for SLM Technologies * Fourth quarter for construction in VN	* Project Team for supervision * The NGO Le Partenariat pour les constructions with trained masons * Waters and Forests, the Great Green Wall

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
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	

Minor amendments

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

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

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) 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://gefportal.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
Diawguel Health Structure		16° 05' 59.8'' NORD	13° 41' 30.6'' OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/6Lx1HvQynXgHseC39	Village of diawguel in the commune of Oréfonfondé, department of Matam	Building reception
SENO PALEL Classroom		15° 23' 14'' NORD	13° 9' 22'' OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/ezbN5GSWkRW735ng8	SENO PALEL	SENO PALEL classroom construction site visit
Housing wise woman of OUDALAYE		14° 58' 30'' NORD	13° 57' 48'' OUEST		The rural community of Oudalaye, Vélingara district, Ranérou-Ferlo department of the Matam region.	construction of a housing of Sage woman in Ranerou, commune of Oudalaye,
School THIAMENE 2 classroom		15° 28' 55" NORD	15° 52' 04'' OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/eJpdUvDiU6Y3NcjQ8	Municipality of THIAMENE, Louga Department	followed construction of a NV classroom in the Thiaméne 2 school of the Louga Department
WELLOU MBEL Health structure		15° 08' 45" NORD	15° 38' 52" OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/esX4eNjNSxBY7jU4A	village of WELLOU MBEL, commune of Dealy in Louga	Field visit of the Construction of a health structure in the Village of Wellou Mbel, municipality of Dealy, Louga region
Louga		15° 55' 05.1" NORD	15° 57' 46.3" OUEST	o.gl/DmcDmoqsAfG58	Louga	meeting with the municipal authorities for the start of the construction of a warehouse or legume store
Louga governance		15° 37' 36.3" NORD	16° 14' 11.2 OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/iJf68zKzDcPjG8fAA	Regional Environmental Division and Louga Listed Settlements	meeting of synthesis of the mission of field monitoring of the construction in Nubian vault in Louga
Listed Settlements		15° 39' 13.3" NORD	13° 15' 19.4" OUEST	o.gl/FTTquukGJYp2qjsF	Division and Listed Settlements	meeting of synthesis of field visits of construction sites in Nubian Vault VN

Agroforestry of Ndialegne		15° 45' 56.2" NORD	16° 30' 53.6" OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/3wG9MhSCs2imyzmP9	NDialegne Village, Sakal Municipality, Louga Region	establishment of an agroforestry perimetre of 05 hectar in ndialegne in the Sakal department, Louga Region
agroforestry and Thiasky defense		16° 05' 35.9" NORD	13° 40' 01.3" OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/UJgLPp7tnBL6uxUg9	village of Thiasky, commune of Oréfondé, region of Matam	reallocation of 05 hectar of agroforestry perimetre and 50 hectare of defens in Thiasky common orefonda region of Louga
Oréfondé Town Hall		16° 02' 33.2" NORD	13° 43' 47.6" OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/ikymRu4ZXAD1JBjN7	village of Thiasky, commune of Oréfondé, region of Matam	Meeting with the Mayor of Oréfondé on the defense and agroforestry of Thiasky
Ndialegne Town Hall		15° 43' 47.4" NORD	16° 31' 30.7" OUEST	https://photos.app.goo.gl/8SPbNFGkwTs3cVNB7	Village of Ndialegne, Sakal municipality, Louga Department	Meeting with the mayor of Ndialegne and the prefet of Sakal for the realization of 05 hectare of agro

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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.

			Element 1		Element 2	Element 3: likelihood	Risk Level
RISKS: Management structure - Roles and responsibilities:	Low			and			
	Moderate	Well developed, **stable** Management Structure		and	Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood.	**Moderate** likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
	Substantial	**Unstable** Management Structure		**or**			
	High	**Unstable** Management Structure		**and**			
RISKS: Governance structure - Oversight	Low	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.	**Low** likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
	Moderate			and			
	Substantial			**or**			
	High			**and**			
RISKS: Implementation schedule	Low			and			
	Moderate	Project **progressing** according to work plan		and	**Adaptive management** and regular monitoring.	**Moderate** likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Project progressing according to work planand Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
	Substantial			**or**			
	High			**and**			
RISKS: Budget	Low			and			
	Moderate	Activities are **progressing** within planned budget		and	**Balanced** budget utilisation including PMC.	**Moderate** likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
	Substantial			**or**			
	High			**and**			
RISKS: Financial management	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 project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
	Moderate			and			
	Substantial			**or**			
	High			**and**			
RISKS: Reporting	Low	Substantive reports are presented in a **timely** manner		and	Reports are **complete** and **accurate** with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues.	**Low** likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
	Moderate			and			
	Substantial			**Or**			
	High			**and**			
RISKS: Capacity to deliver	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 potential negative impact on the project delivery.	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 potential negative impact on the project delivery.
	Moderate			and			
	Substantial			**Or**			
	High			**and**			