



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023
1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	5806	SMA IPMR ID	20638
Project Short Title	Loango Bay Marine Protected Area	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000515
		Umoja WBS	SB006686
Project Title	Creation of Loango Bay Marine Protected Area to support Turtles Conservation in the Republic of Congo		
Project Type	Medium Sized Project (MSP)	Duration months	Planned 48 months
Parent Programme if child project			Age 75.0 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity	Completion Date	Planned - original PCA 30 April 2021
Project Scope	National		Revised - Current PCA 31 December 2023
Region	Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	October 14, 2016
Countries	Republic of Congo	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	September 28, 2016
GEF financing amount	712 329 USD	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	April 25, 2017
Co-financing amount	2 635 000 USD	Date of First Disbursement	November 6, 2017
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	March 26, 2018
Total disbursement as of 30 June	646 478 USD	Midterm undertaken?	No
Total expenditure as of 30 June	642 483 USD	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	May 2023
		Expected Financial Closure Date	November 2023

1.2 EA: Project description

The Objective of the project is to ensure conservation of the marine biodiversity through participative protection of the marine turtle habitat. The project will achieve this objective through the following components:

Component 1: Creation of the Marine Protected Area

Through this component, the GEF Loango MPA project will provide a comprehensive framework for the creation of a marine protected area at Loango bay, including Pointe Indienne: the stakeholders' consultation and cross sectoral dialogue will ensure their consent and early involvement. Consultation and early involvement of the stakeholders will allow for the elaboration of appropriate MPA legal frame, management and governance scheme to suit the local context. Funding mechanisms will be drawn up upon dialogues with private sector operating in or in the vicinity of the project Discussions will be reopened on the appropriate solution to fight against coastal erosion in a sustainable way.

Component 2: Creation of the Sea Turtle National Observatory,

The component 2 of the GEF project will allow for the creation of a national observatory, including a national sea turtle database fed by the field conservation programs operating along the Congo coastline and managed by a sea turtle database manager. Implementation of common training session for all the field staff working on sea turtle and elaboration of common datasheet will enable to feed the database with standardized data. Data pooling at the national level will create a consolidated data source that will be made available to national and international academic & research institutions.

Component 3: Alternative livelihood in support of MPA

Through this component, the GEF project will include the development of alternative income generating activities (AIGA) based on a more detailed socioeconomical analysis and on stakeholders' consultation. The AIGA will give particular attention to gender equity and promotion of the role of women in key activities including fish smoking, tourism. This component will ensure the community anchorage of the MPA creation project and it will balance the restrictions related to the MPA creation. Simultaneously with the stakeholder consultation, a feasibility study will be undertaken on valorization of the historical site.

UNEP is the Implementing Agency for the Project. The main general partners concerned are the Ministry of Forest Economy. Decentralized technical services, regional and local authorities, local communities, private sector operators operating in the area and NGOs (Renatura Congo, WCS Congo) are among the partners contributing to the achievement of the project's objectives

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	UN Environment Programme Ecosystems Division, GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit. Biodiversity and Land Branch	Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Forest Economy
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	NGOs (Renatura Congo, WCS Congo)
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esen	EA: Manager/Representative	Pierre TATY
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Andre Toham	EA: Project Manager	Constantin MBESSA
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Eric Mugo	EA: Finance Manager	Reine MABEKE
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant		EA: Communications lead, if relevant	

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	PoW 2022- 2023, Nature Action subprogramme and Environmental governance foundational subprogramme	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Subprogramme 3: Healthy and productive ecosystems and Subprogramme 4 Environmental governance
TM: PoW Indicator(s)	<p><i>Nature Action subprogramme:</i> Indicator (i): Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity, Indicator (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, Indicator (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration.</p> <p><i>Environmental governance foundational subprogramme :</i> Indicator (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 , Indicator (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</p>		

2.1 UNEP PIR

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

This project contributes to achievement of the strategic objective 3 "Diversification of the Economy based on growth-promoting sectors" and output 4.4 "National institutions and populations are embracing sustainable biodiversity management practices and development of adaptation and mitigation measures to the effects of climate change" of the UNDAF 2020-2024 of the Republic of Congo.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	

Implementation Status 2023 6th PIR

s & Risk

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

2.3 Implementation status:

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

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 in section 3.1 we can note:

For Outcome 1: Enabling Legal, institutional, technical and participative frameworks for the creation of Marine Protected Area (MPA): This outcome is achieved at 80% because to date most of the key steps required by national regulations and standards for the creation of MPA have been completed. The main and ultimate achievement during this reporting period was the adoption by the national commission of the decree establishing the Loango Bay Marine Protected Area, which is being transmitted to the government for final adoption and formalization. In addition, five of the six indicators of this result are achieved between 80 and 100%. The challenge is the operationalization of the MPA including the mobilization of resources to develop and implement the management plan with a sustainable financing mechanism

For Outcome 2: Capable institution to support marine turtle's conservation: This outcome is achieved at 50%. Four of the 8 indicators of this outcome are achieved between 80 and 100% the others are at 30%. Significant efforts have been made to increase capacity and collaboration in collecting marine turtle data among stakeholders, establish of networks of observation sites and increased capacity in observers to supply information and awareness, training and advocacy activities of key stakeholders. The major challenge at this level concerns the mobilization of resources, particularly in the context of co-financing to implement all the steps and activities related to the creation of the observatory and the national database on sea turtles.

Outcome 3: Available alternatives livelihood options to reduce pressure on marine turtles and increase revenue: To date this outcome is achieved at 40% and the indicators associated with it are achieved between 30 and 80%. As with outcome 2 the major challenge at this level concerns the mobilization of resources, particularly in the context of co-financing. In addition, there are certain administrative constraints at the level of partner ministries that have delayed the process of implementing planned activities.

Rating towards outputs: Globally the rating is S because the implementation of the project made significant progress and changes have been made in the execution of activities and the achievement of certain outputs. In detail, as aligned in section 3.2

4 of the 6 outputs under component 1 are achieved between 80 and 100%, the other two are between 60 and 50%. Under component 2, 3 of the 7 outputs are 100% realized, the others have a low level of achievement between 10 and 30%. Under component 3, the level of achievement of the 5

2.4 Co-finance

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

2 635 000 USD

EA: Actual to date: 1 198 972, 99 USD

Compared to the overall budget of the Project, the expected co-financing from the Government and partners amounts to 2 635 000 USD or 79% of the total project budget. To date 45,50% of the co-financing that is approximately 1,198,972.99 USD was mobilized which gives an increase of 5.94% over the current reporting period compared to the previous period when this rate was 39,56%. The progress recorded during the current period is mainly due to the financial contributions made by the Executing Agency and partner NGOs (Renatura and WCS Congo) in the organization of the national commission for the classification of the marine protected area of Loango Bay held on August 29, 2022. In addition, the Executive Agency reimburses the amount of pre-financing from the GEF budget at the start of the project. Notwithstanding this progress, it is clear that the mobilization of the planned co-finance is one of the most important constrains impeding the implementation of the project justifying the non-completion of a number of activities and outputs. Indeed, while the contributions of partner NGOs have made it possible to carry out a certain number of activities, the counterpart obtained from the State has essentially been used for the salaries and idemnity of the staff affected.

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

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

The commitment and active involvement of stakeholders (coastal communities bordering Loango Bay, local and national authorities, civil society, private sector operators) was important at the various stages of project implementation. Technical and financial partners such as the NGO WCS and Renatura Congo provided substantial technical and financial support in the implementation of the project activities. The project has gained notoriety among local communities, political and administrative authorities and the protection of Loango Bay through the initiative to create the marine protected area is now a national issue. All these stakeholders are eagerly awaiting the final adoption by the government of the decree establishing the marine protected area, technical and financial partners such as the NGOs Renatura and WCS congo as well as UNDP Congo have expressed their commitment to contribute to its operationalization.

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

 Yes

2.6. Gender

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

The issue of gender is a concern that is constantly taken into account in all the activities and events organized by the project. Gender mainstreaming processes – because of limited financial resources - did not allow the consistent implementation of all the activities and guidelines defined in the gender action plan. However, through the following activities, gender mainstreaming achievement during the current exercise can be summarized as follows:
 (i) 116 people including 14 women and 102 men participated in the meeting of the National commission for the classification of the Loango Bay site as a marine protected area organized on 29 August 2022.
 (ii) For income generating activities for livelihood such as 28 women members of the mutual of omen Fish processors and traders have been supported to engage with the established platform of community organizations working in the artisanal fisheries sector

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?
TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

▼ No

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?
TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

▼ No

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?
TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

▼ No

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

As the results of the environmental and social impact study carried out by the project indicated that the activities carried out by private sector operators, particularly mining and oil operators, in the area could generate potential negative impacts on the Loango Bay ecosystem, the project team took part on 2 November 2022 in an important public consultation meeting on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of a seismic acquisition project organized by the oil company Eni Congo. Examining during this meeting, the environmental sensitivity of this oil project in connection with the challenges of biodiversity conservation and the creation of the Loango Bay MPA, we proposed mitigation measures to the company, including taking into account pollution risks and the need to establish a baseline for its project in order to define monitoring indicators to be implemented

2.8. KM/Learning

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

The knowledge generated by the project has been of particular interest during this period, placing it at the top of the major and reference initiatives underway in the area. Indeed, the knowledge produced through the various processes and studies carried out by the project was shared with some partners such as UNDP, which capitalized on them through a mission to develop the PIF of a future project to be funded by GEF 8 and which aims to protect mangrove ecosystems and sea turtles in the Departments of Pointe-Noire and Kouilou in the Republic of Congo. This sharing of knowledge has resulted in the consideration with a view to their consolidation through certain products expected from the future project, of the achievements of the project to create the MPA of the Bay of Loango including among others the contribution to the operationalization of the MPA established and the support for the implementation of microprojects of income-generating activities developed by the communities of the Bay of Loango with the support of the project.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

As in previous periods, the main lesson learned during this period is the careful and regular review of co-financing arrangements and commitments in order to prevent any partial achievement of project results. Indeed, notwithstanding the extension of the duration of the project at the request of the Executing Agency to complete the remaining activities and the commitments in the related request, these commitments could not be met because of the economic context of the country, despite the various initiatives taken and the will shown of the Executing Agency.

2.9. Stories

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

right against urban urbanization around Loango bay. A case of commitment by the Government and civil society to support the creation of the MPA and the protection of coastal and marine areas:
The process of creating the marine protected area of the bay conducted since the start of the project has led after several consultations between stakeholders to the adoption of the cartographic delimitation of the MPA setting the boundaries of the protected area on an area of 49,994 ha including 45,486 ha of marine area and 4,458 ha of terrestrial part.
It was after this stage that the project team was, just like the other institutions of the Kouilou department alerted by an environmental protection activist through social networks, were surprised to note the construction in the terrestrial part of the MPA, of a large wall made of sustainable materials in the perimeter of the historical and cultural heritage site of the bay loango bay, along the slave track over a length of 500 meters. The investigations jointly carried out on this subject, in collaboration with the departmental directorate of forest economy of Kouilou, on the one hand, and the command of the local company of the gendarmerie, established that the land documents presented by the purchaser the author of the construction work of the wall, were false and use of forgery. The reports sent to the government on June 7, 2021 provoked an immediate reaction, testimony to the importance that the government attaches to the success of the project to create the AMP and beyond the national community, by the descent on the field of the Ministers in charge of Land Affairs and the Domain of the State, as well as Culture and Arts. The meeting organized on June 9, 2021 by the members of the government in the

To Step 2

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 ensure conservation of the marine biodiversity through participative protection of the marine turtle habitat	All the technical and regulatory key elements delivered to allow for the MPA creation regular process to go forward, with all the preparation processes, steps implemented	<p>Republic of Congo has no marine protected areas (except the marine part of the Conkouati Douli National Park)</p> <p>Marine Resources are not properly managed in Loango Bay</p> <p>Marine and inland Biodiversity in the Loango bay is only partially known, no fauna and flora inventories</p> <p>Fishing is not sustainable and sea turtle by-catch rate is high</p> <p>Feeding ground of endangered Sea turtles at the Pointe-Indienne are exposed to destruction and degradation risks by pollution (oil spills) and by coastal development</p> <p>Pointe Indienne and Loango bay are threatened by coastal development.</p>	<p>MPA Management plan developed, made available and validated by stakeholders</p> <p>Classification process of the MPA is draft</p>	Marine protected area decree is promulgated and accepted by all the stakeholders	80%	As of the date of this report about 100% of the key technical and regulatory elements and steps to be implemented in the process to allow the regular creation of the MPA are almost completed. The marine protected area decree is made available, validated and accepted all the stakeholders. Currently, the decree is being transmitted for promulgation by the government. Most of the scientific and technical data required to develop the protected area management plan are gathered. Once the decree adopted by the government, a team of national experts will be set up to draw up the management plan. At this stage it is not consistent according to the procedures of the national legislation to start the process of developing the management plan before the final adoption of the decree of the creation of the PA.	S
Outcome 1							
Enabling Legal, institutional, technical and participative frameworks for the creation of Marine Protected Area (MPA)	1. Available technical, legal and institutional frameworks of the MPA creation	Insufficient knowledge about marine and inland species occurring in the MPA candidate area. No natural resources management in Loango bay No local consultation for resource and biodiversity management	Inventories report, ecological status of the area, MPA map (zoning, boundaries etc.) available	MPA Management Plan and necessary legal documents (draft creation decree including governance structure, boundaries etc.) available	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All inventories report on the ecological status of the area, MPA maps including zoning, boundaries, etc.) have been produced and validated All legal documents including draft creation decree include, governance structure, boundaries etc. have been produced and validated and submitted to the Ministry in charge of protected areas for adoption 	S
	2. Frequency of Meetings organized at important step of the MP elaboration process Number of biodiversity and resources use issues (boundaries, protection zoning, legal status and governance scheme) which are addressed in written agreements materializing from stakeholder's acceptance of the MPA and MP proposals	No development plan in Loango bay involving the local stakeholder: the coastal communities, industries, government representatives, NGO No resource and wildlife management plan No protected area, poor exchanges between actors. Conflict between artisanal fisheries and industrial fisheries in the coastal waters	Meetings with stakeholders conducted every six months leading to commitment and agreement of the parties.	Clear written agreements involving stakeholders about MPA, including at least the following aspects: MPA creation, management scheme, boundaries, responsibilities and governance.	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several meetings and consultations were conducted to commitment and agreement of the parties. Clear written agreements involving stakeholders about MPA including boundaries, legal framework and status, management scheme and responsibilities and draft decree were produced 	S
	3. Number of Inventory reports with list of species, level of endemism, IUCN red list status and abundance indexes which is used to influence MP processes	Data available about fauna and flora are not specific to the Loango bay area. The only available data describes the Kouilou region	Data gap and inventory protocols established Field campaigns for data collection initiated	Thorough inventories done including marine, aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora. Results of inventories have fed the MPA MP process.	100%	<p>Four (4) protocols have been established for terrestrial fauna and flora inventories, assessing the basic level of pollutants, characterization of the biocenosis of the rocky slab at Pointe-Indienne, follow-up of fishing in Loango Bay and establishment of the baseline of the environmental parameters of the site. The following reports were produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on ecological of marine biodiversity Report on inventory of terrestrial fauna and flora. Report on the assessment of the basic level of pollutants; Report on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report on the socio-economic situation of the Bay of Lango. Report on the follow-up of fishing in Loango Bay <p>These results fed into the MPA process including the boundary delimitation options, the choice of the appropriate legal framework and status and the management scheme</p>	S
	4. Existence of Management Plan to govern Loango Bay MPA	0	Environmental, socioeconomic, financing opportunities, institutional baseline information collected Relevant stakeholder's consultation conducted	Management Plan established taking into account the stakeholders' consultation and the results of inventories.	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the scientific and technical data required to develop the protected area management plan and conduct related consultations with stakeholders are gathered. Results of the inventories, environmental, socioeconomic data and institutional information required to develop the protected area management are gathered. Necessary limits for the MPA boundaries are determined, accepted and validated by all stakeholders Status including management objectives of the marine protected area established 	S
	5. Existence MPA regulatory framework and decree of the creation of the MPA	National framework and guidelines for the creation of PA are available	Assessment of the diverse regulatory framework options to classify the Marine Protected Area weighting the pros and cons. Choice of the relevant option by agreement with relevant stakeholders. MPA legal framework developed, validated and adopted by relevant authorities	All the steps necessary to be followed for the creation of MPA Decree for the creation of the MPA Capacity building activities to all stakeholders for the effective management of the MPA	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal framework and the draft decree to classify the MPA has been developed and adopted by stakeholders after assessment of the diverse regulatory framework options and consultation meetings at local and national level Decree of MPA creation is being transmitted to the government for adoption 	S
	6. Existence of a Financing Mechanism and Institutional Framework identifying and implementing the means of increasing the financial viability of the Loango Bay MPA	Potential innovative financing process and project of a fiduciary fund based on social and environmental responsibilities of industries have been presented to the private sector during the private sector roundtable (PPG Phase)	Financing mechanism clearly identified, accepted by stakeholders	Legal and administrative framework for implementation of the financing mechanism adopted based on the fiduciary fund, recreational activity taxes and license, etc.)	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals were made and some initiatives were taken to ensure the financial sustainability of the MPA. Financing mechanisms that remain to be deepened, including public-private partnership and potential partners, have already been identified 	S
Outcome 2							
1. Increased capacity and collaboration in collecting marine turtle data among stakeholders 2. Existence of a Congo Marine Turtle Database hosted by international data base 3. Number of networks of observation sites and increased capacity in observers to supply information	Various coastal project and individual observers collecting data but no minimum standards about data collection. Diverse technical training resulting in heterogeneous datasets. No national database and data collected about sea turtle in Congo poorly shared with regional and international conservation networks. No national database and data collected about sea turtle in Congo poorly shared with regional and international conservation networks. Field data collected with no well-defined scientific or conservation goals Data collected in the field are heterogeneous and some of them don't meet the minimum standards or are not relevant to carry out suitable analysis about sea turtle status and trends. Data collected with no clear connexion with research objectives/programs	Common training implemented Field data sheet designed and shared among sea turtle's conservation projects. National research program for sea turtle with clear conservation and research objectives, established. Minimum data standards to apply in order to fulfil these objectives, defined. National Sea Turtle Database structure, established. the observation network identified: sites/organizations/observers. Information document created with relevant information and minimum standard, filed data collection protocols, contacts	Field conservation staff commonly trained according to the same scheme. Field data sheet common for all projects. Homogenous data centralized in the international database giving a national level insight on sea turtle. Data input, upload and data consultation by authorized persons, functioning Network and stakeholders trained, informed and involved in the national sea turtle data collection scheme.	100% 30% 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four (4) common training sessions (2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021) for the field conservation staff involved in monitoring and collecting data on sea turtles implemented; A total of 101 observers including 14 women have been trained according to same scheme and common field data sheets Protocols and standard sheets of marine turtle data collection have been designed and are used by all observer officers deployed in the field as part of the monitoring of sea turtles 	S	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions are continuing between the project and key partners such as NGOs Renatura and WCS, with a view to capitalizing on their data and using their two databases as a model to establish a national marine turtle conservation database 	MU
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the sites of sea turtle's observation currently known have been listed and mapped; Approximately 101 observers including 14 women involved in the monitoring of sea turtles are listed and trained Standardized data collection sheets and protocols have been designed 	S

Capable institution to support marine turtle's conservation	4. Number of yearly sessions on the awareness, training and advocacy activities of key stakeholders Number of people by sex addressed during the awareness, advocacy and training sessions	Coastal population are not well aware of the endangered status of sea turtle species occurring in Congo. Sea turtle eggs and meat consumption is still frequent in the Kouilou district and in Pointe Noire.	Awareness, advocacy and training programmes developed	At least 3 sessions per year for advocacy, awareness and training with at least 50% women in attendance	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Five (5) annual campaigns of awareness and environmental education have been organized •3822 school children including boys (52.8%) and girls (47.2%), and a significant number of people from the general public were sensitized 	S
	5. Number of training/ capacity building sessions for field staff before the launch of the sea turtle monitoring seasons.	Field staff training is not homogenous along the coastline of Congo. Material is sometimes insufficient to carry out proper data collection.	Common training program elaborated. Field team provided with necessary equipment and materials.	Field team trained	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Four (4) common training sessions for field staff were organized before the launch of the sea turtle monitoring seasons •201 observers including 14 women have been trained according to same scheme and common field data sheets •Matériel, equipment and logistic were provided by the project to the NGO Renatura to strengthen the work of personnel deployed in the field 	S
	6. Number of sub-regional and regional strategies related to turtles issues which consider the Congo Rep. experience	Poor exchange and connection between the sea turtle conservation organization acting in Central Africa. The research and conservation strategies are designed at the national level with no global view of the issues. No data collection and formatting minimum standards. Research and knowledge gaps about sea turtle ecology, life stage location and connection, population status and trends for Central Africa.	One sub regional meeting held in Pointe Noire to strengthen the sea turtle actor network in Central Africa.	Capacity building meeting held in central Africa with the sub-region sea turtle conservation stakeholders. Common sea turtle issues to address defined at the sub-regional level. Agreement about the data collection minimum standards at the sub-regional level.	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some key contacts have been identified with the aim of establishing partnership agreements: RASTOMA, ICW, the Abidjan Convention, Gabon Bleu, the Mayumba Marine Park (Gabon), the NGO WCS, initiator of the Congo Marin program and exchanges took place with people from these institutions. Discussions continued with some of them such as RASTOMA and Gabon Bleu in the hope of capitalizing on their experience, but no agreement or meeting has yet been established. In addition, the limited financial capacity of the project has not allowed to organize or participate in meetings, workshops and other conferences for exchange and sharing of information on sea turtles. 	MU
	7. Number of the established institutional, managerial and operational structures and protocols of the observatory Number of protocols developed	No national sea turtle database, only diverse and scattered databases own by local organizations.	Define the ideal operational structure for data recording validation and centralisation. Clear uploading/validation/recording processes established Security protocol (including regular copies of the database database, identified, to prevent from content loss or deterioration) to prevent One person in charge of the quality control. data loss, established	Mandates attributed to the person in charge of the data management Person authorized to upload data in the database, identified.	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanges continue with partners such as the ONGs Renatura and WCS to identify institutions and organizations authorized to consult and operate the database. • A prelist of institutions and organizations is being established and still to be completed. 	MU
	8. Number of research programs with direct impacts on biodiversity conservation developed with key stakeholders Number of field protocols for research activities with impacts on biodiversity conservation Number of scientific events related to experience sharing and dissemination scientific results on marine turtles	Sea turtles nesting beach in Congo are now pretty well described. The need now is to get further information about in water biology of sea turtles: Habitat use of juvenile and adult feeding on the rocky sea ground in the coastal waters. Migration routs of individuals coming to nest in Congo. Behaviors of mating male in the coastal waters. Connexion of the nesting site and feeding ground with other distant sites to build coherent conservation strategies taking into consideration all the sea turtle complex life history stages	Targeted research activities defined, researchers in charge and field staff involved well defined. Field data collection campaigns planned or implemented	At least 2 research programs, 2 field protocols developed and 1 scientific event held. Research result edited in reports and/or published and disseminated among national deciders and international research community	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Working groups had been formed to work on the establishment of the national sea turtle scientific committee. This structure which should identify and select the targeted research topics to be developed could not be formalized due to the administrative and financial difficulties of the project to ensure its operation •No research results to be disseminated at this point apart those developed by the NGO Renatura focused on the monitoring of sea turtles, which take place each year in a scientific report drawn up and published in collaboration with the University of Exeter 	MU

Outcome 3

Available alternatives livelihood options to reduce pressure on marine turtles and increase revenue	1. % of fishing community households in and adjacent to the Loango Bay MPA benefitting from AIGA activities	A large part of the coastal community is dependent upon artisanal fishing. Alternative livelihood options are scarce; job in the nearby Pointe Noire and house guarding, subsistence agriculture.	Local communities and project agreed on the AIGA to be tested	AIGA generated income to at least 50% of fishing community households in which at least 1/2 of persons involved are women	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A package of 13 priority pilot micro-projects corresponding to the priority needs and expectations of local communities have been designed after call for proposals, consultation with communities, feasibility study and validation by stakeholders •The challenge lies in the financial capacity of the project to finance the implantation of the microprojects developed in such a way as to meet the expectations of communities while respecting their social relations. •As an alternative to this difficulty, the project team has initiated consultations with private operators operating in the area, and developed and forwarded a folder to the Ministry of Forest Economy to obtain additional resources. These initiatives have not been successful and recently the project team has advocated at a new project (GEF 8) in preparation (PIF) by UNDP for the protection of mangrove ecosystems and sea turtles in the departments of Pointe-Noire and Kouilou in the Republic of Congo, for the consideration of these microprojects. The PIF of this new project which will be validated on July 20, 2023 has selected to contribute to the financing of the implementation of these micro-projects 	S
	2. Availability of validated assessment report on Alternative Income Generating Activities (AIGA) related to tourism potential A scaling up strategy of the successful AIGA to be implemented within the framework of the MPA Management Plan and funding mechanism.	Various key historical sites in the inland part of the proposed Marine Protected Area. Most of them have been forgotten by local communities. Loango cemetery is threatened by erosion. Slavery route materialized a track delimited by rows of mango trees A museum presenting artefact and culture of the Loango kingdom. Wildlife watching tourism not developed despite the existence of sea turtle feeding ground where sea turtle can be easily observed and large variety of birds. Interesting and unique geological formation: gorges of Diosso. Historical sites of Loango bay have been proposed for classification by UNESCO.	Feasibility study delivered with proposals about preservation, restoration & enhancement plan of tourism sites and the role of women in these activities are identified	Tourism tour options with women at key positions tested and evaluated Sustainability strategy for the successful AIGA which give adequate representation to women is developed, validated and included in the MPA management plan for implementation	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The terms of reference for the study were developed by the project team and approved by the Ministry of Tourism. •But this planned baseline study could not be carried out due to lack of sufficient financial resources, the Ministry of Tourism having estimated after validating the terms of reference that a firm is responsible for conducting it, by a specialized firm which would generate costs beyond the financial capacities of the project, which is not within the scope of the project. Discussions are under way with the said ministry on the possibilities that it finds additional resources to hire a firm. In the meantime, a strategic plan for the development of ecotourism in protected areas, including the creation MPA of Loango Bay developed by the Ministry of Forest Economy is being validated. 	MU
	3. Number of tourism attraction sites and products finally adopted and promoted Number of functional tourism promotion centres	There are few touristic activities in the Loango bay. No tourism organized based on the slavery historical site in Loango. A small ecotourism activity exists based on sea turtle by catch release. No handicrafts available to tourist in Loango bay. Low frequency of tourist Mid - Point Targets	Partnership created with an Eco tour operator, Content of the historical information, geological information, sea turtle information gathered and grouped in a document as a future support for the guides' training. Some tourist guides with at least 50% of them women trained, tours defined Key tourism products and sites validated by stakeholders and strategy for promotion which gives a good women representation is adopted	Sustainable tourism package which gives adequate women representation has been identified and tested for Loango Bay tourism site. At least 3 functional tourism promotion centres managed by women (Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Loango) focusing conservation and AIGA	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The process of identification and registering private and local initiatives on ecotourism activities is underway by the project team. For example, in the "Gorges of Diosso" one of the potential ecotourism sites located near of the Loango bay, a youth association called "Diosso Youth for Tourism Development" promotes certain activities around the site and organizes regular visits. Some tours have been also experimented by the Ministry in charge of tourism in the Loango bay site 	MU
	4. Number of sustainable tourism materials (e.g Wildlife Watching Charter) Number of sustainable tourism and environment education awareness raising events	Renatura awareness billboards about sea turtles are in place at Pointe Indienne and Loango bay. No observation charter available to provide a framework for wildlife watching tourism.	At least 1 sustainable tourism material developed At least 3 thematic environmental education, awareness raising products developed	At least 1 yearly environmental, awareness raising event organised At least 1 key environment education material developed.	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The NGO Renatura partner of the project which ensures the implementation of the environmental awareness and education programme has: •Organized three editions of a sea festival and editions of a biodiversity festival on the occasion of the International Day of Biological Diversity •Developed several environment education materials including educational booklets, radio and TV broadcast, video reports, stands, lively stories, etc. •Developed several environmental education and awareness raising themes which including sea turtles ecology and protection, sea turtle by-catch and use of appropriate fishing gear, waste and pollution, mangrove protection etc. 	S
	5. Level of uptake of alternative fishing gears by artisanal fisheries	Artisanal fishing in Loango bay cause high number of sea turtle by-catches (1000-3000/year) and the number and size of the targeted catches doesn't produce satisfactory and regular income.	Experiments of gears and practices likely to improve income	Alternative fishing gear spread and accepted Fishing practices and gears producing higher level of commercial catches and less sea turtle by-catches	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The results of the experience developed by Renatura and its partners on the gear and fishing techniques in Loango Bay are capitalized to promote better practices and tools in fishing activities in relation to the platform of artisanal fishermen's associations whose implementation process is ongoing •A platform of associations and cooperatives of artisanal fishermen in Loango Bay has been formally created to serve as a partner for the development and dissemination of alternative gear and other sustainable fishing 	MU

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: Creation of the Marine Protected Area					
Output 1.1: Thorough stakeholders (local communities, private sector, Government institutions, NGO, etc.) consultation conducted to agree on the creation, location and responsibilities	October 2020	100%	100%	Written agreement with stakeholders on key aspects of the MPA: MPA legal status, MPA boundaries, MPA regulatory framework, MPA management & governance scheme and responsibilities available.	S
Activity 1.1.1: Thorough consultations with local communities, authorities and Government institutions, NGOs and associations of civil society on the creation and development of the management plan for the MPA process	October 2020	100%	100%	This activity is essentially completed through the following achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several meetings, consultations, workshop and public inquiries were held with communities and local authorities, NGOs and civil society associations, technical committee of national experts of the Ministry in charge of protected areas, interministerial commission on various topics and at different stages of the process to commitment and agreement of the parties on the creation of the MPA Clear written agreements involving stakeholders about MPA including boundaries, legal framework and status, management scheme and draft decree were produced The ultimate culmination of this in-depth consultation process with stakeholders was the holding on 29 August 2022 of the meeting of the national commission for the classification of the site as a marine protected area and during which, the draft decree that will be submitted to the Government to formalize this classification was adopted 	S
Activity 1.1.2: Thorough consultations with private sector actors and technical partners on the creation and development of the management plan for the MPA process	October 2020	100%	100%	As for the activity below, this one is also completed through the following achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several meetings and consultations were organized with private sector operators (industrial fishing, hydrocarbons, mining, autonomous port of Pointe-Noire, merchant marine telecommunications, etc.) on various topics relating to the creation of the MPA including boundaries, mapping of overlays of uses within the MPA perimeter, assessing environmental and social impacts, potential negative impacts private sector activities on the Loango Bay ecosystem and mitigation measures, definition of management objectives, the choice of the legal status and the mode of governance of the MPA; On 29 August 2022, representatives of these private sector operators also took part in the work of the national commission for the classification of the site as a marine area. 	S
Output 1.2: Baseline information/data on ecological, biological resources status, socioeconomic situation and investment opportunities, established	October 2019	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available data reviewed Complementary baseline study protocols established Complementary inventories completed Results of complementary inventories and baseline studies: terrestrial fauna and flora, marine fauna and flora, landscape and geology, pollution baseline (terrestrial and marine), socioeconomic, production of artisanal fisheries available 	S
Activity 1.2.1: Review of the data available to establish baseline on the biological potential and the socio-economics of the site and identify additional studies needed to achieve	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A synthesis report of the available data on the baseline situation of Loango Bay on ecological, biological potential and the socio-economic is produced, the missing data and complementary studies needed to achieve are identified; The guidelines of this review of the data available have made it possible to better conduct the additional studies mentioned at the level of activities 1.2.1 to 1.2.6 to complete the missing key data necessary for the conduct of the GPA creation process. 	S
Activity 1.2.2: Define protocols and perform complementary inventory of marine fauna and flora of Loango Bay	October 2019	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study on the biocenosis of the rocky slab at Pointe-Indienne of Loango Bay was conducted. The main representatives of the flora and fauna of the rocky slab have been identified; An ecological report on the marine biodiversity in Loango Bay was produced in collaboration with Renatura Congo, WCS Congo, EXETER University and Marien Ngouabi University. In addition to the various habitats characterized, this report has listed in Loango Bay more than 160 species of marine fauna and flora of 43 orders and 90 families, 30 of them (19%) among which 4 species of sea turtles are concerned by global conservation measures, according to the IUCN and CITES assessment. A synthesis of these reports on the biological diversity of marine fauna and flora of Loango Bay was presented at the meeting held on 29 August 2022 of the national commission for the classification of the site as a marine protected area. 	S
Activity 1.2.3: Define protocols and perform the complementary inventory of terrestrial fauna and flora, landscape and geology of Loango Bay	October 2019	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A complementary inventory of the terrestrial flora and fauna of Loango Bay was carried out with the support of the National Forest and Wildlife Resource Inventory and management Centre (CNIAF). Through this inventory, it has been recorded in the mainland of Loango Bay, 180 species of fauna belonging to 63 families and 10 others, among which 5 species (chimpanzee, hippopotamus, pelican, vulture) are fully protected; 95 species of flora have also been inventoried. A synthesis of this terrestrial inventory report was presented at the meeting held on 29 August 2022 of the national commission for the classification of the site as a marine protected area 	S
Activity 1.2.4: An assessment of the level of the terrestrial and marine pollution around the Bay of Loango and define the indicators of monitoring	October 2019	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study protocol on the assessment of the basic level of pollutants in coastal waters, seabed, land, soil and food chains around Loango Bay has been developed; The study was carried out with the support of an expert and two specialized laboratories (the National Research Institute for Exact and Natural Sciences - IRSEN and the General Monitoring Society - SGS). The results of the various analyses of physico-chemical elements and oil products do not currently indicate major pollution problems on the environment and biodiversity of the site and the health of the communities. However, a problem of pollution of the coastline by plastic waste has been identified A plan to monitor this baseline situation with private companies present in the area (fishing, hydrocarbons, industrial waste treatment, etc.) has been proposed to be taken into account in the MPA management plan 	S
Activity 1.2.5: An assessment of the environmental and social impact of the creation of the AMP and set the appropriate indicators for monitoring	October 2019	100%	100%	In accordance with national legislation on environmental protection and more specifically on the creation of protected areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the creation of the MPA was carried out. In addition to this ESIA study a specific report on the socio-economic situation has been produced A synthesis report of the results and conclusions of these studies was presented at the meeting held on 29 August 2022 of the national commission for the classification of the Bay of Loango as a marine protected area 	S
Activity 1.2.6: Define protocols and carry out a follow-up of fishing in the Bay of Loango	October 2019	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study for the follow-up of the production of artisanal fisheries and spatialization of fishing activity in Loango Bay was carried out over a period of 3 months The results of this study have contributed to the improvement of knowledge on the marine biodiversity exploited, the annual production exploited and the marine space used by small-scale fisheries, they will allow to better define within the framework of the management plan of the MPA, the conservation and management measures of the ichthyological fauna of Loango Bay 	S
Activity 1.2.7: A study on gender in the context of the future MPA of Loango Bay	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A gender study was carried out by a team of 2 consultants (international and national) recruited by the project. The study report including the Strategy and Action Plan on Gender in the Loango Bay context is available 	S
Output 1.3: Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plan (definition of the management plan, assessment of technical and capacity needs, human resources need, determination of the necessary boundaries, regulatory framework dissemination) developed and governance structure established	January 2020	80%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary limits for the MPA boundaries are determined, accepted and validated by all stakeholders Participatory mapping of protected marine area is achieved Results of the inventories, environmental, socioeconomic data and institutional information required to develop the protected area management are gathered, 	S
Activity 1.3.1: Determine the necessary limits and achieve a participatory mapping of protected marine area	April 2019	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity is completed, the final limits of the marine protected area adopted by stakeholders after the different phases of mapping and consultation at local and national level, set its total area at 50 020 ha of which 45 880 ha for the marine part and 4 140 ha of terrestrial part. These cartographic limits integrated into the draft decree establishing the MPA were presented and adopted on August 29, 2022 by the meeting of the national commission for the classification of the Loango Bay site as a marine protected area. 	S
Activity 1.3.2: Develop the Management Plan for the Marine protected area (taking into account the consultations of stakeholders and the results of the inventories)	January 2020	70%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the scientific and technical data required to develop the protected area management plan and conduct related consultations with stakeholders are gathered. This data includes: mapping and limits of the MPA, the studies report on the inventory of terrestrial fauna and flora, marine biodiversity, assessment of the basic level of pollutants, environmental and social impact assessment, socio-economic situation, legal framework and status including decree for the creation and the management objectives of the marine protected area etc. All technical reports of studies that generated these data have been validated through various stakeholder consultations, the latest of which was the meeting of the national commission for the classification of the site as a marine protected area held on August 29, 2022. The next step will be, once the decree for the creation of the MPA adopted by the Government, a team of national experts will be set up to develop the management plan. At this stage it is not consistent according to the procedures of the national legislation to start the process of developing the management plan before the adoption of the decree of the creation of the MPA by the relevant authorities. In addition, this activity needs additional co-financing resources to be mobilized. 	S
Output 1.4: Loango MPA regulatory framework adopted and the decree of the creation taken by relevant authorities	April 2021	80%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listing of the MPA legal status options and final selection of the appropriate status according to context and stakeholder consultation. Choice of the best option made by agreement with stakeholders, in particular local communities Legal framework and decree of creation of MPA validated and adopted by all stakeholder and relevant authorities Decree of MPA creation is being transmitted to the government for adoption 	S
Activity 1.4.1: List and thorough analysis options of the regulatory framework for the Marine protected area	April 2019	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study on the in-depth analysis of the options of the legal framework and status of the marine protected area was carried out by a legal expert Proposals for options for a legal framework, legal status, mode of governance as well as a draft decree for the creation of the marine protected area were proposed. 	S
Activity 1.4.2: Consultation of stakeholders on the choice of the appropriate legal status option to the Marine protected area	July 2019	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultation workshop of all local stakeholders on the choice of the appropriate legal status option to the Marine protected was organized at the departmental level on January 12, 2022. Two other consultation meetings were held at national level with the technical committee of experts of the ministry in charge of protected areas and an inter-ministerial commission on 22 and 23 March and 28 April 2022 respectively. At the end of this process, the option of a Community Marine Reserve of Loango Bay for the protected area was adopted 	S

Activity 1.4.3: Adoption of the regulatory framework and the decree of creation of the Marine protected area by the relevant authorities	July 2020	60%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The file composed of all the documents including the decree required in accordance with the legislation is submitted to the Ministry in charge of protected areas for the convening of the national classification commission The national commission for the classification met on 29 August 2022 and adopted the regulatory framework and the draft of the decree of creation of the Marine protected area, which is the competent authority responsible. 	S
Activity 1.4.4: Development of the capacities of stakeholders for the management of the Marine protected area	April 2021	70%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the awareness-raising and information activities carried out by the project team and its partners to local communities, private sector operators, NGOs, civil society associations and other stakeholders have contributed to increasing their awareness and capacity to understand the creative value of MPA, the role that these actors are expected to play in its management as well as the protection of this important ecosystem. In line with the status of community marine reserve chosen for the MPA by stakeholders, the project has supported the creation of a platform of artisanal fishermen associations and cooperatives from the coastal villages bordering with the aim to prepare the local communities to actively participate in the sustainable management of the Marine protected area and the protection of the biodiversity of the Loango Bay ecosystem. The focus will be on building the capacity of the actors of the governance structure during the operationalization phase of the MPA. 	S
Output 1.5: Financing Mechanism identified and establishment for the MPA (e.g., establishment of ecological compensation measures, revenues from licenses, taxes on coastal residents, PA entry fees, tax on tourism, fiduciary funds, concessions, etc.)	December 2020	50%	50%	Proposals were made and some initiatives were taken to ensure the financial sustainability of the MPA. Financing mechanisms that remain to be deepened, including public-private partnership and potential partners, have already been identified.	S
Activity 1.5.1: Identification of sustainable financing mechanisms and technical, administrative and institutional aspects of their implementation to increase the financial viability of the marine protected area of Loango Bay	October 2018	60%	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending an in-depth analysis of the options, proposals were made and some initiatives were taken to ensure the financial sustainability of the MPA. These include: The preparation at the request of the Executing Agency of a concept note for a new project for the financing of the operationalization phase of the MPA and the consolidation of the achievements of the current project; The preparation and transmission by the Executing Agency to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance for the provision of resources including financing needs for the operationalization of the MPA The choice of a concerted and participatory mode of governance involving local communities, the State and other stakeholders for the management of the MPA and which could take the form of a public-private partnership because of the possibilities it could offer for access and mobilization of financing. A new project (GEF B) in preparation (PIF) by UNDP for the protection of mangrove ecosystems and sea turtles in the departments of Pointe-Noire and Kouilou in the Republic of Congo, has selected to contribute to the financing of the operationalization of the MPA of Loango Bay 	S
Activity 1.5.2: Stakeholders consultation on the choice of the appropriate financing option	April 2019	60%	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions were held on this issue and the partnership opportunities including for the financing of the operation of the MPA with some potential finance partners, notably private oil company and fishing industries operating in the project area. Technical and financial partners such as the Renatura Congo Association and the NGO WCS Congo supporting the process of creating the MPA are ready to support the operationalization of the MPA including the mobilization of financial resources within the framework of concerted management and public-private partnership. UNDP also plans as part of its new project for the protection of mangrove ecosystems and sea turtles in preparation to contribute to the operationalization of the MPA. Consultations on the appropriate financing option will be deepened with all these partners once the protected area is formalized through the adoption of its creation decree 	S
Activity 1.5.3: Setting up the administrative and institutional framework	October 2020	0%	0%	This activity is still at the level of reflection and depends on the results and conclusions that will be drawn from activities 1.5.1 and 1.5.2	U
Output 1.6: Communication plan media broadcasting implemented		50%	60%	To date, no less than 5 TV reports and 5 written press articles on the key activities and themes of the project as well as the consultation workshops with stakeholders have been produced and broadcast.	S
Activity 1.6.1: Development of a communication plan for the visibility of the MPA creation process	June 2019	30%	30%	Terms of reference were developed to define a communication strategy and plan and an expert was identified. But given the time and resources that remain for the project to implement this communication plan even if it were to be developed, the activity will be geared towards the design of the communication, education and awareness component of the MPA management plan...	MS
Activity 1.6.2: Creation a Web page of the project on the Website of the Ministry of forest economy	October 2018	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions were held with the head of communication of the Ministry of Forest Economy on how to create a Web page of the project on the Website of the Ministry of forest economy After technical analysis of the options, the project chose to create its own website with a link on the website of the Ministry of Forest Economy and other associated departments and structures, but given the time and resources that remain for the project to implement and make the website functional this activity will be geared towards the design of the communication, education and awareness component of the MPA management plan... 	MS
Activity 1.6.3: Preparation and dissemination of articles in national newspapers, radio and TV broadcast	Yearly	80%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As in previous periods, the key activities implemented during this reporting period received media coverage through articles prepared and disseminated in national and local newspapers, radio and TV; A TV report on the work of the meeting held on 29 August 2022 of the national classification commission of the MPA was produced and broadcast on national television and on a local private TV channel A written press article on the work of the meeting held on 29 August 2022 of the national classification commission of the MPA was produced and disseminated in a national newspaper. 	S
Activity 1.6.4: Contribution to the local, national and international events on the protection of the environment, biodiversity and marine ecosystems	Yearly	70%	70%	The Project supported the organization of a festival of the sea by the NGO Renatura Congo on September 30, 2021 on the occasion of the celebration of the World Day of the Sea. This event made it possible to raise awareness among the communities bordering the MPA on the importance and challenges of the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem marins	S
COMPONENT 2: Creation of the Sea Turtle National Observatory					
Output 2.1: Sea turtle national database established		20%	30%	Standardized tools for field data collection have been established and are used by the personals in charge of sea turtle monitoring	MU
Activity 2.1.1: Design of the structure of the database	October 2018	30%	30%	Discussions are continuing between the project and key partners such as NGOs Renatura and WCS, with a view to capitalizing on their data and using their two databases as a model to establish a national marine turtle conservation database. The two NGOs have put on the table important scientific data on the conservation of sea turtles and the management of marine resources that will be used by the project if necessary.	MU
Activity 2.1.2: Creation and parameterization of the web page hosting the database.	October 2019	0%	0%	This activity has not yet started. It goes hand in hand with activity 23 and follows the same logic.	U
Activity 2.1.3: Identification and listing of the persons authorized to consult, or bring input and manage/modify the database	October 2020	30%	30%	Tripartite exchanges continue between the project team and the NGOs Renatura and WCS to identify institutions and organizations authorized to consult and operate the database. A prelist of institutions and organizations is being established and still to be completed.	MS
Activity 2.1.4: Establishment of the parameterization and quality control protocol of the database	October 2019	0%	0%	This activity has not yet started. Its goes hand in hand with 2.1.3 and 2.1.3 activities goes hand in hand with 23 and 24 activities	U
Activity 2.1.5: Consultation meetings with stakeholders on the national database creation and validation of the results of the work	April 2020	30%	50%	Discussions are regularly engaged between the project and the two main conservation partners (WCS and Renatura) in terms to deepen the reflexion on how to organize the national database, notably tools for standardization of field data collection methodology. Standardized tools for field data collection have been established and are used by the personals in charge of sea turtle monitoring	MS
Output 2.2: Network of sea turtle observation sites, established with observers providing information identified and trained	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the sites of sea turtle's observation currently known have been listed and mapped; Approximately 101 observers including 14 women involved in the monitoring of sea turtles are listed and trained Standardized data collection sheets and protocols have been designed 	S
Activity 2.2.1: Identification of the institutions, sites and observers to include in the observation network, listing of actors.	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the sites of sea turtle's observation currently known have been listed and mapped. 169 km of coastline of the Republic of Congo including 60 km along Koukouati-Douli National Park beach is covered by sea turtle monitoring program implemented by NGO Renatura with the support of the project and other partners; The list of observers involved in the monitoring of sea turtles and coming for the majority of local communities is established and updated each campaign 	S
Activity 2.2.2: Development of the Commons and standardized training materials and modules	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials have been standardized and common training sessions have been organized. The project has supported all that process; The following standardized training materials developed in collaboration with the NGO Renatura are available: Training modules on ecology, the interest in preserving sea turtles (threats - legislation), biology and technical for identifying/differentiating species. Method and protocol for monitoring egg-laying Tracking data collection sheets 	S
Activity 2.2.3: Meeting of stakeholders on harmonization of protocols and standard sheets of data collection based on the structure of the national database.	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of harmonization of protocols and standard sheets of data collection started since by NGO Renatura Congo WCS Congo the only active structures on the field for monitoring sea turtles, has been completed with the support of the project; Protocols and standard sheets of data collection have been standardized and harmonized 	S
Activity 2.2.4: Design and share the sheets and protocols standard, common of data collection with different projects/organizations conservation of sea turtles	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized data collection sheets and protocols have been designed At all sea turtle observation sites currently monitored, observers use the same protocols and data collection sheets 	S

Activity 2.2.5: Training observers according to standard sea turtle monitoring methods.	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of the date of this report, five common training sessions (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022) for the field conservation staff involved in monitoring and collecting data on sea turtles were carried out in collaboration with the NGO Renatura: A first training session of 15 observers including 3 women on the use of standardized tools and methods at October 2018 A second training session for 19 observers including 3 women on the use of standardized tools and methods at October 2019 A third training session for 13 observers including 2 women at September 2020 A fourth training session for 46 observers including 6 women under co-financing of Renatura and Association Noé Conservation at October 2021 A fifth training session for 46 observers including 6 women under co-financing of Renatura and Association Noé Conservation at October 2021 	S
Output 2.3: Awareness and advocacy toward sea turtle and natural resources management implemented	April 2021	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 annual campaigns of awareness and environmental education have been organized 41118 schoolchildren including 21,753 boys (52.8%) and 19,395 girls (47.2%) were sensitized 	S
Activity 2.3.1: Support to the initiatives and existing programs in the definition of activities, development of the awareness tools to strengthen the work underway in the Bay of Loango	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support has been provided by the project for the acquisition of tools, equipment and supplies for the 2019-2020 marine turtle awareness and advocacy activities implemented by the NGO Renatura in the coastal villages and schools of Loango Bay and the city of Pointe-Noire 	S
Activity 2.3.2: Implementation of awareness campaigns in coastal villages, and environmental education sessions in schools.	April 2021	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2018, 5 annual campaigns of awareness and environmental education have been organized by the NGO Renatura Congo partner of the project with the financial support of several partners including European Union, Total Energies, Congo Terminal, Rotary International and the Embassy of France: 	S
Output 2.4: Training session on data collection and monitoring protocols have been implemented and necessary equipment and materials have been provided	April 2021	100%	100%	Five (5) training sessions of observers on data collection and monitoring protocols have been implemented and 101 observers including 14 women have been trained	S
Activity 2.4.1: Organization and implementation of training sessions for field observers at the beginning of each sea turtle nesting season	April 2021 (Yearly)	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of five training sessions (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022) observers deployed to monitor sea turtle nesting seasons were organized in collaboration with the NGO Renatura and other partners A total of 101 observers including 14 women have been trained since 2018. 	S
Activity 2.4.2: Provision of the materials and equipment to the organisms deploying the observation effort in the field	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project provided matériel, equipment and logistic support to the NGO Renatura to strengthen the work of personnel deployed in the field during the 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 sea turtle surveillance campaigns 	S
Output 2.5: Exchange program with sub-regional, regional and international network and capacity building related to sea turtle	July 2021	15%	15%	Little significant progress has been made in achieving this output due to limited financial capacity of the project	MU
Activity 2.5.1: Identification of complementarities to establish relations of cooperation with other programs, institutions, sub-regional, regional and international networks working for the conservation of marine turtles.	October 2018	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some key contacts have been identified in order to establish a partnership and collaboration. The RASTOMA network, ICW, The Abidjan Convention, Gabon Bleu, the Mayumba Marine Park (Gabon), the NGO WCS through its initiative program Congo marine were contacted and some exchanges were made with people belonging to the institutions listed above. Discussions are continuing with some of them, such as RASTOMA and Gabon Bleu, with the aim of capitalising on their experiences. 	MU
Activity 2.5.2: Support the participation of representatives and actors of the national observatory on marine turtles in the meetings, workshops and conferences for exchange and sharing of information on marine turtles	July 2021	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No progress has been registered at this stage as the national sea turtle's observatory still not yet in place. But above all because of the limited financial capacity of the project 	U
Activity 2.5.3: Design of the national strategy of marine turtle in accordance with sub-regional, regional and global strategies.	July 2021	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some documents and tools for global and regional strategies for sea turtle conservation that can serve as a national inspiration base have been collected. Terms of reference are being drafted to facilitate the recruitment of a consultant. However, this momentum is hampered by the limited financial capacity of the project due to the low mobilisation of planned co-financing resources. 	MU
Activity 2.5.4: Organization the sub-regional travels to reinforce capacities of the sea turtle conservation national actors	July 2021	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above no travel has been organized at sub-regional level given the limited financial capacity of the project. Because a significant part of the budget dedicated to this type of activity falls under co-financing and as this is well mentioned in all the reports, these co-financing have not been provided to the expected level. 	U
Output 2.6: Operational structure of the sea turtle national observatory established with clear mandates	July 2021	10%	10%	Little significant progress has been made in achieving this output due to limited financial capacity of the project	MU
Activity 2.6.1: Establishment of the operational structure of the national observatory, including the institutional and administrative framework, database manager, scientific committee.	October 2018	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some experiments such as the French Polynesian Sea Turtle Observatory have been brought together as a base of inspiration; At the national level, the mangrove observatory structure developed by FAO in the project's area of intervention has been capitalised; Discussions are ongoing with the IRSEN (Institute for Research in Exact and Natural Sciences) and the NGO Renatura Congo on the subject and the recruitment of a specialist expert 	MU
Activity 2.6.2: Organization of a workshop of the stakeholders for the validation of the expert report on the structure of the sea turtle national Observatory.	April 2019	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity has not been executed as the structure of the sea turtle observatory is not yet designed. 	U
Activity 2.6.3: Implementation of the institutional and administrative framework to operate the sea turtle observatory	October 2020	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not executed for the same reason above, but exchanges continue with partners such as Renatura Congo and IRSEN which is identified in the prodoc as the structure authorized to host the observatory 	U
Output 2.7: Targeted researches activities related to sea turtle conservation, biology and ecology are implemented in consultation with all stakeholders including local actors and responding to identified needs on the field	July 2021	20%	20%	Little significant progress has been made in achieving this output due to limited financial capacity of the project	MU
Activity 2.7.1: Making-up of the national sea turtle scientific committee	October 2018	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder integration workshop organized at the start of the project in January 2018 had laid the foundations for the creation of this institution working groups had been formed since 2018 by stakeholders. These groups, overseen by the project, include technical partners such as RENATURA and WCS who as part of the Congo Marin initiative were to work on the establishment of the national scientific council of the sea turtle. Institution could not be formalized due to the administrative and financial difficulties of the project to ensure its operation 	MU
Activity 2.7.2: Definition of the targeted research topics by the national sea turtle scientific committee	October 2018	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The committee is not yet in place. 	U
Activity 2.7.3: Implementation of the priority researches	October 2020	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The targeted research topics are not yet identified and selected by sea turtle scientific committee, but in the context of carrying out the additional studies necessary for the process of creating the MPA, some research work has been carried out as the one the characterization of the biocenosis of the rock slab of the Indian Point in collaboration with Marien Ngouabi University, IRSEN and the NGO Renatura 	MU
Activity 2.7.4: Dissemination of the research results	July 2021	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No research results to be disseminated at this point apart those developed by the NGO Renatura focused on the monitoring of sea turtles, which take place each year in a scientific report drawn up and published in collaboration with the University of Exeter 	MU
COMPONENT 3: Alternative livelihood in support of MPA					
Output 3.1: Alternative Income Generating Activity (AGRA) options identified, validated by stakeholders and implemented through small-scale pilot testing	April 2021	40%	40%	Stakeholder meeting conclusions detailing the AIGA options to be implemented Package of 13 priority pilot micro-projects selected after call for proposals, consultation with communities and feasibility study, to introduce good practices in the sectors of agriculture, livestock, artisanal fishing	MS
Activity 3.1.1: Organization of the stakeholder meetings and expert work to select the AIGA to be implemented at small scale	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with the approach defined by the project to ensure the conditions for success, the relevance and sustainability of alternative Income Generating Activities options to be promoted, as well as gender equity and recipient accountability; Consultation meetings were held with communities and their organizations to select and define alternative income-generating activity options to be developed on a small scale; Technical support was provided to village organizations by two experts in the development of technical folder for micro-projects. 	S
Activity 3.1.2: Design of concrete sustainable AIGA matching with the needs and expectation of local communities	January 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A package of 13 priority pilot micro-projects corresponding to the priority needs and expectations of local communities have been designed after call for proposals, consultation with communities and feasibility study, to introduce good practices in the sectors of agriculture, livestock, artisanal fishing; The microprojects were reviewed and validated by a workshop of stakeholders (representatives of the communities and technical services concerned). 	S

Activity 3.1.3: Implementation of the test phase in the field: three small-scale AIGA projects.	October 2020	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The list of community-based organizations and partners for the implementation of micro-projects has been drawn up; The implementation processes including the establishment of agreements with the beneficiaries of 3 to 4 of the 13 micro projects developed is ongoing. The challenge lies in the financial capacity of the project to finance all microprojects developed in such a way as to meet the expectations of communities while respecting their social relations. As an alternative to this difficulty, the project team has initiated consultations with private operators operating in the area, and developed and forwarded a folder to the Ministry of Forest Economy to obtain additional resources. Similarly, to consolidate these achievements including the implementation of micro-projects in favor of local communities, the Executing Agency estimated the financial needs and sent a request to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance to mobilize the necessary funds. 	MS
Activity 3.1.4: Suitability and profitability assessment of the AIGAs	December 2020	0%	0%	Not yet	U
Activity 3.1.5: Construction of a strategy plan to spread the most promising AIGA.	March 2021	0%	0%	Not yet	U
Activity 3.1.6: Inclusion of the AIGA strategy plan in the MPA Management Plan	April 2021	0%	0%	Not yet	U
Output 3.2: Feasibility study on valorization of the historical site conducted	May 2021	30%	30%	The planned baseline study could not be carried out due to lack of sufficient financial resources, the Ministry of Tourism having estimated after validating the terms of reference elaborated that a firm is responsible for conducting it, which is not within the scope of the project	
Activity 3.2.1: Feasibility study on historical site valorization, including the list of key historical site, their characterization, and site restoration/enhancement plan proposals	October 2019	40%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terms of reference for the study were developed by the project team and approved by the Ministry of Tourism. Principle of co-financing from the NGO Renatura was found through the Raint forest Foundation to fund the study by a consultant The reasons for the observed delay are related to the slow reaction of the Ministry in charge of tourism on the terms of reference and its recommendation to carry out the study by a specialized firm which would generate costs beyond the financial capacities of the project. Discussions are under way with the said ministry on the possibilities that it finds additional resources to hire a firm 	MS
Activity 3.2.2: Validation of the conclusions of the feasibility study by the Ministry of Forest Economy, the Ministry in charge of tourism and the Ministry in charge of historical monuments	October 2019	0%	0%	The study report is not yet available	U
Activity 3.2.3: Implementation of emergency actions to safeguard the historical monuments threatened with destruction (Ministry in charge of historical monuments).	May 2021	40%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Tourism renovated the Slave Route Memorial, whose damaged old stele was replaced by a new one; On June 9, 2021, the Minister of Land Affairs and Public Domain and the Minister in charge of Culture and Arts demolished the Wall built by a foreign citizen along the slave route. Emergency actions to safeguard other historic monuments will be defined in collaboration with the Ministry in charge of historic monuments, as a contribution to the study provided for in activity 3.2.1 	MS
Output 3.3: A package of ecotourism centred on key options (e.g. release of turtles caged by fishermen, the slavery history of the bay, swallowing of the lagoon, Loango museum, Diosso gorges, boating) developed	March 2021	20%	20%	Several initiatives and steps have been undertaken by the project without much success due to administrative and financial constraints.	MS
Activity 3.3.1: Development of a strategic plan of ecotourism in Loango Bay	October 2018	40%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harmonize the ecotourism strategy to be developed in Loango Bay, the national strategy and sustainable tourism development plan were collected and analyzed. These documents contain a section on Loango Bay, which requires harmonization with the main lines of the project document. Terms of reference for carrying out the study on the enhancement of historic sites and other potentialities and including the development of a strategy and a plan for the development of tourist activities in the Bay of Loango and its periphery were drawn up by the project and approved by the Ministry of Tourism. As above (3.2.2) The reasons for the observed delay are related to the slow reaction of the Ministry in charge of tourism on the terms of reference and its recommendation to carry out the study by a specialized firm which would generate costs beyond the financial capacities of the project. Discussions are under way with the said ministry on the possibilities that it finds additional resources to hire a firm 	MS
Activity 3.3.2: Validation of the strategic plan by the ministries of forestry, in charge of tourism and other stakeholders	December 2018	0%	40%	Not yet as the strategic plan still not available. However, a strategic plan for the development of ecotourism in protected areas, including the creation MPA of Loango Bay, developed by the Ministry of Forest Economy, is being validated.	MS
Activity 3.3.3: Creation of partnerships with tour national/international operators to build packages of ecotourism activities/integrate Loango bay in preexisting packages.	February 2019	30%	30%	The process of identification and registering private and local initiatives on ecotourism activities is underway by the project team. For example, in the "Gorges of Diosso" one of the potential ecotourism sites located near of the Loango bay, a youth association called "Diosso Youth for Tourism Development" promotes certain activities around the site and organizes regular visits. The process will be further developed as part of consultations with stakeholders on the development of the strategic plan for the development of ecotourism in Loango Bay	MS
Activity 3.3.4: Experimentation/assessment of the tourism itineraries and activities in cooperation with the Ministry in charge of tourism.	October 2020	20%	20%	Despite the lack of infrastructures, some tours have been experimented by the Ministry in charge of tourism in the Loango bay site. Visitors are mainly attracted by the historical of slavery. Unfortunately, the conditions of visit don't meet the expectation of visitors. Many things still to be done.	MU
Activity 3.3.5: Selection and inclusion of the best options in the MPA Management Plan	March 2021	0%	0%	Not yet	U
Activity 3.3.6: Training of the local tour guides and inclusion of the Loango bay tourism activities and itineraries in tour operator catalogues	March 2021	0%	0%	Not yet	U
Output 3.4: Environmental education including development of marine turtle's observation Charter developed	June 2021	50%	50%	41118 schoolchildren including 21,753 boys (52.8%) and 19,395 girls (47.2%) were sensitized affected by the education sessions and awareness campaigns.	MS
Activity 3.4.1: Elaboration of a sea turtle watching charter assigned by the ministry of Forest Economy to a local sea turtle conservation organization.	October 2018	30%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A batch of documents has been collected to serve as a source of inspiration for the development of the new charter for the observation of sea turtles, as well as on the basis of the internal charter document prepared by RENATURA, following the outline of its ecotourism activities. A new document will be developed and submitted to the Ministries of Forest Economy and Tourism for validation during the operationalization phase of the MPA 	MU
Activity 3.4.2: Validation by the ministry of Forest Economy and the Ministry in charge of tourism.	October 2018	0%	0%	Not yet	U
Activity 3.4.3: Implementation of the environmental education program assigned by the Forest Economy Ministry to wildlife conservation organisms with staffs trained in environment education	June 2021 Ongoing	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environmental education and awareness program has been implemented since 2018 and until this year in the area of intervention of the project by the NGO RENATURA Congo with staff trained for this purpose. The project provided support for the organization of the 2019-2020 environmental education and awareness campaign implemented by the NGO Renatura in the coastal villages, schools and the city of Pointe-Noire A sea festival focused on environmental education and marine wildlife conservation including sea turtles has jointly organized by the partner NGO Renatura on September 2020 to celebrate World Oceans Day Educational animation sessions with an environmental scope were organized in the form of a holiday club in 14 coastal villages bordering the bay of Loango and 11 socio-cultural centers of the city of Pointe Noire between July and September 2021 by the NGO Partner Renatura, for the benefit of about 880 children 5 to 16 years old 	S
Output 3.5: Artisanal fishing sector structured, impact of fishing gears and technique reduced and value of fishery products enhanced	June 2021	50%	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A platform of fishermen's associations and other civil society organisations working for the protection of the marine environment has been set up. This has led the main artisanal fishing associations operating along the Congolese Atlantic coast to be together. It was also created the specific platform, as representative as possible of all the fishing associations of the villages bordering the Bay of Loango. The project referred to the initiative to 	S
Activity 3.5.1: Creation of artisanal fishing unions	October 2018	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A platform of associations and cooperatives of artisanal fishermen in Loango Bay has been formally created. It has been endowed with statutory texts (statutes and internal regulations) and a management team with elected members in the general assembly. The structure has also obtained an act of administrative recognition issued by the prefectural authority 	S
Activity 3.5.2: The forest economy ministry and fisheries ministry assign to fishermen unions and sea turtle conservation NGOs the elaboration and experimentation of alternative fishing practices capable to reduce the sea turtle by-catch and improving the profitability of the fishing.	October 2019	40%	40%	The issue is still being discussed with artisanal fishermen's associations and to enrich the reflections, some results from the experimentation by the WCS and the NGO Renatura of new fishing techniques and equipment in the area have been capitalized to serve as the basis for the development of a model.	MS
Activity 3.5.3: Support for artisanal fishermen and women who do the smoking of fish in the improvement of the techniques of conservation of fish	October 2020	50%	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artisanal fishermen and women involved in smoking and selling fish were encouraged to use better fish conservation and smoking technique. 42% of microprojects for income-generating developed by populations including women relate to improvements in fishing techniques and equipment including smoking and fish conservation 	S
Activity 3.5.4: Assessment and sharing of experimental test results of gear and practices of fishing with stakeholders	October 2019	0%	0%	The gear and practices experimental fishing not yet available to fishermen. The assessment including indicators and monitoring system will be implemented from the start of operations in the field.	U
Activity 3.5.5: Extension to the small scale of the best options	June 2021	0%	0%	The best options to scale will be drawn from the evaluation of the results of experimental tests.	U
Activity 3.5.6: Capitalization of the available data and establishment of baseline levels of the sea turtle by-catch and the commercial catch to assess the impact of the project support to the introduction of alternative gear fishing	October 2018	100%	100%	The baseline levels of the sea turtle by-catch were established based on data available at the level of the two sea turtle conservation NGOs (Renatura and WCS)	S

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	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.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	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 plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	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 budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Substantial: Financial reporting slow or deficient or Audit reports are not provided or indicate minor issues in the use of funds. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Financial reporting slow or deficient or Audit reports are not provided or indicate minor issues in the use of funds. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
6 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.
7 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.

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: Outcome / outputs	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
		CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Increased degradation of Loango Bay. The Bay is regularly affected by intensive flooding as result of sea level rise. The likelihood of the risk is also high as the Bay is already being subjected to erosion	All outcomes & outputs	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	
Reluctance from the Government to proceed with creation of the MPA as result of possible change of Government following coming elections. Some lobbying particularly from industrial fishing industries or beaches inhabitants can influence the Government not to go for the protection of the area	Outcome 1 & outputs 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 1.5	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
Abandonment of the creation of the World Heritage site by UNESCO and Government: the current erosion is seriously affecting the site which may lead to the disappearance of the cultural heritage.	Outcome 3 & Outputs 3.1	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	=	
High level of pollution which may lead to the turtles extinction	Outcome 2 & Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.6, 2.7	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	=	
No financial resources to implement the management plan	Outcome 1 & Output 1.5	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	=	
Climate change: The second national communication (2009) indicates a sea level rise of 5 cm on coastal area is anticipated around 2020. This may lead to possible flooding of coastal area and intrusion of sea water in fresh water with consequence on biodiversity	Outcome 1 & Output 1.3 Outcome 2 & Output 2.1 Outcome 2 & Output 3.1	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	
The implementation of a breakwater project with a possible strong negative impact on the Longo Bay environment	Outcome 1 & Output 1.3 Outcome 2 & Output 2.1	M	S	M	M	M	M	M	=	
Poor acceptance of the project within the coastal communities and power shifts due to PA declaration affecting local leaders	Outcome 1 & Output 1.3	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	=	
Conflict between artisanal fishing and industrial fishing companies which may affect the serenity in the creation of MPA	Outcome 1 & Output 1.3 Outcome 3 & Outputs 3.1	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	
Delay in the implementation of some activities compared to the original schedule	All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	M	M	M	L	L	L	=	
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	All outcomes	Not Applicable	M	M	M		M	M	=	
Governance structure - Oversight	All outcomes	Not Applicable	M	M	M		M	M	=	
Implementation schedule	All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	M	M	M		M	L	↓	was carried out which allowed the completion of key Outcome & Output particularly those related
Budget	All outcomes	Not Applicable	M	M	M		M	M	=	
Financial Management	All outcomes	Not Applicable	M	M	M		M	M	=	
Capacity to deliver	All outcomes	Not Applicable	M	M	M		L	L	=	
Low level of co-financing mobilization and risk of resource scarcity	All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	

Consolidated project risk		M	M	M	M	M	M			This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.
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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 (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Increased degradation of Loango Bay. The Bay is regularly affected by intensive flooding as result of sea level rise. The likelihood of the risk is also high as the Bay is already being subjected to erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness-raising and advocacy with stakeholders including private sector operators on the protection of the ecosystem including the fight against erosion. Develop and send to the executing agency a project sheet for the fight against coastal erosion 		Identify and implement actions to restore degraded sites including mangroves, and combat coastal erosion and sedimentation	2024 and beyond through a specific and integrated action plan dedicated to restoration	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Forest Economy, Ministry NGO partners and local communities
Climate change: The second national communication (2009) indicates a sea level rise of 5 cm on coastal area is anticipated around 2020. This may lead to possible flooding of coastal area and intrusion of sea water in fresh water with consequence on biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize communities and other actors including private sector operators on good practices including the fight against pollution and the protection of the littoral against the effects of climate change 		Implement in addition to restoration and erosion control actions the mitigation measures identified in the environmental impact study carried out by the project and the various environmental and social management plans developed by private operators (mining and oil) present in the area	2024 and beyond	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Forest Economy, Ministry NGO partners and local communities
Conflict between artisanal fishing and industrial fishing companies which may affect the serenity in the creation of MPA	Continue to advocate industrial fishing companies and set up a platform of artisanal fishermen in Loango Bay to serve as a framework for consultation but also for conflict resolution in a context of unfair competition between small-scale fishermen and industrialists		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to raise awareness among industrial fishing companies on compliance with regulations Strengthen the capacity of the artisanal fishermen's platform implemented with the support of the project to play its role as an actor in conflict prevention and resolution 	After formalization by the government of the decree creating the AMP and the phase of its operationalization	Ministry of Forest Economy, Ministry in charge of fisheries and NGO partners (Renatura, WCS Congo)
Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Assignment by the Executing Agency of a financial administrator to replace the resigning manager		Regularize the contractual situation of staff including the payment of salary arrears and allowances	2023	Ministry of Forest Economy (EA)
Governance structure - Oversight			Organize, if resources permit, a meeting to capitalize and share the results of the project with the members of the steering committee	November 2023	Project Team, Ministry of Forest Economy (EA), PNUF
Budget	Advocacy at the Government level and explore other funding opportunities to mobilize additional resources	The Project manager continued to advocacy at the Government level and to that end requests for additional resources have been developed and submitted developed and submitted with the support of the project team a request for funding to the Raint forest; Additional resources have been mobilized at the NGO Renatura/Raint forest and WCS	Continue to mobilize resources with partners to operationalize the marine protected area and implement other actions to restore and protect the ecosystem	2023 and beyond	Project Team, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Forest Economy, Ministry NGO partners and local communities
Low level of co-financing mobilization and risk of resource scarcity	Advocacy at the Government level and explore other funding opportunities to mobilize additional resources	The Project manager continued to advocacy at the Government level and to that end requests for additional resources have been developed and submitted developed and submitted with the support of the project team a request for funding to the Raint forest; Additional resources have been mobilized at the NGO Renatura/Raint forest and WCS	Continue to mobilize resources with partners to operationalize the marine protected area and implement other actions to restore and protect the ecosystem	2023 and beyond	Project Team, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Forest Economy, Ministry NGO partners and local communities
Financial Management	Assignment by the Executing Agency of a financial administrator to replace the resigning manager		Prepare and transmit pending reports	July-December 2023	Project Manager

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

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

Minor amendments	Changes	Minor amendments
Results framework	No	As the original PCA, expired on 30 April 2022, and due to unforeseen delays and extraneous circumstances relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, the activities pursuant to the original PCA could not be completed according to the implementation plan, the parties entered into amend the original PCA to extend the duration of the project until December 31, 2023.
Components and cost	No	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No	
Financial management	No	
Implementation schedule	Yes	
Executing Entity	No	
Executing Entity Category	No	
Minor project objective change	No	
Safeguards	No	
Risk analysis	No	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No	
Co-financing	No	
Location of project activity	No	
Other		

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

Version	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument	10 April 2017	25 April 2017	30 April 2021	
Amendment 1	30 April 2021	05 May 2021	30 April 2022	Extension of the duration of the project until April 31, 2022
Amendment 2	28 April 2022	12 May 2022	31 December 2023	Extension of the duration of the project until December 31, 2023

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)(<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
Village of Bas Kouilou1	04°28'481" South	011°43'105' East		Bas kouilou 1 is a coastal village of Loango Bay located in the district of Loango about 60 km from the economic capital Pointe Noire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and consultations with local communities and associations of civil society on the creation of the MPA • Inventory of terrestrial fauna and flora, landscape and geology of Loango Bay • Assessment of the environmental and social impact of the creation of the AMP • Follow-up of fishing in the Bay of Loango • Study on gender in the context of the future MPA of Loango Bay • Determine the limits and participatory mapping of protected marine area • Analysis options of the regulatory framework for the Marine protected area • Raising awareness and consultation with stakeholders on the implementation process of alternative income generating activities
Village of Tchissanga	04°32'011" South	011°46'701" East		Tchissanga is a coastal village of Loango Bay located in the district of Loango about 40 km from the economic capital Pointe Noire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and consultations with local communities and associations of civil society on the creation of the MPA • Inventory of terrestrial fauna and flora, landscape and geology of Loango Bay • Assessment of the environmental and social impact of the creation of the AMP • Follow-up of fishing in the Bay of Loango • Study on gender in the context of the future MPA of Loango Bay • Determine the limits and participatory mapping of protected marine area • Analysis options of the regulatory framework for the Marine protected area • Raising awareness and consultation with stakeholders on the implementation process of alternative income generating activities

Village of Matombi	04°37'864" South	011°49'598" East	Matombi is a coastal village of Loango Bay located in the district of Loango about 30 km from the economic capital Pointe Noire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and consultations with local communities and associations of civil society on the creation of the MPA • Inventory of terrestrial fauna and flora, landscape and geology of Loango Bay • Assessment of the environmental and social impact of the creation of the AMP • Follow-up of fishing in the Bay of Loango • Study on gender in the context of the future MPA of Loango Bay • Determine the limits and participatory mapping of protected marine area • Analysis options of the regulatory framework for the Marine protected area • Raising awareness and consultation with stakeholders on the implementation process of alternative income generating activities
Village of Loango	04°37'57" South	011°50'03" East	Located on the sea front, the district of Loango is 15 km from the economic capital Pointe-noire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising and consultations with local communities and associations of civil society on the creation of the MPA • Inventory of terrestrial fauna and flora, landscape and geology of Loango Bay • Assessment of the environmental and social impact of the creation of the AMP • Follow-up of fishing in the Bay of Loango • Study on gender in the context of the future MPA of Loango Bay • Determine the limits and participatory mapping of protected marine area • Analysis options of the regulatory framework for the Marine protected area • Raising awareness and consultation with stakeholders on the implementation process of alternative income generating activities

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.

RISKS: Management structure - Roles and responsibilities:

	Element 1		Element 2		Element 3: likelihood		Risk Level
Low	Well developed, stable Management Structure	and	Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood.		Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.		Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low 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.		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	Individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others.		Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		Substantial: Unstable Management Structure or Individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Unstable Management Structure	and	Unclear responsibilities or overlapping functions which lead to management problems.		High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		High: Unstable Management Structure and Unclear responsibilities or overlapping functions which lead to management problems. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

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 year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year	and	Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs.		Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.		Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene regularly	or	Limited membership and participation in decision-making processes or SC guidance/input provided to project is inadequate .		Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		Substantial: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene regularly or Limited membership and participation in decision-making processes or SC guidance/input provided to project is inadequate. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene regularly	and	Steering Committee does not fulfil its TOR.		High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		High: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene regularly and Steering Committee does not fulfil its TOR. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

RISKS: Implementation schedule

Low	Project progressing according to original work plan	and	Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring.		Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.		Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
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 plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable	or	Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management.		Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation	and	No measures taken and no adaptive management.		High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		High: Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation and No measures taken and no adaptive management. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

RISKS: Budget

Low	Activities are progressing within planned budget	and	Balanced budget utilisation including PMC.		Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.		Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Activities are progressing within planned budget	and	Balanced budget utilisation including PMC.		Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.		Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC.	or	Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion.		Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC or Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Major budget reallocation (>10%) across components or significant changes in budget lines (including any increase >5% from original budget)	and	Poor budget utilisation or exhaustion of PMC before project completion.		High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		High: Major budget reallocation (>10%) across components or significant changes in budget lines (including any increase >5% from original budget) and Poor budget utilisation or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

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 for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for	and	Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds.		Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.		Moderate: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Financial reporting slow or deficient	or	Audit reports are not provided or indicate minor issues in the use of funds.		Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		Substantial: Financial reporting slow or deficient or Audit reports are not provided or indicate minor issues in the use of funds. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Serious financial reporting problems or indication of mismanagement of funds	and	Audit reports are not provided or indicate incorrect use of funds.		High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		High: Serious financial reporting problems or indication of mismanagement of funds and Audit reports are not provided or indicate incorrect use of funds. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

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	Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner	and	Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues.		Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.		Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Reports are complete and accurate but often delayed	Or	Reports lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues.		Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		Substantial: Reports are complete and accurate but often delayed or Reports lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Missing reports or serious concerns about timeliness of project reporting	and	Serious concerns about reports quality .		High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.		High: Missing reports or serious concerns about timeliness of project reporting and Serious concerns about reports quality. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

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	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		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
Substantial	Weaknesses persist and have been identified	Or	Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed.		Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery		Substantial: Weaknesses persist and have been identified or Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery

High	Capacity is very low at all levels	and	Inability to address capacity gaps or partners require constant support and technical assistance.	High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery	High: Capacity is very low at all levels and Inability to address capacity gaps or partners require constant support and technical assistance. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery
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