

### 1- Identification

#### 1.1 Project details

|                                   |   |   |   |           |             |            |            |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| GEF ID                            | 4739  | SMA IPMR ID   | 30678   |           |             |            |            |
| Project Short Title               | PINESMAP-BPCE   | Grant ID  | S1-32GFL-000617   |           |             |            |            |
|                                   |   | Umoja WBS   | SB-006681   |           |             |            |            |
| Project Title                     | Participative Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan for Bakassi Post Conflict Ecosystems (PINESMAP- BPCE) |   |   |           |             |            |            |
| Project Type                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Sized Project (FSP)  | Duration months   | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">48 months</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">72.5 months</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">31/12/2021</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">31/12/2024</td></tr> </table> | 48 months | 72.5 months | 31/12/2021 | 31/12/2024 |
| 48 months                         |   |   |   |           |             |            |            |
| 72.5 months                       |   |   |   |           |             |            |            |
| 31/12/2021                        |   |   |   |           |             |            |            |
| 31/12/2024                        |   |   |   |           |             |            |            |
| Parent Programme if child project |   | Completion Date   |   |           |             |            |            |
| GEF Focal Area(s)                 | Biodiversity  |   |   |           |             |            |            |
| Project Scope                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National  |   |   |           |             |            |            |
| Region                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa  | Date of CEO Endorsement/ <span style="color: orange;">Approval</span> | 03/02/2017  |           |             |            |            |
| Countries                         | Cameroon  | UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)                        | 1-Oct-17  |           |             |            |            |
| GEF financing amount              | 2,652,968 USD   | Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)                     | 1-Oct-17  |           |             |            |            |
| Co-financing amount               | 13,600,000 USD  | Date of First Disbursement  | 20/12/2017  |           |             |            |            |
|                                   |   | Date of Inception Workshop, if available                              | 1-Oct-17  |           |             |            |            |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June  | 1 781 433 USD   | Midterm undertaken?   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   |           |             |            |            |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June   | 1 382 523 USD   | Actual Mid-term Date, if taken  | 1-Nov-19  |           |             |            |            |
|                                   |   | Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken                                  |   |           |             |            |            |
|                                   |   | Expected Terminal Evaluation Date                                     | 1-Dec-24  |           |             |            |            |
|                                   |   | Expected Financial Closure Date                                       | 1-Apr-25  |           |             |            |            |

#### 1.2 EA: Project description

PINESMAP-BPCE is a biodiversity project funded by the GEF/UNE and executed by the government of Cameroon through the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED). The project is being implemented in the Bakassi Peninsular of the Ndian division in the South West Region of Cameroon. The project is geared at ensuring biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and improved management of Bakassi ecosystems through integrated ecosystem management plans including ecosystem valuation. The main executing partner of the project is the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED). MINEPDED is accompanied by other local based, non-governmental organisations in the execution of the project. These other partners include: Cam-Eco, CWCS, CHEDE Cooperative, ERuDeF, OPED and FIDEPE.

Component I of the project seeks to improve upon the institutional and policy frameworks by closing up gaps in policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks and capacities for the management of natural resources. To accomplish this, the project will liaise with government institutions and other local based organisations to identify capacity gaps and endeavour to close up these gaps. Project capacity building under this component will target individuals, organized local communities, government agencies and administration, private sector and CSOs in order to equip them to embark on an integrated natural resources management approach. The strengthening of policies, laws and regulations and the institutional and individual capacity building will create an enabling environment for the first ever implementation of an integrated ecosystem management approach.

Component II is geared towards a participative and inclusive development and implementation of the IESMP. Through this component, the project seeks to bring existing initiatives both current and planned interventions, including the Council Development Plans (CDP), ongoing process to create the Ndongore Marine Protected Area, Rio del Rey Ramsar Site into a single Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan that includes biodiversity conservation, and pilot activities to demonstrate the potential to ensure livelihood options, the role of the IESMP as a framework for biodiversity conservation. The project also will identify and support the implementation of key livelihoods initiatives that will help to alleviate poverty by increasing and diversifying household income sources while also enhancing the involvement of local communities in natural resource management.

Component III is centered on Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation. Through this component, the project will assess available knowledge related to the sustainable management of ecosystem services and combine the results of that assessment with the results of the capacity assessments in order to generate knowledge that will both serve IESMP development and implementation and also provide an opportunity to compile lessons learned for national and international users.

### 1.3 Project Contact

|  |                                   |   |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Division(s) Implementing the project   | Division: Division of Ecosystems, | Executing Agency(ies)                       | Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)   |
| Name of co-implementing Agency         | N/A                               | Names of Other Project Partners             | The Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDef), Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society (CWCS), Organisation For Environment and Sustainable Development (OPED), Chede Cooperative (CHEDE), International Foundation for Development, Education, Entrepreneurship and environmental Protection (FIDEPE) .Cameroon Ecology (CAM-ECO), |
| <b>TM:</b> UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)   | Ersin Esen                        | <b>EA:</b> Manager/Representative           | Dr. WASSOUNI A.  |
| <b>TM:</b> UNEP Task Manager(s)        | Andre Toham                       | <b>EA:</b> Project Manager                  | NGENDOH ZEDEKIAH   |
| <b>TM:</b> UNEP Budget/Finance Officer | Eric MUGO                         | <b>EA:</b> Finance Manager                  | TSAPI THEOPHILE DEDZO  |
| <b>TM:</b> UNEP Support/Assistant      | Weldom LEMEIN                     | <b>EA:</b> Communications lead, if relevant |  |

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Climate action subprogramme  
 Nature action subprogramme  
 Environmental governance  
 Climate action subprogramme  
 Indicator (i): (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support  
  
 Nature action subprogramme  
 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 (ii) Number of financial, public- and private-sector entities whose financial

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

The project contributes to the Cooperation Axe No1: Support to a strong growth, sustainable and all-inclusive growth. The project will contribute to Outcome 1: By 2017, the national institutions develop and implement in participative manners policies and strategies favorable to sustainable development and the inclusive growth.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species. 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

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 |                |              |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Mid-term                 | End-of-project | Total Target |

|                      |
|----------------------|
| Materialised to date |
|----------------------|

2.2. GEF Core or Sub

|   |               |             |             |                                |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| created or under improved management for conservation | Not estimated | 25,000ha    | 121,631ha   | 121,631 (Still under creation) |
| area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) re- | Not estimated | 10 hectares | 10 hectares | 10 hectares                    |
|   |               |             |             |                                |
|   |               |             |             |                                |
|   |               |             |             |                                |
|   |               |             |             |                                |

Implementation Status

2023

6th PIR

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

2.3 Implementation status & Ri:

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

**Rating towards outcomes:**  
The rating is Satisfactory (S) because there has been a significant progress in realising the different project outcomes. The project has been able to develop processes for the mitigation of conflict risk and working on improving the capacities of stakeholders in mitigating different conflict risk via the draft conflict risk and mitigation plan that has been developed. More so, there is a great improvement in the regulatory and institutional framework and capacities of both institutions and communities in the management of natural resources through several capacity strengthening workshops, trainings and analysis and review of gaps in policies and regulatory frameworks. In addition, a draft IESMP and the gazette process for the Ndongore Marine Protected area that includes mangrove forest conservation and biodiversity mainstreaming has been developed pending review, validation and ongoing respectively. Furthermore, there is an increase in knowledge and awareness on the value of mangrove ecosystems and their respective services, which is being achieved mainly via information dissemination through different communication channels developed by the project. Several Capacity building workshops, trainings, sensitisations have also led to increase awareness on the importance of mangroves and terrestrial ecosystems amongst the different stakeholders in the project area.

**Rating towards outputs:**  
The rating at output levels is Satisfactory (S) given, a number of outputs have been fully realised within the project prescribed timeline. There are a few other outputs that have not been fully realised. Notwithstanding, these outputs have been executed at a relatively satisfactory rate (with an average of 58%). Delays in accomplishing some of the project outputs are visible and can be attributed to the security situation in the region (socio-political tension) as well as the delay in implementation (caused mainly by cash disbursement) that has slowed down project implementation.

**Overall risk rating:**  
The overall risk rating is Low (L). This is because, the measures put in place to mitigate these risks have been effectively implemented. In respect to the socio-political tension, effective measures put in place have brought the crisis to an almost in-existent issue and as such field activities can smoothly go on with little or no hindrance in the region. The project has also been working with the Directorate of legal affairs of MINFOF to see that proposals to strengthen regulatory policies are captured in the amendment of the Forestry law. Also, a draft IESMP has been developed pending its review and validation for implementation by the project. The development and implementation of the IESMP in collaboration with government authorities at the local level will serve as foundation for integrating ESMP concepts into legal and fiscal frameworks. In an effort to motivate private sector investment and guarantee sufficient financial resources for the conservation of mangroves within the Bakassi peninsular (after the development of a strategic plan and feasibility studies), the project is working with potential investors for the creation of the BEF.

2.4 Co-finance

**EA:** Planned Co-finance

13 600 000 USD

**EA:** Actual to date:

7 240 200 USD

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

As far as cofinancing is concerned, there has been a significant drop in mobilisation of co-finance by implementing partners since the mid-term review. This is has been attributed to the disruption and delay in finances and cash flow from UNEP. As a result, only MINEPDED, in collaboration with MINEPAT have been able to mobilise some financial resources as co-funding for the implementation of some of the projects activities. During the last steering committee, measures have been adopted that will ensure that implementing partners continue with the re-mobilisation of their expected co-funding, to ensure activities continue smoothly.

2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Date of project steering committee meeting

1/6/2023

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

The project in collaboration with MINADER, MINEPIA, Community Based Organisations (CBO) and locals have conducted baseline studies for livelihood and Income Generating Activities (IGA) to be implemented by the project. Five (5) consultation meetings organised with communities of five sub-divisions (Bamusso, Isangele, Kombo Itindi, Kombo Abedimo and Idabato) and other stakeholders at regional and national levels on their roles and responsibilities in the development and implementation of the IESMP. More than 200 stakeholders and Rio-Del-Rey mangrove platform members at the local level were fully implicated in the reforestation of 10ha of degraded mangroves.

2.6. Gender

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

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

The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy targets women as specific beneficiaries and full stakeholders of the process. The project has been implementing a community-based capacity building approach in order to improve women access, use, and control of mangrove resources, enhance their participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, increase awareness (through series of sensitisation meetings, workshops and trainings) of their role as well as men's role in the sustainable management and use of the mangroves and create alternative sustainable livelihoods and income-generation opportunities for them. This is being done in synergy with several technical services (MINPROFF) and the BAWOCUDEF (Bakassi women cultural and development Forum) which is fully involved in the mobilisation of communities, engage in intercommunity-dialogue, contribute to the elaboration of sensitization tools as well as sensitization. More 800 women in the Bakassi area have been trained/sensitised on different thematic such as: importance of mangroves, management of these ecosystems, the role of women in mangrove ecosystems management, waste disposal, disaster risk and conflicts, etc.  
The project is also working to build capacity of user groups (90% of which are women) in partnership with the local monitoring committees in various ecosystem monitoring techniques.

2.7. ESSM

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

No

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

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

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

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

No

**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.

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

Several sensitisation and awareness-raising campaigns have been carried out to sensitise communities on the fragility of the mangrove ecosystems as well as their roles and responsibilities in the conservation and protection of this fragile ecosystem. More so, in its efforts to combat degradation, the project constructed five mangrove nurseries and has reforested 10ha of degraded mangroves within the peninsula. A total of 121,631ha of mangrove forest has been earmarked for the creation of the Ndongore Marine protected Area for the conservation of the mangrove ecosystems. In addition, the project has identified and is working with 44 minority and vulnerable groups including youths, women and savings associations, njangi groups, and has built their capacity to maximise their contributions in development and implementation of the IESMP. The project has also put in place and is working in close collaboration with 7 multi-stakeholder platforms (05 sub-divisional, 1 regional and 01 mangrove platform) for information sharing on mangrove conservation, knowledge and experience sharing. to permit

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

A Comprehensive report and a conflict risk mitigation plan that is specifically adapted to the background of Bakassi peninsular including multiple competing uses of natural resources in the Bakassi Peninsular has been produced by the project. A baseline study and a report on the Agro socio-economic Assessment (ASEA) of the bakassi peninsular geared at identification and prioritisation of different livelihood and Income Generating activities that the project can capitalise on and implement to reduce the pressure of local communities and resource users on mangrove resources as well as serve as a source of income for local communities has been developed. Different eco-touristic sites identified in both terrestrial and swampy regions. Based on this, different eco-tourism tour plans have been proposed for development and implementation. A report has also been produced on the participatory mapping, production of technical notes that have all culminated in the signing of a new public notice (**N°0053 /PN/MINFOF/SETAT/SG/DFAP/SDCF/SAIF/TTCL**) that has been signed and pasted in all communities around the proposed limits of the proposed Ndongore National Park. More so, a detailed report on the pasting of this notice in collaboration with the competent technical services of MINFOF and field representatives has also been produced. The project has engaged three local media houses ( Mt. Cameroon FM, Hi TV, DMRT) and 1 national Media house (Cameroon Radio & TV) operating within and without the landscape on an 18 months basis to broadcast radio and TV programmes regarding conservation and environmental degradation. The programme entitled '**The Mangroves**' is produced twice a month. The programme centers on the initiatives by the project to combat the wantom destruction of the mangroves, the role of the community plays in both conservation and destruction and the importance of the mangrove ecosystems to the local communities and the nation. Project reports edited and uploaded on the project portable within the MNEPDED website. Project flyers developed and thousands of local population sensitised and trained on several key project thematics. Creation of several social media platforms as facebook, twitter etc through which project informations and project summaries are shared and disseminated.

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA:** Main learning during the period

Participatory processes and communal implications via meetings, consultations, platform etc have contributed positively, to some extent to good governance by improving dialogue, redistributing roles, responsibilities, resource access and control rights within the Bakassi peninsular. The creation, operationalisation and working together with the Regional, sub-divisional and mangrove platforms have greatly improved synergy, decision making at every level amongst different stakeholders. The continuous organisation of platform meetings have helped the project make concrete decisions that have not only helped in realisation of project activities but also encouraged continuous stakeholder involvement and engagement. By ensuring that local authorities (Mayors, chiefs and community leaders) become an integral part of decision making is imperative for the successful realisation of the IESMP, conservation development agreements and the Council Development plans that will see the integration of Ecosystems services and biodiversity priorities into these local development tools. Integrating women leaders, leaders of social groups, jangi and savings association in capacity strengthening, training and sensitisation on best practices in resources management, conservation, land zoning options and use, resources conflicts, have ensured they are now fully involved in decision making processes in the Bakassi peninsular. **Creating and putting in place the BEF requires a lot of time and as such, a fund instead of a foundation is being envisaged by the project. The process to develop an IESMP and its operational plan will require series of consultations,**

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

The project has in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MIN-OF) engaged the process of gazetting the Ndongore National park. A new public Notice has been signed to replace the existing but obsolete public notice. The new public notice and technical notes have taken into consideration recent administrative, demographic as well as the socio-economic and cultural developments of the peninsula. Technical Notes and Public Notice have been pasted and shared to communities according to the procedure on gazettelement.

The project has also developed a gender strategy and working in close collaboration with the Women and Empowerment center in Isangele to develop the capacity of women and also ensure that they are fully integrated in biodiversity mainstreaming as well as land ownership within the Bakassi peninsular. This has led to an increase in the number of women involved in decision making at the local level visible amongst the different decision making organs or platforms at the local levels.

More so, the project in collaboration with local communities and partners re-forested 10ha of mangrove in five sub-divisions of the peninsula. This initiative has created a chain reaction from the communities and individual community members as well as local organisations that have embarked on continuing the initiative by restoring at least 50ha of degraded mangroves in the communities of Isangele, Kombo Abedimo, Kombo itindi. The development of a mangrove restoration guide and plan has also been produced in the course of implementing this activity.

In addition, the project has developed a conflict and risk mitigation plan for the Bakassi peninsular and is working in close collaboration with the Land Consultative Committee responsible for landboundary and conflict issues in the peninsular. Since the Peninsula was handed to Cameroon in 2008, the GoC has concentrated all her efforts in peace building in the region and have neglected certain aspects such as biodiversity and resource management and use. Developing and putting together a conflict risk and mitigation plan related to natural resource usage in the area will go a long way to compliment GoC efforts not only in peace building



### 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   |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Objective</b>  |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |
| To ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and improved management of Bakassi ecosystems through integrated ecosystem management plans including ecosystem valuation | Number of sustainable livelihoods opportunities created for communities within the Bakassi area   | Local communities are dependent on unsustainable resource extraction activities (overfishing; intensive mangrove cutting; etc.)                   | At least 5 income-generating micro-projects benefiting at least 50% women funded through the Bakassi Ecosystem Foundation by end of year 2, and 10 projects by end of year 4 |   | 60%   | In line with the number of sustainable livelihood options and opportunities, draft reports identifying and prioritising IGA's in all five sub-divisions identified. Market outlets for th different IGA's identified, capacity to implement selected IGA's identified. More so, the project has identified and developed value chains for key NTFP's within the different sub-divisions in the project area | S   |
|   | Number of tools for ecosystem level approaches to resource management that incorporate ecosystem services / values  | Bakassi Development Plan under implementation does not recognize most ecosystem services or address sustainable livelihoods opportunities         | IESMP which consider women role validated and under implementation by middle of year 2   |   | 50%   | With respect to tools for ecosystems management, A draft IESMP and its operational under development. Also a gender mainstreaming strategy integrating women in resources management/decision making mechanism has been developed and under implementation. -In collaboration with PNDP and LSO's ecosystems services and biodiversity priorities integrated into CDP's                                     | S   |
|   | Number of ha of mangrove and % increase of other component are under integrated landscape management that consolidates BD conservation and sustainable use of natural resources | 0 hectares of Bakassi Ecosystem are under effective management, and land degradation (terrestrial and coastal) is estimated to 3,000 ha. per year |  | 25,000 ha of mangroves and at least 10% of other components of the Bakassi ecosystem (marine, terrestrial) under measurably improved management by the end of the project |   | 45%   | New public notice N°0053 /PN/MINFOF/SETAT/SG/DFAP/SDCF/SAIF/TTCL for the gazetteement of the proposed Ndongore National park covering a total of 121,631ha signed by MINFOF and made public to all communities around the park. - construction of five mangrove nurseries in five sub-divisions for the purpose of restoring 10ha of degraded mangrove in five sub-divisions of the project area. |

Outcome 1

|  |  |   |  |  |      |  |    |
|--|--|---|--|--|------|--|----|
| Outcome 1.1: An enhanced policy, institutional and technical environment to develop an Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan (IESMP) for Bakassi mangrove ecosystems | Number of tools to support community capacity to effectively and sustainably manage natural resources (e.g. mangrove forest) | Local residents in the Bakassi area do not have guidelines or experience in communal management of mangrove forests               | Procedural manual for creation and management of community mangrove forests with due gender consideration validated at technical level and disseminated to local communities by end of year 2  |  | 100% | In conjunction with tools to support community mangrove management, a gap analysis report at the local level identifying gaps in policies and regulations developed. Procedural manual developed and training of community members on the use of the manual carried out in five sub-divisions. Proposals to strengthen policies and regulatory framework developed. -capacity need identified for different stakeholders and community members on several thematic such as sustainable management of natural resources, disaster risks, land zoning option etc. - Training course modules developed and trainings done with more than 350 women involved to bridge knowledge gap in the above thematic so as to ensure effective management of natural resources | HS |
|  | Number of mechanism developed to support Institutional coordination on integrated ecosystem management                       | Numerous ministries and private investment active in the management of natural resources, but with very minimal coordination      | At least one inter-institutional collaborative management agreement which consider women equal participation established and functional by end of year 2 and evaluated annually  |  | 100% | In respect to inter-institutional collaborative management, one regional platform created and functional bringing together different sectoral ministries, international NGO's (GIZ, WWF), development partners (BADEP, SOWEDA) to re-enforce synergy, improve coordination and avoid duplication of efforts. -Five sub-divisional collaborative platforms created and fully operational bringing together all sectoral ministries and other stakeholders at the sub-divisional level to engage in the development and implementation of the IESMP and other project related activities. -Mangrove Rio-Del Rey platform bringing together private sector (CDC, PAMOL) and councils created and fully functional.  | HS |
|  | Number of tools to support local land use planning   | No local guidelines exist   | Guidelines for local land use planning which recognised the role of women agreed with MINEPAT and other stakeholders by end of year 2  |  | 80%  | Detailed landuse map of the communities within the project area elaborated with the different landuse and zoning options. Local Landuse guidelines developed pending review and validation by MINEPAT and other stakeholders.  | S  |
|  | Number of tools to manage risks of conflict and disaster   | Frequent conflicts over land use and limited ability to respond to disaster in the Bakassi area                                   | Conflict risk and mitigation plan with due gender consideration adopted at local level by the end of year 1  |  | 80%  | Disaster risk report identifying different disasters, conflicts, and the ability to cope with disasters. More so, the institutional and regulatory frameworks governing natural resources in Cameroon have been well elaborated. Conflict report developed pending review and validation.  | S  |
|  | Number of regulations adapted to local conditions and priorities to enable effective ecosystem management                    | Regulations on mangrove ecosystems, fisheries and land zoning/use are not clearly defined or detailed in existing legal framework | Proposals for amendments to integrate sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems with due gender consideration into the existing Forest Law, and strengthened regulations governing fisheries and land zoning and use, by end of year 4 |  | 50%  | Identified propositions from the gap analysis reports and consultations consolidated and transformed into juridical texts (decrees) with due consideration to gender equality to amend policies and regulatory frameworks pertaining to mangrove management. Gender mainstreaming strategy developed   | S  |

|  |   |   |  |  |     |  |    |
|--|---|---|--|--|-----|--|----|
|  | Number of stakeholders reached by awareness raising, training and capacity building events to implement integrated ecosystem management | Very low levels of awareness, understanding and capacity among local stakeholders regarding ecosystem management, land use laws and regulations, etc. |  | At least 500 persons (50% women) trained and 1,000 (50% women) sensitized on ecosystem management and land use laws and regulations at local, regional and national level through at least 10 consultative meetings (with at least 50% women representation), by end of year 3 | 90% | Training needs developed for key project thematic. Atleast 900 women (more than 50% ),1000 men and 500 youths, 38 soldiers (BIR) and other stakeholders at every level (local, regional, national and international) have been and are continuously been trained and sensitised through media, training workshops and sensitisation meetings on several key thematic and on best practices in sustainable management of natural resources. | S  |
|  | Number of local agreements developed to support conservation and local development  | No existing local mechanism with local communities on conservation  |  | Conservation and Development Agreements (CDAs) which consider gender equality negotiated with at least 20 villages (4 per council) by the end of year 3  | 40% | 25 communities in 5 sub-divisions sensitised on CDA and CDA process.   | MS |

**Outcome 2**

|   |  |   |  |  |      |  |    |
|---|--|---|--|--|------|--|----|
| Outcome 2.1: Integrated Ecosystem Services Management plans that include mangrove forest conservation and mainstreaming in Bakassi forest ecosystems developed and implementation initiated in few selected pilot areas through cross sectorial participatory processes that facilitate increased investments and adoption by local communities | Number of PA gazetted and Effectively managed  | Farming, fishing, mining and logging practices around existing PAs (Rio Del Rey Ramsar site, proposed Ndongoré marine protected area) unsustainable | Ndongoré and Rio del Rey protected areas gazetted by end of year 2; guidelines for PA Management Plans that incorporate social impacts including on women adopted and submitted to MINFOF for approval and action by end of year 3   |  | 45%  | Detailed participatory mapping of landuse in project area to carry out landuse assessment, socio-economic and administrative landuse. Preparation and submission of technical note and public notice N°0053 /PN/MINFOF/SETAT/SG/DFAP/SDCF/SAIF/TTCL for the gazette of 121,631ha of the Ndongore National Park. Newly signed Public notice pasted in all communities in and around the proposed National park. | MS |
|   | Number of ha of High Conservation Value (HCV) forests in the Bakassi area  | No protection or management of HCV forests  | 2,000 ha of HCV forest areas identified and management plans developed for implementation for these areas by end of year 2   |  | 10%  | Community members in Isangele, Kombo, Abedimo, Kombo Itindo, Bamusso, Idabato. 10ha of degraded forest reforested in 5 sub divisions. Diagnostic report for IEMP developed   | U  |
|   | Number of funding mechanism established and micro projects funded for integrated approaches to BD conservation and livelihoods development | Government investment exists through the Bakassi Development Committee but is not sufficient to support effective programs                          | Feasibility study and strategic plan for Bakassi Ecosystem Foundation (BEF)with due gender consideration finalized, and BEF resource mobilization strategy finalized by end of year 2; agreement signed to support the BEF by year 1 |  | 45%  | A feasibility studies on the BEF developed for the project area. A strategic plan highlighting the potential stakeholders, existing and possible funding mechanism to finance activities within the framework of the BEF has also been developed   | MS |
|   | Number of local planning framework which integrate local development and conservation  | Council Development Plans do not address ecosystem services / values or biodiversity concerns   | Existing Council Development Plans revised to incorporate ecosystem services / biodiversity priorities and gender equality by end of year 3  |  | 100% | -Working sessions held with PNDP/LSO's to elaborate a road map on how to integrate biodiversity priorities and ecosystems services into the CDP.   | HS |

|  |   |  |  |   |     |  |   |
|--|---|--|--|---|-----|--|---|
|  | Number of operations to improve livelihoods opportunities based on sustainable resource use, decrease pressure on ecosystems and biodiversity | Weak technical, financial and institutional support for the development of livelihood activities |  | At least 5 profitable and sustainable livelihood activities benefiting at least 50% to women identified, tested and promoted in at least 3 pilots sites, benefitting 50 CBOs and 2,500 individuals including at least 50% women | 60% | Draft ASEA report identifying and prioritising Income Generating Activities for the five sub-divisions developed pending review and validation. Draft report on eco-tourism identifying different touristic potential and how best to exploit these touristic sites to improve upon livelihood and as such reduce pressure on natural resource exploitation. | S |
|--|---|--|--|---|-----|--|---|

**Outcome 3**

|   |   |  |   |  |     |  |    |
|---|---|--|---|--|-----|--|----|
| Outcome 3.1: Increased knowledge products, inter-stakeholders sharing of knowledge and understanding of mangrove forest and terrestrial ecosystem services to foster the development and implementation of the IESMP. | Number of awareness raising, education and communication framework and events developed and implemented to support understanding of the values of ecosystem services and biodiversity | Low levels of awareness and understanding among local populations and resource managers in the Bakassi area                      | Training and Information, Education and Communications (IEC) plan under implementation by end of middle of year 2, and at least 1,000 persons (of which 50% are women) trained and sensitized in at least 5 training session and 10 sensitization meetings by end of year 4 |  | 90% | IEC plan developed and under implementation. Training needs developed for key project thematics. Atleast 900 women (more than 50%), 1000 men and 500 youths. MOU signed between project and 4 local media to broadcast project related activities, (The Mangrove) and events. PINESMAP-BPCE web portal on MINEPDED website developed and fully operational for project information sharing at national and international levels. More so, awareness raising has been achieved via project fact sheets, flyers, sensitisation and training workshops. | S  |
|   | Number of tools developed to monitor Improved socio-economic conditions and biodiversity status (habitat, species, genetic)   | No systems or indicators in place to measure status of biodiversity or ecosystem services critical for socio-economic well-being | Guidelines documents for indicator-based monitoring of Bakassi ecosystem adopted by end of year 2   |  | 40% | Key socio-economic and environmental indicators for monitoring project impacts identified using the DPSIR and FDES framework. Data collection mechanisms for indicators developed. M&E framework developed, validated and operational.   | MS |

**Outcome 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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 (%)<br>(Towards overall project targets) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)<br>(Towards overall project targets) | EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | TM: Progress rating |
|--------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|
|--------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|

**Under Comp 1**

|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>COMPONENT 1: Institutional and stakeholder capacity building to be able to engage in the development and implementation of the IESMP</b>   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Outcome 1.1: An enhanced policy, institutional and technical environment to develop an Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan (IESMP) for Bakassi mangrove ecosystems</b> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Output 1.1: Strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks to support integrated management of natural resources in the Bakassi area</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |

|   |         |    |     |   |    |
|---|---------|----|-----|---|----|
| 1.1.1.2. Strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks to close identified gaps, including development of proposals for amendments to integrate sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems into the existing Forest Law, and regulations governing fisheries and land zoning and use | Q4 Yr.2 | 70 | 70% | Identified propositions from the gap analysis reports and consultations consolidated and transformed into juridical texts (decrees) to amend policies and regulatory frameworks pertaining to mangrove management. Terms of reference developed to organise working session with competent services of MINFOF to develop road map on the integration of proposed juridical text into the forest law and regulations governing mangrove resources.<br>The Socio-political crisis in the South/North west regions, lack of funds from UNEP lead to the slow realisation of all activities on this PIR | S  |
| 1.1.1.5 Build the capacity of Cameroon's defence forces on mangrove conservation issues   | Q2 Yr2  | 90 | 90% | Capacity need for different defence corps revealed the existence of knowledge gaps in 3 key thematic areas (Knowledge of mangroves, management and usage and laws/sanctions).<br>Training modules developed on the above thematic.<br>Training workshop organised in Jabane and 38 members of the BIR sensitised on the above thematic  | S  |
| 1.1.1.6. Conservation and Development Agreements (within the framework of the IESMP) negotiated with at least 20 villages in the Bakassi area   | Q4 Yr.2 | 40 | 40% | Sensitisation meetings organised and 25 communities expressed the desire and willingness to engage in CDA.  | MS |
| <b>Output 1.1.2: Strengthened institutional framework and capacities to support integrated management of natural resources in the Bakassi area</b>  |         |    |     |   |    |
| 1.1.2.4. At least one inter-institutional collaborative management agreement established and evaluated annually   | Q4 Yr 4 | 80 | 80% | The project has in collaboration with the newly created platforms sub-divisional platforms (05) organised more than 10 platform meetings that has ensured that local stakeholders are fully involved in the conception and implementation of all project activities. More so, the just created regional platform (01) has also brought together stakeholder st regional as well as national level in the conception and implementation of all project activities.   |    |
| <b>Output 1.1.3: Strengthened processes and capacities for mitigating the risks of conflicts and disasters with the active participation of key resource users</b>  |         |    |     |   |    |
| 1.1.3.2. Strengthen the functioning of existing Land Consultative Committees responsible for land boundary conflicts in the Bakassi area by providing them with a good practices guide and other strategic and technical tools for conflict.  | Q3 Yr2  | 70 | 70% | Existing land Consultative committees responsible for land boundaries identified.<br>Good practice guide for land boundary conflict and management developed.<br>Different types of conflicts occurring in the area identified.<br>LCC planned initiatives documented   | S  |
| 1.1.3.4. Develop guidelines for local land use planning, agreed with MINEPAT and other stakeholders   | Q4 Yr.3 | 50 | 50% | Land use types within the project area identified and categorised into macro and micro landuse types. Land use and Zoning options developed for the Bakassi area. Landuse guidelines developed pending review and validation by MINEPAT and other stakeholders.   | S  |
| 1.1.3.5. Develop and implement a conflict risk and mitigation plan, specifically adapted to the context of the Bakassi area, including multiple competing uses of natural resources, the presence of several nationalities, and a post-conflict environment                           | Q1 Yr2  | 40 | 60% | Conflict risk plan developed pending review and validation by stakeholders.   | S  |
| 1.1.3.6 Disseminate lessons learned on the conflict risk and mitigation plan at local, regional and national level through experience exchange workshops  | Q2 Yr2  | 30 | 30% | TOR developed   | U  |

Under Comp 2

| <b>Component 2: Participative and inclusive development and implementation of IESMP</b>  |        |     |      |  |    |
|--|--------|-----|------|--|----|
| <b>Outcome 2.1: Integrated Ecosystems Services Management plans that include mangrove forests conservation and mainstreaming in Bakassi forest ecosystems developed and its implementation initiated in few selected pilot areas through cross sectorial participatory processes that facilitate increased investments and adoption by local communities</b> |        |     |      |  |    |
| <b>Output 2.1.1: Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan (IESMP) developed and under implementation, that increases the % of mangrove land cover and the conservation of aquatic biodiversity</b>  |        |     |      |  |    |
| 2.1.1.2. Develop the IESMP document and its operational plan for the Bakassi ecosystem, through a participatory approach where local communities, government authorities and other stakeholders agree on integrated ecosystem management standards at the local level  | Q2 Yr2 | 60  | 60%  | Diagnostics report for the IESMP developed.<br>IESMP with operational plan under development   | S  |
| 2.1.1.3. Preliminary Implementation of the IESMP on a participatory basis, and document and share lessons learned with all stakeholders at local, regional and national level  | Qr Yr2 | 0   | 0%   |  | U  |
| 2.1.1.5. Initiate the gazettement process (stakeholder consultation, delimitation and technical files prepared) for the Rio del Rey Ramsar site and the Ndongoré Marine Protected Area and develop detailed guidelines for PA Management Plans that incorporate social impacts   | Q2 Yr2 | 45  | 45%  | Review of landuse within the Bakassi peninsular to take into consideration socio-economic, cultural and administrative evolution to adjust the old NMPA limits and develop new limits.<br>New landuse plan developed.<br>Sensitisation/consultative meetings with MINFOF and other key sector ministries to develop a new public notice for the area.<br>New public notice N°0053 /PN/MINFOF/SETAT/SG/DFAP/SDCF/SAIF/TTCL as well as Technical Note signed by MINFOF and published in all the communities within and around the project area.<br>TOR to sensitise elites and locals developed. | MS |
| 2.1.1.6. Based on mapping of mangroves to identify degraded areas and needs for reforestation (local adapted species and quantities, etc.), establish community mangrove nurseries for reforestation of degraded areas   | Q2 Yr3 | 100 | 100% | -Training of local community members on the construction and management of mangrove nurseries housing 16 000 plants.<br>- 10ha of mangrove restored in five sub-divisions.<br>-Mangrove restoration plan elaborated.<br>-10ha of mangrove restored in all 5 sub-divisions.   | HS |
| 2.1.1.7. Identify 2,000 ha of High Conservation Value (HCV) forest areas and develop and implement management plans.   | Q4 Yr3 | 0   | 30%  | TOR developed  | MU |
| <b>Output 2.1.2: Livelihood options that enhance ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation are tested and promoted in at least three different sites</b>  |        |     |      |  |    |
| 2.1.2.1. Undertake a pilot certification process on fish production, focused on the utilization of fish dryers and technologies for fish smoking that use less mangrove wood and provide better tasting and higher value   | Q2 Yr3 | 45  | 45%  | The project has carriedout a feasibility study on the different traditional fish drying models, their advatanges and disadvantages interms of the amount of mangrove wood used, the health impacts of these traditional models and have proposed advanced fish drying models of oven that use less mangrove wood as well as limit the health impacts these activities have on the local communities especially the women who are directly involved in this activity.   | MS |
| 2.1.2.4. Identify, develop at least two pilot ecotourism tours (one in terrestrial areas and one in swamp areas)   | Q2 Yr2 | 80  | 80%  | Proposed Eco-tourism agency to work in collaboration with project identified.<br>Eco-tourism tour guide and destination profile developed.<br>No eco-tourism centres in the region. One of the key propositions is to create two eco-tourism centres and how the local population can benefit from these centres as a means to improve livelihood  | S  |

|  |        |    |      |   |    |
|--|--------|----|------|---|----|
| 2.1.2.6. Document lessons learned from pilot programs on NTFPs and fisheries value chains, fishery waste management, and ecotourism and disseminate for potential replication and up-scaling   | Q2 Yr4 | 30 | 30%  | TOR developed   | MU |
| <b>Output 2.1.3: Bakassi Ecosystem Foundation established in order to support implementation of the IESM plan</b>  |        |    |      |   |    |
| 2.1.3.2 Develop a strategic plan for establishment of the Bakassi Ecosystem Foundation (BEF), including an analysis of existing funding mechanisms and their best practices in other GEF-funded projects, and a resource mobilization strategy for the BEF | Q2 Yr3 | 80 | 80%  | Strategic Plan and feasibility studies for the BEF developed identifying different funding mechanisms, procedures for the establishment of the foundation as well the potential members that will make up the foundation.   | S  |
| 2.1.3.3. Establish a framework for GEF funds involvement in the BEF and sign agreements with other potential donors  | Q2 Yr3 | 15 | 15%  | TOR developed   | U  |
| 2.1.3.4. Assess the performance of BEF in terms of supporting and improving livelihoods and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Bakassi area  | Q1 Yr4 | 0  | 0%   |   | HU |
| <b>Output 2.1.4: One viable and sustainable multi-stakeholder consultation, interaction and decision-making framework that links clearly to IESMP is established in the Bakassi area</b>   |        |    |      |   |    |
| 2.1.4.1. Establish a collaborative platform to support collaboration among stakeholders, including a project portal developed on the MINEPDED website  | Q4 Yr2 | 90 | 100% | PINESMAP-BPCE Project Portal on MINEPDED website fully operational and updated regularly. The Rio-Del-Rey platform bringing together municipal authorities, local administration and private sector at the sub-divisional level gone operational and actively involved in restoration and other project related activities. | HS |

**Under Comp 3**

|  |        |    |     |   |    |
|--|--------|----|-----|---|----|
| <b>Component 3: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation</b>  |        |    |     |   |    |
| <b>Outcome 3.1: Increased knowledge products, inter-stakeholders sharing of knowledge and understanding of mangrove forest and terrestrial ecosystem services to foster the development and implementation of the IESMP.</b> |        |    |     |   |    |
| <b>Output 3.1.1: Learning and knowledge management framework established, training package developed to build capacity for IESMP implementation</b>  |        |    |     |   |    |
| 3.1.1.1. Identify communication and sensitization tools, and develop, validate and implement an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) plan on the values of ecosystem services and biodiversity in the Bakassi area | Q1 Yr2 | 80 | 80% | IEC plan developed and fully under implementation<br>Nationwide sensitisation during the world wetland and biodiversity days.<br>production and distribution of 20 000 project flyers on project activities as well as importance of mangrove conservation and management<br>Sensitisation of communities, authorities and locals on the ecosystems services and their roles in the IESMP | S  |
| 3.1.1.3. Develop a learning framework and information kits to capture, analyse and disseminate lessons learned from project interventions  | Q4 Yr4 | 30 | 30% | TOR developed   | MU |

|  |        |    |     |  |    |
|--|--------|----|-----|--|----|
| 3.1.1.4. Support exchanges of experiences between local existing groups and other initiatives at national and international level  | Q2 Yr4 | 45 | 45% | Local Organisations in Mouanko and Tiko/Limbe involved in best practices in mangrove management identified.<br>TOR developed for exchange and sharing of experiences with local groups at regional level between mangrove resource users in Bakassi Peninsular and those in Mouanko, Tiko and Limbe municipalities | MS |
| <b>Output 3.1.2: Key indicators to monitor changes in socio-economic impacts and environmental conditions under the Bakassi IESMP developed, tested and approved by all stakeholders</b>   |        |    |     |  |    |
| 3.1.2.2. Conduct participatory field-testing of the indicators (perception survey, METT, etc) in project area.   | Q2 Yr2 | 50 | 50% | TOR developed and indicators identified at global level within the Bakassi Peninsular  | S  |
| 3.1.2.3. Based on results of field-testing, revise indicators and carry out a validation / approval process for their use under the IESMP  | Q2 Yr3 | 0  | 0%  |  | HU |
| 3.1.2.4. Develop guideline documents and carry out technical training to support long-term monitoring of the Bakassi ecosystem using the IESMP indicator sets  | Q2 Yr2 | 15 | 15% | TOR Developed  | U  |
| 3.1.2.5. Consolidate and disseminate knowledge products and environmental data developed under the IESMP, including (reports, flyers, lesson learned, policy briefs, manuals, etc.)  | Q4 Yr4 | 0  | 0%  |  | MU |
| <b>Output 3.1.3: Project monitoring and evaluation system in place</b>   |        |    |     |  |    |
| 3.1.3.2. Implement M&E during the project implementation period and draw lessons for the sustainable implementation of the IESMP   | Q2 Yr4 | 50 | 50% | M&E field mission undertaken by PMU to all 5 sub-divisions to:<br>Collection of information to feed M&E systems in collaboration with the Liaison officers of the project.<br>Evaluate the implementation of partners' activities.   | S  |
| 3.1.3.3. Constitute local IESMP monitoring committees and train them in various ecosystem monitoring techniques, in partnership with existing groups identified by the project (e.g. village committees, CIG, cooperatives, women's groups, youth groups, traditional councils and municipal councils, etc.) | Q2 Yr3 | 15 | 50% | Five IESMP monitoring committees created in five sub-divisions   | 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 | 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.   |
| 2 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. |
| 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                              | 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.   |
| 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:          | Risk Rating |       |       |       |       |       | Variation respect to last rating |   |               |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
|  | Outcome / outputs        | CEO ED      | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | PIR 4 | PIR 5 | PIR 6                            | Δ | Justification |
| Data collection risk, in terms of non-validated reports or other data that could be incorrect or misstated.                  | Outcomes 1-3             | M           | L     | L     | L     | L     | L     | L                                | = | No Changes    |
| Partners, having made implementation commitments and set goals, back away from or abandon their goals as deadlines approach. | All outcomes & outputs   | M           | M     | L     | L     | L     | L     | L                                | = | No Changes    |
| Drafted and proposed legislation is not passed into law  | All outcomes and outputs | M           | M     | L     | L     | L     | L     | L                                | = | No Changes    |

|  |
|--|
| The existing policy, legal and fiscal framework<br>a) Does not encourage IESMP and<br>b) Does not adequately protect ecosystem services such as carbon stocks, biodiversity and supply of natural products that contribute to local livelihoods.         |
| Key private sector and conservation organisations are reluctant to coordinate and co-finance pilot projects for conservation and sustainable production  |
| Reluctance of local communities to participate in the project as a result of their culture and traditions, as well as the potential social impacts the project may have on them  |
| Institutional instability  |
| Political instability and conflict   |
| allows the arrival of unsustainable projects, and persistent illegal or unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. This will continue to foster degradation of ecosystems and  |
| Lack of adequate budget for conservation   |
| institutions. The risk was that MINEPDED would have taken on a legally non-mandated role in PA management within the project.  |
| There is a risk that the Executing Agency (MINEPDED) lacks capacity and experience for project and fiduciary management. There is additional risk that project execution by a government institution will not be sufficiently rooted at the field level. |
| Budget   |
| Implementation schedule  |
| COVID 19   |

|                             |                |                |                |                |                |                |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|---|
| Outcome 2.1                 | H              | M              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
| Outcome 2.1                 | M              | M              | M              | M              | M              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
| Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2; 3.1.1 | L              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
| All outcomes                | M              | M              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
| All outcomes                | M              | M              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
| All outcomes                | M              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
| Outcomes 1.1 and 2.1        | M              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
| Outcome 2.1                 | M              | M              | L              | L              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
| All outcomes                | M              | M              | M              | M              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |
|                             | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | M | ↑ | Delay in cash disbursement  |
|                             | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | M | ↑ | Delay in Cash disbursement caused a disruption in the implementation schedule of project activities |
| All Outcomes                | N/A            | N/A            | N/A            | M              | L              | L              | L | = | No Changes  |

Consolidated project risk

|  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
|  |  | L | L | L | L | L | L |  | This section focuses on time variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3. |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|

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

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

| Risk   | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.) | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period | Additional mitigation measures for the next periods   |  |  |
|--------|--|--|---|--|--|
|        |  |  | What  | When   | By whom  |
| Budget | N/A  | Budget revision and re-allocation                    | Prepare expenditures reports well in advance, including other requirements<br>Technical Reports | when 75% of previous disbursement has been spent | Project National Director, and Financial Officer |

|                         |     |  |   |  |  |
|-------------------------|-----|--|---|--|--|
| Implementation Schedule | N/A | EA requested for no cost project extension | Prepare expenditures reports well in advance, including other requirements<br>Technical Reports | when 75% of previous disbursement has been spent | Project National Director, and Financial Officer |
|                         |     |  |   |  |  |
|                         |     |  |   |  |  |

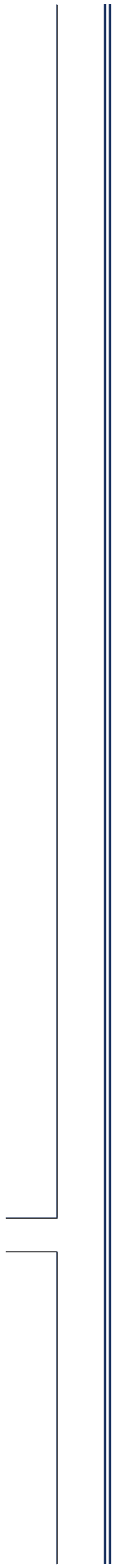
**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

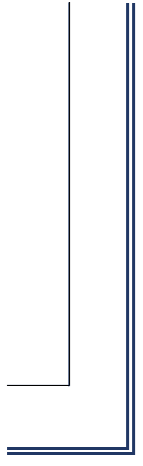
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

**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. 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 documents.

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

| Minor amendments                              | Changes |
|---|---------|
| Results framework                             | No      |
| Components and cost                           | No      |
| Institutional and implementation arrangements | No      |
| Financial management                          | No      |
| Implementation schedule                       | X       |
| 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                   | Type     | Signed/Approved by UNEP |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Original Legal Instrument |          | 10/05/2017              |
| Amendment 1               | Revision |                         |

| Entry Into Force (last signature Date) | Agreement Expiry Date |  |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| 23/05/2017                             | 30/04/2022            |  |
|  |                       |  |

|             |           |            |            |            |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Extension 1 | Extension | 23/03/2022 | 31/03/2022 | 30/04/2023 |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|

## GEO Location Information:

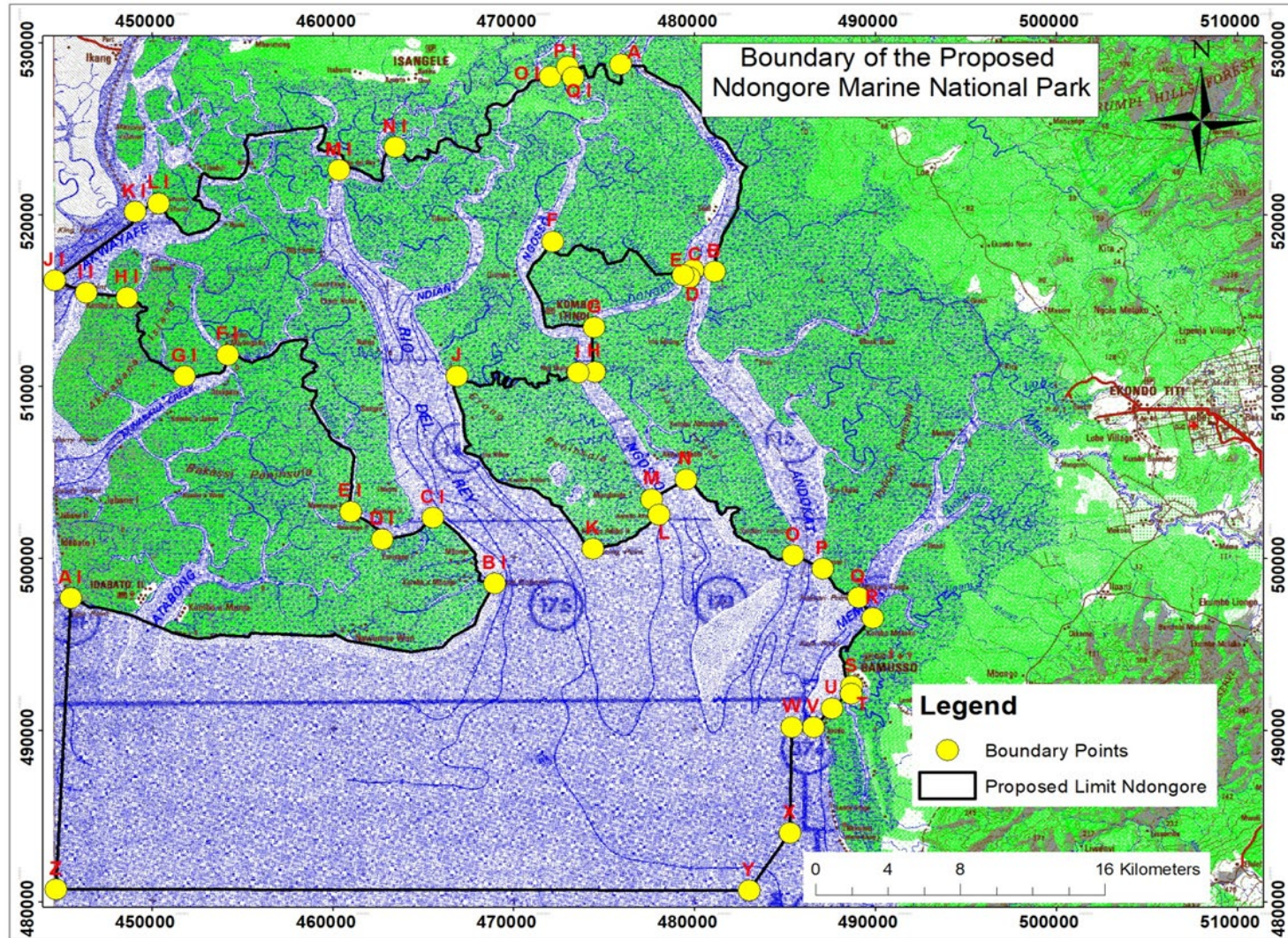
The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal places. For example, use [OpenStreetMap \(https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79\)](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or [GeoNames\(http://www.geonames.org/\)](http://www.geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as [here\(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

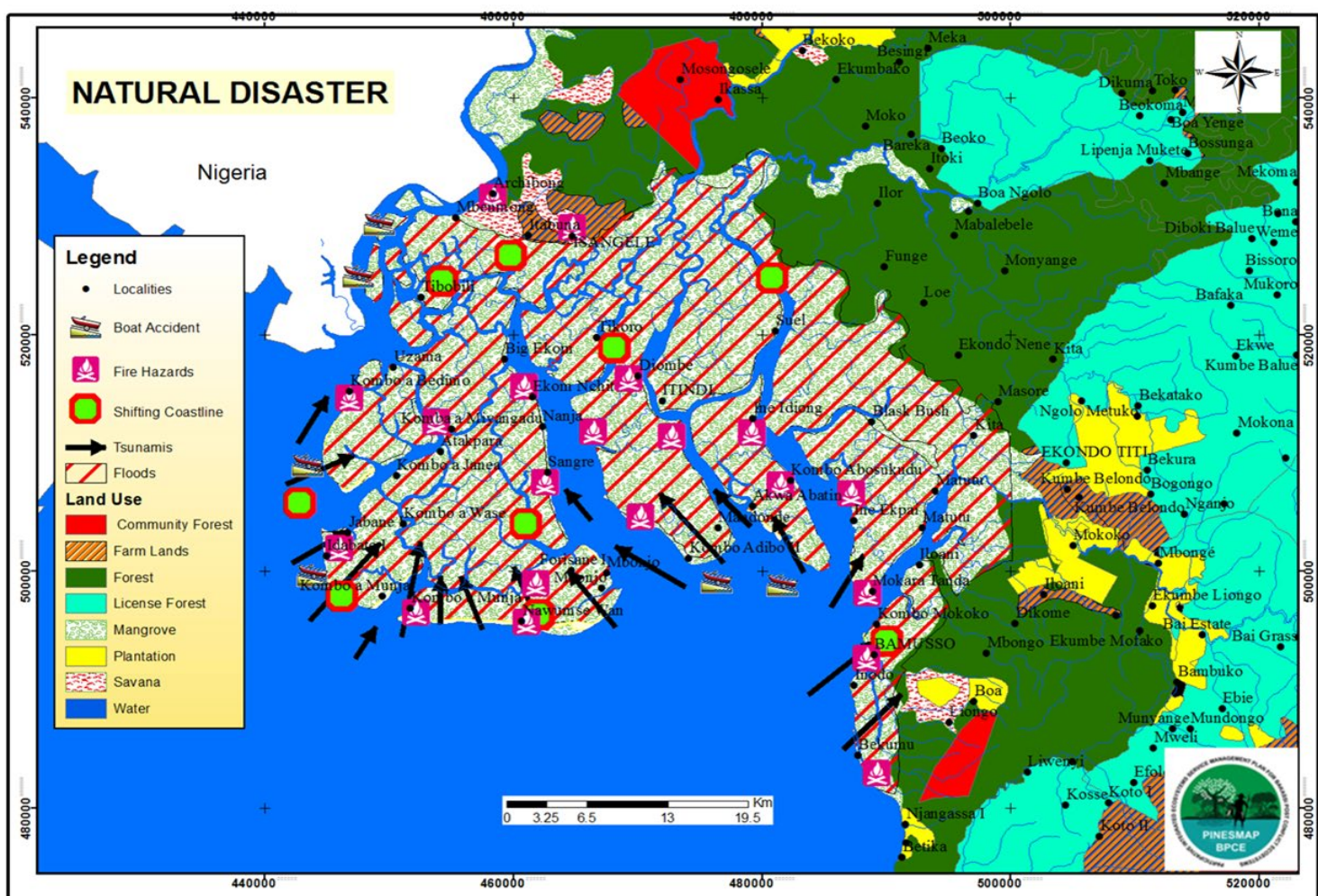
| Location Name<br>Required field     | Latitude<br>Required field | Longitude<br>Required field | Geo Name ID<br>Required field if the location is not an exact site | Location Description<br>Optional text field   |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Newly Proposed National Park Limits | 4.78375                    | 8.78269                     | Beacon A   | Gazettement   |
| Jabane, Bakassi Peninsular.         | 4.55027                    | 8.49908                     | BIR headquarters in Jabane   | Training carried out at the Rapid Intervention Battalion headquarters in Bakassi-Jabane |
| Bamusso                             | 4.45838                    | 8.89839                     |  | All five sub-divisions of the Bakassi Peninsular:                                       |
| Isangele                            | 4.77708                    | 8.67804                     |  |   |
| Kombo Abedimo                       | 4.80941                    | 8.62068                     |  |   |
| Kombo Itindi                        | 4.64832                    | 8.7644                      |  |   |
| Idabato                             | 4.49991                    | 8.54087                     |  |   |
| Bamusso                             | 4.45838                    | 8.89839                     |  | All five sub-divisions of the Bakassi Peninsular:                                       |
| Isangele                            | 4.77708                    | 8.67804                     |  |   |
| Kombo Abedimo                       | 4.80941                    | 8.62068                     |  |   |
| Kombo Itindi                        | 4.64832                    | 8.7644                      |  |   |
| Idabato                             | 4.49991                    | 8.54087                     |  |   |



|               |  |         |  |         |   |
|---------------|--|---------|--|---------|---|
| Bamusso       |  | 4.45838 |  | 8.89839 |   |
| Isangele      |  | 4.77708 |  | 8.67804 | Training and sensitisation<br>of environmental clubs,<br>local groups and |
| Kombo Abedimo |  | 4.80941 |  | 8.62068 |   |
| Kombo Itindi  |  | 4.64832 |  | 8.7644  |   |
| Idabato       |  | 4.49991 |  | 8.54087 |   |
|               |  |         |  |         |   |
|               |  |         |  |         |   |
|               |  |         |  |         |   |

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interve





[Annex any linked geospatial file]

ing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.  
cument as appropriate.

**Minor amendments**

**Main changes introduced in this revision**

Empty input field

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 main points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking

**Activity Description**  
Optional text field

Gazettement of the Ndongore National park (stakeholder consultation, preparation of technical files, delimitation of limits)

Sensitisation of Cameroon's 38 members of the Rapid Intervention Battalion (commonly known by the French acronym-BIR) on mangrove conservation issues. Key thematic include: knowledge of mangroves, management/Usage of mangrove resources and laws and sanctions on defaulters according to the 1992 and 1994 Forestry and Environmental laws respectively.

Assessment and mapping of existing and potential conflicts and disaster risk in the Bakassi peninsular.

Participatory mapping of the existing land use and land cover types in the Project area.

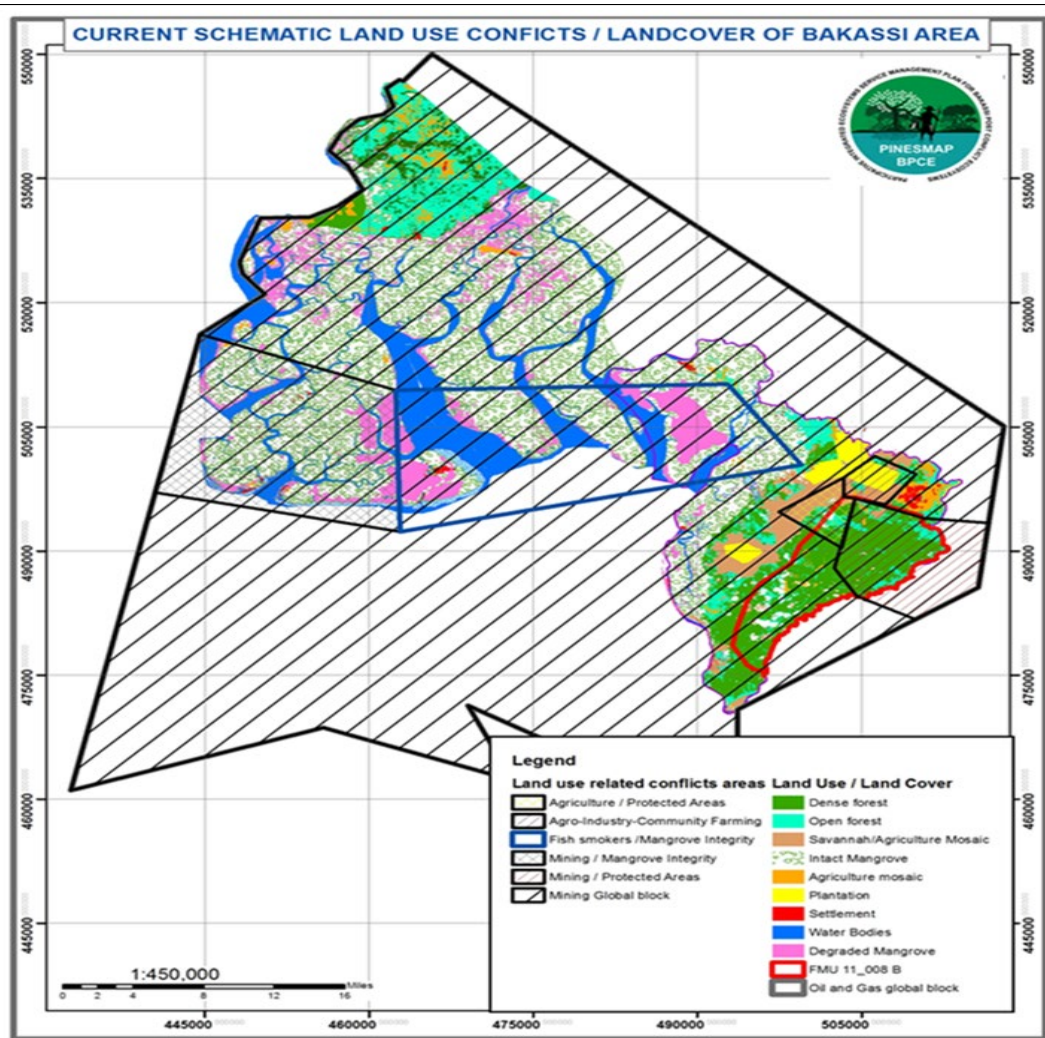


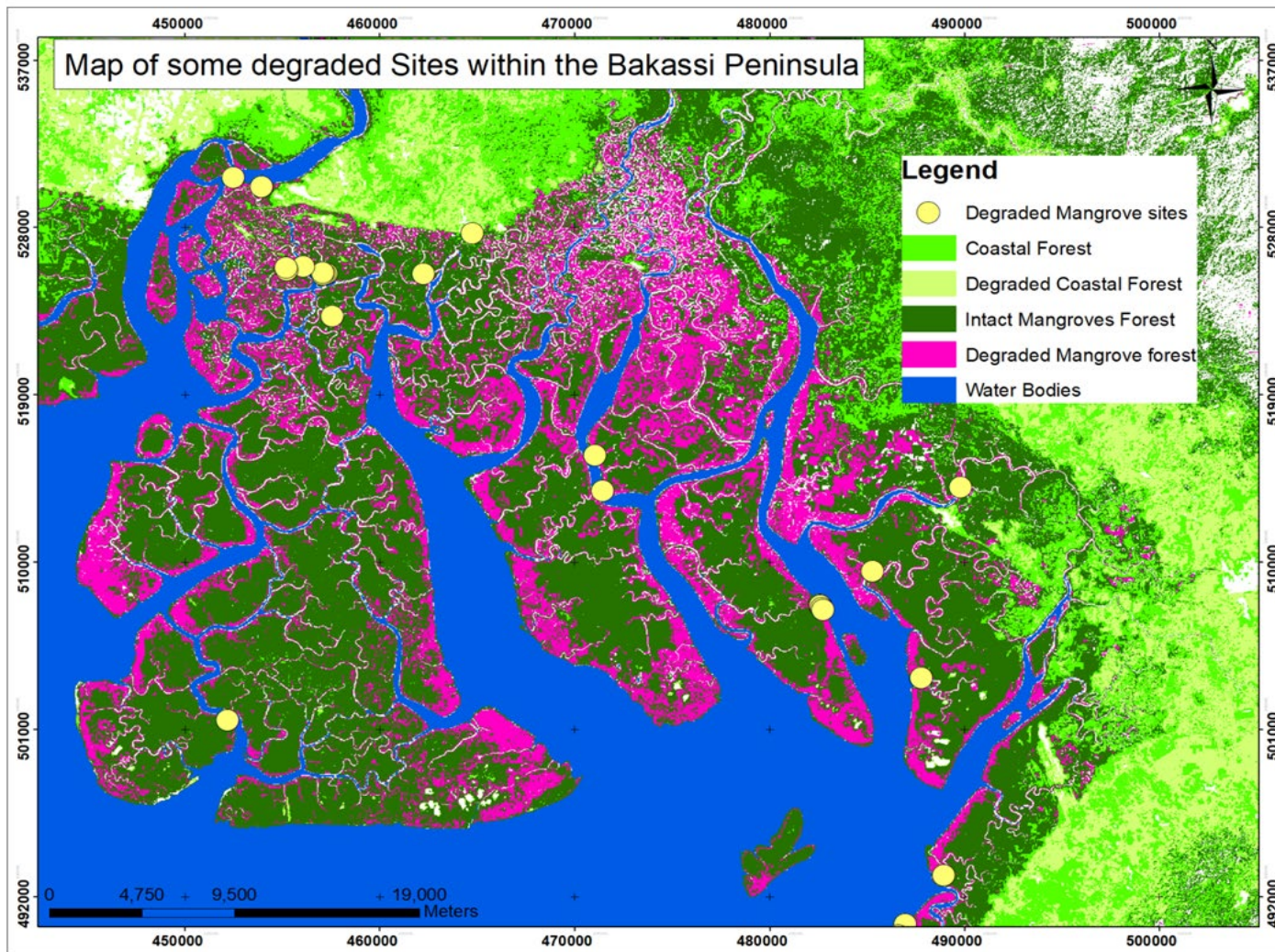
Capacity strengthening and sensitisation of locals on the following thematic:

- 1-Best Practices for natural resource management
- 2- Disaster risks and on land zoning, use and ownership processes.
- 3- Ecosystem management and land use laws and regulations for IESMP practitioners.

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ntions is taking place as appropriate. \*







**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumpt**  
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% th  
**Moderate Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% tl  
**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions ma**

**RISKS: Management structure - Roles and responsibilities:**

| Element 1 | Element 2 |
|-----------|-----------|
|-----------|-----------|

|             |  |     |  |
|-------------|--|-----|--|
| Low         | Well developed, <b>stable</b> Management Structure | and | Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood.   |
| Moderate    | Well developed, <b>stable</b> Management Structure | and | Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood.   |
| Substantial | <b>Unstable</b> Management Structure               | or  | Individuals understand their own role but are <b>unsure</b> of responsibilities of others.         |
| High        | <b>Unstable</b> Management Structure               | and | <b>Unclear</b> responsibilities or <b>overlapping functions</b> which lead to management problems. |

**RISKS: Governance structure - Oversight**

|             |   |     |   |
|-------------|---|-----|---|
| Low         | Steering Committee and/or other project bodies <b>meet at least once</b> a year | and | <b>Active</b> membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC <b>provides</b> direction/inputs.                           |
| Moderate    | Steering Committee and/or other project bodies <b>meet at least once</b> a year | and | <b>Active</b> membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC <b>provides</b> direction/inputs.                           |
| Substantial | Steering Committee and/or other project bodies <b>do not convene regularly</b>  | or  | <b>Limited</b> membership and participation in decision-making processes or SC guidance/input <b>provided to project is inadequate.</b> |
| High        | Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene <b>regularly</b>  | and | Steering Committee does <b>not</b> fulfil its TOR.  |

**RISKS: Implementation schedule**

|             |  |     |   |
|-------------|--|-----|---|
| Low         | Project <b>progressing</b> according to original work plan                             | and | <b>Adaptive management</b> is practiced and regular monitoring.             |
| Moderate    | Project <b>progressing</b> according to work plan                                      | and | <b>Adaptive management</b> and regular monitoring.                          |
| Substantial | Some changes in project work plan but <b>without major effect</b> on overall timetable | or  | Measures taken are <b>not always adequate</b> and weak adaptive management. |
| High        | <b>Major delays</b> or changes in work plan or method of implementation                | and | No measures taken and no adaptive management.                               |

### RISKS: Budget

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

### RISKS: Financial management

|             |   |     |   |
|-------------|---|-----|---|
| Low         | Funds are <b>correctly</b> managed and transparently accounted for                  | and | Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds.                  |
| Moderate    | Funds are <b>correctly</b> managed and transparently accounted for                  | and | Audit reports provided <b>regularly</b> and confirm <b>correct</b> use of funds.    |
| Substantial | Financial reporting <b>slow</b> or deficient  | or  | Audit reports are not provided or indicate <b>minor</b> issues in the use of funds. |
| High        | <b>Serious</b> financial reporting problems or indication of mismanagement of funds | and | Audit reports are <b>not provided</b> or indicate <b>incorrect</b> use of funds.    |

### RISKS: Reporting

|             |  |     |   |
|-------------|--|-----|---|
| Low         | Substantive reports are presented in a <b>timely</b> manner                                    | and | Reports are <b>complete</b> and <b>accurate</b> with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. |
| Moderate    | Substantive reports are presented in a <b>timely</b> manner                                    | and | Reports are <b>complete</b> and <b>accurate</b> with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. |
| Substantial | Reports are complete and accurate but often <b>delayed</b>                                     | Or  | Reports <b>lack critical analysis</b> of progress and implementation issues.  |
| High        | <b>Missing</b> reports or <b>serious</b> concerns about <b>timeliness</b> of project reporting | and | Serious concerns about reports <b>quality</b> .   |

### RISKS: Capacity to deliver

|     |  |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| Low | <b>Sound</b> technical and managerial <b>capacity</b> of institutions and other project partners | and | Capacity gaps were <b>addressed</b> before implementation or during early stages. |
|-----|--|-----|---|

|             |  |            |   |
|-------------|--|------------|---|
| Moderate    | <b>Sound</b> technical and managerial <b>capacity</b> of institutions and other project partners | and        | Capacity gaps were <b>addressed</b> before implementation or during early stages.                               |
| Substantial | <b>Weaknesses</b> persist and have been identified   | <b>Or</b>  | Capacity gaps require <b>longer time to address</b> and are continuously being addressed.                       |
| High        | Capacity is very <b>low</b> at all levels  | <b>and</b> | <b>Inability</b> to address capacity gaps or partners require <b>constant support</b> and technical assistance. |

tions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.  
 at **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.  
 hat **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.  
 y fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

| Element 3: likelihood | Risk Level |
|-----------------------|------------|
|-----------------------|------------|

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| <b>Low</b> 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.                    |
| <b>Moderate</b> 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.           |
| <b>Significant</b> 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. |
| <b>High</b> 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.             |

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| <b>Low</b> 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.                              |
| <b>Moderate</b> 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.                     |
| <b>Significant</b> 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. |
| <b>High</b> 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.  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Low</b> 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.   |
| <b>Moderate</b> 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.  |
| <b>Significant</b> likelihood of 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. |
| <b>High</b> 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.  |

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| <b>Low</b> likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.      |
| <b>Moderate</b> likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| <b>Significant</b> likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.        |
| <b>High</b> likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.               |

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| 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.   |
| 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.           |

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| <b>Low</b> likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.      |
| <b>Moderate</b> likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| <b>Significant</b> likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.        |
| <b>High</b> likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.               |

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| 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. |
| 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.  |

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| <b>Low</b> likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.      |
| <b>Moderate</b> likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| <b>Significant</b> likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.        |
| <b>High</b> likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.               |

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| 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. |
| 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.  |

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|---|
| <b>Low</b> likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
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| 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. |
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|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Moderate</b> likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery</p> | <p>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</p> |
| <p><b>Significant</b> likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery</p>        | <p>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</p>                                     |
| <p><b>High</b> likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery</p>               | <p>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</p>  |

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