

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers
2. Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

Identification Table	GEF ID.: 5694	Umoja no.: SB-006881
Project Title	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods	
Duration	Planned	54 months (July 2017 to December 2021)
months	Extension(s)	12 months To December 2022
Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP Ecosystems Division, Climate Change Adaptation Unit	
Name of co-implementing Agency		
Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Land Use Planning and Town Planning¹, General Directorate of Environment and Forests (DGEF), The Union of the Comoros	
Names of Other Project Partners	University of Comoros, National Institute for Research in Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment (INRAPE), National Directorate of Agricultural Strategies and Breeding (DNSAE); National Directorate of Water and Mines. FAO/GoC Country Programme Framework; WB/GoC Social Safety Net Project (FADC) and Japan support to National Action Plan for Forestry Development.	
Project Type	Full Size Project	
Project Scope	National	
Region	Africa	
Countries	The Union of the Comoros	

¹ Currently the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment.

Programme of Work		Climate Action
GEF Focal Area(s)		Climate Change
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages		<p>UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022 – 2026) Objective (i) sustainable management of the environment through strengthening the protection of natural resources and biodiversity, the fight against climate change and improving waste management</p> <p>Outcome 1. “By 2026, state actors and non-State and the Comorian population, especially the most vulnerable, strengthen their resilience to climate change, natural disasters and crises and ensure sustainable and integrated management of ecosystems land and sea as well as goods and services associated ecosystems, in a context of promotion of low-footprint environmentally sustainable housing. »</p>
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)		SDG 13: Climate Action Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3 & 13.b. Contributes to SDG 2: target 2.4 and SDG 6 targets 6.5, 6.6 and 6.b;
GEF financing amount		USD 5,140,000
Co-financing amount		USD 21,720,000
Date of CEO Endorsement		21 October 2016
Start of Implementation		26 April 2017
Date of first disbursement		29 May 2017
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2022		USD 4,978,074.14
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022		USD 4,488,957.09
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		November 2019
Completion Date	30 June 2021	30 June 2021
	31 June 2022	31 June 2022
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		30 September 2022
Expected Financial Closure Date		31 December 2022

1.2. Project description

Classified among the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the Comoros is one of the poorest countries in the world, with a gross national income per capita of US\$ 840 and an annual GDP growth of 3.5% in 2014. Additionally, the population density is among the

highest in Africa, with approximately 394.90 people per km² in 2013 and population growth rate of 2.4% in 2014.² Furthermore, the Comoros has high levels of poverty (45.5%) and a chronic economic deficit, and is considered a highly indebted poor country.³

Climate change is likely to adversely affect the Comoros with impacts such as i) changes in rainfall levels and patterns and the subsequent shortening of rainy seasons; ii) increased temperatures; iii) sea level rise (and subsequent salinization of critical coastal aquifers as a result of salt water intrusion); and iv) an increased frequency of climatic hazards (such as tropical cyclones, droughts, episodes of heavy rainfall and flooding). Exacerbating these climate change impacts are the inherent environmental vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), including small land area, susceptibility to natural disasters, geographical isolation, limited natural resources and sensitive ecosystems. This, superimposed on existing anthropogenic practices such as the quickening pace of deforestation rates for agricultural production, threatens water security, food security, economic growth and the livelihoods of communities within the Union of the Comoros.

Comorian communities, autonomous islands' governments, and the national government presently lack the technical capacity, management capacity, physical resources and financial resources to cope with water resources management in the context of worsening climatic conditions. At the same time, the degradation of watersheds has long-term impacts on all productive sectors, leading to an exponential increase in vulnerability throughout the rural and urban landscapes in Comoros. This project seeks to address the vulnerability of communities in the Comoros to the impacts of climate change, in particular due to the rapid degradation of watersheds and river basins in all three islands, which threatens livelihoods of communities that depend on healthy watersheds. The goal of the project is to build resilience to climate change in the Comoros by rehabilitating watersheds and forests and diversifying adaptive livelihoods, using integrated watershed management⁴ as an adaptive strategy.

The project aimed to build the resilience of Comorian communities to climate change through the rehabilitation of degraded watersheds, reforestation using resilient species that can adapt to climate and environmental change, the implementation of anti-erosive measures. It also aimed to develop technical and institutional capacity for sustainable forest and watershed management as an adaptive strategy at the national and local levels. To ensure long-term sustainability of the watershed rehabilitation, the project promoted the development of diversified and resilient livelihoods with minimal impact on ecosystem services.

The project was divided into three components:

Component 1 focused on strengthening climate risk management capacities among communities and local authorities. Component 2 focused on disseminating best practices of integrated watershed management as an adaptation strategy locally, including

² <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/>

³ National Progress Report on MGGs (2012)

⁴ Integrated watershed management is defined as "...the process of organizing and guiding land, water, and other natural resource use on a watershed to provide desired goods and services to people without affecting adversely soil and water resources. Embedded in the concept of integrated watershed management is the recognition of the interrelationships among land use, soil, and water, and the linkages between uplands and downstream areas." Excerpt from: Kenneth N. Brooks. "Hydrology and the Management of Watersheds".

participatory management and the rehabilitation of degraded watersheds. Component 3 focused on developing alternative and resilient means of ecosystem-based livelihoods.

The project interventions took place both at the national level as well as in one sub-watershed per island, with 5 villages in each watershed participating in project activities:

- Grande Comore (Ngazidja) island: Mdjoiezi, Mkazi, Nvouni (Mvouni), Pvanadjou (Vanadjou) and Bahani villages are located in the central area of the island within the Séréhini watershed:
- Anjouan (Nzwani) island: Daji (Dagi), Kiyu, Komoni, Mremani and Adda villages are located within the Nyumakele watershed in the Mremani region (southern area of the island).
- Moheli (Mwali) island: Siri-Ziroudani, Wanani (Ouanani), Hagnamouda, Hamavouna and Itsamia villages are located within the Mibani watershed in the Djando region (southern area of the island).

This project reached a total of 28,144 direct beneficiaries in the 15 selected villages.

The Executing Agency for the project was the General Directorate of Environment and Forests (DGEF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment (MAEP). DGEF worked in collaboration with the National directorate for agriculture and livestock strategies (DNSAE – Direction Nationale des Stratégies Agricoles et de l’Elevage) and the General Directorate of Energy, Mines and Water Resources (DGEME – Direction Générale de l’Énergie, des Mines et de l’Eau), and island-level public institutions. The latter were responsible for the local level interventions of the project.

1.3. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev1 (MTR)	June 2019	<p>The Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommended a revision to the Results Framework Indicators and targets to address inconsistencies between: 1) outputs formulations contributing to outcome statements; and, 2) output indicators being activity indicators rather than output level indicators. The MTR also recommended the no-cost extension of the project to enable the achievement of intended results owing to the delayed start of the project and likelihood of the project to achieve intended results and put in place an exit and sustainability strategy. The Project Steering Committee approved the recommendation for the project no-cost extension and revisions to the Results Framework’s indicators and revisions to activities.</p> <p>The main changes to the Result framework are:</p>

		<p>1) Outcome 2 indicator “# of ha of sustainably managed watersheds under sustainable collaborative management” and corresponding target were modified to be informed by additional sub-indicators capturing # of hectares undergoing agroforestry and soil conservation; # of hectares of degraded land reforested; # of hectares of land with plots demarcated by live hedges; # of meters of riverine banks stabilised and others.</p> <p>2) Outcome 3 was reformulated to “Communities deploy a range of resilience-based livelihood strategies in the project areas” to replace CEO original formulation “Increased and sustained income from alternative livelihood strategies among project communities”. It was considered that obtaining information on income was proving difficult and also to directly attribute increases to the project outputs.</p> <p>3) Outcome 3 indicator was reformulated from “Number of people reporting a sustained and increased income from alternative livelihoods introduced by the project, among which half are female-headed households” to “Number of farmers in the target areas practicing diversified agriculture based on IWM and agroforestry”. Additional output indicators have been added to capture increased in livelihoods through increase agriculture production and increase in value chains.</p>
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2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

<p>Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes</p> <p>Climate Action</p>	<p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)</p> <p>Insert the Subprogramme’s Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes</p> <p>Strategic objective 1: “Climate stability”. PoW 2022-2023 Indicators:</p>
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	<p>(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</p> <p>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</p> <p>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: “Living in harmony with nature”.</p> <p>PoW 2022-2023</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas.</p>
<p>During the reporting period, the “Comoros EbA Project” has focused on consolidating its progress and results during its last year of implementation. The Project operationally closed on 30 June 2022. The project supported the completion of reforestation and integrated watershed management activities in 15 project sites in three islands during the 2021-2022 rainy season and achieved a cumulative total of cumulative total area of 2,737 ha is rehabilitated and under integrated watershed management (IWM); which is 80% of the total end of project target of 3,400 ha. An additional 121 people (68 % women) have benefited from training in the three islands on integrated watershed management and ecosystem-based adaptation during the reporting period. The cumulative total during the project is 577 people trained of which 68 % were women. Three Island-based Intersectoral Island Platforms are functional and comprise of representatives of government departments in sectors such as water, land, agriculture, livestock, and environment. Their purpose is to ensure local government supervision and uptake of project activities and approaches. The Directorate for Environment and Forest (DGEF), with support from its partners including the project, commissioned the developed of 5 proposed legal regulations (decrees) related to the application of the forestry law and in support of wider application of integrated watershed management and ecosystem-based</p>	

adaptation. The project has assisted communities in adapting and diversifying their means of livelihood. Training on soil conservation and live hedging methods, banana and taro seed multiplication, rehabilitation of water collection infrastructure and agricultural production, distribution of tools and improved seeds was undertaken. The project activities have reached a total of 2,090 farmers, 44% of whom are women. The development of agricultural and livestock activities has increased around the sites where the 15 water cistern tanks (previously built by the project) are located and this effect has produced an improvement in farmers production. Unfortunately, the MyK Cooperative, which was supported by the project since 2019, has not been able to successfully launch the production and marketing of phytopharmaceutical and phyto-cosmetics products owing to internal capacity challenges, supply of packing materials and legal status challenges. Overall, the project has contributed to put in place key building blocks towards strengthening the resilience of communities and put into practice climate resilient development.

[Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global SubProgramme Coordinators]

2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

GEF Core Indicators		Indicative expected Results
Indicator	Expected values at	
	Mid-term	End-of-project
1. Total number of direct beneficiaries (male and female)	N-A	1,000 people, of which 500 are women, adopt ecosystem-based climate livelihoods 1,000 people, of which 500 are women, adopt climate proof and innovative livelihood strategies
2. Area of land managed for climate resilience		3,500 ha of watersheds are rehabilitated across the three islands
3. Total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience		15 participatory management plans will be developed as a basis for IWM at local level
4. Total number of people trained (male and female)		100 people (50% women) will be trained by end of project.

2.3. Implementation status and risk

[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
PIR #					
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	S	S	MS	S	S
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	S	S	MS	S	S
Risk rating (section 3.3)	M	M	H	M	M

Summary of status. Please structure as follows, highlighting progress, challenges and main achievements, as needed:

Rating towards outcomes: The rating is Satisfactory – Most outcomes and outputs have been achieved; however the scope of achievement is limited by the fact that project targets have not been fully met, particularly under outcome 2. That said, quality of work has been good, and very significant and important lessons are derived from this project that can serve to inform future projects and policymaking, particularly as regards future governance mechanisms for Integrated Watershed Management (IWM), the relevance of IWM as an ecosystem-based adaptation strategy, and the ways in which climate resilient livelihoods can be strengthened further in the country. Specific outcome results achieved include:

- Related to Outcome 1 the project has vastly enhanced capacity to address climate risks through watershed management through trainings for farmers and government staff (577 staff and more than 1000 farmers, 140% compared to initial targets) and the development of decision-making tools such as 15 participatory watershed management plans (PGP), GIS databases, the establishment of 15 watershed management committees, awareness raising and the support provided to local farmers on the application of climate smart agricultural practices that also support IWM.
- Under Outcome 2 the project has made significant strides towards the restoration, rehabilitation and sustainable management of watersheds. This has leveraged the achievements under outcome 1 and provided local support to farmers for the sustainable management and use of natural resources in managed watersheds. Reforestation campaigns and a transition towards diversified agroforestry were clearly showcased and showed some significant results in terms of improving sources of income, reducing local climate risks to people and watersheds. The project rehabilitated 2,737 ha of watersheds in all three islands, 949 ha through reforestation and 1,788 ha through improved land use, land preparation and live hedging. Much was achieved in terms of developing approaches, governance mechanisms, supply chains, networks and partnerships that will continue to serve in the future.
- Outcome 3 has also been successful in terms of demonstrating viable climate resilient agriculture practices that have begun to show clear economic and food

security benefits for project beneficiaries. While the project initially adopted a traditional approach of direct supply of agricultural inputs to farmers, it became clear that a sustained value chain approach was needed to ensure long-term sustainability of transitions towards climate smart pathways. In total over 2,090 farmers (44% women) benefited from support from the project through various types of material, seeds, and trainings. The women-led Cooperative producing phytopharmaceuticals products – which was supposed to create innovative livelihoods for women - was launched and supported by the project but its operations were slowed down owing to internal capacity challenges, supply of packing materials and legal status challenges.

Rating towards outputs: Rating is **Satisfactory** - the overall rate of output achievement is close to 80%.

In terms of results, in its first component, the project has developed an operational geo-referenced database to serve as a planning and decision-making tool for resource management. This tool, housed in a web portal, is currently facilitating wide dissemination and sharing of information with stakeholders.

A training program on integrated watershed management has resulted in capacity building for more than 577 people (140% of the target), 68% of whom are women.

Awareness campaigns on climate change resilient agricultural practices and ecosystem-based income diversification reached 1,200 people, 52% of whom were women.

Three inter-sectoral island platforms have been functioning during the course of the project to support the coordination of project activities. During the reporting period, the inter-sectoral island platforms reviewed and contributed to the formulation and implementation of the IWM/EBA upscaling strategy and the project's exit strategy.

By the end of the reporting period, a cumulative total area of 2,737 ha is rehabilitated and under integrated watershed management, which is 80% of the total end of project target of 3,400 ha. The cumulative total comprises of: 949 ha of the upper watershed and spring head areas and degraded areas are reforested with endemic forest tree species; and, 1,788 ha of farmland within the watersheds are hedged using live-fencing and under soil conservation and agroforestry management. The implementation of restoration and community development initiatives has been based on a participatory planning and implementation approach and a participatory management plan (PMP) has been put in place in each of the 15 sites with the support of the project. During the project period, some unsustainable practices such as cultivation on steep slopes or in the heads of springs as well as the use of fire are prohibited in some sites thanks to the establishment of management committees. The chain of solidarity approach of making cuttings and seeds suggests a continued availability of exploitable plant material for communities to continue to future projects.

The project has assisted communities in adapting and diversifying their means of livelihood. Training on soil conservation and live hedging methods, banana and taro seed multiplication, rehabilitation of water collection infrastructure and agricultural production, distribution of tools and improved seeds were delivered by local NGOs and local CRDE technicians. The project activities has reached a total of 2,090 farmers, 44% of whom

are women. The development of agricultural and livestock activities has increased around the sites where the 15 water cistern tanks (previously built by the project) are located and this effect has produced an improvement in farmers production. Unfortunately the MyK Cooperative, which was supported by the project since 2019, has not been able to successfully launch the production and marketing of phytopharmaceutical and phyto-cosmetics products owing to internal capacity challenges, supply of packing materials and legal status challenges.

Challenges that the project faced during the reporting period included COVID-19 and associated restrictions on holding meetings and travel restrictions between the three islands. These restrictions were lift during Q1 2022. Another challenge was re-establishing trust and confidence in the project by community members and local stakeholders following past project interruptions in 2019 which affected field activities including one missed field agricultural season. UNEP had to suspend transfer of funds for six months due to DGEF and the project team not providing satisfactory financial reports. This was resolved following provision of training and external auditor support.

A project-focused monitoring system has been strengthened and applied and data collected to inform progress and achievements against the project's indicators and targets. A communication and knowledge management strategy was developed and implemented to consolidate and communicate the project's outputs and achievements. All products are recorded and disseminated in the web portal.

Overall risk rating: The rating remains at **Medium** level at the end of the reporting period and at the project closing. Of the 11 identified risks, six have been rated Medium, four rated Low and one has been rated as High. Comparison of previous risk ratings indicate that the risk level has remained the same except for the risk associated with inaccurate financing reporting and COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions which have reduced to medium and low respectively following improvement in the project's financial reporting and management and removal of COVID-19 restriction in Q1 2022. The risk associated with co-financing has increased from medium to high owing to the delay in updating the co-financing plan to reflect collaboration with DGEF/UNDP/GCF Water project. However this will be addressed in the project's final report.

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: USD 21,720,000</p> <p>Actual to date: 20 million USD (est.)</p>	<p>The original co-financing plan for the project has not entirely materialised. The FAO Country Programme Framework (2014-2019: USD 10 million co-financing) ended as the project effectively started in mid-2018, and has not been renewed as yet. Similarly, the Japanese project support to the Department of Environment and Forest's National Forestry Action Plan (2015-2019: USD 200,000 co-financing) ended prior to the effective start of the project. However, the World Bank funded Social Safety Net Project was extended to a second phase and expanded to include COVID-19 emergency support. (2015-2023: USD 12 million co-financing). Activities under that project supported smallholders, particularly women, in accessing sustainable and resilient forms of livelihoods, some of which were linked to the project's activities.</p>
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	<p>A new project is under planning in 2022 for shock-responsive livelihoods that has benefited from lessons learned from this project. Cooperation between this project and the GCF-supported climate adaptation project in the water sector was established, and in some cases, joint activities were conducted – such as revisions of water laws, forestry regulations and various other sectoral laws (estimated co-finance of 7 million USD).</p> <p>In addition, the Department of Environment and Forests (DGEF) has contributed in-kind support to the project in the form of office space, operational costs and logistical support, financial supervision and staff time of senior and technical staff to the implementation of the project. In-kind co-financing was also mobilized by the project beneficiaries themselves in the form of land, labour, inputs and tools supplied to the project through formal agreement. Several attempts at mobilizing co-financing for various project activities were made, such as formulating concept notes for the ACIA and the AfDB climate challenge funds. However, these were not met with success.</p>
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the project sought to consolidate stakeholder engagement, particularly in light to complete project activities and achieve outputs during the last year of the project, and to inform and carry forward the upscaling of the IWM/EBA approaches and project exit strategy. This has included engaging more explicitly women and beneficiaries in the decision making and planning by promoting continued participation in watershed committees, village development committees. The project implemented a public awareness and communication campaign that helped increase the visibility of project activities, collected evidence of project outputs and results, developed case studies and testimonies, and gathered beneficiaries more often, following the lifting of COVID19 restrictions. There continues to be overall good cooperation among ministries and technical services at national and island levels.</p> <p>Overall the project has successfully engaged its main stakeholders at national, Island and community levels during the reporting period. In terms of stakeholder engagement the project was very active and successful in mobilizing and engaging with local communities, farmers, local leadership, women’s groups and youth groups, to support beneficiary aggregation and identification, as well as participation in planning and implementation of integrated watershed management. Examples of stakeholder engagement mechanisms include:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three Island-based Intersectoral Island Platforms are functional and comprise of representatives of government departments in sectors such as water, land, agriculture, livestock, and environment. Their purpose is to ensure local government supervision and uptake of project activities and approaches. While there has been active participation during meetings, between sessions the follow-up engagement has been a challenge. Environment management Associations and Watershed Management Committees were created in each of the 15 project sites and involving local beneficiaries and communities, They have provided the local governance structures focused around the development and implementation of participatory management plans (PGP). These are operational during the project, and their levels of activity and effectiveness depended on the leadership of local members, which varied from site to site. - At central level various stakeholders were continuously engaged for technical support and coordination, including representatives of the various government directorates (forestry, agriculture, livestock, water, etc).
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2.6. Gender

<p>Gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the project continued to sustaining the implementation of gender mainstreaming in all its activities. More than 46% of the project beneficiaries are women within the 15 project sites.</p> <p>The project sought to identify women beneficiaries and support them in making decisions about their own livelihoods, including choice of sites and crops. In Comorian society, women play a minor role in decision making (they do not decide on their own what crops to grow on their farms, for example). Although the inheritance system tends to favor women, the households managed by them are vulnerable in that their jobs are precarious and are mainly in the informal sector.</p> <p>Women have been a privileged target of the project and have been the priority beneficiaries of income diversification activities and training. 70% of the nursery workers, and members of the integrated watershed management committees and environmental management associations are women, particularly in Anjouan and Moheli. The cooperative for the valorization of phytopharmaceutical and phyto-cosmetic plants is 100% made up of women, although this activity has not been fully successful by the end of the project. The project's support to farmers (training and seed distribution) has reached 44% of women. Women farmers were supported through provision of inputs (such as seeds, trees, chicken) as well as by ensuring they can practice</p>
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	<p>agriculture in land that is physically accessible, and in a way that doesn't create undue burden or risk, particularly in terms of land preparation.</p>
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the project established a grievance reporting mechanism that was made accessible to the general public through posters and notices. Only one such complaint was received during the reporting period, which was resolved by the project team in accordance with set procedures: a project beneficiary had refused to participate in the solidarity chain approach despite having signed an agreement to that effect (this requires a portion of crops resulting from project given inputs be passed on to other farmers). A consultation was organized with the island coordinators and local technicians and the matter was resolved to the satisfaction of all.</p> <p>Throughout the five-year project implementation period the project has ensured coherence with all relevant safeguards policies. The main activities of the project have improved environmental conditions and social conditions. All activities were undertaken in accordance with the principles of precaution, inclusion and informed consent. Construction of water storage cisterns and rehabilitation of CRDE were completed in line with environmental impact requirements and had minimal footprint, using all local materials.</p>
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2.8. Knowledge management

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>By the beginning of the reporting period, the project recruited a knowledge management specialist to developed and implemented a communication strategy aimed at consolidating all knowledge material generated by the project and support remaining knowledge and communications activities, in line with the recommendations of the mid-term review. A Ministry of Environment and Forests and Project website is operational and the GIS-based website for project activities will also be improved and updated in line with the recommendations of the mid-term review. All studies and reports will be made public through this site (environnement.maps.arcgis.com). The project also developed an training module on integrated watershed management (IWM) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), a M&E manual, manuals for the management of tree nurseries, a framework on IWM, 15 participatory watershed management plans, educational materials for a full diploma course on IWM, various technical studies on assessing feasibilities for developing phytopharmaceuticals and phyto-cosmetics and agriculture product value chains, posters and banners. The project is finalising a final project report which will capture achievements and lessons learned on the project, and</p>
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	<p>which will be distributed to all project partners and stakeholders, and available on the project website.</p>
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2.9. Stories to be shared

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>Participatory and integrated watershed management is becoming a crucial approach to adapt to climate change. Indeed, as an ecosystem approach that encourages communities to freely express their needs and participate in the search for solutions. The project produced or collaborated in the production of various stories, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “When the rain comes” - Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Comoros - “There’s no more water: climate change on a drying island” - Integrated Watershed Management works for Climate Change Adaptation (forthcoming) <p>The project also provided input into broader studies such as the Ecosystem-based Adaptation barriers survey</p> <p>Further studies and case studies may be developed following project closure.</p> <p>[section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication]</p>
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**⁵ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ⁶
Objective: Build climate resilience in the Comoros by rehabilitating watersheds and forests and diversifying adaptive livelihoods						
Outcome 1: Strengthened technical and institutional capacity for resilient integrated watershed management at the national and local levels	1. Number of national and local government officials and local community members with capacity to plan and implement integrated watershed management interventions as an adaptive strategy	0	75 people in total have the capacity to plan and implement integrated watershed management interventions on the three islands, of which 50% are women	150 people in total have the capacity to plan and implement integrated watershed management interventions on the three islands, of which 50% are women	An additional 121 people (68 % women) have benefited from training in the three islands on integrated watershed management and ecosystem-based adaptation during the reporting period. The cumulative total during the project is 577 people trained of which 68 % were women. In this reporting period training focused on Ministry’s Rural Centres for Economic Development (CRDE) technicians and personnel in charge of agriculture, environment and water in each island government.	HS

⁵ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

⁶ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

PIR FY 2022 – 5694 Comoros EbA Project

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ⁶
	1.1 Availability of an operational geo-referenced information system on climate change impacts for major watersheds, using climate data	There is a draft National Forest Inventory, but no geo-referenced information system on watersheds	The structure of the geo-referenced information system is under construction by mid-term	1 geo-referenced information system is operational at national level by end of project	The georeferenced system was updated (https://environnement.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html), and a complementary activity of mapping farmers' plots was carried out three islands, providing GIS location data and mapping of all project sites. The web portal is composed of six (6) modules: (1) watershed; (2) biodiversity; (3) climate change; (4) waste; (5) delimitation of Comoros National Parks and (6) forests.	S
	1.2 Number of people trained in IWM	0	75 people in total trained in IWM on the three islands by end of project, of which at least 50% are women, by mid-project	150 people in total trained in IWM on the three islands by end of project, of which 50% are women, by end of project	The training objectives have been met and exceeded (in terms of the number of people affected the project has reached over 1,083 people, 43% are women); diploma training for CRDE technicians was completed.	HS

	<p>1.3 Availability of island-based intersectoral platforms and of a state of the art report on the strategy and lessons learned to sustain Integrated Watershed Management</p>	<p>No island-based intersectoral platform or state of the art report are in place or available</p>	<p>Island-based intersectoral platforms are in place by mid-term and the state of the art report on the strategy and lessons learned to sustain IWM is underway by mid-term</p>	<p>Island-based intersectoral platforms are functioning and develop an upscaling strategy by end of project, and the state of the art report on IWM is published by the end of the project</p>	<p>Three island-based intersectoral platforms are operational and a project exit strategy was developed and implemented during the reporting period. Exchange meetings were organized every three months to learn and improve good practices to be replicated at the national level. The project conducted a project completion mission in June-July 2022 to all project sites to gather information on achievements, identify lessons learned and develop recommendations for further upscaling of the IWM/EbA approach. The mission report will inform the Final Project report due by September 2022.</p> <p>By the end of the reporting period, the 15 village watershed management committees are well involved in the implementation of participatory land management plans, and they are operational and functioning with broad stakeholder participation.</p> <p>The Directorate for Environment and Forest (DGEF), with support from its partners including the project commissioned the developed of 5 proposed legal regulations (decrees) related to the application of the forestry law, which enable the up-scaling of project aims. The proposed decrees aim to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set the conditions for the management of state-owned forests; • set the terms of organization and operation of the regional committee on forestry and sustainable development • establish a special protection regime for soils with slopes of less than 35% • set the terms and content of an forestry inventory • define measures to prevent forest fires. <p>A two-day workshop was organized to present and review the 5 proposed regulations with a wide range of stakeholders including the legal adviser of the President's Office, the president of the environmental</p>	<p>S</p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ⁶
					commission of the National Assembly, and representatives from the Islands' Provincial administration, municipalities, civil society and development partners.	

<p>Outcome 2: Rehabilitated and sustainably managed watersheds and sub-catchments in project areas</p> <p>Note – indicator has been disaggregated into multiple sub-indicators following MTR.</p>	<p>2.a Number of hectares of spring heads reforested in Anjouan and Mohéli, at the end of the project</p> <p>2b. Number of hectares of degraded land restored, in the 3 islands, at the end of the project</p> <p>2c. Number of linear meters of riverbanks stabilized in Anjouan and Mohéli, at the end of the project</p> <p>2d.Number of hectares under hedging, in the 3 islands, at the end of the project</p> <p>2e. Number of hectares of farmlands stabilized with erosion control lines, in the 3 islands, at the end of the project</p> <p>2f. The number of hectares of "other"</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>N-a (these indicators were adopted after MTR)</p>	<p>2a. 600 ha</p> <p>2b. 1100ha</p> <p>2c. 12km of riverbanks stabilized</p> <p>2d. 1500 ha</p> <p>2e.300 ha</p> <p>2f. no target was set.</p>	<p>2a. 337 ha of springheads in upper watershed areas were rehabilitated during the project (234 in Anjouan and 103 in Mohéli), with 69 ha completed during the reporting period. However, there remain instances where springheads are cultivated by farmers who were reluctant to stop farming in land immediately adjacent to springs (e.g. site of Slriziroundani in Mohéli).</p> <p>2b. During the reporting period a total of 162 ha of degraded lands were reforested, bringing the total to 612 ha of degraded lands reforested in the three islands (including 318 ha in Ngazidja, 105 ha in Anjouan and 189 ha in Mohéli). The project team reported some instances of tree loss due to fire mismanagement. The final rate of tree survival is 47%</p> <p>2c. An additional 700 linear meters of riverbanks were rehabilitated and stabilized during reporting period, bringing the total to 4.1km across the 15 project sites.</p> <p>2d. During reporting period a total of 1,788 ha of land were live-fenced, bringing the total to 1,788 ha with a survival rate of 90%.</p> <p>2e. 360 ha of agricultural land are stabilized with anti-erosion contour lines</p> <p>2f. No other reforestation was undertaken on other land</p> <p>The cumulative number of hectares of rehabilitated and sustainably managed watersheds and sub-catchments in the project areas is estimated at 3,097 ha which</p>	<p>MS</p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ⁶
	<p>reforestation (land with no degradation issues, no significant hydrological function, no ecological sensitivity).</p>				<p>corresponds to a realization rate of 88% against the end of project target.</p> <p>Survival rate of on-farm agroforestry trees and live-hedging plants is estimated at 90%. Maintenance by farmers has observed to be high. Reforestation survival rates in communal land is estimated at an average of 47% based on estimates by the project team and community members, but with substantial variations from site to site owing to rainfall, soils, competition from other plants, damage by small ruminants, fire and, to a smaller extent, by human cutting.</p>	
	<p>2.1 Number of villages that adopt a collaborative watershed rehabilitation and management plan and implementation mechanism.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>At least 2 villages in each island adopt a collaborative watershed rehabilitation and management plan and implementation mechanism by project mid-term</p>	<p>5 villages in each island adopt a collaborative watershed rehabilitation and management plan and implementation mechanism by end of project</p>	<p>15 Participatory Integrated Watershed Management Plans were adopted (1 per village) and villagers are actively engaging in planning and implementation by attending meetings, expressing their views and preferences, through ongoing communications with the project through the local technicians and the island project coordinators, and implementing key management actions. The Association de Gestion de l'Environnement, and the watershed committees have been active throughout the project period and work is underway by the Directorate of Environment and Forests and its partners to determine best approaches to continue this work, and upscale the participatory management planning approach to other sites in the country.</p>	<p>HS</p>

<p>Outcome 3: Communities deploy a range of resilience-based livelihood strategies in the project areas</p> <p>Note: Replaces CEO endorsement Outcome 3 statement of “Increased and sustained income from alternative livelihood strategies among project communities”</p>	<p>3. Number of farmers in the target areas practicing diversified agriculture based on IWM and agroforestry.</p> <p>Note: Replaces CEO endorsement Indicator – “Number of people reporting a sustained and increased income from alternative livelihoods introduced by the project, among which half are female-headed households”</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Note: Replaces CEO endorsement Baseline level “Average annual income in the project communities is 62,000 KMF (137 US\$), not including foreign funds transfers.”</p>	<p>500 people, of which at least 200 are women, practice diversified agriculture based on IWM</p> <p>Note: Replaced CEO Endorsement Mid-term Target: “Targeted households in project sites report a 10% increase in average annual income, among which half are female-headed households, by mid-project”</p>	<p>1,000 people, of which at least 500 are women, practice diversified agriculture based on IWM</p> <p>Note: Replaced CEO endorsement End-project-target: “Targeted households in project sites report a 20% increase in average annual income spread and sustained on the 4 following years, among which half are female-headed households”</p>	<p>By the end of the reporting period, the project has supported a total of 2,090 farmers (44% women) in adopting diversified and smart-agriculture based on IWM and agroforestry across the fifteen project sites.</p> <p>It should be noted that the distribution of seeds in the project areas took place starting in 2019, since it depended on the planting and preparation of plots with live-fencing along plot boundaries. This support therefore covered 3 seasons separated by a season of slowdown of project activities. A first distribution in 2019-2020, a second in 2020-2021 and a third in 2021-2022. This one reached a total of 2,090 farmers, including 1,060 in Anjouan, 392 in Grande Comore and 638 in Moheli on a total area of about 1,788 ha. Of these 2,090 farmers, 56% are men and 44% are women.</p> <p>As noted during the project completion mission (June/July 2022), project beneficiaries expressed satisfaction at the opportunities to practice more varied climate resilient agriculture to support their livelihoods. This included for example: Banana, Taro, Spice (vanilla, curcuma, ginger, cardamom); Vegetables (tomato, potato, carrot and onion). Beneficiaries have reported various economic benefits, including the possibility of investing surpluses generated by production into the purchase of other assets: goats, cows, land, building, and payments of regular expenses.</p> <p>Even if the 2022 harvests have not yet been fully realized, it can already be reported that diversification of activities and crops among these farmers has been an effective strategy for improving income and therefore adaptation to climate change. This diversification also means that if the price of one commodity is less attractive on the market, other products can be found at very attractive prices. The results of the harvests carried out in previous years collected through a survey that is included in the completion report illustrate this improvement</p>	<p>HS</p>
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Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ⁶
					<p>in income: some of the project beneficiaries have generated enough surpluses to be able to buy livestock, land for cultivation and water collection infrastructure for agriculture and livestock. This approach shows that this diversification will lead to greater resilience among farmers.</p> <p>The project support to phytopharmaceuticals and phyto-cosmetics production as an alternative livelihood was met with high enthusiasm by the project stakeholders and members of the MyK Cooperative in 2021. The Cooperative, as over 100 members, 100% of which are women, was created for developing and marketing phytopharmaceuticals and phyto-cosmetics products using plant extracts grown and harvested by cooperation members in the 15 project sites. Communities and in particular women, recognised the potential for local livelihoods and job creation.</p> <p>However, the activity is not yet fully operational because of the lack of certain inputs in the supply chain, notably the supply of packaging materials. Furthermore, uncertainty regarding the legal status of the cooperative as a separate enterprise from the project led to challenges in recruiting and paying the senior managers of the cooperative during the reporting period. As a result, adequate leadership could not be recruited on time, which has led to further delays in the Cooperative activities from taking off, and a loss of interest on the part of its members.</p>	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
Output 1.1: 1.1 Assessment of climate change risks and impacts on Comorian forests and basins	31-12-2021	95%	100%	The web portal (environnement.maps.arcgis.com) is fully operational and has been updated during the reporting period. It includes all the maps of watersheds and sub-basins, land cover, reforestation areas, agroforestry areas generated by the project. Other data related to the project are continuously uploaded: reforested plots, plots of direct beneficiaries of the project, technical documents, public relations documents. The web portal was transferred from the project to the GIS Service of the Ministry. The tool is built on the Arc GIS platform and hosted on a foreign server (ESRI).	S
Output 1.2: 1.2 Training is provided to introduce integrated watershed management into public policy as an adaptation strategy	30-11-2021	90%	100%	During the reporting period, the diploma training program on integrated watershed management and ecosystem-based adaptation was delivered to CRDE staff. In Ngazidja, the training gathered 25 technicians from the 7 CRDEs of the Island in the national center of Horticulture of Mvouni. In Anjouan, 25 technicians from the 5 CRDEs of the Island benefited from this training in the CRDE of Mremani and in Moheli Island, the training was organized in the CRDE of Fomboni with 25 technicians from the 5 CRDEs. 42% of all trainees were women. The theoretical courses lasted 4 months and 2 months of practical work from August to November 2021 and January to February 2022. In total, the project has trained 577 (68% women) technicians in the different institutions responsible for the management and protection of ecosystems, natural resources and watersheds (DGEF , DNSAE , INRAPE , DRE, DRA , DGEM , CRDE, Communes, and Municipalities) and 1,083 farmers (43% women) and community managers in the different areas of the project. The different materials developed are disseminated in the three islands and can be accessed here .	HS

⁷ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁸ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁹ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

¹⁰ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
<p>Output 1.3: A cross-sectoral strategy and platform for sustaining and replicating climate-based integrated watershed management is developed and institutionalized</p>	30-06-2022	90%	100%	<p>Activities by the three island-based Intersectoral platforms have continued during the reporting period. One meeting of each Island-Platform took place to review and contribute to the project’s exit and upscaling strategy. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation activities were accelerated by the Project team with support from members of the Intersectoral platforms during the reporting period with the development and implementation of the communication strategy, deployment of various public relations activities such as posters, workshops, collection of testimonials, development of case studies and a completion report, and the completion of project activities in the 15 sites. As a project mechanism, these have proven useful for ensuring close coordination between different sectoral and island-based institutions in the implementation of project activities and coordination with other interventions by government institutions and its partners.</p> <p>Long-term viability of the Island-based platforms remains uncertain at the end of the reporting period. There is need for continued engagement by the DGEF for them to fully function as long-term governance mechanisms for IWM and EbA. UNEP is engaging with the Directorate of Environment and Forest to explore their continued functionality with other programmes and projects implemented by the Directorate.</p>	S
<p>Output 2.1: Management plans are adopted by communities and watersheds are placed under collaborative management</p>	30-06-2020	100%	100%	<p>Activities under this output were completed in previous reporting periods, during which 15 participatory watershed management plans were developed and approved, and placed under the management of watershed committees. During the reporting period, the project continued to support the Directorate of Environment and Forests to support local beneficiaries, communities, the project Island Coordinators and Local technicians of the environment and forest department on an ongoing ad hoc basis.</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
Output 2.2: Targeted Watersheds are restored through reforestation, natural regeneration, conservation and erosion control measures	30-08-2022	75%	80% Note that changes in the monitoring system and in the measurement of progress occurred in 2021-2022 which led to progress against targets being revised.	<p>Rehabilitation and reforestation works were accelerated in 2021-2022 in all 15 project sites with an aim of achieving project targets. Whilst progress was made, by the end of the project, not all targets were achieved as planned owing to past challenges in project start-up during the first year and management which affected the supply of nurse inputs prior to planting seasons in the first year and in the 3rd year of the project/</p> <p>By the end of the reporting period, and at the end of the project, the project has supported the total acquisition of 1,539,299 plant seedlings from 15 community nurseries and some suppliers for reforestation, live hedging and agroforestry in the 15 project sites as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Grande Comores, 318 ha of land were reforested with 132,421 plants of common forest species, 194,449 plants of endemic species and 111,081 plants of fruit tree species between 2017 and 2022. - In Anjouan, 339 ha of land were reforested with 204,715 plants of common forest species, 84,195 plants of endemic species and 112,034 plants of fruit tree species between 2017 and 2022. - In Moheli, 292 ha of land were reforested with 159,467 plants of common forest species, 16,512 plants of endemic species and 120,440 plants of fruit tree species between 2017 and 2022. <p>The plant seedlings also contributed to 1,788 ha of the total area of land plots planted with live-hedging, including 947.64 ha for Anjouan, 464.88 ha for Grande Comore and 375.48 ha for Mohéli. This area corresponds to a total of 2,945 individual land plots.</p> <p>In several localities of Anjouan (Hada, Dagi, Mro Mahoja and Komoni), at the heads of springs and on farms, the plant seedlings have survived are maintained by land users. In Moheli, at two sites that were completely denuded of vegetation and topsoil were restored with the species <i>Cassia auriculiformis</i> (Leguminous). In Ngazidja, in the site of Pvanadjou, reforestation initiatives took place in 2021 and 2022 on lava flows with cuttings of <i>Gliricidia</i> and had a spectacular result.</p> <p>In other areas under no management, survival rate approached 47% due to drought, animals, fire, competing plants, and inappropriate planting (in shade).</p>	MS

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
Output 3.1: Project communities benefit from resilient agroforestry with a sustained increase in agricultural production)	30-06-2022	75%	100%	<p>During the project reporting period, the project has reached over 300 additional farmers through training and provision of farming inputs and assistance. By the end of the project, the project has reached a total of approximately 1,000 farmers through training and provision of farming inputs and assistance.</p> <p>A study on agriculture value chains, in particular looking at phytosanitary and veterinary constraints was concluded and trainings were provided to local farmers. The project completed the rehabilitation of CRDE buildings on all three islands and the training of CRDE staff who will continue to support farmers with the principles of IWRM as an EbA strategy. The project organized 4 farmer field schools to further disseminate project approaches.</p>	S
Output 3.2: Innovative and climate-resilient value chains are adopted in project communities	30-06-2022	75%	75%	<p>During the reporting period, the planned launch and production of phytopharmaceutical and Phyto-cosmetics products by the MYK Cooperative did not materialize, although the project did support the launch of new climate resilient value chains at a small scale (e.g. poultry).</p> <p>The project supported MYK Cooperative to undertake a feasibility study and develop a business plan for the development of a value chain of phytopharmaceutical and phytp\o-cosmetic products. The members of the cooperative were trained in production and processing technologies, and the premises of the cooperative groups were rehabilitated and equipped.</p> <p>However, the activity is not yet fully operational because of the lack of certain inputs in the supply chain, notably the supply of packaging materials. Furthermore, uncertainty regarding the legal status of the cooperative as a separate enterprise from the project led to challenges in recruiting and paying the senior managers of the cooperative during the reporting period. As a result, adequate leadership could not be recruited on time, which has led to further delays in the Cooperative activities from taking off, and a loss of interest on the part of its members.</p>	MU

3.3. Risk Rating

Table A. Risk-log

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	MTR	PIR 4	PIR 5 this PIR)	Δ	Justification
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities Source: CEO Endorsement	All Outcomes and Outputs	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	No change. There was a period of drought during the reporting period that affected project implementation. In general the risk of climate disturbances to project activities is always moderate in Comoros given the country's exposure.
Weak institutions and government capacity cause delays and logistical challenges to support project implementation (Source: CEO Endorsement)	All Outcomes and Outputs	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	No change. The Government institutions are putting in place structures and mechanisms to enable them to manage projects more effectively. Management and logistical difficulties have remained significant, but stable throughout project implementation.
The roles, responsibilities and mandates of the Union versus the island governments lack clarity (Source: CEO Endorsement)	All Outcomes and Outputs	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	No change. Since the start of the project, the roles, responsibilities and mandates of the Union versus the island government have been respected and there has not been any political tensions that have affected project implementation.
Poverty and other social factors prevent local communities from adopting resilient ecosystem-based adaptation measures for the long-term, instead opting for maladaptive activities for short-term benefits (Source: CEO Endorsement)	All Outcomes and Outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	No change. The project activities in the 15 project sites have contributed to ensuring that local communities are valuing the added benefits of EbA and IWM approaches that are piloted. Evidence of benefits in terms of economic wellness and livelihoods is emerging.
Climate change adaptation priorities undermined by national emergencies (Source: CEO Endorsement)	All Outcomes and Outputs	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	No change. Climate change adaptation remains a high priority despite fluctuations in the national agenda, particularly COVID 19 response.
The project may not achieve its numerical targets for number of ha reforested, watersheds managed, and there is	Outcomes 2-3	NEW	L	L		M	M	M	=	No change. At completion of activities, the project was unable to meet its numerical targets for various reasons, including project interruptions and COVID19, despite changes in targets and project duration extension. However, quality of output has

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insufficient “quality” focused outcome indicators to capture EbA and IWM benefits and results (Source: MTR)										progressed during the reporting period, and significant lessons learned are being drawn on the benefits of IWM as an EbA strategy.
Governance structures may not be fully adapted or sustainable (Source: MTR)	All outcomes & outputs	NEW	M	M		M	M	M	=	No change. The project supported governance structures comprising of 3 island inter-sectoral platforms, 15 local level watershed committees) and Project Steering Committee are functioning well as the project completes its final year. The project supported the preparation of legal regulations under the forestry law to put in law regulations in support of legal integrated watershed management and promote wider replication. The project also developed its sustainability and upscaling strategy and communication strategy. There remain uncertainties about the replicability of the governance approaches implemented by the project, such as for example, the long-term need for and viability of insular inter-sectoral platforms. The need for involving local municipal governments more has also emerged as a necessity in future programming, given the push for decentralization.
Women’s participation may remain under target (Source: MTR)	All outcomes & outputs	NEW	M	M		M	M	M	=	No change. There remain obstacles to women’s full participation and inclusion, which are of a cultural nature, however the project has made good progress in engaging with and support locally led women and on monitoring of gender-specific targets.
Inaccurate financial reports and management systems contribute to Implementation delays (Source: PIR 2018, PIR 2020)	All outcomes & outputs	NEW	M	M		H	H	M	=	Change: During the project reporting period the financial reporting and management systems had improved, and no implementation delays were incurred. The external audit for financing years 2020 and 2021 confirmed the financial reports of the project and identified some improvements in the financial management systems to be applied during 2022. A final external audit will be completed by September 2022.
COVID-19 Impact in the Comoros hinders group discussions and meetings, travel within islands and between islands, international air-travel to Comoros (Source: PIR 2020)	All outcomes & outputs	NEW				M	H	L	↓	Change. All COVID19 restrictions were lifted during Q1 2022, though constraints are still being felt in terms of personnel sick days and occasional travel impediments. Comoros is also affected by global supply chain slowdowns and shortages
Co-financing: (Source: PIR 2020)	All outcomes and outputs	NEW				M	M	H	↑	Change. The co-financing plan has not fully materialized owing to originally planned co-financing programmes having been completed prior to the start of the project. The project is collaborating with the DGEF/UNDP/GCF Water project on promoting integrated watershed management/EbA approaches which constitutes a new co-financing programme.
Consolidated project risk		n.a	M	M		M	M	M	=	Consolidated project risk rating remains Medium at the end of the reporting period and at its closing. Of the 11 identified risks, six have been rated Medium, four rated Low and one has been rated as High. Comparison of previous risk ratings indicate that

										the risk level has remained the same except for the risk associated with inaccurate financing reporting and COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions which have reduced to low and medium respectively, and risk associated with co-financing has increase from medium to high.
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Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities Source: CEO Endorsement	None	Continuous monitoring of Comoros Early Warning System announcements.	Monitoring of climate conditions	Continuous until closure	Project Manager
Weak institutions and government capacity cause delays and logistical challenges to support project implementation (Source: CEO Endorsement)	The Project Management Unit (PMU) is working in close coordination with the Administrative Unit of the Department of Environment and Forests and the Ministry to anticipate potential delays and putting in place measures to reduce potential delays	Ensured continuous coordination and collaboration with the Department of Environment and Forests Provided training for Union and Island staff	Hold regular coordination meetings with the Department of Environment and Forests with a focus of designing a capacity building programme to address current gaps	Monthly until closure	Project Manager Finance Officer
The project may not achieve its numerical targets for number of ha reforested, watersheds managed, and there is insufficient “quality” focused outcome indicators to capture EbA and IWM benefits and results (Source: MTR)	The Mid-Term Review (MTR) provided guidance on addressing inconsistencies in the results framework indicators and the project proposed revised indicators and targets based on the MTR recommendations which were adopted by the Project Steering Committee on 1 April 2021. The project was extended and Activities are now completed in June 2022.	Activities focused on implementing the remaining activities, accelerating and upscaling the extension to beneficiaries, and reporting, lessons learning and the development of the upscaling strategy.	Monitoring of project progress and achievements against project indicators and targets	until closure	M&E Officer, Project Manager, CTA
Governance structures may not be fully adapted or sustainable (Source: MTR)	The MTR raised concern on sustainability of the project supported governance structures comprising of 3 island inter-sectoral platforms, 15 local level watershed committees) and Project Steering Committee.	The project is closing and lessons from the various governance structures are being drawn. A report will be developed with recommendations for	Complete Final Project. Dt Design a new project that builds on project achievements and results, lessons learned and further	By September 2022	Project Manager CTA Director for Environment and Forests

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		future programming and policy change.	strengthens government structures for sustained IWM / EbA to increase climate resilience.		
Women's participation may remain under target (Source: MTR)	There remain obstacles to women's full participation and inclusion, which are partially of a cultural nature. However, the project has reached approximately 46% of women beneficiaries.	The project increased its outreach to women during the execution of activities.	Gather lessons learned to inform DGEF and its partners, and future projects.	By September 2022	M&E Officer Project Manager CTA
Inaccurate financial reports and management systems contribute to further implementation delays,	Recommendations from the 2019 audit of financial years 2017 and 2018 accounts and 2020 audit of financial year 2019 accounts have been applied during the reporting period. They will continue to be applied and monitored during Q3 2020 and regularly and monitored by the senior management of the Ministry and UNEP. The 2019 MTR also detailed recommendations for improved management systems. These include: daily bank journals submitted to the PM and CTA for monthly checking; the strengthened systematization of soft and hard filing systems for financial management; a system for vouchers and receipts; setting up a petty cash and a system for managing cars, holidays, per diems etc. and the application of the Ministry's own documented and approved Rules of Procedures. The Ministry and UNEP will act on strengthening internal project capacities in financial management. Financial reports, including expenditures and bank journals will be reconciled monthly by the Project Coordinator and CTA monthly to avoid errors in quarterly reports. Discussions and decisions will be made on strengthening finance office capacities.	The project has continued to monitor expenditures and financial reporting.	Prepare financial closure statements	By November 2022	Finance Officer, Project Manager, CTA UNEP TM and FO
Co-financing resources have not materialised. (Source: PIR 2020)	The three main co-financing sources have not materialised during project implementation. Two co-financing projects had ended by the time this project started; and one co-financing project did not materialise. The project is collaborating with the DGEF/UNDP/GCF Water project on promoting integrated watershed management/EbA approaches which constitutes a new co-financing programme.	The co-financing plan has not materialized despite efforts. There has not been any change since last PIR.	Updated Co-financing reporting to be developed by September 2022 as part of the Final Project Report.	By September 2022	Project Manager CTA M&E Officer UNEP TM

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.
Medium 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

PIR FY 2022 – 5694 Comoros EbA Project

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

[\[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment\]](#)

Minor amendments	[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]
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GEO Location Information:

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

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Bahani	-11.643052	43.294533			
Mkazi	-11.728554	43.271713			
Nvouni	-11.616396	43.270891			
Vanadjou	-11.610665	43.286111			
Mjoezi	-11.836523	43.313513			
Hamavouna	-12.378150	43.838797			
Itsamia	-12.370521	43.868301			
Ziroudani	-12.340086	43.780603			
Ouanani	-12.345200	43.801374			
Hagnamouada	-12.339520	43.842305			
Mremani-Adda	-12.312414	44.498320			
Kyo	-12.335055	44.520249			
Komoni	-12.324825	44.520979			
Daji	-12.329605	44.489651			

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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

<https://environnement.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=1ac59bca26644c96861ba4c3225103af>

