



## UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

### 1- Identification

#### 1.1 Project details

GEF ID	5347	SMA IPMR ID	26286
Project Short Title	Socotra Project	Grant ID	5347
		Umoja WBS	GFL/4E13, SB-001122: P1-33GFL-000820
Project Title	Support to the Integrated Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Socotra Archipelago, Yemen		
Project Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	<i>Planned</i> 38 months
Parent Programme if child project			<i>Age</i> 92.2 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity, Land Degradation BD 1, BD 2, LD 3	Completion Date	<i>Planned - original PCA</i> 31-Jul-20
Project Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National		<i>Revised - Current PCA</i> 30-Jun-23
Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> West Asia	Date of CEO Endorsement/ <i>Approval</i>	23-Feb-15
Countries	Yemen	<i>UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)</i>	
GEF financing amount	USD 4,854,566	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	18-Feb-16
Co-financing amount	USD 15,042,521	Date of First Disbursement	30-Jun-16
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 4,051,214	<i>Date of Inception Workshop, if available</i>	
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 3,930,048	<i>Midterm undertaken?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
		<i>Actual Mid-term Date, if taken</i>	31-May-19
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30-Dec-23
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30-Jun-24

#### 1.2 EA: Project description

Support to the Integrated Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Socotra Archipelago Project seeks to sustainably strengthen governmental and non-governmental capacities to manage and protect the Socotra Archipelago WHS.

This will be achieved through four components including:

**Component 1: Improved Biodiversity Conservation/Protected Area Management (BD/PAM):** This component will work to enhance biodiversity protection and protected area management. Document lesson learned, and evaluate the effectiveness of protected areas. During which, it will develop management plans for marine and terrestrial protected areas including zoning plans, and ending with monitoring of key biodiversity and update the island wide zoning plan considering the importance of biodiversity and in particular by combining environmental conservation efforts with improved and diversified livelihoods of the main stakeholders, the Socotri people.

**Component 2: Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Management:** In order to protect its biodiversity, this Project aims to increase capacities for the prevention and control of IAS by generating awareness, developing and strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing the policy and regulatory environment and developing and implementing best management strategies. To this end a community-based management strategy to control IAS in the Socotra WHS will be devised, including an updated IAS inventory and be operationalised in coordination with an Integrated Conservation Management Framework (ICMF).

**Component 3: Sustainable Land Management/Land Degradation (SLM/LD):** Sustainable land management simultaneously treats the interconnected elements of the land, its sustainable use, and livelihoods. In the context of this project, it adds important value due to aspects that are only partially covered by biodiversity conservation and invasive alien species management. At the same time, it strengthens these components, as SLM can help relieve pressures from the protected areas. SLM will thus form an essential part of the overall ICFM, in assessing and mapping land-use and land degradation impacts, developing a community-based strategy for SLM in the Socotra WHS, and operationalizing this strategy by ways of preparing and implementing a suite of grassroots activities including by adapting FAO's 'Farmer Field School' intervention approach.

**Component 4: Enabling Environment:** The Project aims at leaving a sustainable legacy with regard to managing the Socotra WHS. This evidently requires a strong Enabling Environment that empowers the local stakeholders, both at the levels of authorities and the communities, to command the necessary political and technical capacities and financial resources by the time the Project is terminated. Fostering the Enabling Environment will form the central backbone of the Project, leveraging support to the other three components and increasing their mutual cohesiveness. This encompasses a comprehensive suite of activities related to institutional strengthening and capacity development at large. The development and implementation of an information management strategy and communication and awareness activities will form the second pillar of the Enabling Environment. Establishing a Trust Fund and piloting sustainable funding mechanisms aims to pave the way for a financially more sustainable WHS management in the future.

The principal baseline issues to be addressed are: (a) the lack of adequate capacities and policies to manage the Socotra WHS, and the insufficient coordination among governmental and parastatal agencies and other stakeholders, (b) the unsatisfactory situation with regard to environmental awareness and the management of environmental data and knowledge, and (c) the insufficient funding for the Socotra's WHS management, including the lack of funding from public sources and lacking sustainable cost-recovery and financing mechanisms.

The project is executed by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)/ Jordan, in agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Yemen. The project is executed in partnership with several local, national, and international Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) Yemen / Socotra Governorate, Yemen, and UNDP, UNESCO, GEF-SGP, ARCWH, CMEP-RBGE, CABI, Sapienza University Roma, GIZ, Friends of Socotra (as per Project Document).

### 1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	UNEP Ecosystems Division GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit Biodiversity and Land Branch	Executing Agency(ies)	The Royal Society for The Conservation of Nature (RSCN) (since 30 June 2020) The Senckenberg Institute (Until 30 June 2020)
Name of co-implementing Agency	UNEP	Names of Other Project Partners	Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) Yemen / Socotra Governorate, Yemen
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)		EA: Manager/Representative	Fadi Naser
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Ersin Esen	EA: Project Manager	Nashat Hamidan

TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer

TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

George Saddimbah

Aska Ochiel

EA: Finance Manager

EA: Communications lead, if relevant

Ibrahim Dassan

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Nature

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

PoW 2018-19  
Subprogram 3: Healthy and productive ecosystems

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

2.iv: Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

2012-15 – extended to 2020  
PA 1 – Inclusive and diversified economic growth  
Outcome 2: Local authorities and communities effectively engaged in sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change, and disaster risk reduction by 2015.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture  
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas  
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area  
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species  
15.a.10 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture  
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas  
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area  
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species  
15.a.10 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicator

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

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

Implementation Status      2023      7th PIR

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

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

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

Component 1: BD Conservation and PA Management: This component focused on finalizing management plans for four protected areas and engaging local communities and stakeholders in the consultation process. Monitoring programs for birds, sea turtles, and marine life were established to gauge the effectiveness of protected area management. The zoning plan underwent revisions, and the Socotra portal is now operational and continuously updated. Basic eco-friendly infrastructure for ecotourism was developed in these areas to promote sustainable financing.

Component 2: Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Management: Efforts were made to address invasive species, including updating a checklist and conducting three eradication campaigns with public awareness campaigns. The impact and pathways of IAS were identified, and a priority guideline for the top 50 invasive species was prepared (currently being translated into Arabic). Quarantine facilities were designed to prevent invasive materials from entering the island, with construction beginning in late 2022.

Component 3: Sustainable Land Management (SLM): Data needed for the SLM strategy were secured and digitized, with a consultant hired for this purpose. SLM activities were closely linked to the zoning plan, and the SLM team initiated work after receiving initial zoning plan analysis. An exchange visit to Jordan explored the holistic protected area approach, socio-economic development, and grazing management. Nurseries for various tree species were handed over to local communities, resulting in the transfer of hundreds of seedlings to the wild. Agricultural engineers were trained in innovative techniques, benefiting home gardens and local livelihoods. Six grants were awarded to community-based organizations (CBOs) involved in protected area management, supporting ecotourism and long-term financial sustainability. These grants included funding for a nature shop at the airport, enabling the Socotra Wildlife Society to support environmental conservation, and a grant for cleaning efforts before the monsoon season, especially in tributaries leading to marine reserves.

Component 4: Enabling Environment (EE): Capacity development programs targeted local CBOs, including Socotri Women CBO and fisheries CBOs. Training covered CBO management skills, budgeting, reporting, and local enterprise management. Collaboration with the island's social development directorate and support from the governor of Socotra ensured effective training. The project partnered with the University of Sapienza to deliver an Ecosystem Services Analysis report, providing insights into terrestrial ecosystems and conservation actions. The zoning plan was presented for public consultation, with integration into the RSCN monitoring system. The project website and Socotra portal remained operational and updated. Publications and posters in Arabic and English were produced and distributed to relevant stakeholders and schools. These included a Fishing Atlas, Birds of Socotra, Invasive Plant Species of Socotra, and informative posters on various topics. These initiatives collectively aimed to enhance the conservation and sustainable management of Socotra's unique environment while involving local communities and stakeholders in the process.

2.4 Co-finance

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

	600,000		<b>EA:</b> Actual to date:	544,836
<p>In reference to the project design and the fact that the RSCN as a successive EA were not engaged in the project design; a lot of activities and progresses were implemented as in-kind by RSCN professional expertise such as the work with local authorities, the ecotourism development, the management planning, PA management effectiveness, and much more. All of these activities in addition to the support activities to the project PMU unit in Jordan are considered in-kind to save project budget for the planned activities that exceed the budget due to the project circumstances.</p>				

2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Date of project steering committee meeting  
  
**EA:** Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

	21-22/ December/ 2022	
<p>The project team maintain high level of engagement with all stakeholders on the island and in the mainland of Aden. In the island, the team work together with EPA team to achieve the project outputs and results, supported by the central EPA office in Aden. While the project management maintaining regular updates to the governor, chair of EPA, and minister of Environment in the country. All stakeholders are attending the annual steering committee meeting where the project progress and future discussed in details.</p>		

2.6. Gender

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

▼

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

more than 25 % of project staff are women. The gender mainstreaming is been practiced in alliance with the country traditions. The project targeted women in the capacity development programmes by 50 % of the participant, and build the capacity in different filed of sustainable livelihood, protected area management, conservation of biodiversity, and alternative livelihoods.

2.7. ESSM

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

▼

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

**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?

▼

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including

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

The project raise the level of involvement of the EPA on the island in the management of active protected area, while at the same time build up the capacity of local communities who are in charged in protected areas management in term of their institutional and individual capacities in different field of protected areas management and socioeconomic development such as eco-tourism and home gardening. On the other hand, the project played a major role in improving the forest connectivity by enhance the regeneration of the endemic / endangered tress of Dragon Blood, Frankness, and Mangrove trees and protect these seedlings under the activities of habitats restoration and rehabilitation. The project also helped in the protection of nesting Sea turtles at the northern site of the island, and enforce the turtles' protection at island wide and national levels. Furthermore, the Project initiated opportunities for conservation actions through increased awareness (full year around programme) , capacity development ( more than 20 capacity development programme) and the identification of alternative livelihood options (eco-tourism, home gardening) linked to enhanced stewardship and conservation management.

2.8. KM/Learning

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

Several knowledge activities and products were achieved during the period of this report. The project designed and printed an Atlas of commercial fishes that was extracted from the Socotra Portal, this guideline was printed and sent to the Island to help the fishermen for proper identification and documentation of their catch. Another English copy is being prepared and in the final review before printing.

"Interesting birds of Socotra" Guideline was prepared and printed in both languages Arabic and English. This guideline will help in promoting Socotra as a birds watching destination, it is also will be used by the local guides / researchers when operating birdwatching tours in the island.

"Invasive alien species" guideline was also prepared and designed both in Arabic and English. This guideline is going to be printed and delivered to the island to help all who in charged in IAS control to identify the most impactful species and assure that these species will not pass to Socotra Archipelago.

Three major knowledge products were achieved in the period of this report including the Zoning plan, Key Biodiversity Area report, and the Analysis of Ecosystem Services report.

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA:** Main learning during the period

Working in close relationship with local communities and stakeholders will facilitate the achievements even in a conflict area. Bottom to up approach facilitated a lot of achievements and overcome significant challenges like land tenure, and land encroachment. Constructive and planned building was a key factor to the success of the projects' activities. Merging the young volunteer in the project activities and including them in the capacity building programmes was of significant importance as they assist, help, and maybe replace the lack of experience in limited resource scenarios.

2.9. Stories

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

The project works closely with Socotra wildlife association, a young CBO with all members of youth Societies of both genders. The project, and under the capacity development engage this CBO in activities like awareness, public campaign, Sea Turtle conservation programmes, Wetland Day, and much more. In collaboration with the project, this CBO was funded to establish a nature shop in Socotra Airport, and was trained to better financial and admin management. The shop was operated for one season and bring back revenue that fit in the CBO account and ensure its financial sustainability beyond the project life. The shop is committed to sale Socotri traditional products that is taken from other local CBOs, in addition to the internationally standard souvenirs customized to fit the Socotri context. The project hope that this nature shop will manage to sustain itself, the operating CBO, and will continue support the local communities, and other conservation related activities of the Socotra wildlife association.

### 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> Strengthen governmental and non-governmental capacities sustainably to manage and protect the Socotra Archipelago WHS through BD conservation, IAS management and SLM.	Increased capacities for coordinated environmental management and sustainable development.	Limited capacity for consistent environmental management and cooperation among relevant agencies (TBD according to new Governorate structure), NGOs and communities.	Authorities supported in formulating Socotra-specific policies on BD-PAM, IAS and SLM. Coordination among the respective responsible agencies initiated.	ET: Socotra-specific policies on BD-PAM, IAS and SLM finalized and presented to the relevant authorities for endorsement.	90%	The project finished the capacity development plan in all fields identified in the early stages. More than 26 capacity development plan was achieved in addition to "on job" training for the project team, stakeholders, local institutions, local CBOs, and EPA in charged personnel both in the island and the head quarter in Aden. On the other hand, and while working with the local CBOs in protected areas management the CBOs representatives were trained on sustainable management of protected areas, exchange visit to Jordan took place to experience the Jordanian model in PA management, and the local CBOs were followed up toward the investment in the acquired knowledge. On the other hand, the continuous communication with local authorities, and the performing of the steering committee meeting with all stakeholders attended, then the project activities, financial progress, and challenges were transparently presented built the trust between the project team and local authorities, which facilitate their attendance to the zoning plan public hearing session in the island, and support its planned activities.	S
	Number of additional plans and policies that address sustainable development, environmental management and/or PAM, IAS or SLM.			Recommendations for 1 Integrated Conservation Management Framework (ICMF) are presented to the relevant authorities.		Zoning plan was developed and publicly presented to the local authorities, Key biodiversity areas were identified, and Ecosystem services assessment is finished and reported	S
	Recommendations for the integration of BD-PAM, IAS and SLM strategies into an Integrated Conservation Management Framework (ICMF).					Zoning plan was developed, Key biodiversity areas were identified, and Ecosystem services assessment is finished and reported	MS

Outcome 1.1

A BD-PAM strategy is developed, incl. an updated conservation data baseline and a revised Conservation Zoning Plan (CZP).	Baseline dataset for PA and BD updated and analysed.	Existing data largely outdated, or insufficiently consolidated.	Relevant baseline data collected, consolidated and readily analysed.	Revised CZP gazetted and broadly communicated.	100%	All existed data generated in the previous project were rebuilt, archived, consolidated, and analysed. These data shared with EPA both in Aden and the island.	S
	CZP revised	CZP outdated and in need of revision.	CZP revised, BD-PAM strategy developed and both endorsed by stakeholders (TBD).		100%	Zoning plan was revised, updated, and prepared. It was widely communicated with local authorities, public hearing workshop took place on the island in the presence of all stakeholders/ local authorities, and the zoning plan report is finished and delivered	S
	Strategy document prepared, guiding the implementation of the CZP.	No BD-PAM framework/policy available.			75%	large part of the guiding on implementation is included in the report.	S
<b>Outcome 1.2</b>							
The BD-PAM strategy is operational, incl. improved management and expansion of the PA network, and coordinated with the integrated conservation management framework (ICMF, see 4.1.3).	Number of existing PAM plans revised and new PAM plans prepared.	Current level of active PAM limited.	All existing management plans revised and improved.	Additional PA agreed on and taken into management.	90%	Three management plans for (DiHamri, Rosh, and Homhil) protected areas were revised, updated, based on consultative meeting with local communities. One new protected area (Firhmin) was declared, and its management plan was prepared.	S
	Number of (co)management committees established.	Present number of managed PAs within network low.	PA management options, needs and resource requirements are analysed.	PAM plans for all PAs prepared.	100%	Three management committee were activated, and improved, and one new management committee were established and empowered from Firhmin PA (the newly established)	S
	Sea and land surface area of managed PA expanded by at least 4,100 ha (sea/coastal) and 2,500 ha (land).	Current PA committees ill-capacitated.	New PA identified.	Options for an integrated conservation management framework are considered by the relevant authorities	80%	Although the issue of area is not indicatable as most of the declared PAs are not effectively managed, however, three established protected areas	S
<b>Outcome 2.1</b>							
A community based management strategy to control IAS in the Socotra WHS is devised, incl. an updated IAS data baseline.	Baseline dataset for IAS updated and analysed.	Existing data outdated, or insufficiently consolidated.	MT: IAS management needs are analysed. Strategic options for IAS management developed and agreed to by main stakeholders (TBD).	ET: IAS strategy is documented and broadly communicated.	85%	Data were collected and species list were updated. An initial draft of the IAS best practices of Socotra was delivered that all will build the IAS strategy.	S
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>							

<p>The IAS management strategy is operational and coordinated with the integrated conservation management framework (ICMF, see 4.1.3).</p>	<p>IAS management strategy with strong community participation operational. Recommendations provided for the coordination of the IAS strategy with the ICMF</p>	<p>Very limited IAS management capacities. Insufficient enforcement of existing legal regulations.</p>	<p>MT: IAS strategy is implemented in selected pilot projects. ET: 1 IAS strategy is fully operational and implemented on Socotra Island and initiated for outer islands. Options for an integrated conservation management framework are considered by the relevant authorities.</p>	<p>Project records IAS project plans. Policy documents</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>Based on the Data collected in the last year, the best practice management guideline was prepared in compensation with the building of the quarantine, and depending on the local workshop of the IAS management strategy, the broader outline of the strategy was prepared, the international partner is close to finish the first draft of the island wide IAS management strategy.</p>	<p>S</p>
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**Outcome 3.1**

<p>community-based strategy for SLM in the Socotra WHS is devised, underpinned by a SLM data baseline</p>	<p>Baseline dataset for SLM established and analysed. SLM strategy. Strategy/policy document prepared accepted by stakeholders.</p>	<p>Existing data and management concepts in need of updating and review.</p> <p>No SLM strategy/ policy available.</p>	<p>MT: SLM management needs are analysed.  SLM strategy is prepared for endorsement by the relevant authorities.</p>	<p>ET: SLM strategy is documented and broadly communicated.</p>	<p>85%</p>	<p>The project team and RSCN team managed to secure and digitized all data needed for the SLM strategy. A consultant was hired for this purpose and preparatory meetings took place to build on what was achieved in phase I, and to agree on the work plan. This activity is strongly related to the zoning plan, thus the SLM team received the zoning plan, based on which the work to develop the SLM is initiated.</p>	<p>S</p>
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**Outcome3.2**

<p>The SLM management strategy is operational and coordinated with the integrated conservation management framework (ICMF, see 4.1.3).</p>	<p>SLM management framework established through strong community participation and operational. Recommendations in place for the coordination of the SLM strategy with the ICMF.</p>	<p>Very limited capacities for sustainable land management. Insufficient local implementation of national strategies and policies in relation to SLM.</p>	<p>MT: SLM strategy is implemented in at least 5 pilot sites within agricultural land as well as at least 2 pilot sites in grazing land and 1 pilot site in forest land</p>	<p>ET: SLM strategy is fully operational and implemented on at least 10% of agricultural land, at least 10% of grazing land and at least 5% of forest land. Options for an integrated conservation management framework are considered by the relevant authorities.</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>The project handed over the three nurseries to local communities (Dragon blood tree, Frankness trees, and Mangrove) after transfer within the life of the project more than 700 seedlings of Dragon blood tree in Firmin (for rehabilitation), more than 675 Frankness trees in Homhil, and all the mangrove seedlings (985) around Ghubbah in two sites. The local communities are sustaining these nurseries with technical support and supervision from the local Environmental Protection Agency office in the island. Local agricultural engineer who was in charged in the improvement of home gardens agricultural techniques was trained in Jordan on different type of agriculture like hydroponic and permaculture to transfer the experience to Socotra. Frequent visits and on job training for the home gardens in and around protected areas were perfumed, and the new techniques were induced to improve the products and enhance the livelihood especially at the time of monsoon. No progress with grazing management as the situation if much complicated in the context of drought and low income for fodder.</p>	<p>S</p>
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**Outcome 4.1**

<p>Institutional, organizational and individual capacities are strengthened to better manage the environment on Socotra.</p>	<p>Technical and physical capacities of stakeholders substantially enhanced. Number of agencies joining in an inter- agency agreement on sustainable management of the Socotra WHS. An integrated conservation management framework (ICMF) developed.</p>	<p>Lack of adequate capacities to manage the Socotra WHS for conservation and sustainable development.</p>	<p>MT: Capacity development strategy is prepared and implementation initiated.</p>	<p>ET: Capacity development strategy is fully operational.</p>	<p>95%</p>	<p>More than 20 capacity building plan was performed within project in differetn field and based on the capacity development plan. The project targeted the project Socotri staff, local communities in protected area management and ecotourism, stakeholders, and EPAs representatives from the island and Aden. training topics varied from technical, to admin, stategic, and operational. In the period covered in this report, a training in protected area management established in Jordan, and include Socotries protected areas managers. Three capacity development programmes were implanted targeting the local CBOs including Socotri Women CBO (33 individuals), and 40 fisheries CBOs (2 representative / each). The training included the local CBO management skills, including documentation, budgeting, and reporting. In addition to local enterprise</p>	<p>HS</p>
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				ICMF is considered by the relevant authorities		management. All training were made in close cooperation with the social development directorate in the island, and under the patronage of governor of Socotra.	
<b>Outcome 4.2</b>							
Information and knowledge supports environmental Management	Information management and awareness strategy developed	Unsatisfactory environmental awareness among stakeholders.	MT: Information management and awareness strategy prepared, endorsed and initiated.	ET: Database operational and analytical tools and interfaces available.	95%	awareness strategy was developed approved by the ministry of education, and operated over one year on the local schools. Database were achieved, Socotra portal became live and available for public.	5
	Data sharing agreement between key stakeholders.	Insufficient management of existing and new data and knowledge.	Database for environmental management developed and launched.	Awareness levels of critical stakeholders commensurate with the challenges.		Several knowledge management products were prepared and printed in Arabic and English, then distributed in the island including seven posters, birds of Socotra guideline, invasive species guideline, and commercial fishes of Socotra	
	Results-based project monitoring system set up.	Missing access to and lack of analytical tools for data.	Project M&E system conceived and baselines established.	M&E system operational.		the project activities were merged under the RSCN monitoring and evaluation system, and the project activities is been monitored against the achievements by the M&E specialist in RSCN.	
<b>Outcome 4.3</b>							
A suite of financing mechanisms sustains the implementation of the Integrated Conservation Management Framework (ICMF) of the Socotra WHS in the long-term.	Socotra WHS Trust Fund (TF) is established. At least two individual financing schemes conceived, piloted and tested..	Insufficient governmental funding for Socotra WHS management across all involved agencies.	MT: 1 Financial needs assessment completed. Feasibility study for two individual financing schemes completed	ET: STF management plan agreed upon; Initiatives launched for STF replenishment.	NA	NA	
		Failure of previous donor interventions to leave a sustainable foot-print, and to establish cost-recovery and financing mechanisms.		At least two individual financing schemes established			

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
<b>Under Comp 1</b>					
The existing PAs and their management are evaluated	30.06.2023	90%	95%	Protected areas in the island were evaluated for management effectiveness, then classified for working priority according the high potential of success. Four PA were selected as a first priority to start the integrated PA management approach including the management and socio economic development.	S
Baseline studies and analyses on BD and PA conducted	30.06.2023	75%	90%	All available key community and taxa distribution data were integrated in Socotra portal, and the portal is launched for public. All updates and new distribution records is integrated in the portal to keep an up to date distribution data. Raw data is transferred by SNG "the former project EA in phase I" to the RSCN the current EA. Key biodiversity area was established and identified, monitoring programmes are established for birds monitoring, coral monitoring, sea turtle monitoring, and KBA indicators monitoring. However the monitoring programmes needs to be consolidated and the local staff need to be trained on its performance except of the Sea Turtle programme.	S
Revision of the Conservation Zoning Plan (CZP)	30.03.2023	65%	100%	Conservation zoning plan was prepared on the island wide, and the results were presented in the island for public consultation. The plan resulted with three levels of use, including the high priority protection, the sustainable use areas (protected areas) and the general use area. The plan will act as a key driver to build the sustainable landuse plan in the island.	S
Management plans of existing and new PAs reviewed/developed and implemented	30.06.2023	60%	85%	Four management plans were prepared for three existing protected area, and one newly established protected area. The management plan was prepared in consultation with local communities in each PA. The plans are prepared, and currently in the time of this report are finalised toward the final draft.	S
Special management plans aimed at targeted terrestrial and marine species conservation and resource management developed and implemented	31.12.2022	15%	60%	Four basic ecotourism initiatives were developed in four protected areas including two marine (Rosh and DiHamri), and two terrestrial including (Firmhin and Homhil), those ecotourism initiatives were developed based on the available services, and the incharged staff were trained on proper services and the concept of Ecotourism. However, action plans are not yet been prepared, but the process initiated with relevant consultant, while the resource management plan was delayed as it is depending on the the ecosystem services analysis report that was finalised by mid 2023.	S
<b>Under Comp 2</b>					
All existing invasive and potentially invasive species are identified, including their direct or potential impacts on PA and BD management and ecosystem services	31.12.2022	95%	100%	The IAS checklist was updated, and the worst top ten were identified. The invasion pathways were identified and report was delivered by project international CABI to the EA. The most common and harmful 50 species were identified, and included in the Invasive Alien species guidebook that is prepared by CABI, translated to Arabic by the EA, and printed in English, while Arabic version needs varification before printing.	S
A community-based IAS management strategy is developed, incorporating guidelines for policy, legal and institutional frameworks	30.03.2022	80%	85%	No further, progress in this activity after the workshop because the international partner did not manage to visit the island due to the political situation. However, Questionnaire on the IAS were translated into Arabic, and distributed to farmers to collect more data about the IAS and their impact in the crop production sectors at local	S

Pathways for IAS are identified and measures for priority prevention and control are developed and implemented	31.12.2023	80%	95%	Pathways are identified as per activity 2.1.1.1. to be used as a first step in planning of the RA and ED&RR procedures, and the best management practices for current and potential IAS was developed and delivered by the international partner CABI. The project team starts the establishment of the quarantine after securing all related permissions, and land close by the Island Harbour. Currently the quarantine is under establishment, then will be equipped with basic needs, and the in charge staff will be trained.	S
<b>Under Comp 3</b>					
Land degradation status and threats of current land management are identified and mapped, including existing or projected impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services	30.06.2022	55%	75%	All previous data were secured and re-digitized. Large part of threats were identified in the zoning plan including their impact, same as the impact identified in the KBA report, and Ecosystem services analysis report.	S
A community-based SLM strategy developed, incorporating guidelines for policy, legal and institutional frameworks	31.12.2022	85%	90%	The project team and RSCN team managed to secure and digitized all data needed for the SLM strategy. A consultant was hired for this purpose and preparatory meetings took place to build on what was achieved in phase I, and to agree on the work plan. This activity is strongly related to the zoning plan, thus the SLM team received the initial analysis of zoning plan, and work to develop the SLM is initiated.  The first field visit was performed according to the plan in 2021 for the whole project team, and focused on the protected areas management in its holistic approach in Jordan. The second visit was performed in October 2022 for the project representative teams and partners, who are more in charged in socioeconomic development. The purpose of this visit is to explore the benefits of ecosystem services and to see some models around the country related to grazing management, and how this management were conserved as a traditional livelihood to sustain the natural resources especially rangeland. This visit was coordinated jointly with the Centre of Middle East plants/ Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh.	S
Priority sustainable land management measures developed and implemented	30.06.2023	90%	100%	As no progress in grazing management is achieved, and the project team completed the other two activities, this output considered completed. With the frame of the project grazing management were not possible. However forest management and inducing a new technology for more sustainable agriculture and livelihood was completed as per the HY report.	S
<b>Under Comp 4</b>					
A strategic capacity development plan (CDP) for environmental management is prepared	30.06.2023	90%	95%	The project finished the capacity development plan in all fields identified in the early stages. More than 26 capacity development plan was achieved in addition to "on job" training for the project team, stakeholders, local institutions, local CBOs, and EPA in charged personnel both in the island and the head quarter in Aden. On the other hand, and while working with the local CBOs in protected areas management the CBOs representatives were trained on sustainable management of protected areas, exchange visit to Jordan took place to experience the Jordanian model in PA management, and the local CBOs were followed up toward the investment in the acquired knowledge.	S

An ecosystem services framework informs management and sustainable financing schemes	30.09.2023	80%	100%	This output is completed under the international cooperation with Sapienza university. The Sapienza expert visited the island and in coordination with the project team they carried an educational workshop about the ecosystem services then introduced the approach of work and analysis for the relevant stakeholders. They gather baseline data on ecosystem services (for prioritized areas, e.g. PA), and develop the ES framework and finally submit the final report including the guidelines and recommendations on how to use ES maps and data for trade-off analyses, vulnerability assessments and M&E	S
Recommendations for an integrated conservation management framework (ICMF) for the Socotra WHS are developed (closely linked to the BD-PAM, IAS and SLM strategies and the CD plan)	30.06.2023	25%	25%	Initial communications were made with local sectorial agencies (EPA, Agriculture, Fisheries, Social development, and Local government) in addition to the central EPA of Aden to start the integrated conservation management plan of Socotra. But working under this component was limited due to the lack of local government at the time the project started. Then when develop the zoning plan was started, the communications were enhanced at all level. This output is also linked to the development of sustainable landuse management plan, which when prepared will enhance the development of ICMF.	MS
Capacity development measures implemented for key administrative partners	30.06.2023	90%	95%	All relevant stakeholders institutions were subjected to capacity building programmes both at the institutional and individual levels. In cooperation with the project team on the island, the project helped the governmental directorate (Agriculture, social affairs, fisheries, education, environmental agency, local authority) securing basic requirements to run the work such as computers, printers, and datashows. In addition to basic managerial skills capacity building programmes to sustain their organisations. On the other hand, project manager updated these agencies in addition to EPA of Aden about the project progress as one to one meeting in June, and in December 2022. The capacity development plan was prepared and went into implantation. Up to date more than 20 capacity building programmes took place and targeted project team and stakeholders. This programmes include basic management, protected areas management plan, basic research technique, sustainable agriculture, and the basics of using GPS and GIS software.	S
Special programs for long-term enhancement of policing and academic capacities planned and launched				N/A	

<p>Field schools for community-based environmental management are established and operational</p>	<p>30.06.2023</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>In the period covered by the previous report, the team expanded its capacity-building programme to cover more local agricultural CBOs. Five CBOs training needs were assessed by the team and consequently, a training on the sustainable vegetable production in home gardens was delivered. This training targeted two CBOs (Kadha, and Adoneh) and attended by 20 housewives. The training focused on the improvement of products, sustainable use of water and bio-fertilizers, and the use of bio-pesticides and herbicides.</p> <p>In addition to what was achieved in these activities as per the pervious report, capacity building programmes were performed to improve the institutional capacity of local CBOs. Three capacity development programmes were implanted targeting the local CBOs including Socotri Women CBO (33 individuals), and 40 fisheries CBOs (2 representative / each). The training included the local CBO management skills, including documentation, budgeting, and reporting. In addition to local enterprise management. All training were made in close cooperation with the social development directorate in the island, and under the patronage of governor of Socotra.</p> <p>On the other hand, the FS concept was prove not to work in Socotra, at least in the meantime because a lot of preparation should be made prior the establishment of FS. This is related to the design of the project, and the fact that the project was handed over to be continue with the executing agency (RSCN) with the same design</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>An information management strategy is developed</p>	<p>30.06.2023</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>Data generated in phase I were fit in the Socotra portal that is operating now and available for public. Other knowledge products like zoning plan, KBA report, ES evaluation , and others are shared with EPA. Meetings with EPA about the future of the portal and data were performed to agree on the information management strategy that is basically will focus on the empowerment of the knowledge management in EPA central division of Aden, with spare Copies in Socotra, and probably RSCN in the life spam of the project.</p>	<p>S</p>

A communication and awareness strategy is developed	30.06.2023	85%	95%	<p>The awareness and communication strategy was prepared in the previous phase, and updated by the project team in the second phase. within the period of this report, Three books are produced in Arabic and English including Fishing atlas, Birds of Socotra, and the Invasive plant species of Socotra, however only fishing Atlas was printed in the period of this report. In addition to six packages of posters in both Arabic and English:</p> <p>1-Land of endemics 2-Birds 3-Turtle conservation 4-Plants 5-Egyptian vulture 6-Plastic pollution</p> <p>These packages distributed in the island to all relevant stakeholders and also schools. Four local community leaders attend the protected area leaders' forum in Jordan. Website is developed and is now functioning with most of its features working. The website news and project activities are continuously updated. <a href="http://www.socotra.rscn.org.jo">www.socotra.rscn.org.jo</a></p>	S
Results-based project management and M&E is established	30.06.2023	90%	95%	The project work plan is integrated in the RSCN monitoring system, and continuously updated.	S
A comprehensive Socotra WHS sustainable finance plan is developed			N/A	Not applicable due to the unstable political situation in the island and Yemen in General.	
A Trust Fund is established			N/A	Not applicable due to the unstable political situation in the island and Yemen in General.	
At least two local income generating mechanisms are developed			N/A	Not applicable due to the unstable political situation in the island and Yemen in General.	
The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).					

#### 4 Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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)

0

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	PIR 7	Δ	Justification
1. Weak coordination among ministerial bodies and lack of support from central national government	All outcomes & outputs	M	S	M		L	M	L	L	=	
2. Government turnover leading to changes in political direction.	All outcomes & outputs	M	S	M		M	M	L	L	=	
3. Lack of understanding on the potential socio-economic importance of a well-preserved Socotra WHS for the whole of Yemen.	Activities in Component 1, Component 3, and Component 4	H	M	M		M	M	M	M	=	
4. Capacity gaps.	All outcomes & outputs	M	S	M		M	M	M	M	=	
5. Insufficient awareness of biodiversity conservation and climate change issues	Activities in Component 1, and Component 2	M	L	L		L	L	L	L	=	
6. Communities resident in areas surrounding target PAs are not supportive of conservation plans	Activities in Component 1, and Component 2	M	M	M		M	M	M	M	=	
7. On achieving targets / On delivering GEF Core Indicators: There are delays in expected results, as also stated by the MTR.	All outcomes & outputs		M	M		M	M	M	M	=	
8. On stakeholder engagement: The collaboration between the Government partner and the Project team needs to be enhanced, as also stated by the MTR.	All outcomes & outputs		M	M		L	M	L	L	=	
9. On safeguards: The environmental footprint of the project and its activities appears limited, yet should be considered i.e. with regard to larger interventions and travel.	Activities in Component 3, and Component 4.		L	L		L	L	L	L	=	

10. On sustainability of results: Sustainability of project outputs towards lasting outcomes has been rated especially critical in the MTR (with certain disagreement of the PMT); and largely referred to the low capacities of beneficiaries, the volatile political economy, and the lack of governmental funding.

11. The security situation in the country and along the travel routes to Socotra keeps complicating missions of external and international experts, yet also of organizing events and trainings outside Socotra. In addition, holding a PSCM on Socotra is appears too risky to make the planning effort worth it.

12. The political economy in tandem with the security situation is ever less amenable to achieving the co-finance and sustainable finance targets, considering the absence of most donors and the bleak prospects for fundraising and replenishing a Conservation Trust Fund.

All outcomes & outputs		S	L		L	L	L	L	=	
All outcomes & outputs		M	M		M	M	M	M	=	
All outcomes & outputs		H	M		M	M	M	M	=	

**Consolidated project risk**

		M	S		M	S	M	M		This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.
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**4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks**

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

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
2. Government turnover leading to changes in political direction.	-	Maintain the good tracking of the project, transparency at higher level, and coordination with all stakeholders.	- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.	All the time	- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.
3. Lack of understanding on the potential socio-economic importance of a well-preserved Socotra WHS for the whole of Yemen.	There is probably higher regard to these issues among the local populace in general, and also with officials, than expected. The team pursued mitigation as foreseen, yet with a certain delay due to the overall delay. General awareness building is well on track, and the socio-economic benefits will become more visible as income generating activities and FFS unfold their impacts.	The project demonstrated how integration of socioeconomic, capacity building, and conservation can bring very positive results to local communities and local government. Example of Dihamri marine reserve became a model of integrated management approach by presenting a win-win situation for all stakeholders and local communities..	- Socioeconomic small projects/ grants that apply the needs of local communities in and around the PAs.	From now to the end of the project	- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.

4. Capacity gaps.	<p>The general risk analysis and apprehension of the planned mitigation measures prevail, whereby the actual physical and human capacity level is even lower as anticipated. Capacity building measures have been severely hampered by the lack of access, preventing onsite and outside activities for long. The related activities have gained momentum though, with a Training and Capacity Needs Assessment conducted, and strategy and plans under way. The activities have to be refocused to the local and grassroots level, to maintaining and restoring even basic capacities; with regional and international networking being presently far-fetched and less high on the agenda.</p>	<p>More than 20 capacity building programme took place in different topic and targeting different audience from stakeholders, local authorities and project team.</p>		<p>Fully functional training / capacity building programme including the 26 pre identified training, in addition to fixable add-hoc training when available</p>	<p>To the end of the project</p>	<p>- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.</p>
		<p>The training was systematic to fill in the gaps of capacity</p>		<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>- To maintain the level of</p>
6. Communities resident in areas surrounding target PAs are not supportive of conservation plans	<p>The general risk analysis and apprehension of the planned mitigation measures prevail. Where communities are engaged in relation to PAs they are broadly supportive. Some setbacks have occurred due to the somehow conflicting objectives to revise the spatial conservation plans before establishing managed PAs, with the former partly presenting a bottleneck to the latter. Nevertheless, a network of liaison persons and community management committees is being developed, and socio-economic benefits increasingly leveraged as the respective sub-projects take up pace (see 3.). As originally envisaged a strong focus is placed on gender issues and engaging especially women's NGOs. The often propagated role of eco-tourism seems less feasible given the circumstances, and other plans are prioritized at present. Nevertheless, the Project cooperates with the Cultural Heritage Project in supporting a future nature-culture based tourism sector fostering diversified economies.</p>	<p>More engagement activities with local communities took place as integrated approach of three directions:</p>		<p>Implement the capacity building plan</p>	<p>To the end of the project</p>	<p>- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.</p>

		Socioeconomic intervention that was started by analysis of socioeconomic needs of local communities in and around PAs, put them into priorities according to the number of beneficiaries and the agreement with environmental and socioeconomic safeguards, implantation started in the second half of 2021 and was of significant impact toward the acceptance of local community and support to "their" protected area.		0	0	- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.
		Conservation the local communities are in the team of PAs management as they became involved in preparation of management planning and assessing the PA effectiveness, analysis, and defining the objectives. Further action will take place to engage them in the sustainable management of PAs.		0	0	- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.
		Capacity building; by engaging local communities in the capacity building programme of the project that will focus on the best practices in protected areas management and local community engagement in PA management.		0	0	- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.
7. On achieving targets / On delivering GEF Core Indicators: There are delays in expected results, as also stated by the MTR.	Are being addressed and specified in the Response Matrix to the MTR Recommendations through the new project execution arrangement under the second phase PCA. This will include a restructured approach to better engage the GoY/EPA at national and local levels. Also pertains an executive reprioritization of the results framework (in keeping the original Log-Frame), the implementation of the revised overall Work Plan and budget, and an increased focus on tangible community-benefits on the ground.	The communication between the government partner and the project was enhanced by engaging all stakeholders in project activities and enhance close partnership with EPA at national and local level.	Continue the partnership with all stakeholders and include them in project activities such as training, coordinating, and consulting.		All the time	- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.
11. The security situation in the country and along the travel routes to Socotra keeps complicating missions of external and international experts, yet also of organizing events and trainings outside Socotra. In addition, holding a PSCM on Socotra is appears too risky to make the planning effort worth it.	Missions shall be planned carefully, including pre-mission security assessments. Missions must be based on prior-agreed mission work plans, and sufficiently long enough to make substantial achievements, including the conduct of expert trainings and stakeholder workshops. To the extent possible planning and execution of activities shall be increasingly devolved to the local team and local partners, quality proposals and financial management capacities provided. The PSCMs shall be convened at venues in countries within easy reach from Yemen, for as long as the current conditions prevail.	Intensive coordination with stakeholders about the missions including: a clear objective of the mission, time frame, and workplan. When finished field visit report to be shared with stakeholders mainly the local government and EPA.	Upscale the coordination with relevant stakeholders mainly the local government and EPA.		All the time	- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.

12. The political economy in tandem with the security situation is ever less amenable to achieving the co-finance and sustainable finance targets, considering the absence of most donors and the bleak prospects for fundraising and replenishing a Conservation Trust Fund.	With regard to Co-Finance the targets shall be revised during the next PSCM, in agreement with the implementing agency UNEP and the donor GEF.	Not in the mean time		To be discussed in the PSCM		- To maintain the level of achievement, engagement, transparency, and coordination.

**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.

