



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Central Africa
Country (ies):	Equatorial Guinea
Project Title:	Enhancing Equatorial Guinea's institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /EQG/016/GFF
GEF ID:	10120
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change
Project Executing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and the Environment (MAGBOMA) National Institute of Environmental Conservation (INCOMA) National Institute for Forestry Development and Management of the Protected Areas System (INDEFOR-AP)
Project Duration (years):	2 years (01/02/2021 to 31/01/2023)
Project coordinates:	<i>Shared online in the FAO-GEF Geocoding worksheet</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	20 May, 2020
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 February 2021
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	31 Jan 2023
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 Jan 2024

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	863,242 USD
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	536,896 USD
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	425,909USD
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	USD 947,894

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	27 may, 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	NA
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	NA
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	31 July 2023
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TTs or Core Indicators (CI) before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TTs or CIs as Annex.]</i>

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS
Overall risk rating:	Low

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	1 st PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Noberto Simón Nguema / FAO EQ	Norberto.NguemaMiyono@fao.org
Budget Holder	Fátima Espinal / FAOR	fatima.espinal@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Jeremie Mbairamadji / FAO SFC LTO Marieke Sandker / FAO NFO HQ Officer	jeremie.mbairamadji@fao.org marieke.sandker@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Mohamed Bergigui / OCB GEF FLO	mohamed.bergigui@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes/ Outputs	Outcomes /Outputs indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
In line with national priorities, this project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector to respond to the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement	Outcome 1.1: Equatorial Guinea has enhanced institutional capacities to coordinate, collect and report data and knowledge for the AFOLU sector.	Degree of increase of institutional capacity for activities related to the transparency framework.	There is no specific institution for the ETF	There is no specific institution for the ETF	There is a specific institution for the ETF, but with insufficient staff and capacity. It lacks the power or mandate to coordinate ETF activities.	A support process has been started with INDEFOR -AP, so that they can strengthen their capacities related to the ETF. At least 2 training events on ETF have been held	S
	Outcome 2.1: Equatorial Guinea has the technical capacity and improved data and information to regularly report transparent, accurate and consistent data for the AFOLU sector.	Degree of increase of institutional capacity to report on data from the AFOLU sector.	Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there	Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there	Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is	(Scale 2) The NFI data collection process has begun, which is based on a robust methodology. In addition, preliminary analysis of the data have been initiated, with which national capacities for AFOLU sector reporting are being formed.	S

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

					only upon specific request and limited		
	<p>Outcome 3.1: Equatorial Guinea has enhanced technical capacity in the AFOLU sector to report emissions and removals in compliance with transparency-related requirements achieved.</p>	<p>Number of documents available from the AFOLU sector for dissemination</p>	0	100	200	<p>100 documents available from the AFOLU sector for dissemination</p> <p>It is an activity that will start in the year 2023, however, two WEB sites (https://www.silvahn.com/BibliografialNFE/app_Login/ and https://www.silvahn.com/infguineaequatorial/app_Login/) have been developed in which around 100 documents of the AFOLU sector have been uploaded.</p>	S

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
NA			

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Equatorial Guinea has enhanced institutional capacities to coordinate, collect and report data and knowledge for the AFOLU sector	Degree of increase of institutional capacity for activities related to the transparency framework	There is no specific institution for the ETF	The first steps have been taken so that INDEFOR-AP is one of the institutions that knows about ETF	6 people trained in ETF through long-term online workshop of FAO
Output 1.1.1 A report containing a coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements to integrate and plan transparency-related activities in the AFOLU sector is prepared	Number of technical groups with formally established agreements to prepare international reports	1	A technical group was established with INDEFORs Officials to strengthen their capacities to collect and analyse data of the NFI, to better respond to the demands of national and international information	Despite this achievement there is a need to formalize more groups and provide further training on ETF to meet the end of project target set at 3 technical groups
Output 1.1.2. Government personnel, in specific national correspondents responsible for international reporting, is trained on different international reporting processes (GHG inventory/Forest Reference Level to the	Number of functionaries linked to the preparation of international reports participating in the trainings, disaggregated by gender.	10 (7 men and 3 women)	6 men	60% of the annual target achieved, further efforts needs to be made to reach the end of the project target of 30 beneficiaries trained. Special attention will be given to enrol women participants in the next cohorts to be trained.

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

UNFCCC and FAO-FRA) and consistency requirements				
Outcome 2.1 Equatorial Guinea has the technical capacity and improved data and information to regularly report transparent, accurate and consistent data for the AFOLU sector	Degree of increase of institutional capacity to report on data from the AFOLU sector.	Scale 1: Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there	It is considered that most of the activities will start in 2023	
Output 2.1.1 A report is developed containing a subset of national data for different land use classes collected and analysed.	Report on the different national land use classes, approved and published	0	The activities are planned to start in the 2023	
Output 2.1.2 A land classification system and a land use/cover map is developed	% progress in updating the national land coverage/use map	0	The activities are planned to start in the 2023	The land classification system and land use/cover map are planned at the end of 2022
Output 2.1.3 A report is developed containing country-specific emission factors for different land classes in order to support estimates of carbon stocks.	Report on national emission factors for different classes of land approved and available for a subset of national data	0	The activities are planned to start in the 2023	
Output 2.1.4. Government personnel and key actors (e.g. from university) with a role in national capacity development (i.e. train-the-trainers) is trained on data collection consistent with MRV requirements as outlined by IPCC and additional relevant guidance like GFOI, GOFC-GOLD	Number of people trained on data collection for the NFI, with gender awareness and community approach	20 (16 men and 4 women)	17 men and 4 women	Achieved more than expected annual target, more efforts are needed to ensure the end target is reached with no less than 40 people trained including 11 women
Outcome 3.1 Equatorial Guinea has enhanced technical capacity in	Number of documents available from the AFOLU sector for dissemination			

<p>the AFOLU sector to report emissions and removals in compliance with transparency-related requirements achieved</p>				
<p>Output 3.1.1 An archiving and dissemination system is developed for documentation for the AFOLU sector and to support the preparation of the national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory</p>	<p>% progress of the file repository with AFOLU sector documentation</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>For the design process of the NFI, a series of documents were compiled, both on paper and digital, which have been uploaded to a temporary website. However, in 2023 a more detailed and systematized work will be carried out, and will be accompanied by the construction of an official website.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 South-South cooperation and exchange initiatives are organized on ETF experiences, the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and/or 2019 Refinement, and national GHG inventories and projections of emissions/removals for the AFOLU sector</p>	<p>Number of South-South cooperation initiatives established or exchanges of experiences carried out</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The project has started to explore options for south-south cooperation and to organize exchanges of experiences. It is expected to validate the identified institutions in the second half of 2022 and start cooperation negotiations</p>	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The project has made significant progress, especially about the activities of component 2, on which 77% of the budget is focused, particularly the activities related to the National Forest Inventory (NFI), which will provide a set of data that will be able to evaluate different indicators that will help establish the state of the country's forests. In addition, the NFI is one of the pillars critical to monitor the progress of the country with regards to its commitments with different conventions and international agreements on the AFOLU sector.

To date, the NFI is 49% completed and it is expected that by the beginning of 2023 the measurement goal established in the project can be completed. It is important to highlight that different training activities have been carried out, which allowed the development of national capacities to collect forest data in the field related to the NFI, both in biophysical and socioeconomic aspects.

One of the biggest challenges in 2021 was the limitations of mobilization and limitations to hold meetings because COVID-19 restrictions which has impacted the project performance. On the other hand, the high costs of Internet and transportation for field missions in the country had also some impact on the project budget and the implementation of project activities.

Another important aspect to highlight is the formation of the project steering committee, which meets periodically to learn about the progress of the activities and also provides guidance and recommendations to improve the performance of the project. Within FAO there is also Project Task Force that meets bimonthly.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>I consider that the Project is in good track as the technical team support project implementation has been formed within INDEFOR and the required technical and administrative support is provided through FAO country office. The Covid 19 Pandemic indirect challenges and the operation arrangements and costs to field displacement are some of the reasons that could affect the expected timeline for the year</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>The project has presented a good delivery rate within first year of implementation. It's to be noted that Government did not comply with its commitment of allocating a vehicle for project operations. This caused increases on data collection field missions mitigated by savings on other project lines. It to acknowledge project governance roll-out by regular FAO Project Task Force Meetings and by Steering Committee Meetings where Government counterparts participate in project follow-up and decision making.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	S	MS	<i>The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the project activities timetable, this will require and adjustment of the planned schedule of the activities. In addition, it is required to involve all the institutions mentioned in the PRODOC to ensure the stakeholders appropriation and project sustainability. Currently, the project accomplish with its original plan but it is encouraged to take some correction action such as to involve others entities than INDEFOR-AP</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>Despite some challenges encountered due to COVID 19 restrictions and others, the project has accomplished satisfactory results.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<i>Despite Covid-19 related challenges, significant efforts were made by the project team and partners to put the project on track towards delivering its expected results. More efforts are needed to accelerate implementation in order to meet output level targets by project-end, and also to ensure the mainstreaming of gender considerations and the full involvement of all stakeholders identified at different stages of the project cycle.</i>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Low

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
NA

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Limited or no Possibility of holding face-to-face meetings for training and other activities	Moderate	N	Virtual meetings or meetings with a limited number of people using biosecurity measures	With the vaccination process and other actions, it is a risk that will be significantly reduced in 2023	
2	Lack of coordination between institutions.	Moderate	Y	Promote spaces for dialogue in which the benefits derived from coordination are identified for each of the participating instances.	Two meetings of the Project Steering Committee have been held with participants from all relevant institutions (INCOMA, INDEFOR, Ministry Environmental Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Finance...) where items to promote coordination have been included on the agenda	

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Certain national development policies in conflict with REDD+ aims.	Moderate	Y	Efforts to establish a REDD+ mechanism in Equatorial Guinea, supported by FAO, seek to ensure that the country adopts an economic development path that does not exacerbate pressures on forests, and supports its conservation and sustainable management.	FAO supporting through a dedicated Technical Cooperation Programme / TCP	
4	Insufficient technical capabilities of national personnel or lack of interest to carry out project activities	Moderate	Y	Outputs 1.1.2 and 2.1.4 involve actions to mitigate this risk, including training of trainers to improve the scope of capacity development efforts. In addition, the planned budget for training is adequate so that capacities are developed in a comprehensive and exhaustive manner, to ensure sustainability	The planned training activities have been held to mitigate this risk	
5	Limited or no uptake of project outcomes.	High	Y	Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.1.2.1.2, 2.1.4, 3.1.1 and 1.1.1 involve actions to mitigate this risk.	All interested parties are involved in the development of the activities, ensuring that they validate the results of the project. During the two meetings of the Steering Committee the importance of the results of the project is explained	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	Delays linked to the need to provide enough time for consultation processes; especially if conflicts linked to a lack of understanding of the REDD+ MRV arise (in particular, during NFI data collection)	High	Y	Use tools and experiences developed as part of the process of consultation with stakeholders and the great dissemination campaign that the country has developed for REDD+. These tools and experiences will be used to engage even more with government institutions and local communities to improve knowledge of project objectives and activities	Advocacy efforts in place with INDEFOR, INCOMA and the Ministry of Environment through regular meetings to ensuring a better understanding of the REDD+ MRV	
7	Limited representation of civil society in negotiation processes.	Moderate	Y	The Government and FAO will actively seek their participation in the different phases, providing relevant documents and data in a transparent manner, as well as validating the results through open events	The Project involve Civil society in project activities and seek their participation accordingly	
8	Effects of climatic variability in field data collection; in particular, heavy rains or extreme events and their effects.	Moderate	Y	To plan activities related to the collection of NFI field data and the validation of the land coverage and use map adapted to climatic conditions	Appropriate material and equipment is provided to the field participants and field activities are planned considering climate conditions	
9	Social and/or political instability.	High	Y	Follow relevant FAO/UN protocols if the stable political situation in the country changes and civil disturbances occur.	Constant monitoring of the political situation in the country is carried out by the UNCT, including FAO, and UNDSS	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
10	Availability of cofinancing amounts indicated at ProDoc	High	NO	Adaptive management measures will be triggered to ensure the project is able to deliver expected results despite the lack of materialization of cofinancing.	Given the lack of cofinancing in terms of vehicles provided by the government to cover transportation needs for field activities, the project assessed relevant alternatives and adopted appropriate solutions in terms of their cost-effectiveness and best value for money.	
11	Use of cash in field missions related to mission expenses at local level where there is no access to electronic payment systems	High	N	Cash management is limited to project team who receive instructions on eligible concepts for mission expenses at field level.	A detailed list of items eligible for mission spending at the field level is prepared at each mission and those responsible for cash management are instructed on its use	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	No change

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	The main strategy of the project is to carry out the planned activities with the support of the institutions that will be responsible for monitoring in the future. However, a general exit strategy will be prepared.
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
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	The cofinancing from the Government didn't materialize which hindered the field work, hence the need for the budget revisions undertaken to cover transportation costs for field work while ensuring core technical interventions of the project are fully delivered.	Since project started	Project Steering Committee (see letter from Gov., and note to file)

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

Location of project activity			
Other			

9. Stakeholders’ Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders’ Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
INCOMA	Key institution for the coordination and execution of activities.	Constant participation in activities and in the steering committee	None
INDEFOR-AP	Key partner for the coordination and execution of activities; in particular, those related to components 2 and 3 of the project.	Constant participation in project activities and in the steering committee. The institution provides office space to the project for its operation, in addition to personnel to carry out field measurements.	None
General Directorate of Environmental Conservation	Share the project results and participation in the steering committee	Participation the steering committee	None
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Several NGOs	Share the project results	NGOs were involved in various activities conducted by the project including consultations and workshops	In recent years the NGOs have remained inactive and some of

			them have disappeared.
Private sector entities			
Forest industry of the country	Share the project results and apply a survey about the situation of the forest industry in the country.	Participation in project launch event	Once the NFI data analysis is completed, they will have greater participation to validate the results obtained by the project.
Others[1]			
UNGE	Training students on field data collection will be coordinated with UNEGE, seeking for its involvement. The participation of female advanced students of the Environmental Sciences carrier will also be coordinated, motivating them to develop a career in this field, for example, through talks made by professional women of INDEFOR-AP.	Participation of 4 students who have completed their studies in training events and in the NFI data collection	
ECA	Training students on field data collection, with the idea that the new professional know about the methodologies about forest monitoring.	Participation in project launch event	

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

Local communities	Be informed about the NFI process and accompany the measurement crews as local guides, in addition, respond to the survey about socioeconomic aspects.	Participation in the data collection process of more than 70 sampling sites.	Most communities in the continental region speak Fang, so it is important that at least one crew member speaks Fang to facilitate rapprochement and communication. On the other hand, a very formal permitting process is required to access the communities.
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	The recommendations of the gender analysis conducted during the design stage continue to inform project implementation, efforts were made to the extent possible to capture the gender perspective in reports, ensure gender balance in Project trainings and events, and adopt gender-sensitive data collection protocols.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Progress was made in terms of supporting women participation into decision making.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	No	
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Efforts have been made to involve a greater number of women in the training events and in the technical activities of the project so that in the future they have the necessary tools to make decisions to improve the management of the country's forest
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	No	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	In training events and other activities, participation is disaggregated by gender. For example, in the workshops the women participation is around 25% and the 21% of the field crew members are women.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	The project staff has received training on gender issues and has the support of FAO staff in the

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		Malabo central office who can support specific plans or actions related to gender.	
Any other good practices on gender	No		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	Yes, project's products focus on the generation of national knowledge and capabilities.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The project has not developed a communication strategy. However, the FAO Country office has a communication strategy that supports the dissemination and visibility of the activities of all the projects under implementation.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	Through the project, we are becoming aware of the concepts of sustainable use and management of forests. We recognize the effects of deforestation and unsustainable exploitation and we are affected because it is increasingly difficult to obtain food of animal origin. In the past, hunting was practiced within a radius of 1 to 2 km from the villages, but nowadays it is necessary to travel long distances to obtain forest meat. We appreciate the information received within the framework of the project and ask that you provide us with alternatives on how to improve our living conditions without destroying our forests (<i>local leader</i>).
Please provide links to related website, social media account	https://www.fao.org/guinea-ecuatorial/recursos/es/ https://www.silvahn.com/BibliografiaINFGGE/app_Login/ https://www.silvahn.com/infguineaecuatorial/app_Login/
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	In the website https://www.silvahn.com/BibliografiaINFGGE/app_Login/ There is a list of publications related with the AFOLU sector. In the website https://www.silvahn.com/infguineaecuatorial/app_Login/ there is a picture collection
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	José Antonio Masa +240 222 231 513

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

The National Forest Inventory requires the collection of field data on both biophysical and socioeconomic aspects, so it is necessary to have the authorization and consent of local communities to access forest areas. Generally, before starting the measurement activities, meetings are held with communities' leaders, who are informed about the activities to be carried out and their importance for the government and the country in general. Local guides and tree species identifiers are hired from the communities to accompany the field work. Socioeconomic surveys are carried out with focus groups in which both men and women participate.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Government	INDEFOR-AP + INCOMA	In Kind	91,335	47,894		91,335
Donor Agency	GCF	Grant	445,561	600,000 ²⁴ 300,000 ²⁵		900,000
		TOTAL	536,896	947,894		991,335

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

At the time of project formulation, the government, through INDEFOR and INCOMA, identified that it could support with office facilities, staff time, vehicles and other aspects as a co-financing to carry out project activities. However, after two years the counterpart does not have vehicles in good condition, many of them are damaged and it does not have funds to repair. The Project counterpart has taken steps to acquire three new vehicles, but their acquisition is uncertain and may take a long time for government to allocate resources for INCOMA and INDEFOR for vehicles acquisition.

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁴ Preparatory support to the NDA of Equatorial Guinea to engage with the GCF in early phases of REDD+ (NMFS and FREL/FRL)

²⁵ Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support in Equatorial Guinea

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
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.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, 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 moderate risk.
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 low risks.