



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

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|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| GEF ID | 5537 | SMA IPMR ID | 30109 |
| Project Short Title | Creation of Conkouati-Dimonika PA Complex | Grant ID | S1-32GFL-000617 |
| | | Umoja WBS | GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-00628 |
| Project Title | Creation of Conkouati-Dimonika PA Complex and Development of Community and Private Sector Participation Model to Enhance PA Management Effectiveness | | |
| Project Type | Full Size Project | Duration months | Planned 60 months |
| Parent Programme if child project | | | Age 76,4 months |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | Biodiversity, BD1, BD2 | Completion Date | Planned -original PCA 30 April 2022 |
| Project Scope | National | | Revised - Current PCA 31 December 2024 |
| Region | Africa | Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval | 21st June 2016 |
| Countries | Rep of Congo | UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet) | June 13, 2016 |
| GEF financing amount | 2 889 434 USD | Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force) | April 25, 2017 |
| Co-financing amount | 15 000 000 USD | Date of First Disbursement | December 18, 2018 |
| | | Date of Inception Workshop, if available | March 26, 2018 |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June | USD 2,094,126 | Midterm undertaken? | Yes |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June | USD 1,959,821 | Actual Mid-term Date, if taken | |
| | | Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken | |
| | | Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | June 30, 2024 |
| | | Expected Financial Closure Date | December 31, 2024 |

1.2 EA: Project description

The objective of the project is to ensure the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation and management through the creation of a complex of protected areas and the implementation of a model of participation of communities and the private sector. The project will achieve these objectives through the following components:

Component 1: Establishment of protected areas and biodiversity corridors

Through this component, the project will build on the national efforts to strengthen biodiversity conservation since the adoption of Law 37 in 2008 that covers wildlife and protected areas, and will benefit from the fact that the three countries (Congo, DRC and Gabon) that share the Mayombe forest ecosystems are signatories to the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and that the Mayombe Forest was proposed as one of 11 existing transfrontier conservation areas among the signatory countries of COMIFAC. Activities under Component 1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- A protected area (Ntombo Forest Reserve) created and its management plan developed and validated
- A biological corridor (Dimonika-Ntombo-Tchimpounga forest) created and a land use and use plan developed
- A complex of protected areas (Conkouati-Dimonika-Tchimpounga) created.

Component 2: Participation of local communities and the private sector

The primary outcome of Component 2 will be an “Increase in sustainably managed landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation”. As described in the barrier analysis, the lack of participation of local communities and private sector players in protected areas in the region has been a critical weakness that has limited the management effectiveness of PA units and increased local resentment and non-compliance with PA regulations on resource use and exploitation. Activities under Component 2 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- A model for the participation of local communities and the private sector is implemented in the new complex of protected areas
- Anti-Poaching Monitoring and Control Units (USLABs) established for the Kouakouati-Dimonika-Tchimpounga complex
- A Community Conservation Committee (CCC) and a Community Management and Conservation Council (GCCC) established in each of the four targeted protected areas
- Increased awareness of conservation issues among local communities and the private sector in the Mayombe Forest with a view to reducing conflict and increasing support for conservation objectives
- Local development initiatives to promote biodiversity conservation in the Mayombe forest
- Strengthened capacities and skills of rangers, local communities and opinion leaders in the project area in sustainable management approaches

Component 3: Policy, regulatory and institutional environment to support conservation in the Mayombe

The primary outcome of Component 3 will be “Good management practices adopted in the Kouakouati – Dimonika – Tchimpounga PA landscape”. In order to reduce serious threats to biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being in both protected areas and productive landscapes within the Mayombe forest area, including agricultural expansion and related

1.3 Project Contact

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| Division(s) Implementing the project | Ecosystems Division, GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit, Biodiversity and Land Branch | Executing Agency(ies) | Ministry of Forest Economy |
| Name of co-implementing Agency | N/A | Names of Other Project Partners | ESI (Endangered Species International) Congo Association, NGO Noé, Institut Jane Goodall Congo, NGO WCS Congo |
| TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s) | Ersin Esen | EA: Manager/Representative | Pierre TATY |
| TM: UNEP Task Manager(s) | Andre Toham | EA: Project Manager | Jean-Claude Alain BALENDE |
| TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer | Paul Vrontamitis | EA: Finance Manager | Don Brège MOUSSANDA LOUFOUMA |
| TM: UNEP Support/Assistant | Eric Mugo | EA: Communications lead, if relevant | |

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s) | PoW 2022- 2023, Nature Action subprogramme and Environmental governance foundational subprogramme | TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s) | Subprogramme 3: Healthy and productive ecosystems and Subprogramme 4 Environmental governance |
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2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

Nature Action subprogramme: Indicator (i): Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity, Indicator (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas, Indicator (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration. *Environmental governance foundational subprogramme*: Indicator (iii) Number of plans, approaches, strategies, policies, action plans or budgeting processes of entities at the national, regional and global levels that include environmental goals as a result of UNEP support, Indicator (iv) Number of entities at the national, regional or global levels that UNEP has supported in developing integrated approaches and tools for enhanced coordination, cooperation and synergies for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

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

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

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

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements, 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

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

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

6th PIR

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

FY 2023
 FY 2022
 FY 2021
 FY 2020
 FY 2019
 FY 2018

| PIR # | Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1) | Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2) | Risk rating 4.2) (section |
|-------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | S | S | L |
| | S | S | L |
| | S | S | L |
| | S | MS | M |
| | MS | MS | M |
| | MS | MS | M |

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

Rating towards outcomes: The rating is **S** because since the previous reporting period, progress has been made towards achieving the majority of outcomes. In terms of progress and main achievements as aligned in section 3.1. We can note that:

- **For Outcome 1: establishment and enhanced connectivity of protected:** This outcome is achieved at 60%. Because to date the new Ntombo PA and the biological Corridor boundaries delineation scheme is established, validated and agreed by communities and other stakeholders at the local level. It remains to submit the option to institutional endorsement by technical commission of the Ministry of Forest Economy and the national classification commission. Almost scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the new PA management plan and the land use plan of the biological corridor are being implemented or in the process of being finalized. In addition, 2 of the 3 indicators of this outcome are achieved at 80%.
- **For Outcome 2: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation:** This outcome is achieved at 50%. 5 of the 6 indicators of this outcome are achieved between 50 and 80%. Significant efforts have been made to implement micro projects on livelihood and conservation, develop alternative income-generating activities for the benefit of local communities and reduce poverty which is the main cause of the great pressure on resources.
- **For Outcome 3: Good management practices adopted in the Conkouati – Dimonika – Tchimpounga PA landscape:** To date this outcome is achieved at 30% and the indicators associated with it are achieved between 15 and 90%. A draft of the revised Law on Wildlife and Protected Areas has been produced and a joint initiative is also underway with the managers of cross border PAs (Republican Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Angola) to set up mechanisms for trans-border cooperation to act against illegal activities in the Mayombe forest area. The challenge face is that the improvement of the legal framework is sometimes a long process, since it depends more on the political orientations and priorities to which the technical partners could lend their support. There are also certain administrative constraints at the level of partner ministries that have delayed the process of implementing planned activities.

Rating towards outputs: Globally the rating is **S** because the implementation of the project made significant progress and changes have been made in the execution of activities and the achievement of certain outputs. In detail, as aligned in section 3.2 we cannot that: 2 of the 3 outputs under component 1 are achieved between at 80 % the other one is at 40 %. Under component 2, 5 of the 6 outputs are achieved between 50 and 80 %. Under component 3, the level of achievement of the outputs is at 15% expected of the one relating to the improvement of national policies and regulations related to biodiversity conservation. Some activities at this component 3 were not achieved mainly due to unforeseen delays and extraneous circumstances, limited financial capacity of the project resulting from the low level of co-financing mobilization and certain administrative constraints.

Overall risk rating: The project remains at an overall low risk level (**L**) as presented in section 3.3. Several measures and initiatives for the mitigation of the risks identified at CEO FD have been implemented

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

15 000 000 USD

EA: Actual to date:

405 822 USD or 2,71% as of June 30, 2023

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

Compared to the overall budget of the Project, the expected co-financing from the Government and partners amounts to 15 000 000 USD or 84% of the total project budget. As can be seen, with only 2.71% of the co-financing received to date, it's the mobilization is one of the most important constrains impeding the implementation of the project. In view of this state of affairs, the highest authorities of the two strategic partners, namely the Government of the Congo and UNEP/GEF, must consult each other and take strong and courageous decisions to improve the situation. To address this challenge, the project team also took initiatives to explore alternative sources of funding by shifting its strategy for mobilizing additional resources towards more partnership with private sector operators and NGOs operating in the area. This strategy augurs well for improving the situation. Indeed, as part of a partnership with ESI (Endangered Species International) Congo Association, two applications for funding in support of the project are being developed and sent to BIOPAMA for 318 293 USD and Rainforest trust for 778 445 USD respectively. These resources have begun to be mobilized

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

Planned for December 2023

2.5. Stakeholder

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

In line with the stakeholder engagement plan, local communities, local administrative and political authorities, private sector and civil society are effectively involving and facilitating the implementation of the project's fields operations and momentum was created around the project. Local authorities and communities provide co-financing in kind through the provision of rooms and equipment for holding meetings organized by the project in the districts. The commitment of the Executing Agency is constant as evidenced by the recent field trip on 23 March 2023 of the Minister of Forest Economy accompanied by the political and administrative authorities of the region and the central executives of her department to officially launch the component of income-generating activities that the project implements for local communities. It can also be noted that the Minister has appointed, in addition to her Director of Cabinet Mandatary of the project, a focal point for the technical monitoring of the project. However this commitment needs to be strengthened particularly with regard to co-financing

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?



Yes

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

With regard to gender mainstreaming, particular attention was paid to gender equality issues in the conduct of project activities and particularly access for women and youth to the socio-economic services, benefits and other opportunities offered by the project's intervention and those arising from the management of protected Areas. Gender mainstreaming achievement during the current exercise can be summarized as follows:
(i) 176 people including 15 women and 161 men participated in the meeting and consultations organized by the project during the reporting period,
(ii) As part of the first three microprojects income-generating activities under implementation 124 people including 106 men and 18 women from the communities have been trained for the use of biodiversity in fish farming, beekeeping and artisanal fisheries during the reporting period

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



No

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



TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during
TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status,



No

SM

2.7. ES

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

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist as documented at CEO approval is the subject of attention and follow-up. Indeed, the activities are conducted in a participatory and inclusive manner through an approach based on a dynamic CLIP (free informed and prior consent) allowing the involvement of stakeholders and the taking into account of their opinions as well as their socio-economic and environmental interests at each key stage of the processes developed and in case of negative impact mitigation or accompanying measures are identified with the parties. By way of illustration, the proposals for options for delimiting the boundaries of the new protected area of Ntombo and the biological corridor of the Conkouati-Dimonika-Tchimpounga forest have been defined taking into account the various socio-economic issues, the occupation of the space, the overlapping uses related in particular to the activities of mining and forestry companies, bioecological potentialities and key conservation objectives where protection efforts should be concentrated, current and potential threats to biodiversity, the needs expressed by the population in terms of eco-development areas and the legislative framework governing land ownership issues. There are no major changes at this stage of implementation. However, in accordance with national environmental and protected area legislation which stipulates that all development projects as well as the creation/classification of a protected area have an obligation to carry out an environmental and social impact assessment, the project has initiated the process of carrying out an environmental and social impact study that will propose in case of negative impact on the environment or local communities, alternative measures and mitigation solutions. The results of this study will also be used to update the checklist of environmental and social guarantees for completion

2.8. KM/Learning

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

With regard to knowledge management the project carried out several studies and produced technical reports that strengthening the knowledge on the capital of natural resources. A database of useful and updated information on the potentialities and challenges related to biodiversity conservation in the area has been created. On the basis of these data, some tools and accounting sheets have also been produced including:

- Two illustrated and descriptive catalogues of representative species of wild terrestrial mammals, flying mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and some fishery and floristic species identified in the Ntombo forest concession and the Dimonika-Ntombo-Tchimpounga forest biological corridor;
- A set of thematic maps on species distribution, migration corridors used by large mammals, vegetation and eco-forest stratifications, areas of high conservation value, land cover, tourist and cultural sites, hydrography, geology, areas of land occupied by indigenous peoples and families holding customary land rights, concessions and permits granted to mining and forestry companies. gold panning sites, areas of high pressure

Some of this information is already posted on the project's website and a national workshop to validate and share these results is planned with a view to making them available to the public including research institutions, relevant administration structures, NGOs and associations working in the field of conservation as well as private sector operators operating in the area.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

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

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

Promoting biodiversity conservation through the development of human capital of local and indigenous communities: Case of the rehabilitation of the Dinomika primary school in the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve

Located in the district of Mvouti, village of Dimonika and more precisely in the central area of the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve, this school built in colonial times by a mining operator named Vigoureux, was recovered by the Congolese State following the nationalization movements of schools. It has since been under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education which ensures the administrative and technical management with responsibility for the assignment of teachers who are civil servants. However, over time the buildings became dilapidated and the school found itself in an advanced state of disrepair with repercussions on the children's study conditions. The complaints of the local communities to the departmental authorities for the rehabilitation of the said infrastructure having never been satisfactorily answered, the latter requested support for the project. Thus, in consultation with the local authorities of the Mvouti district and the parents of students at the Dimonika school, the Project undertook rehabilitation work by renovating two classrooms, repairing an administrative block and building a latrine block. At the reception of the work carried out, the Chief of the district, the director of the school, the parents' association and the entire village community expressed their satisfaction with the project and its partners including the Global Environment Facility and UNEP. On this occasion they reiterated their commitment to invest in biodiversity conservation actions in general and in the process carried out by the project to create the complex of protected areas of which the Dimonika reserve is one of the components. From now on, teachers and 112 students enrolled have a pleasant environment for their studies. As the reserve does not have an appropriate meeting room, now with these rehabilitation works undertaken by the project all consultations with local communities on biodiversity management and related activities can be held freely and without major obstacles in the said school. The director of the school expressed support for the development of an environmental education program in collaboration with the managers of the reserve and the Project. In addition, the local authorities have committed themselves through an agreement signed with the project to make the rehabilitated buildings available to the reserve and the future protected area complex free of charge to serve as a training framework

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

| Project objective and Outcomes | Indicator | Baseline level | Mid-Term Target or Milestones | End of Project Target | Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only) | EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June | TM: Progress rating |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---------------------|
| Objective | | | | | | | |
| ensure the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation and management through the creation of a complex of protected areas and the implementation of a model of participation of communities and the private sector | Increase in the area of national PA system | 4,353,500 ha. | None | 4,446,800 ha (increase of 93,300 ha, or 2.14%) | 80% | Process of creating the Ntombo Protected Area which will increase the area of the national system of protected areas by 93,000 ha (2.14%) at the end of the project is ongoing. PA covering an area of..... ha boundaries delineation scheme is established, validated and agreed by communities and other stakeholders at the local level. Scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the protected area management plan/legal instruments have been implemented or in the process of being finalized. Management options and priorities for the future PA have been identified | S |
| | Extent of sustainably managed landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation | TBD during year 1 | Extent of sustainably managed landscapes increased by 10% | Extent of sustainably managed landscapes increased by 30% | 80% | Process of creating the biological corridor of the Dimonika-Ntombo-Tchimpounga forest (226,334 ha) which will increase the area of landscapes under sustainable management is ongoing. Biological corridor covering an area of..... haboundaries delineation scheme is established, validated and agreed by communities and other stakeholders at the local level. Scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the land use plan of the biological corridor have been implemented or in the process of being finalized. | S |
| | PA management effectiveness, as measured by GEF BD1 – METT • Dimonika BR • Conkouati-Douli NP • Tchimpounga Reserve • Ntombo Reserve | Baseline Scores: • Dimonika BR - 56 • Conkouati-Douli NP - 58 • Tchimpounga Reserve - 55 • Ntombo Reserve - 17 | 10% improvement in METT score at each site | 30% improvement in METT score at each site | 50% | • Two (2) protected areas, namely Dimonika BR and Conkouati-Douli NP, each lose 6 points, going from 56 to 50 and from 58 to 52, due to the lack of support and substantial resources (financial and human) of the Government and other partners for management activities and monitoring. But the situation is changing for the Conkouati-Douli NP with the arrival of a new partner, namely the NGO Noé, with which the Government has signed a partnership agreement for the management of the Park. • Two (2) protected areas, namely Tchimpounga and Ntombo gained 7 and 16 points respectively, from 55 to 62 or 13% of improvement and from 17 to 33 or 94%, in line with the continued support of the partner Jane Goodall Institute for the first case, and the efforts made by the project as part of the process of creating the Ntombo Protected Area. | S |
| | Decreased rate of poaching of globally significant species under threat in the region (e.g., Elephant, hippopotamus, great apes) | Species and current populations to be determined during year 1 | Rate of poaching is reduced by 10% from baseline by | Rate of poaching is reduced by 25% from baseline | 50% | The review of the information collected on the basic situation and the activity reports of the PAs did not indicate major poaching acts on elephants, hippos and great apes. However, due to the multiplication of human-wildlife conflicts in the area, threats remain. African atherides (pigs and woodpeckers) and blue duikers pay a high price and account for more than 75% of the animals slaughtered | S |
| | Decreased rates of fragmentation of natural habitat around PAs within Mayombe Forest landscap | Scores of 12 for Conkouata and 18 Dimonika (IUCN / PACO 2011 scorecard) | None | 50% decrease in fragmentation rates | 50% | The data collected to inform the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) recently during the mid-term review indicate a low level of fragmentation for Conkouati Park and medium for the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve. | S |
| | Decreased rates of forest fire within PAs in Mayombe Forest landscape | Scores of 12 in Tchimpounga and 4 Conkouati (IUCN / PACO 2011 scorecard) | None | 50% decrease in area of forest burned per year | 50% | The recent evaluation carried out through METT during the mid-term review showed that the frequency of forest fires in the APs is generally medium at Conkouati park and low in Dimonika RB and Tchimpounga reserve | S |
| Outcome 1 | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and enhanced connectivity of protected areas | 1 Formally established and operational forest reserves in the Mayombe forest TPA | Ntombo Forest has no official protection status or management plan | Classification of the Ntombo Forest Reserve, and elaboration of management plan, | Ntombo Forest Reserve formally established, and pilot implementation of priority activities, | 80% | The PA boundaries delineation scheme is established, validated and agreed by communities and other stakeholders at the local level. This scheme provides for the creation of a PA covering an area of 59 450 ha. It remains to submit the option to institutional endorsement by technical commission of the Ministry of Forest Economy and the national classification commission. Almost scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the protected area management plan/legal instruments and the conduct of related consultations with stakeholders have been implemented or in the process of being finalized. | S |
| | 2. Formally established and operational biological corridors in the Mayombe forest TPA | Corridor area currently has no formal protection status or land use plan | Classification of Dimonika-Ntombo-Tchimpounga corridor, and elaboration of a harmonized land use plan | Biological corridor formally established, and pilot implementation of priority activities | 80% | The biological Corridor boundaries delineation scheme is established, validated and agreed by communities and other stakeholders at the local level. This scheme provides for the creation of a biological corridor with two large bands connecting the 4 PA of the PA complex and covering an area of 92 450. It remains to submit the option to institutional endorsement by technical commission of the Ministry of Forest Economy and other ministries concerned. Almost scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the land use plan of the biological corridor have been implemented or in the process of being finalized.. | S |
| | 3. Formally established and operational PA complexes in the Mayombe forest TPA | Complex area currently has no formal protection status or management plan | Classification of the Conkouati-Dimonika-Tchimpounga complex, and elaboration of management plan, | PA complex created, and pilot implementation of priority activities, | 40% | The process is ongoing but with challenges explaining the delay observed towards completion and which the project is working to take into account and resolve with the parties concerned. These include the lack of basic management tools at the level of the PA forming the complex and other initiatives underway at the level of some of these PA (extension of the marine part of the Conkouati-Douli Park and decommissioning of part of the Tchimpounga Nature Reserve). | MS |
| Outcome 2 | | | | | | | |
| Increase in sustainably managed landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation | 1. Number of community and private sector participation supporting events | No local consultation forum | 1 local forum organised with equitable participation of women | Local forum institutionalized and contribute significantly in reducing conflicts | 50% | A concept note/roadmap for the organization of a forum for multi-actor consultation and dialogue at the national and local level has been developed. Forum stakeholders including national and local public institutions and administrations, private sector operators, NGOs and representatives of communities including women and indigenous peoples were identified; | S |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|-----|---|---|
| | 2.Number of mechanism and /or system established to ensure community and private sector participation in conservation,Challenges in setting up these participation structures. | Existing natural resource management committees in the districts of Nzambi and Madingo-Kayes | A community and private sector participation model which ensure gender equity identified 1 Community Conservation Committee (CCC) and 1 Community Conservation Management Council (CGCC) established in each of the 4 target PAs and with good women representation | A community and private sector participation model implemented in the project area based on lesson learn from current models used in the country CCC and CGCC have planned for operations beyond project lifespan | 50% | Proposal model participation adapted to the context involving the communities, private sector and the various public institutions has been developed Instruments/agreements to be developed as well as the governance structures to be put in place including community participation structures (CCCs) for the operationalization of the model, have been identified; Mandate and composition of the Community Conservation Committee (CCC) including all local stakeholders (authorities, communities, civil society, private operators, PAs managers have been identified. | S |
| | 3.Number of measures in place to prevent poaching | Functioning model of the USLABs in the forestry concessions attributed to CIB and IFO. USLABs established in the northern part of the country | At least one USLAB is created and operational | At least 3 USLABs are created and operational | 45% | Proposals including the creation of USLAB are made for the organization and coordination of the surveillance and anti-Poaching system to be established for the complex. The challenge lies in the ability of the Ministry of Forest Economy to take charge of the remuneration of the staff of these structures once recruited and set up. | S |
| | 4. Number of communication and awareness raising tools develop by the project on conservation issues and with due consideration to gender equality | No project web portal | Project web portal developed and integrated into ministry website | Project web portal receiving 500 visitors/year | 70% | An educational booklet for awareness has been developed Key activities implemented by the project are regularly the subject of media coverage with production and broadcasting of TV articles and reports A project website (http://www.pccd.cg) has been developed. All operations carried out on the ground are accompanied by the sensitization of stakeholders, particularly communities on conservation issues. | S |
| | 5.Number of micro projects on livelihood and conservation supported by the project and with gender equality ensured | No incentive mechanism for local community in place to support conservation | Appeal for grants proposal concluded with the list of agreed micro-projects to be supported by the project | All the micro projects are implemented and the report on their impacts and scaling up and replication strategy are validated | 80% | A package of 4 priority and inter-community pilot micro-projects have been developed after call for proposals, consultation with communities and feasibility study, to introduce good practices in the sectors of artisanal fishing, beekeeping, fish farming and community ecotourism 5,954 potential beneficiaries of which 43% are women, some of these micro-projects (15%) are carried exclusively by women's organizations; 3 selected pilot microprojects are currently being implemented with an implementation rate of 70% | S |
| | 6.Number of rangers, eco-guards, communities' members with equal gender representation, opinion leaders trained on sustainable management of natural resources or production activities | Capacity need on PA management, dried farming, Non-timber Forest products, enforcement, identified during PPG 171 eco-guards trained in 2009 | At least 3 training modules developed Strengthening of eco-guard's capacities | At least persons 100 in which 50 women have completed training modules on on sustainable management of natural resources or production activities Number of eco-guards increased by at least 50% | 50% | List of the target groups to be formed (rangers, village chief, land chief, opinion leaders, categories of natural resource users, NGOs and civil society associations including women's, political and administrative leaders, local elected officials, and private sector operators) has been established. The themes and modalities are being updated with the managers of the 3 PAs of the complex to finalize the training plan Meanwhile, through the implementation of microprojects of productive and income-generating activities (output 2.5), 124 people including 106 men and 18 women from the communities have been trained on techniques and good practices in fish farming, beekeeping and artisanal fishing. | S |

Outcome 3

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|-----|---|----|
| Good management practices adopted in the Konkouati – Dimonika – Tchimpounga PA landscape | 1.Capacity of key institutions for sustainable management of Mayombe forest region, as measured by GEF Capacity Development Scorecard | Baseline to be determined at inception stage | Increase of 10% in each agency's capacity score from baseline | Increase of 35% in each agency's capacity score from baseline | 15% | Discussions are underway with the structures in charge of the management of protected areas to establish the reference situation.The challenge relate aslo to the coordination with their priorities and the limited financial capacity of the project to cover the costs without a substantial contribution of co-financing. | MS |
| | 2.Monitoring and evaluation tools to improve scientific understanding of the value of biodiversity in the Mayombe forest | Some M&E tools exist but are not consistently applied, and data collection is ad hoc | Monitoring and evaluation tools are in a draft form for validation by experts | Established biodiversity observatory and environmental monitoring system | 15% | A database of up-to-date scientific data and information on biodiversity that can serve as a reference for the establishment of the observatory and the environmental monitoring system is established. | MS |
| | 3.National policy and legal framework to enhance enforcement of environmental regulations that prohibit illegal and unsustainable resource uses | Existence of biodiversity laws concerning poaching | Analysis of policy and legal framework, identification of gaps, and recommendations for strengthening existing framework | At least two amendments to legislation (e.g. anti-poaching act and/or USLAB; pollution management) officially submitted to the in-line ministries | 90% | A draft of the revised Law on Wildlife and Protected Areas has been produced. The challenge face is that the improvement of the legal framework is sometimes a long process, since it depends more on the political orientations and priorities to which the technical partners could lend their support. | S |
| | 4.Effective mechanisms for trans-border cooperation to act against illegal activities in the Mayombe forest area | Existence of biodiversity laws concerning poaching and the international trade in species | Draft framework for operations of coordination committee created | Trans-border anti-poaching coordination committee established & operationalized | 10% | Consultations with partners in neighbouring countries have been initiated and proposals for the first cooperation tools have been drawn up. The constraints lie in the lack of reaction at the level of the central administration in charge of cross-border cooperation issues on law enforcement, anti-poaching and other illegal activities. | MU |

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

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

| Output | Expected completion date | Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets) | EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | TM: Progress rating |
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| Under Component 1: Establishment of protected areas and biodiversity corridors | | | | | |
| Output 1.1: One protected area (Ntombo Forest Reserve) created and its management plan developed and validated | September 2023 | 70% | 80% | The PA boundaries delineation scheme is established, validated and agreed by communities and other stakeholders at the local level. It remains to submit the option to institutional endorsement by technical commission of the Ministry of Forest Economy and the national classification commission Almost scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the protected area management plan/legal instruments and the conduct of related consultations with stakeholders have been implemented or in the process of being finalized. | S |
| Activity 1.1.1: Delineation of PA boundaries by means of public and government consultation | December 2022 | 80% | 90% | An important milestone was reached during this reporting period with the holding of a departmental workshop on May 17, 2023 for in-depth consultation on proposed cartographic delimitation schemes of the Ntombo PA boundaries. The stakeholders at this workshop confirmed and validated the option of boundaries agreed and validated by local communities. This scheme provides for the creation of a PA covering an area of 59450 ha. The minutes of this workshop are an important document for the rest of the process. The next step will be to submit this option to institutional endorsement by technical commission of the Ministry of Forest Economy and the national classification commission. | S |
| Activity 1.1.2: Development of management plan / instruments | September 2023 | 60% | 60% | Almost scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the protected area management plan/legal instruments and the conduct of related consultations with stakeholders have been implemented or in the process of being finalized. In accordance with the national regulations governing protected areas, the next step will be to proceed to the analysis of options, propose an appropriate legal framework, status and the draft classification decree of the PA. For this, terms of reference are already drawn up to hire a legal expert, the implementation of this activity is imminent. Once the decree including the delimitation of the boundaries of the PA endorse by the Ministry of Forest Economy and adopted by the national classification commission a team of national experts will be set up to develop the management plan. It is not consistent to start the process of developing the management plan before the institutional endorsement of the boundaries and classification decree of the PA. | S |

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| Activity 1.1.3: Development of environmental specifications and needs | September 2022 | 80% | 90% | In previous periods, data on several environmental and socio-economic specifications have been developed through thematic studies and surveys. To deepen the results of the multi-multi-resource inventory work previously carried out, a complementary ecological study focused on large mammals (chimpanzees, gorillas, elephants) was undertaken during this postponement period, with a view to better defining conservation targets and optimizing management options and priorities for the future PA. The results of this study are currently being processed. The remaining tasks will consist of capitalizing on all these data and preparing the summary reports to be attached to the classification file of the PA which will be submitted to the competent authority. | S |
| Output 1.2: One biological corridor (Dimonika-Ntombo-Tchimpounga Forest) created and a land use plan developed | June 2023 | 70% | 80% | The biological boundaries delineation scheme is established, validated and agreed by communities and other stakeholders at the local level. It remains to submit the option to institutional endorsement by technical commission of the Ministry of Forest Economy and other ministries concerned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the land use plan of the biological corridor have been implemented or in the process of being finalized. The challenge at this level focuses on the political-institutional support of the Executing Agency to reach an agreement with all the ministries concerned to give an official status of protected biological corridor to this landscape taking into account the different overlapping of use. | S |
| Activity 1.2.1: Delineation of biological corridor boundaries by means of public and government consultation | December 2022 | 80% | 90% | As in the above case of the Ntombo PA an important milestone was reached during this reporting period with the holding of a departmental workshop on May 17, 2023 for in-depth consultation on proposed cartographic delimitation schemes of the biological corridor boundaries. The stakeholders at this workshop confirmed and validated the option of boundaries agreed and validated by local communities. This scheme provides for the creation of a biological corridor with two large bands connecting the 4 PA of the PA complex and covering an area of 92 450 ha The minutes of this workshop are an important document for the rest of the process. The next step will be to submit this option to institutional endorsement by technical commission of ministry of forest and possibly by a restricted meeting of an inter-ministerial committee. The challenge at this level is to reach an agreement with all the ministries concerned to give an official status of protected biological corridor to this landscape taking into account the different overlappings of use. | S |
| Activity 1.2.2: Development of land use plan / instruments | June 2023 | 70% | 70% | Almost scientific and technical data necessary for the development of the land use plan of the biological corridor /legal instruments a have been implemented or in the process of being finalized. Following the work plan adopted by the project team, the next step will be, once the delimitation of the boundaries validated by consultation with the government, to capitalize on all this data, conduct consultations with stakeholders and develop the land use plan as well as legal and regulatory texts to formalize the creation of the biological corridor and its protected landscape status. Similarly, a national multi-stakeholder workshop is planned to validate the land use plan and associated regulatory instruments. | S |
| Activity 1.2.3: Development of environmental specifications and needs | September 2022 | 80% | 80% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ecological potential of the biological corridor, the various land issues related to the use of forest landscape land, potential conservation values and targets, migration corridors used by large mammals, obstacles and constraints to the safe migration of wildlife, opportunities and participatory management measures and recommendations to be taken into account in the process of delineating and formalize the status of the biological corridor have been determined; Socio-economic data have been updated, needs to reconcile conservation needs and ecological integrity of the site with the economic activities of riparian communities and private sector operators have been defined in the delimitation scenarios in ways to prevent conflicts. The remaining action to complete these specifications and needs relates to the completion of the ongoing environmental impact assessment. | S |
| Output 1.3: One protected area complex (Conkouati-Dimonika-Tchimpounga) created | August 2023 | 40% | 40% | The process is ongoing but with challenges explaining the delay observed towards completion and which the project is working to take into account and resolve with the parties concerned. These include the lack of basic management tools at the level of the PA forming the complex and other initiatives underway at the level of some of these PA (extension of the marine part of the Konkouati-Douli Park and decommissioning of part of the Tchimpounga Nature Reserve). | MS |
| Activity 1.3.1: Delineation of PA complex boundaries by means of public and government consultation | December 2022 | 50% | 50% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For further stakeholder consultation, a proposal option for delimiting the geographical boundaries of the complex has been defined, based on the official boundaries enshrined in the decrees creating the PA, the need's analysis for the integrity and ecological connectivity as well as the identification of priority areas that contain the largest remaining efforts and investments must be focused to ensure the best possible conservation scenario in the region. In addition, in order to be more consistent with other initiatives under way at the PA complex level, further mapping work will be needed to take account of the recent extension of the marine part of the Konkouati-Douli National Park and the ongoing process of decommissioning part of of the Tchimpounga Nature Reserve, both of which are the main components of the complex. | S |
| Activity 1.3.2: Development of management instruments | August 2023 | 40% | 40% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The available data have been collected and the baseline of the 3 PAs of the complex regarding management tools was established. Among the challenges, there is the fact that only one of these PA (Chimpounga Nature Reserve) has a draft management plan that has not yet been officially adopted and requires a review. The other PA have only a few mapping and zoning documents that date back to their creation. The project considered it necessary to take this situation into account to ensure a coherent development of the planning process and management instruments to be developed for the complex. Discussions are underway with the partners (Jane Goodall Institute, Noé, the Ministry of Forest Economy) supporting the management of these PA and other stakeholders to find the necessary resources and work together to address these topics | S |
| Activity 1.3.3: Development of environmental specifications and needs | September 2022 | 40% | 40% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant basic data on ecological diversity, key wildlife and flora resources and habitat available at the level of the complex's three target protected areas have been collected; An environmental and social impact assessment is being carried out; As above, the available biodiversity data require updates as no inventory has been carried out in the last five years in the three protected areas of the complex; To address this topic, the project planned to support and work jointly with the managers of the three PAs of the complex to carry out simplified inventories including the identification of areas containing the largest populations of key species in order to update the data on the status of the habitat and biodiversity. | S |
| Under Component 2:Community and private sector participation | | | | | |
| Output 2.1: A model for community and private sector participation is implemented in the new protected area complex | September 2023 | 60% | 60% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal model participation adapted to the context involving the communities, the private sector and the various public institutions has been developed Instruments/agreements to be developed and the governance structures to be put in place to operationalize the model have been identified | S |
| Activity 2.1.1: Review and analysis of existing community and private sector participation systems in use | February 2019 | 100% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of local community and private sector participation systems for conservation initiatives in use in the project area and the rest of the country has been carried out; A more comprehensive model for participation in conservation initiatives and natural resource management adapted to the context of the project area and involving the communities, the private sector and the various public institutions involved has been developed; The instruments/agreements to be developed, as well as the governance frameworks to be put in place including community and sector participation structures for the operationalization of the model have been identified. | S |

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| Activity 2.1.2: Workshops to collect the opinions, concerns, suggestions of stakeholders participation | November 2022 | 70% | 70% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed model of community and private sector participation in the management of the new protected area complex has been submitted for public consultation with local stakeholders (authorities, communities, NGOs associations, opinion leaders) Seven (7) workshops organized at the level of each of the seven districts whose territory is directly concerned. The local stakeholders consulted gave their opinions and suggestions on this on proposal and gave their free, prior and informed consent for practical implementation of the model in the project area <p>The next step will be to submit these proposal as well as the opinions of local stakeholders to consultation with relevant government structures and key private sector actors for review and validation</p> | S |
| Activity 2.1.3: Implementation of the model in the project area | September 2023 | 30% | 30% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instruments/agreements to be developed and the governance structures to be put in place to operationalize the model have been identified A roadmap including the next steps for the implementation of the model is defined | S |
| Output 2.2: Surveillance and Anti-Poaching Units (USLABs) established for the Conkouati-Dimonika-Tchimpounga Complex | October 2023 | 45% | 45% | Proposals including the creation of USLAB are made for the organization and coordination of the surveillance and anti-Poaching system to be established for the complex. The challenge lies in the ability of the Ministry of Forest Economy to take charge of the remuneration of the staff of these structures once recruited and set up. | S |
| Activity 2.2.1: Terms of Reference developed, recruitment of eco-guards, and organization into teams | March 2023 | 70% | 70% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this activity required the establishment of the baseline situation of the existing USLAB system in the country for replication in the project area on the basis of lessons learned. This explains the delay taken in its implementation. To do this: An in-depth evaluation of the system of Anti-Poaching Surveillance and Control Units (USLAB) and the model of Peripheral Park Ecosystem Management Projects (PROGEP) adjacent to forest concessions which also including the creation of USLAB, developed in the North of the country with the support of forest companies was carried out; An update of the anti-poaching system in the project area has been carried out and corrective measures including the revision of the status and recruitment procedures of eco-guards are proposed; The PROGEP model including the creation of USLAB and based on enhanced coordination and cooperation between the different sectors and extended to all private sector operators (mining, forestry) operating in the area and whose activities impact biodiversity conservation was proposed as the most suitable to be replicated to ensure surveillance and anti-poaching at the complex level By adapting this model of PROGEP, proposals are made for the organization and coordination of the surveillance and anti-Poaching system to be established for the complex. <p>The next steps will be to define together with the Ministry of Forest Economy on the basis of the above-mentioned lessons learned, the number of eco-guards to be recruited for the creation of the three planned USLAB, the modalities of their recruitment and equipment and their deployment in the field. The challenge lies in the ability of the Ministry of Forest Economy to take charge of the remuneration of the staff of these structures once recruited and set up</p> | S |
| Activity 2.2.2: Provision of training, assistance and supervision by the Ministry. | April 2023 | 20% | 20% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basic data at the 3 PAs level of the complex on the training already provided to the eco-guards currently in use, as well as priority capacity-building needs have been collected. The delay in carrying out this activity is justified by the fact that the USLABs system as described in the reference situation was not developed in the project area. <p>From a strategic point of view, it was therefore agreed to conduct its in-depth assessment first and to draw on the lessons learned to support the creation of these structures, including the training of their staff as part of the project or to propose a model more suited to the context of the area</p> | MS |
| Activity 2.2.3: Establishment of the system to monitor and evaluate impact | November 2021 | 100% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some technical data and basic indicators on the functionality of the existing anti-poaching surveillance and control system in the complex have been collected; Monitoring and evaluation system including methodology and information collection tools to measure the achievement of the output and assess the impact of the activities have been developed as part of the operational plan monitoring and evaluation of the project | S |
| Activity 2.2.4: Development of the evaluation report on impacts | October 2023 | 0% | 0% | Not yet as the implementation of the surveillance and anti-Poaching Units (USLABs) has not started on the field. | U |
| Output 2.3: A Community Conservation Committee (CCC) and a Community Conservation Management Council (CCMC) established in each of the four targeted protected areas | September 2023 | 50% | 50% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal model participation adapted to the context involving the communities, private sector and the various public institutions has been developed Instruments/agreements to be developed as well as the governance structures to be put in place including community participation structures (CCCs) for the operationalization of the model, have been identified; Mandate and composition of the Community Conservation Committee (CCC) including all local stakeholders (authorities, communities, civil society, private | S |
| Activity 2.3.1: Terms of Reference developed and identification of members | April 2023 | 60% | 60% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned from the analysis of current models of community participation in conservation actions have shown that it is more appropriate to create these structures as part of the broader model of participatory management of the complex, recognized and supported by all stakeholders to ensure that they have a legal basis guaranteeing their institutional sustainability. With this in mind: A more comprehensive model for participation in natural resource conservation and management initiatives adapted to the context of the project area and involving the communities, the private sector and the various public institutions involved has been developed; The instruments/agreements to be developed, as well as the governance structures to be put in place including community participation structures (CCCs) for the operationalization of the model, have been identified; In this model submitted for consultation with local stakeholders as indicated above, the mandate and composition of the Community Conservation Committee (CCC) including all local stakeholders (authorities, communities, civil society, private operators, PAs managers have been identified. The draft of the new law on wildlife and protected areas, whose development process has benefited from the contribution of the project, strengthens the participation of local communities, indigenous peoples and private operators in the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and encourage for this purpose, the creation of specialized organizations participation at the local level. This legal advance would facilitate the creation of CCC and CCMC provided for in the framework of the project. <p>The next step will be to submit these proposal as well as the opinions of local stakeholders to consultation with relevant government structures for review and validation and initiate consultations for the implementation of these structures at the level of the PAs and districts concerned.</p> | S |
| Activity 2.3.2: Regular meetings, with provision of any requested assistance by the Ministry. | December 2023 | 0% | 0% | Not yet, because the structures are not put in place. | |
| Activity 2.3.3: Establishment of the system to monitor and evaluate impact | May 2019 | 100% | 100% | Monitoring and evaluation system including methodology and information collection tools to measure the achievement of the output and assess the impact of the activities have been developed as part of the operational plan monitoring and evaluation of the project | |
| Activity 2.3.4: Development of the evaluation report on impacts | September 2023 | 0% | 0% | Not yet, because the structures are not put in place | |
| Output 2.4: Increased awareness of conservation issues among local community and the private sector in the Mayombe forest resulting in reduced conflict and increased support for conservation objectives | September 2023 | 70% | 70% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An educational booklet for awareness has been developed Key activities implemented by the project are regularly the subject of media coverage with production and broadcasting of TV articles and reports A project website (http://www.pccd.cg) has been developed. All operations carried out on the ground are accompanied by the sensitization of stakeholders, particularly communities on conservation issues. | S |

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| Activity 2.4.1: Preparation and publishing of the educational booklet | September 2022 | 90% | 90% | In previous periods the following achievements have been made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy for communicating and raising awareness based on stakeholders' perceptions of biodiversity conservation in the Mayombe forest and the assessment of their communication needs for behavioural change and the adoption of good practices has been developed; • An educational booklet for awareness has been developed and a first batch of this booklet has been edited and disseminated at the level of key partners. • A specific booklet of institutional and social communication has been developed to inform the public and support awareness-raising and advocacy actions for the creation of the new protected area of Ntombo Printing and dissemination of the booklets started during the current period with the financial support of the ESI Congo Association and will continue | S |
| Activity 2.4.2: Preparation and publishing of newsletters on project activities and progress, project news and events and on key documentation and lessons learned | April 2023 | 30% | 30% | Discussions on the design of the newsletter to complete the project website are continuing, but it is planned to focus on production and publication by means of simple and less expensive tools (datasheet, summary of studies, broad thematic maps, Pamphlet, etc.) with the aim of promoting the dissemination of information and the sharing of knowledge about the project and its achievements. | MS |
| Activity 2.4.3 Preparation and broadcasting of radio/TV reports and articles | July 2023 | 80% | 90% | As in previous periods, the key activities implemented during this reporting period received media coverage: A TV report on the official launch ceremony on March 23, 2023 by Minister of Forest Economy of the implementation of pilot microprojects of income-generating activities A TV report on the workshop held on May 17, 2023 for in-depth consultation on proposed cartographic delimitation schemes of the Ntombo PA and biological corridor boundaries.: | S |
| Activity 2.4.4: Development of a project portal on ministry web-site | September 2023 | 100% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A project website (http://www.pccd.cg) has been developed. • A Facebook page (Project Conkouati-Dimonika) has also been set up for the project • The maintenance and monitoring of the operation of the website through the analysis of visitors' statistical data continues with the support of a specialist technician contracted for this purpose. | S |
| Activity 2.4.5: To conduct 3 annual multi-stakeholder consultative forums on the project progress and achieved results and to provide an opportunity to build partnerships and monitor the impact of the project. | September 2023 | 50% | 50% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A concept note/roadmap for the organization of a forum for multi-actor consultation and dialogue at the national and local level on the adoption of the draft model for community participation, private sector operators and other stakeholders to improve the management efficiency of protected areas of the Conkouati-Dimonika complex has been developed; • Forum stakeholders including national and local public institutions and administrations, private sector operators, NGOs and representatives of communities including women and indigenous peoples were identified; Unforeseen delays, the limited financial capacity of the project to organize a forum each year in relation to the level of mobilization of co-financing and the foreign circumstances linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, have not so far allowed further progress in this activity. But the consultations are underway with the parties in particular the partner ESI Congo Association for the financing and organization of a multi-stakeholder forum by the end of 2023. | S |
| Output 2.5: Local development initiatives (as incentives) to promote biodiversity conservation in the Mayombe forest under implementation | October 2023 | 60% | 80% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a long process of consultation with communities, substantial progress has been made in the development of alternative income-generating activities. • Three selected pilot microprojects are currently being implemented with an implementation rate of 70% | S |
| Activity 2.5.1: Elaboration of the pilot micro-projects to introduce good practices in selected municipalities | August 2022 | 90% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A package of 4 priority and inter-community pilot micro-projects have been developed after call for proposals, consultation with communities and feasibility study, to introduce good practices in the sectors of artisanal fishing, beekeeping, fish farming and community ecotourism; • 5,954 potential beneficiaries of which 43% are women, some of these micro-projects (15%) are carried exclusively by women's organizations; • A technical folder has been developed for the rehabilitation of Dimonika primary school in the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve. | S |
| Activity 2.5.2: Introducing to and validation by stakeholders of package of pilot micro-projects, as well as criteria and procedures for selection partners (CBO/local farmers) for implementation of the pilot projects | September 2022 | 90% | 90% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria and procedures for selecting partners for the implementation of pilot projects have been defined and validated by stakeholders (communities, local authorities and technical services); • Validation meetings of the pilot microproject package were organized with local authorities, community delegates and beneficiary organizations. • Four (4) pilot micro-projects (community ecotourism, beekeeping, fish farming, artisanal fishing) have been already validated by stakeholders • There are still two micro-projects on agricultural sectors and agroforestry whose feasibility studies are under review to be submitted for stakeholder validation | S |
| Activity 2.5.3: Selection of the partners for implementation of the pilot projects | May 2019 | 100% | 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of local partners (groups, cooperatives and associations for the implementation of pilot micro-projects) has been established • List of technical partners (experts) to support beneficiaries in the implementation of pilot projects has been established | S |
| Activity 2.5.4: Implementation of the pilot projects in selected municipalities | October 2023 | 40% | 70% | <p>The activity was officially launched on March 23, 2023 by the Minister of Forest Economy during a large ceremony organized at the headquarters of the district of Madingo-Kayes in the presence of politico-administrative personalities and local elected officials including the Prefect of the department of Kouilou, the President of the departmental council of Kouilou, deputies and senators for the administrative district. Since this launch, significant progress has been made in the implementation of three pilot microprojects for which support agreements have been signed between the project and the beneficiary community groups. These are micro-projects on beekeeping, fish farming and artisanal fisheries. Their status of implementation is as follows:</p> <p>With regard to the microproject to improve beekeeping practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 22 members including 19 men and 3 women from beneficiary groups were trained on beekeeping techniques and good practices ☑ The beekeeping equipment consisting of 160 hives, 8 hives, 16 protective suits, 16 pairs of protective gloves, 8 frame lifts, 8 smokers, 8 bee brushes, 160 queen grids has been acquired and 62.5% of the beneficiary groups of the microproject have already received this equipment for the implementation of the activity. ☑ 8 apiaries totaling 99 hives all trapped are already set up ☑ Ten thousand five hundred (10,500) acacia seedlings produced in nurseries to be planted on a total area of 8,000 hectares to improve yields and biodiversity of beekeeping sites of beneficiary groups. <p>Regarding the microproject to improve fish farming practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 55 members including 45 men and 10 women from the 9 beneficiary groups were trained on fish farming techniques and good practices ☑ 100% of the beneficiary groups of the microproject have received the equipment expected for the implementation of their activity. ☑ 88.88% of the beneficiary groups have actually started the development of the ponds and the current level of execution of this work is 47.52% with creation of several paid jobs for the population of the villages concerned ☑ The endowment of the groups with fry and broodstock of Tilapia nilotica was carried out ☑ 50% of the quantity of complementary feed intended for fish feeding was distributed to beneficiary groups. <p>With regard to the microproject for the improvement of artisanal fisheries practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 47 members, including 5 women from 10 groups among the beneficiaries, have already been trained on artisanal fishing techniques and good practices, including regulations, improvement of processing and conservation techniques for fishery products and environmental management. ☑ 60% of the fishing equipment and equipment has been acquired and a good part has been distributed to the beneficiary groups, ☑ The rest of the equipment is being acquired, it focuses on the introduction of solar energy for fish salting, the establishment of ice production units also operating with solar energy for the preservation of fishery products and the improvement of fish smoking techniques so as to reduce the consumption of wood which is still the main source of energy for the latter activity. | S |

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| Activity 2.5.5: Independent technical and financial audit of the pilot micro-projects with a view to developing scaling-up recommendations | September 2023 | 0% | 40% | A monitoring and evaluation system has been set up. Tools for collecting technical, socio-economic and financial data on the microprojects developed are set up and regularly informed. This system includes monitoring by the heads of the beneficiary groups, monitoring and supervision by specialized technicians and monitoring and evaluation by the project team. The technicians in charge of supervision and the project team regularly carry out missions to monitor the progress of activities in the field. | S |
| Output 2.6: Strengthened capacities and skills of rangers, local communities and opinion leaders in the project area in sustainable management approaches | September 2023 | 35% | 45% | Discussions are ongoing with the PA management Units to finalize and implement the training plan. The difficulties relate to the coordination with the managers of the PAs and especially the limited financial capacity of the project to cover the costs without a substantial contribution of co-financing. | MS |
| Activity 2.6.1: Elaboration of the training modules on sustainable management, law enforcement and utilization of biodiversity | September 2022 | 40% | 40% | • List of the target groups to be formed (rangers, village chief, land chief, opinion leaders, categories of natural resource users, NGOs and civil society associations including women's, political and administrative leaders, local elected officials, and private sector operators) has been established. The themes and modalities are being updated with the managers of the 3 PAs of the complex to finalize the training plan 3 modules on production techniques and good practices for the use of biodiversity in fish farming, beekeeping and artisanal fisheries are already developed A Memorandum of Understanding will soon be signed with the Directorate-General for Forest Economics for the provision of a team of specialized experts and trainers from the Congolese Agency for Wildlife and Protected Areas for the design of the modules and the implementation of the training. | MS |
| Activity 2.6.2: Carry out the training on sustainable management, law enforcement and utilisation of biodiversity and development of indicators | March 2023 | 0% | 40% | 124 people including 106 men and 18 women from the communities have been trained for the use of biodiversity in fish farming, beekeeping and artisanal fisheries | MS |
| Activity 2.6.3: Establishment of the system to monitor and evaluate impacts | March 2021 | 100% | 100 | • Monitoring and evaluation system including methodology and information collection tools to measure the achievement of the output and assess the impact of the activities have been developed as part of the operational plan monitoring and evaluation of the project | S |
| Activity 2.6.4: Development of the evaluation report on impact of practices | September 2023 | 0% | 0% | • Not yet | U |
| Under Component 3:Enabling policies, regulatory and institutional environment to support conservation in the Mayombe | | | | | |
| Output 3.1: Capacity strengthened for the management of Protected Areas, PA Corridors and PA complex Rating: | April 2023 | 15% | 15% | As above discussions are ongoing with the structures in charge of the management of protected area. The challenge relate aslo to the coordination with their priorities and the limited financial capacity of the project to cover the costs without a substantial contribution of co-financing. | MS |
| Activity 3.1.1: Carry out training needs assessment and develop training plan | November 2022 | 30% | 30% | Discussions are underway with the structures in charge of the management of protected areas to establish the reference situation. The mastery of the GEF Score Tool will be decisive for the evaluation, in this context an adhoc training will be envisioned. Basic data on training already received by staff working in the complex's protected areas and their capacity-building needs were collected | MS |
| Activity 3.1.2: Implement training of key stakeholder | April 2023 | 0% | 0% | Not yet | U |
| Output 3.2: A biodiversity observatory and environment monitoring system established to improve scientific understanding of the value of biodiversity in the Mayombe forest PAs | May 2023 | 15% | 15% | A database of up-to-date scientific data and information on biodiversity that can serve as a reference for the establishment of the observatory and the environmental monitoring system is established. | MS |
| Activity 3.2.1: Development of monitoring and evaluation tools | December 2022 | 50% | 50% | As an achievement a number of new tools of scientific knowledge of the value of the biodiversity of the area have been produced: • An illustrated and descriptive catalogue of representative species of wild terrestrial mammals, flying mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and some fishery resources identified in the Ntombo forest concession and the dimonika-Ntombo-Tchimpounga forest biological corridor; • An illustrated and descriptive catalogue of floristic species (70 botanical families, 252 forest and non-forest species, 246 species) of the Ntombo forest concession and the dimonika-Ntombo-Tchimpounga forest biological corridor; • A cartographic database has been established (species distribution, migration corridors used by large mammals, vegetation and eco-forest stratifications, areas of high conservation value, land cover, tourist and cultural sites, hydrography, geology, areas of land occupied by indigenous peoples and families holding customary land rights, concessions and permits granted to mining and forestry companies. Gold panning sites, areas of high pressure) It is envisaged to capitalize on this scientific information and other existing reference data at the PAs level of the complex, to combine the whole in a single database including a GIS tool to be linked later to an observatory to monitor biodiversity and changes in ecological and socio-economic conditions at the complex level. The next step will also be to develop the conceptual basis of the observatory as well as the administrative and legal instruments for its establishment and operation | S |
| Activity 3.2.2: Workshop to validate the monitoring and evaluation tools | January | 0% | 0% | Not yet | |
| Activity 3.2.3: Training session and extension of training to stakeholders | May 2023 | 0% | 0% | Not yet | |
| Output 3.3: National policies and regulations related to biodiversity conservation and management in the Mayombe forest PAs reviewed, revised and enforced to avoid illegal and unsustainable use | March 2023 | 90% | 90% | A draft of the revised Law on Wildlife and Protected Areas has been produced. The challenge face is that the improvement of the legal framework is sometimes a long process, since it depends more on the political orientations and priorities to which the technical partners could lend their support. | S |
| Activity 3.3.1: Analysis of national policy and legal framework related to the conservation sector and development of recommendations for harmonizing existing biodiversity management framework | July 2018 | 100% | 100% | • Two (2) frameworks/legal texts (Forest Code and Law on Wildlife and Protected Areas) have been identified by the Ministry of Forest Economy to be improved; • An analysis-diagnostic report of Law 37-2008 of 28 November 2008 on Wildlife and Protected Areas has been produced; | S |
| Activity 3.3.2: Presentation and discussion of the findings of national policy and legal framework analysis and recommendations to a stakeholder workshop | August 2018 | 100% | 100% | • The diagnostic and analysis report of Law 37-2008 on wildlife and protected areas was produced by a consultant was presented and reviewed by an inter-ministerial technical committee of national experts | S |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----|-----|---|----|
| Activity 3.3.3: Drafting of amendments to the legislation, share and discussion with relevant ministries and stakeholders and official submission of the agreed draft amendments to in-line ministries | March 2023 | 90% | 90% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the diagnosis indicated above, a first draft of the revised Law on Wildlife and Protected Areas has been produced and reviewed by an inter-ministerial technical committee of national experts After the above review a second draft of the law and four draft implementing decrees have been drawn up and presented at a national workshop of all parties for validation The participation and technical contribution of the project to the process of revision of the above-mentioned law has allowed two important legislative advances in connection with the themes addressed by the project, namely that the new law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthens the participation of local communities, indigenous peoples and private operators in the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and encourage for this purpose, the creation of specialized organizations participation at the local level. This legal advance would facilitate the creation of CCC and CCMC provided for in the framework of the project. stipulates that all corridors of migration and movement of large mammals benefit from protection and restoration measures. This would make it legally easier to create a biological corridor planned under the project. <p>For the complete completion of this process, the challenge lies in the follow-up by the Ministry of Forest Economy of the roadmap for the rapid adoption by the government of the new law and its implementing texts thus validated by national experts and other stakeholders</p> | S |
| Output 3.4: A mechanism established for trans-border cooperation to support enforcement and build the capacity of key national stakeholders to combat illegal activities | October 2023 | 10% | 10% | Consultations with partners in neighbouring countries have been initiated and proposals for the first cooperation tools have been drawn up. The constraints lie in the lack of reaction at the level of the central administration in charge of cross-border cooperation issues on law enforcement, anti-poaching and other illegal activities. | MS |
| Activity 3.4.1: An integrated anti-poaching coordination committee established and operationalized | November 2022 | 50% | 50% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A workshop to relaunch the cross-border cooperation agreement between Gabon and Congo on the Maymba-Conkouati Cross-Border Park organized in collaboration with the GeFaCHE – TF 0A3107 project (GEF/World Bank); The list of national actors and partners directly concerned for the establishment of the integrated anti-poaching committee established; A draft memorandum of understanding specific framework to combat poaching in the context of the Cross-border Park Mayumba(Gabon) -Conkouati (Congo) drawn up; Terms of reference for the holding in Congo of a regional workshop extended to the cross-border parks of Mayombe (Gabon, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Angola) for the examination of the draft memorandum of understanding and the relaunch of cross-border cooperation developed <p>Travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the meeting. But contacts have just been relaunched with the Gabonese side to organize this in 2023.</p> | S |
| Activity 3.4.2: Elaboration of the training modules on sustainable management, law enforcement and utilisation of biodiversity | September 2022 | 0% | 0% | Not yet | U |
| Activity 3.4.3: Carry out the training on sustainable management, law enforcement and utilisation of biodiversity and development of indicators | February 2023 | 0% | 0% | Not yet | U |
| Activity 3.4.4: Establishment of the system to monitor and evaluate impacts | August 2023 | 0% | 0% | Not yet | U |
| Activity 3.4.5 Development of the evaluation report on impact of practices and introduction to the stakeholders | October 2023 | 0% | 0% | Not yet | U |

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

| Risk Factor | EA's Rating | TM's Rating |
|---|--|--|
| 1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities | Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 2 Governance structure - Strength | Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 3 Implementation schedule | Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 4 Budget | Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 5 Financial Management | Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 6 Reporting | Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| 7 Capacity to deliver | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

6th PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

| Risk | Risk affecting: | Risk Rating | | | | | | Variation respect to last rating | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Outcome / outputs | C/O E D | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | PIR 3 | PIR 4 | PIR 5 | PIR 6 | Δ | Justification |
| Capacities at different levels of government increase at a slower pace than required by the needs of the PA system | All outcomes | H | M | M | M | M | M | M | = | |
| The Government of Republic of Congo assigns less priority and limited financial support for PA expansion and management | All outcomes & outputs | M | M | L | L | L | L | L | = | |
| Challenges to the local population that inhibit efforts to change practices that degrade natural resources and threaten biodiversity and related pressures of poaching and hunting. | All outcomes & outputs | M | M | L | L | L | L | L | = | |
| Reputational risks of working with some private companies | All outcomes & outputs | M | M | L | L | L | L | L | = | |
| Novelty of community integration and involvement in PA management in the Republic of Congo | All outcomes & outputs | M | L | L | L | L | L | L | = | |
| Socio-political and institutional instability including transboundary conflicts | All outcomes & outputs | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | = | |
| Unclear PA boundaries | All outcomes & outputs | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | = | |
| Climate change poses a threat to project outcomes by e.g. exacerbating habitat fragmentation, via disease outbreaks | All outcomes | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | = | |
| Governance structure - Oversight | All outcomes | Not Applicable | M | M | M | M | M | M | = | |
| Implementation schedule | All outcomes | Not Applicable | L | M | M | M | M | L | ↓ | and revision of work plan |
| Budget | All outcomes | Not Applicable | L | M | M | M | M | L | ↓ | Slight revision of the GEF budget of the draft budget was made |
| Delay in the implementation of some activities compared to the original schedule | All outputs | Not Applicable | M | M | M | L | L | L | = | |
| Low level of co-financing mobilization and risk of resource scarcity | All outcomes & outputs | Not Applicable | M | M | M | M | M | M | = | |
| Consolidated project risk | | M | M | M | M | L | L | L | | This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3. |

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

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

| Risk | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.) | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period | Additional mitigation measures for the next periods | | |
|--|---|---|--|---------------|--|
| | | | What | When | By whom |
| Capacities at different levels of government increase at a slower pace than required by the needs of the PA system | Strengthening the advocacy at the level of the authorities for the allocation of more officers and resources to the Protected Areas | Awareness-raising and advocacy developed on issues such as PAs and biodiversity conservation | Continue awareness-raising and advocacy efforts among stakeholders on issues related to the planning of PA and biodiversity conservation in the region including resource mobilization and funding needs | 2023-2024 | Project team Ministry of Forest Economy PNU |
| Governance structure - Oversight | Extend the duration of the project and - revise the initial work plan | | Prepare and hold the steering committee meeting | December 2023 | Project team Ministry of Forest Economy |
| Implementation schedule | No action decided during the previous reporting instance | The parties entered into a new agreement to achieve the objective of the original PCA. This new agreement extends the duration of the project until December 31, 2024. It was backed by this extension a revised work plan | Anticipate whether a second revision may be necessary | December 2023 | Project team Ministry of Forest Economy PNUE |
| Budget | Revise the project budget | A slight revision of the GEF budget of the draft budget was made | Continue advocacy at the Government level and explore other funding opportunities to mobilize additional resources | 2023-2024 | Project team Ministry of Forest Economy PNUE |
| Low level of co-financing mobilization and risk of resource scarcity | Advocacy at the Government level and explore other funding opportunities to mobilize additional resources | The project team Has taken initiatives to explore alternative sources of funding by shifting its strategy for mobilizing additional resources towards more partnership with private sector operators and NGOs operating in the area. This strategy augurs well for improving the situation. Indeed, as part of a partnership with ESI (Endangered Species International) Congo Association, two new applications for funding in support of the project are being developed and sent to BIOPAMA for 318 293 USD and Rainforest trust for 778 445 USD respectively. | Continue advocacy at the Government level and explore other funding opportunities to mobilize additional resources | 2023-2024 | Project team Ministry of Forest Economy PNUE |

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

Project Minor Amendments

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

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

| Minor amendments | Changes | Minor amendments |
|--|---------|---|
| Results framework | No | As the original PCA, expired on 30 April 2022, and due to unforeseen delays and extraneous circumstances relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, the activities pursuant to the original PCA could not be completed according to the implementation plan, the parties entered into a new agreement to achieve the objective of the original PCA. This new agreement extends the duration of the project until December 31, 2024. It was backed by this extension, a revised work plan and a slight revision of the GEF budget of the project without any increase to take into account the resource requirements for the completion of the remaining activities. |
| Components and cost | No | |
| Institutional and implementation | No | |
| Financial management | No | |
| Implementation schedule | Yes | |
| Executing Entity | No | |
| Executing Entity Category | No | |
| Minor project objective change | No | |
| Safeguards | No | |
| Risk analysis | No | |
| Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% | No | |
| Co-financing | No | |
| Location of project activity | No | |

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

| Version | Type | Signed/Approved by UNEP | Entry Into Force (last signature Date) | Agreement Expiry Date | Main changes introduced in this revision |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Original Legal Instrument | | 10 April 2017 | 25 April 2017 | 30 April 2022 | |
| Amendment 1 | Revision | 11/3/2022 | 11/25/2022 | 12/31/2024 | Extension of the duration of the project until December 31, 2024 without any increase in the GEF budget |
| Extension 1 | | | | | |

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or [GeoNames](http://www.geonames.org/) (<http://www.geonames.org/>) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the [Geocoding User Guide](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) by clicking here (<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

| Location Name Required field | Latitude Required field | Longitude Required field | Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site | Location Description Optional text field | Activity Description Optional text field |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Village of Louvoulou, Fish farm site of the "La Concorde" group | -4.36477 | 12.088205 | | Village of Louvoulou is located in the district of Kakamoéka, an area integrating the project to create the Ntombo PA. The Fish farm site of the "La Concorde" group is located in the village of Louvoulou. | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site, the "La Concorde" group composed of seven (7) members including five (5) men and two (2) women to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of fish farming. This micro-project with a total cost of 6775,818 \$ US focuses on strengthening the technical and organizational capacities of the members of the group to develop good practices in fish farming, carrying out development work (construction and rehabilitation of ponds) on an area of 4200 m ² , purchasing spawning fish and complementary feed, supervision and technical support-advice. |
| Village of Louvoulou, Fish farm site of the "Loubouka" group | -4.379263 | 12.126293 | | Village of Louvoulou is located in the district of Kakamoéka, an area integrating the project to create Ntombo PA. The Fish farm site of the "Loubouka" is located in the village of Louvoulou. | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site, the "Loubouka" group composed of nine (9) members including six (6) men and three (3) women to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of fish farming. This micro-project with a total cost of 63306,838 \$ US focuses on strengthening the technical and organizational capacities of the members of the group to develop good practices in fish farming, carrying out development work (construction of ponds) on an area of 750 m ² , purchasing spawning fish and complementary feed, supervision and technical support-advice. |
| Village of Niali, Fish farm site of the "Chantier Pisciculture" group | -4.407665 | 12.077157 | | Village of Niali is located in the district of Kakamoéka, an area integrating the project to create the Ntombo PA. The Fish farm site of the "Chantier Pisciculture" group is located in the village of Niali. | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site, the "Chantier Pisciculture" group composed of seven (7) members including six (6) men and one (1) women to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of fish farming. This micro-project with a total cost of 4,431.372, \$ US focuses on strengthening the technical and organizational capacities of the members of the group to develop good practices in fish farming, carrying out development work (construction and rehabilitation of ponds), purchasing spawning fish and complementary feed, supervision and technical support-advice. On an area of 1000 m ² , 4 ponds are under construction and the rehabilitation of the dykes and the supply channels of the ponds. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|--|--|---|
| Village of Niali, Fish farm site of the "Groupement Piscicole of Niali" | | -4.392844 | 12.073131 | | Site for the development of the fish farming of the cooperative group named "Groupement Piscicole of Niali". This site is located in the Niali village which is in the establishment area of the Ntombo PA | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site, the "Groupement Piscicole of Niali" composed of seven (7) members including four (4) men and three (3) women to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of fish farming. This micro-project with a total cost of 3,306.838, \$ US focuses on strengthening the technical and organizational capacities of the members of the group to develop good practices in fish farming, carrying out development work (construction of ponds), purchasing spawning fish and complementary feed, supervision and technical support-advice. On an area of 750 m ² , the group intends to benefit from the construction of 3 ponds with facilities related to the construction of irrigation and drainage canals. |
| Village of Niali, Fish farm site of the "Groupement Pisciculture" | | -4.394000 | 12.082463 | | Site for the development of the fish farming of the cooperative group, named "Groupement Pisciculture". This site is located in the Niali village which is in the establishment area of the Ntombo PA. | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site the "Groupement Pisciculture" composed of nine (9) members including five (5) men and four (4) women, to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of fish farming. This micro-project with a total cost of 3666,806 \$ US focuses on strengthening the technical and organizational capacities of the members of the group to develop good practices in fish farming, carrying out development work (construction of ponds), purchasing spawning fish and complementary feed, supervision and technical support-advice. On an area of 750 m ² , the group intends to benefit from the construction of 3 ponds with facilities related to the construction of irrigation and drainage canals. |
| Village of Mpounga, Fish farm site of "Sala Mboté" group | | -4.253691 | 12.464463 | | Site for the development of the fish farming of the cooperative group named "Sala Mboté". This site is located in the Mpounga village which is in the establishment area for the creation of the Conkouati-Dimonika protected area complex | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site the "Sala Mboté" group " composed of seven (7) members including five (5) men and two (2) women to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of fish farming. This micro-project with a total cost of 3,641.622 \$ US focuses on strengthening the technical and organizational capacities of the members of the group to develop good practices in fish farming, carrying out development work (construction of ponds), purchasing spawning fish and complementary feed, supervision and technical support-advice. On an area of 775 m ² , the group expects to benefit from the construction of 3 ponds with facilities relating to the construction of irrigation and drainage canals |
| Village of Mpounga, Beekeeping site N°1 of "Douka Pinda Development" Group | | -4.254169 | 12.465625 | | Beekeeping site n°1 for the installation of an apiary belonging to the " Douka Mpinda cooperative" group, located in the Mpounga village on the outskirts of the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve area forming an integral part of the Conkouati Dimonika complex protected areas being created | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site the " Douka Pinda Development" Group, composed of ten (10) members including eight (8) men and two (2) women to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of beekeeping option. With a total cost of 6140 \$ US the purpose of the micro-project concerns the strengthening of the technical capacities of the members of the group to develop good practices in beekeeping , the provision of beekeeping equipment, and technical support for the installation of apiaries in appropriate ecosystems. After providing beekeeping equipment, the "Douka Mpinda Development" group installed two (2) apiaries in the village of Mpounga. For this first site, twelve hives were trapped. But placed in the elephant migration zone, a hive was destroyed. So there are currently 11 hives trapped. |
| Village of Mpounga, Beekeeping site N°2 of "Douka Pinda Development" Group | | -4.256689 | 12.476690 | | Beekeeping site n°2 for the installation of an apiary belonging to the " Douka Mpinda cooperative" group, located in the Mpounga village on the outskirts of the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve area forming an integral part of the Conkouati Dimonika complex protected areas being created | This beekeeping site n°2 of the "Douka Mpinda Development" group is home to 8 trapped hives. Thus the group currently totals nineteen (19) trapping hives on these two sites. |
| Village of Mpounga, Beekeeping site N°1 of " N'Yombi Ciemouna" Group | | -4.269944 | 12.459455 | | Beekeeping site n°1 for the installation of an apiary belonging to the "N'Yombi Ciemouna" cooperative group, located in the Mpounga village on the outskirts of the Dimonika Biosphere Reserve area forming an integral part of the Conkouati Dimonika complex protected areas being created | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site the "N'Yombi Ciemouna cooperative" group composed of seven (7) members including five (5) men and two (2) women to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of beekeeping option. With a total cost of 6140 \$ US the purpose of the micro-project concerns the strengthening of the technical capacities of the members of the group to develop good practices in beekeeping , the provision of beekeeping equipment, and technical support for the installation of apiaries in appropriate ecosystems. After providing beekeeping equipment, the N'Yombi Ciemouna cooperative group installed two (2) apiaries in the village of Mpounga. For this first site, twelve hives were trapped. A second site of the group not yet georeferenced is home to 8 trapped hives. Thus, the group currently totals twenty (20) hives in trapping, |
| Village of Tchivala, Fish farm site of the "Paradoxe Tchivala" group | | -4.518874 | 12.252758 | | Site for the development of the fish farming to the cooperative group named "Paradoxe Tchivala". This site is located in the Tchivala village, a village located in the establishment area for the creation of the Conkouati Dimonika protected area complex | The GEF/UNEP project supports at this site the "Paradoxe Tchivala" group composed of fifteen (15) members including nine (9) men and six (6) women to develop alternative income-generating activities through the implementation of a micro-project of fish farming option. With a total cost of US\$ 4502.092 \$ US the purpose of the micro-project concerns the strengthening of the technical capacities of the members of the group, the financing of the development works (construction of the ponds), and the purchase of breeding fish and complementary foods, On an area of 1000 m ² , the group expects benefited from the rehabilitation of one (1) pond of 400 m ² , the construction of three (3) new ponds including developments relating to the realization of irrigation and drainage canals, |

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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

RISKS: Management structure - Roles and responsibilities:

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

RISKS: Governance structure - Oversight

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

RISKS: Implementation schedule

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

RISKS: Budget

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

RISKS: Financial management

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

RISKS: Reporting

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

RISKS: Capacity to deliver

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----|---|--|---|--|--|
| Low | Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners | and | Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. | | Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. | | Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery. |
| Moderate | Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners | and | Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. | | Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery | | Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery |
| Substantial | Weaknesses persist and have been identified | Or | Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. | | Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery | | Substantial: Weaknesses persist and have been identified or Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery |

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