



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9366	SMA IPMR ID	34623
Project Short Title	SSATMARC-FOLAB	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000621
		Umoja WBS	SB-007973.02
Project Title	Sustainability and scaling approaches for transformational management, restoration and conservation of forest landscapes and biodiversity in Côte d'Ivoire		
Project Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	<i>Planned</i> 60
Parent Programme if child project			37.0 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity, land degradation, sustainable forest management	Completion Date	31-Mar-24
Project Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National		
Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/ <i>Approval</i>	1-Mar-19
Countries	Côte d'Ivoire	<i>UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)</i>	15-May-20
GEF financing amount	2,831,050	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	15-May-20
Co-financing amount	11,090,000	Date of First Disbursement	1-Dec-20
		<i>Date of Inception Workshop, if available</i>	10-Dec-20
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 862,341	<i>Midterm undertaken?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 376,561	<i>Actual Mid-term Date, if taken</i>	
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	15-Nov-22
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31-Jul-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	31-Dec-24

1.2 EA: Project description

The SSATMARC-FOLAB project is co-financed by the State of Côte d'Ivoire and the GEF. Its executing agency is UNEP. The main objective of this project is to ensure the scaling up and sustainability of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) financing mechanisms at the national level, in order to combat deforestation and forest degradation and to support effective protected area management.

The long-term objective of the project is to provide global environmental benefits. It will also contribute to improving the livelihoods of communities dependent on these ecosystems.

The project has three interrelated components.

Component 1 aims to promote institutional, policy and legal strengthening of the rural land tenure system in support of Payments for Environmental Services (PES) and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) initiatives.

Component 2 will establish a financial mechanism to support PES and REDD+, through the creation of a revolving fund. Actions to restore and protect the mangrove ecosystem will be developed.

Component 3 will support the sustainable management of less supported protected areas and surrounding ecosystems. Ecotourism activities will also be developed, in collaboration with the local populations.

The project is executed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development through the Secretariat of the National Commission for Sustainable Development.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project

Ecosystems Division

Executing Agency(ies)

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Name of co-implementing Agency

Names of Other Project Partners

TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)

Ersin Esen

EA: Manager/Representative

Docteur N'TAIN Jeanne

TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)

Adamou Bouhari

EA: Project Manager

PEDIA Patrick Léon

TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer

Paul Vrontamitis

EA: Finance Manager

TIE Yro Oulatié

TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

Eric Mugo

EA: Communications lead, if relevant

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Climate action subprogramme
Nature action subprogramme

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Healthy and Productive Ecosystem

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

ators

Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)
 Insert the Subprogramme's Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes

Indicator (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support
 Direct Outcomes: 1.4, 1.8

Indicator (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action
 Indicator (v) Positive shift among private sector actors in support of climate action as a result of UNEP engagement
 Direct Outcomes: 1.3, 1.8

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
 Direct Outcomes: 2.6, 2.7

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
 Direct Outcomes: 2.3, 2.9, 2.13.

Indicator (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
 Direct Outcomes: 2.3

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

Ivory Coast UNDAF Outcome 3, output 3.2: Stakeholders in the agriculture and forestry sector adopt sustainable production and management practices.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

target 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5a, target 2.1, 2.4, 2.5a, target 5.1, 5.a, target 8.1, 8.9, target 12.2, target 13.1, targets 14.2, 14.5, targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5

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

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicator

	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	Materialized to date
1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness		143 430 hectares	143 430 hectares	0
4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems		57 000 hectares	57 000 hectares	0
6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated		8,359,490 tons of CO2e	8,359,490 tons of CO2e	0

Implementation Status **2023** 3rd PIR

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

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

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

Assessment of results: the rating is MS because progress towards achieving the results is below expectations, given the time that has elapsed since the start of the project.

Outcome rating: the rating is MS because progress towards achieving the outcomes is below expectations given the length of time that has elapsed since the start of the project.

Overall risk assessment: the project's overall risk has been rated M because, although some risks have been revised downwards, the risks deemed moderate are so important in achieving the project's objectives that the overall risk cannot be revised downwards.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance	11,090,000 USD	EA: Actual to date:	USD 48,155.22 or 4.34% in cash from the State at 30 June 2023
EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.	Co-financing in cash is growing steadily by 10% each year		

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

03/07/2023

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

The local communities at the sites visited during the various studies and missions were consulted to ascertain their expectations of the project and made aware of the importance of the activities to be implemented.
The indigenous populations were the main focus of the project team's attention, in the sense that they are the custodians of the rights to the land to be sought for the implementation of the project. Village chiefs and land chiefs were therefore met to find out about the conditions for using the land and how to access it.
State structures, the private sector and NGOs involved in the issues dealt with by the project have been included in the steering committee and the various technical advisory committees, so that their opinions can be sought at every stage of the project. In addition, discussions are underway with the NGOs on the implementation of activities on the pilot sites.

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

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

The women were involved in all the meetings held with the local population. The women will work with the young people on mangrove restoration activities. Individual or targeted interviews with women are carried out during meetings organised in the villages.

2.7. ESSM

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

Yes

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

SS 1, SS 4, SS 5, SS 9

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

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

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

No

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

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

The feasibility studies of mangrove restoration and conservation activities carried out in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby have made it possible to assess the environmental and social impact of these activities. They show that these activities will make it possible to preserve the quality of the environment by increasing the carbon stock captured by the mangrove, reducing erosion of village land, increasing the area of well-preserved mangrove and thus preserving the habitats of fisheries resources. In social terms, these activities will generate additional resources for the local population, integrate young people and women into the social fabric, and reduce the loss of habitable land for the local population.

earning

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

Not yet delivered due to the delay in project execution

Please attach a copy of any products

2.8. KM/Li

EA: Main learning during the period

The main lesson learned is that local people are interested in conserving forest resources. However, financial difficulties are leading them to attack the forests to meet their own needs. The creation of alternative activities to the harvesting of forest resources is a guarantee of the project's success.

2.9. Storie

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

Not yet produced due to delays in project delivery

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
The scaling up and sustainability of REDD+ financing mechanisms at the national level is ensured in order to combat deforestation and forest degradation and support effective protected area management	Existence of a legal basis for forest management planning in the context of REDD+ and PES	There is no legal framework for forest management planning in the context of REDD+ and PES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least one national and two local policy frameworks developed or modified to include language that supports sustainable forest management and restoration in the context of REDD+ and PES. ■ A national forest restoration strategy developed; ■ At least 2 local forest restoration strategies have been developed; ■ Forest restoration and sustainable forest management plans in place for pilot sites. 	Local governments in the pilot sites have established a functional community strategy for forest management and restoration	39.40%	<p>The forestry code has been revised and contains important provisions for the implementation of REDD+ and PES. An assessment of existing legislation has confirmed the need to strengthen the legal framework for the forestry sector in the context of REDD+ and PES. A study is planned to propose texts to improve the legal framework on the recognition of land rights for the implementation of PES through REDD+.</p> <p>Component 2's Technical Advisory Committee has lobbied the Rural Land Agency (AFOR) to take REDD+ and PES into account in the processes and procedures for allocating land titles in rural areas.</p> <p>Feasibility studies for mangrove restoration activities in the department of Sassandra and in the sub-prefecture of Grand-Béréby have identified mangrove sites for which a restoration strategy will be developed in consultation with the indigenous populations and the local administration.</p>	S
	Forests and mangroves are restored and provide better quality ecosystem services	Mangrove forests and protected areas are currently undergoing deforestation and degradation.	Mangroves in pilot sites are restored and put under sustainable management	Mangroves are an essential part of Côte d'Ivoire's recognized natural resource base under protection and sustainable management.	31.92%	Mangrove sites have been identified for restoration activities in the localities of Sassandra (Niéga, Dagbégo, Coco plage, Labléko, Brodjé, Niani, Niézéko) and Grand-Béréby (Néro-mer, Boupet, Gboupet, Kablaké). Over 1,500 ha of mangrove will be restored by assisted natural regeneration or planting. Local people are keen to get involved in the restoration of these ecosystems. In Niéga, Dagbégo, Coco plage, Brodjé, Niani, Dabéda and Kablaké, local people have already formed teams to plant mangroves.	MS

	The amount of protected areas under collaborative and improved management increases	Protected areas are subject to serious management threats that contribute to degradation and species loss	At least 85,000 ha of forests are under improved management	The amount of protected areas under collaborative and improved management is increasing	31%	The Marahoué, Abokouamékro and Haut Bandama national parks have management plans. The plan for the Mont Péko national park is in the process of being validated. Feasibility studies have identified well-preserved sites with a definite capacity for carbon sequestration. These include mangrove sites in Sassandra (Niéga, Dagbégo, Coco plage, Labléko, Brodjé, Niani, Niézéko) and Grand-Béréby (Néromer, Boupet, Gboupet, Kablaké). Discussions are underway with the communities and the prefectural authorities on the final choice of sites, based on local interest in the creation of voluntary reserves.	MS
	Number of direct project beneficiaries (from capacity building, training, equipment, jobs, income, and products) in alternative livelihoods, including ecotourism development stratified by gender	Limited benefits from tourism that support or demonstrate the business case for conservation and sustainable natural resource management - local livelihoods are not diversified	Value chains dependent on forest resources were identified and business cases were developed and tested for ranchers, farmers, fishermen and others		Local communities benefit from a thriving ecotourism industry	16%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites that could be used for ecotourism activities (Niéga and Néromer). The populations of these localities are favourable to ecotourism activities.

Outcome 1.1

	<p>Legal recognition of forest land rights</p>	<p>Legal recognition of forest tenure rights (especially in the context of REDD+ and PES) is non-existent.</p>	<p>Progress towards the adoption of relevant policies, legislation, plans or strategies</p>	<p>Legislation in all pilot sites and at least one national policy or regulation on rural land tenure and natural resource management has been developed or amended to include language supporting landscape restoration and sustainable forest management</p>	<p>55.75%</p>	<p>The second meeting of Component 1's Technical Advisory Committee, after analysing the results of the diagnosis carried out on the institutional and legal framework of rural land rights in the context of PES and REDD mechanisms, deemed the recommendations made during this study to be relevant for improving consideration of land tenure in existing legal texts.</p> <p>A consultation mission with local populations living in national parks and classified forests is planned for August 2023 in order to identify their expectations regarding the improvement of their land tenure rights in the context of REDD and PES.</p> <p>A study is planned to propose texts based on the recommendations of the diagnosis carried out on the institutional and legal framework of rural land rights in the context of PES and REDD mechanisms. This study will involve consultation with stakeholders involved in the management of land issues.</p> <p>A study is planned to propose texts to improve the institutional and legal framework for the recognition of land rights for the implementation of the PES through REDD+.</p>	<p>S</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Legal basis for executive roles and responsibilities in forest governance ■ Forest ownership and use rights <p>Capacity of legislators to engage with civil society organizations and local communities on forest issues</p>	<p>The role of the key government institution in forest governance in the context of REDD+ and PES has not been clearly defined</p>	<p>Proposals for improving forest governance in the context of REDD+ and PES are made</p>	<p>Legal framework that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of public agencies</p>	<p>7.50%</p>	<p>Management of REDD+ and PES activities has been entrusted to the Permanent National REDD+ Secretariat. However, actions are carried out by different entities in the field. The trend is therefore to bring them together under a single management system.</p> <p>With this in mind, discussions took place with the Rural Land Agency (AFOR) at the meeting of the Component 2 Advisory Committee with a view to identifying a mechanism for taking REDD+ and PES into account during the concession allocation processes and procedures.</p>	<p>MU</p>

Côte d'Ivoire has a national institutional, policy and legal framework that supports REDD+, PES and certification for smallholder farmers and the private sector.	Capacity of legislators to engage with civil society organizations and local communities on forest issues	Legislators have very limited knowledge of forest governance in the context of REDD+ and PES	Legislators' knowledge of forest governance in the context of REDD+ and PES is improved	Legislators have the capacity to effectively legislate and engage local stakeholders on forest-related issues in the context of REDD+ and PES	31.25%	<p>The study on forest governance is now available. It revealed the need to clarify the precise responsibilities of central government and local authorities in forest management. It also revealed the value of transferring certain prerogatives of central government in forest management to local authorities.</p> <p>A study is planned to identify the effective powers of local authorities and central government in forest management, and to determine which powers can be transferred to local authorities. The conclusions of this study will serve as a basis for building the capacity of local authorities in forest management. Training sessions are planned, based on the results of activities 1.1.8 and 1.1.9.</p> <p>The monograph on mangroves in Côte d'Ivoire revealed the absence of a precise mangrove governance framework. The terms of reference for the development of an integrated national mangrove management strategy for Côte d'Ivoire were validated by Technical Advisory Committees 1 and 2.</p> <p>Once the governance framework proposed by the strategy has been validated, regulatory texts will be proposed to consolidate the consensus governance framework adopted.</p>	MS
	Number of government officials and local stakeholders made aware of the threats and benefits of mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Awareness of mangrove threats and benefits among government officials in Côte d'Ivoire is currently very low ■ Awareness of mangrove threats and benefits among local community populations at the four priority sites is very limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The administration in at least one pilot site is made aware of the threats and benefits of mangroves ■ Local community populations in at least one pilot site are made aware of the threats and benefits of mangroves 	At least 75 government officials and 1,500 people working in pilot communities have been trained on the key threats and benefits of mangrove forests	59.20%	<p>Awareness-raising campaigns for people living near mangrove sites on the importance of mangroves are underway. The sites were identified in Sasandra and Grand-Béréby during the feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities.</p> <p>Administrative staff (Water and Forests, Environment, Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries Resources, Tourism, Housing and Construction, the Prefectoral Corps, Regional Councils) in the regions and departments concerned will be trained in the principles of sustainable management of mangrove forests.</p> <p>A model PES for mangroves will be published in the last quarter of 2023.</p>	S

Outcome 2.1

Côte d'Ivoire has an established national financial mechanism and a pilot application of PES in mangroves by stakeholders.	Proposed funding mechanism to support REDD+, PES and certification programs in pilot sites	Proposals to support REDD+, PES and certification systems need améliorations.	Funding mechanism adopted by stakeholders and ready to be tested.	Submit the REDD+ Readiness proposal for at least one of the pilot sites to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	21.25%	<p>The cost-benefit analysis of ecosystem services and the description of a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme have been carried out for the hinterland.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the cost-benefit analysis of ecosystem services and the description of a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme for mangroves are available. The study is scheduled for September 2023.</p>	MS
	Number of spatial databases on the conservation value of protected areas and mangrove forests	Geospatial databases on key environmental variables are very limited and unstructured	Sites identified and groundwork for geospatial data collection prepared	Eight geospatial databases on key environmental variables developed	56%	The mangrove database is being prepared, and the terms of reference for its creation are available.	S
	Percentage of mangrove forests where restoration and sustainable forest management protocols are implemented and incorporated into protected areas	Healthy mangrove habitats with abundant biodiversity are diminishing	Two high conservation value mangrove sites identified	50% of mangrove forests in pilot areas are demarcated through participatory processes with management plans submitted to government for approval	20.50%	<p>The feasibility study of mangrove conservation and restoration activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby has identified areas of high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon sequestration potential (HCPS). These areas cover more than 1,500 ha.</p> <p>The pilot sites selected as a result of the consultations underway with the communities living along these areas will be precisely delimited, will be the subject of management plans and will be developed as part of participatory processes.</p> <p>Protocols of agreement with the communities will specify the intervention strategies of each of the parties, in particular the activities that will be carried out by the said communities as part of the restoration and conservation of the mangrove.</p>	MS
Outcome 3.1							
	Number of government officials and local actors sensitized to the challenges of forest and biodiversity management in the context of REDD+.	Knowledge on institutions, finance, PAs, forest resource management and biodiversity conservation, including PES, has not been developed	The educational tools developed are validated	At least 75 government officials from relevant ministries are aware of forest and biodiversity management issues in the context of REDD+.	78%	<p>Tools for managing forests and biodiversity in the hinterland in the context of REDD+ are available. Officials and key players in the sector have been trained to use these tools.</p> <p>The same training will be provided in mangrove areas once the appropriate tools have been finalised.</p>	S

National institutional and technical capacities strengthened and coordinated for PA management, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service management	Number of stakeholders (OIPR, FPRCI, extension services, landowners, private sector, community-based organizations), women and men, trained in protected area management and incentive programs for SLM, SFM and REDD+.	Training and understanding of protected area management and incentive programs for SLM, SFM and REDD+ do not exist	All key national, sub-national and local actors in at least one pilot level are aware that sustainable forest management and landscape restoration are means to achieve REDD+ and PES objectives.	Communities in the pilot sites have fully integrated landscape restoration into their land use areas and lessons learned from this process are being replicated in four additional communities	13.30%	The authorities and people of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby were met and made aware of the importance of sustainable forest management and the restoration of forest landscapes. Their capacities will be strengthened in this area.	MU
	Progress towards the adoption of relevant policies, laws, plans or strategies that support the implementation of sustainable forest management and the conservation of specific threatened biodiversity	There are no district-level policies, legislation or regulations specific to landscape restoration that target specific threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services	Progress towards the adoption of relevant policies, legislation, plans or strategies	Progress towards the adoption of relevant policies, legislation, plans or strategies	3.30%	Policies and regulations will support the implementation of the integrated mangrove strategy. Biodiversity and ecosystem services will be addressed through the text on ecological compensation and other acts depending on the threats identified.	U

Outcome 3.2

Protected areas are effectively managed and promoted.	Strategies and plans for forest and protected area management in the context of REDD+ and PES	Protected area management in the context of REDD+ and PES does not exist	A mechanism for managing protected areas in the context of REDD+ and PES is proposed	A biodiversity monitoring system in Côte d'Ivoire	33%	Management plans exist for Abokouamékro, Marahoué and Haut Bandama national parks. The plan for Mont Péko is awaiting validation. The pilot sites selected for mangrove restoration and conservation will be the subject of management plans accompanied by community conservation agreements (CCAs) in the context of REDD+ and PES.	MS
	Key indicator species that reflect forest conservation status	Species in protected areas and mangrove ecosystems in the 2 pilot sites are declining	At least 2 mangrove ecosystem conservation plans are proposed	At least 10 threatened species living in ecosystems with improved conservation prospects	9%	The OIPR has a list of endangered species in parks and reserves. CCAs will be signed with local people in pilot mangrove conservation and restoration sites.	MU
	Number of local residents in pilot sites employed in ecotourism	There are no ecotourism activities and jobs in the pilot sites	Proposals for ecotourism activities are made in at least one pilot site	At least two local joint initiative groups per pilot site or two private companies are investing in ecotourism	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites (Niéga and Nero mer) that could be used for ecotourism activities. The local populations are in favour of these activities.	MS

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
Outcome 1.1					
Activity 1.1.1: Organize a workshop at the national level to evaluate, modify, update relevant policy on existing legal frameworks for integrating land tenure	08/15/2020	30%	100%	The second meeting of Component 1's Technical Advisory Committee, after analysing the results of the diagnostic carried out on the institutional and legal framework for rural land rights in the context of PES and REDD mechanisms, deemed the recommendations made during this study to be relevant, with a view to improving the	S
Activity 1.1.2: Consultations to elaborate proposals for updating the institutional, legal and policy framework on recognition of rural land tenure rights in the context of PES and REDD+ mechanisms	05/15/2021	35%	50%	A consultation mission with local populations living in parks, reserves and classified forests (RNV Alikpli, Haut Dodo) is planned for August 2023 with a view to identifying their expectations regarding the improvement of their land rights in the context of REDD and PES. A study is planned to propose texts based on the recommendations of the diagnosis carried out on the institutional and legal framework of rural land rights in the context of PES and REDD mechanisms. This study will involve consultation with stakeholders involved in managing land issues. The ToR are available.	MS
Activity 1.1.3: Develop institutional and legal framework on recognition of tenure rights for the implementation of PES through REDD+	05/15/2022	10%	25%	A study is planned to propose texts to improve the institutional and legal framework for the recognition of land rights for the implementation of the PES through REDD+.	MS
Activity 1.1.4: Update and provide guidance the framework for forest ownership and use rights in Cote d'Ivoire in collaboration with local and other relevant stakeholders	08/15/2022	10%	10%	The texts proposed after the study in activity 1.1.3 will be used for this activity.	U
Activity 1.1.5: Strengthen a legal and institutional framework for tenure dispute resolution in collaboration with local and other relevant stakeholders – clearly identifying the role of gender and vulnerabilities of women in tenure dispute resolution	08/15/2022	10%	10%	The texts proposed after the study in activity 1.1.3 will be used for this activity.	U
Activity 1.1.6: Strengthen indicators addressing state forest ownership in the context of REDD+ in collaboration with local and other relevant stakeholders.	05/15/2023	0%	0%	The delay in the procedure for making resources available prevented the activity from being carried out. It will be carried out next year.	HU
Activity 1.1.7: Support national efforts in developing processes and procedures for concession allocation within the context of REDD+ and PES, and addressing issues of gender equality in concession allocations.	11/15/2023	0%	10%	Discussions took place with the Rural Land Agency (AFOR) at the meeting of the Component 2 Advisory Committee with a view to identifying a mechanism for taking REDD+ and PES into account during concession allocation processes and procedures.	U
Activity 1.1.8: Undertake consultations to form expert team and develop a background paper summarizing the present state of forest governance	08/15/2021	50%	60%	The study on forest governance is available A study to propose an integrated management strategy for mangroves in Côte d'Ivoire is planned. The terms of reference are available	MS
Activity 1.1.9: Share the report with stakeholders, solicit feedback and engage stakeholders to reflect on the indicators developed in the background paper	08/15/2021	50%	55%	Once completed, the planned study on the governance of mangrove forests will be analysed by all stakeholders.	MS
Activity 1.1.10: Develop capacity-building materials, and provide training on the participatory management of forest resources within the context of REDD+ and PES – should include capacity building of civil society for independent observation of forest and land resources	08/15/2021	0%	5%	Training sessions are planned based on the results of activities 1.1.8 and 1.1.9.	HU

Activity 1.1.11: Provide training on participatory management of forest resources within the context of REDD+ and PES	02/15/2022	0%	5%	Training sessions are planned based on the results of activities 1.1.8 and 1.1.9.	HU
Activity 1.1.12: Identify and consult stakeholders and the target audience on goals and strategy for the assessment of forest resources	11/15/2020	100%	100%	The Forest Resources Assessment was finalised in March 2021. It took account of the various stakeholders during its development.	S
Activity 1.1.13: Identify forest resources and ecosystem services related policy objectives and targets	08/15/2021	100%	100%	The objectives and targets of policies relating to forest resources and ecosystem services were identified during the Forest Resources Assessment.	S
Activity 1.1.14: Determine key questions and indicator use, and develop a conceptual model	08/15/2021	0%	0%	The delay in the procedure for making resources available prevented the activity from being carried out.	HU
Activity 1.1.15: Undertake an inventory assessment on available forest resources and review data, and calculate indicators	08/15/2021	70%	75%	The feasibility study carried out in Sassandra and Grand-Béréby enabled an inventory to be made of mangrove resources in these localities. This inventory will be evaluated during a workshop.	S
Activity 1.1.16: Fieldwork to estimate of forest biomass and identify ecosystem services	08/15/2023	60%	70%	The feasibility study carried out in Sassandra and Grand-Béréby made it possible to assess the biomass of the mangrove and the ecosystem services provided by the mangrove in these localities.	S
Activity 1.1.17: Develop monitoring and reporting systems that builds on existing data and tested methodologies	11/15/2024	0%	0%	The implementation date has not yet arrived	HU
Outcome 2.1					
Activity 2.1.1: Develop the business case for ecosystem services and describe a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme.	02/15/2021	50%	55%	The cost-benefit analysis of ecosystem services and the description of a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme have been carried out for the hinterland. The terms of reference for the cost-benefit analysis of ecosystem services and the description of a payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme for mangroves are available. The study is scheduled for September 2023.	MU
Activity 2.1.2: Produce a guidance document on a case-by-case assessment of existing financing mechanisms for REDD+, PES and certification schemes and build capacity on REDD+ and PES financial mechanisms.	08/15/2021	25%	30%	A report exists on the various REDD+ and PES funding mechanisms. This report will be completed with a description of a REDD+ and PES financing system adapted to mangroves. The study is scheduled for September 2023.	MU
Activity 2.1.3: Organize forums at national and sub-national levels to determine the suitability of selected financing mechanisms for stakeholders.	05/15/2022	0%	0%	Completion of this activity depends on the results of activity 2.1.2.	HU
Activity 2.1.4: Capacity building on financial mechanisms, revenue management practices and reporting.	11/15/2024	0%	0%	Completion of this activity depends on the results of activity 2.1.3.	HU
Activity 2.1.5: Stakeholder consultation on mangrove resource assessment in pilot projects	05/15/2021	30%	80%	The feasibility study of mangrove conservation and restoration activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby has made it possible to quantify the surface area of mangroves and their state of conservation in collaboration with the populations of the villages concerned. The study validation workshop is scheduled for August 2023. However, the results for Sassandra will be presented to the people of Sassandra at the workshop organised by the SSATMARC-FOLAB project on 26 July 2023 as part of International Mangrove Day.	S
Activity 2.1.6: Development of a spatial database on mangrove resources in Côte d'Ivoire	09/30/2023	20%	25%	A study to create the database is scheduled for October 2023. This will be based on data from the monograph on the mangrove in Côte d'Ivoire and on information gathered during feasibility studies carried out in Sassandra and Grand-Béréby.	MU
Activity 2.1.7: Carry out forest resource assessments for non-timber products of the mangrove forest	02/15/2022	30%	40%	The feasibility study carried out in Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified the non-wood products of the mangrove forest in these localities	MS
Activity 2.1.8: Assess and quantify carbon stocks in forests and other land uses, including undergrowth areas in pilot sites	02/15/2023	0%	80%	The feasibility study of mangrove conservation and restoration activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby made it possible to assess and quantify carbon stocks in mangrove sites.	S

Activity 2.1.9: Develop and present a report on the results and database on mangrove ecosystems.	05/15/2024	0%	55%	The monograph on the mangrove in Côte d'Ivoire presented data on the current surface area of the mangrove. The mangrove database is being prepared, and the terms of reference for its creation	MS
Activity 2.1.10: Awareness raising and stakeholder consultation to initiate collaborative processes for mangrove restoration activities and assessment of impacts of these activities	05/15/2021	20%	40%	The administrative and customary authorities of Sassandra were made aware of the importance of mangroves on International Mangrove Day, celebrated in Sassandra in 2022. This awareness-raising will continue during the workshop scheduled for 26 July 2023 in Sassandra. Also, during the feasibility studies for the conservation and restoration of the mangroves of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby, the framework for collaboration was briefly presented to the populations concerned.	MS
Activity 2.1.11: Delineate at least 50% of the mangrove forest area in pilot sites for restoration activities through land use planning in collaboration with local communities.	11/15/2021	20%	40%	The feasibility study of mangrove conservation and restoration activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby has made it possible to delimit areas suitable for mangrove restoration and conservation activities in these localities. A mission is planned for August 2023 to Sassandra and Grand-Béréby to discuss with the local people and sign memorandums of understanding with a view to carrying out	MS
Activity 2.1.12: Develop grading records (including management plans, community engagement and awareness strategy, alternative livelihood plans for local communities, community vigilance and monitoring programme, etc.).	08/15/2022	10%	20%	The feasibility study of mangrove conservation and restoration activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby has made it possible to delimit areas suitable for mangrove restoration and conservation activities in these localities. A mission is planned for August 2023 to Sassandra and Grand-Béréby to discuss with the local people and sign memorandums of understanding with a view to carrying out mangrove restoration and conservation activities in these two localities. The	MS
Activity 2.1.13: Develop and sign community conservation agreements.	08/15/2023	10%	20%	L'étude de faisabilité des activités de conservation et de restauration de la mangrove dans les localités de Sassandra et Grand-Béréby a permis de délimiter les zones	MS
Activity 2.1.14: Promote and support mangrove restoration activities, including carbon management strategies.	08/15/2023	10%	30%	The feasibility study of mangrove conservation and restoration activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby has made it possible to delimit areas suitable for mangrove restoration and conservation activities in these localities.	MS
Activity 2.1.15: Evaluate indicators for monitoring impact on households, communities and the environment.	11/15/2023	0%	0%	The implementation date has not yet arrived	U
Activity 2.1.16: Conduct a baseline study to assess the impact of mangrove restoration on local livelihoods.	02/15/2025	0%	0%	The implementation date has not yet arrived	U
Outcome 3.1					
Activity 3.1.1: Strategy identification workshop for gap analysis	02/15/2021	100%	100%	The workshop was held as part of the preparation of PCGAP 2.	S
Activity 3.1.2: Stakeholder consultations to identify institutional and financial gaps	08/15/2021	0%	100%	PCGAP 2 was drawn up by the OIPR after consultation with the various stakeholders.	S
Activity 3.1.3: Stakeholder consultations to identify forest resource management and biodiversity conservation, including PES and certification schemes	05/15/2022	0%	60%	A report exists on the various REDD+ and PES funding mechanisms. This report will be completed with a description of a REDD+ and PES financing system adapted to mangroves, following discussions with stakeholders. The study is scheduled for September 2023.	MS
Activity 3.1.4: Multi-level and multi-stakeholder workshops (at local and national levels) to report on identified gaps and determine potential entry points to fill these gaps.	08/15/2022	0%	50%	PCGAP 2 was validated at a national workshop attended by all stakeholders. It will be presented to all stakeholders at local level, in the pilot sites.	MS
Activity 3.1.5: Develop a report based on the activities of outcome 3.1.1 on recommendations to address institutional and financial gaps and present the outcome to the relevant authorities.	05/15/2023	0%	10%	A biophysical and economic assessment of the ecosystem services provided by protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire is planned.	U
Activity 3.1.6: Develop a report based on the activities of outcome 3.1.1 on recommendations to address forest resource management and biodiversity conservation, including PES and certification schemes, and present the outcome to the relevant authorities	05/15/2023	0%	10%	It is planned to validate and implement the protocols for monitoring the fauna, flora and ecosystems of the Haut Bandama Fauna and Flora Reserve. It is also planned to implement the environmental monitoring and surveillance system for the Mont Péko, Haut Bandama and Abokouamékro protected areas.	U

Activity 3.1.7: Undertake a stakeholder and community outreach campaign to communicate the implications of the gap analysis results to relevant stakeholders.	05/15/2024	0%	10%	Awareness-raising sessions are planned for schoolchildren and people living near protected areas. The functioning of the Local Management Committees of the Mont Péko, Haut Bandama and Abokouamékro protected areas will be ensured.	MS
Activity 3.1.8: Support the revision of the forestry law to include aspects related to sustainable mangrove management in the context of REDD+ and PES	08/15/2022	0%	10%	The Forestry Code was adopted in 2019 and regulates the issue of tree ownership, which is fundamental to the application of REDD+ in Article 25. In addition, 35 texts are being drafted for its effective application. However, certain provisions relating to PES and REDD have been omitted.	U
Activity 3.1.9: Build on lessons learned from pilot sites, gap analysis and previous stakeholder consultations to provide recommendations to key government stakeholders in developing a legal and institutional framework to facilitate community participation in forest management	02/15/2023	0%	0%	The delay in the procedure for making resources available prevented the business from starting up.	HU
Activity 3.1.10: Organise a workshop to identify and validate (with relevant stakeholders) explicit national objectives for ecosystem and species protection across the range of native ecosystem types and biogeographic sub-regions.	05/15/2024	0%	0%	The implementation date has not yet arrived	HU
Outcome 3.2					
Activity 3.2.1: Consult with relevant stakeholders and develop management plans for implementation in pilot sites.	02/15/2021	50%	60%	Management plans are available for the Marahoué, Abokouamékro and Haut Bandama parks. The plan for Mont Péko is currently being validated. Management plans are to be drawn up for the pilot mangrove sites.	MS
Activity 3.2.2: Workshops to present the management plans to stakeholders and advise them on their implementation	11/15/2021	0%	50%	Management plans for the Marahoué, Abokouamékro, Mont Péko and Haut Bandama parks were drawn up in consultation with stakeholders. In the case of mangrove forests to be set up as reserves, these plans will be drawn up after consultation with	MS
Activity 3.2.3: Capacity building to train committees on the concepts and practical application of sustainable PA management	11/15/2022	0%	40%	The capacities of the committees set up to implement the management plans for the Marahoué, Abokouamékro and Haut Bandama parks have been strengthened in terms of the concepts and practical application of sustainable PA management. The same will be done for Mont Péko and the mangrove forests to be set up as reserves	MS
Activity 3.2.4: Undertake administrative management of CCAs	08/15/2022	0%	40%	The ACCs in the Marahoué, Abokouamékro and Haut Bandama parks are under the direction of the prefectural authority. The same will apply to Mont Péko and the	
Activity 3.2.5: Consultations to determine incentives for joining CCAs through benefits for positive achievements and development of a manual based on the consultations.	11/15/2021	0%	10%	Consultation missions are planned with the populations of the mangrove areas of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby, with a view to drawing up CCAs. These missions will make it possible to determine the incentives for adherence to the CCAs through benefits for positive achievements and the development of a manual based on the consultations. The same missions are planned for the Mont Péko national park.	MU
Activity 3.2.6: Engage the private sector in the development and implementation of sustainable strategies for the cocoa sector	05/15/2025	10%	10%	Preliminary discussions already held with the "Cocoa Zero Deforestation" Project Coordination Unit	U
Activity 3.2.7: Sign contracts with cocoa farmers on restrictions to further deforestation	11/15/2021	10%	10%	Preliminary discussions already held with the "Cocoa Zero Deforestation" Project Coordination Unit	MU
Activity 3.2.8: Develop communication tools on sustainable natural resource management (including protected areas, forests and mangroves) and ecosystem services for local and national media	05/15/2025	0%	40%	The OIPR has a communication strategy on the sustainable management of natural resources in protected areas. A communication strategy is being drawn up for the project, which will help to identify appropriate communication tools for mangrove areas.	S
Activity 3.2.9: Community consultations to initiate the start of implementation of forest restoration activities	11/15/2020	0%	10%	The communities are ready to sign the agreements for the implementation of restoration activities. In Niéga, Dagbégo, Coco plage, Brodjé, Niani, Dabéda and Kablaké, people have	U
Activity 3.2.10: Workshops to train community leaders (and future trainers) on practical aspects of the project	05/15/2021	0%	15%	Draft contracts with local NGOs to carry out mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby. These contracts provide for the training of local players in the project and the activities to be carried out.	
Activity 3.2.11: Redelineation of communal forest boundaries based on management plans	05/15/2022	0%	0%	The delay in the procedure for making resources available prevented the business from starting up	HU
Activity 3.2.12: Implementation and support to forest restoration projects	05/15/2025	0%	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites that could be used for	

Activity 3.2.13: Drafting of municipal by-laws on CCAs and operational plans of management plans to integrate conservation of community woodlots	05/15/2025	0%	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby has led to initial discussions with local people on the possibilities for mangrove conservation. More in-depth meetings are planned with a view to signing CCAs, which will be endorsed by the prefectural	MU
Activity 3.2.14: Baseline study to assess impact of restoration efforts and lessons learned from performance-based programmes	05/15/2024	0%	0%	The implementation date has not yet arrived	
Activity 3.2.15: Consultation in pilot areas on attitudes and awareness of tourism, opportunities and possible pitfalls, existing experience, concerns and level of interest.	11/15/2020	0%	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites that could be used for ecotourism activities. The populations of these localities are also in favour of these activities	HU
Activity 3.2.16: Survey on ecotourism potentials and possibilities to add value to local tourism products, marketing model and benefit sharing.	08/15/2021	0%	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites that could be used for ecotourism activities	HU
Activity 3.2.17: Develop and implement ecotourism incentive programmes	05/15/2025	0%	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites that could be used for	
Activity 3.2.18: Support the establishment of local ecotourism committees and encourage local councils to recognise the role of these committees in local development	11/15/2022	0%	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites that could be used for ecotourism activities. The populations of these localities are also in favour of these activities	HU
Activity 3.2.19: Carry out awareness raising and publicity campaigns to support ecotourism	05/15/2025	0%	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites that could be used for ecotourism activities.	U
Activity 3.2.20: Capacity building for ecotourism business development and management	05/15/2024	0%	10%	The feasibility study of mangrove restoration and conservation activities in the localities of Sassandra and Grand-Béréby identified sites that could be used for ecotourism activities.	U
Under Comp 5					

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	Substantial: Unstable Management Structure or Individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others. Significant likelihood of negative impact on
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-	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
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate: Project progressing according to work plan and Adaptive management and regular monitoring. Moderate likelihood of potential	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
4 Budget	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of	Moderate: Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of	Moderate: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Moderate likelihood of
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project	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
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before	Substantial: Weaknesses persist and have been identified or Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. Significant likelihood of negative

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)

3rd PIR

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

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating		
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
The PES is seen as a classic integrated conservation and development project.	All results	M	M	M	L				↓	Initial discussions with local people have shown that they are willing to take part in the project because of the benefits they will derive from the implementation of the PES.
Encroachment on the domain of protected areas	All results	H	H	M	M				=	The local population is visibly reluctant. The planned visit to the eight villages bordering two national parks will enable us to understand the reasons for this reluctance, to understand the expectations of the local people and to propose appropriate solutions.
PES is seen as a private sector oriented approach	Results 1 and 2	M	M	M	L				↓	Initial discussions with local people have shown that they are willing to take part in the project because of the benefits they will derive from the implementation of the PES.
Inability to mobilise private sector funding for PES	All results	M	M	M	M				=	Planned meetings with the private sector have not yet taken place
Lack of a clear conservation objective, which can make it difficult to conclude PES with stakeholders.	Result 2	M	M	M	L				↓	The feasibility studies carried out in Sassandra and Grand-Béréby have made it possible to determine the areas of mangrove that could be restored or conserved as part of the project.
Lack of reference and guarantee to work in classified forests.	Result 3	M	M	L	L				=	The provisions of the new forestry code provide guidelines for activities to be carried out in class forests.

A change of government considering that there is strong support for this project.	All results	L	L	L	L				=	Various institutional changes have taken place without affecting the project.
New regulations and implementation of rural tenure (village and individual); government and private sector funding of PES, and funding of PAs	All results	M	M	M	M				=	A study is planned to propose improvements to the institutional and legal framework. This has not yet been carried out.
Climate change risk	All results	L	L	L	L				=	The project's activities to preserve and restore forest cover will help to reduce the effects of climate change.
Reputational damage to UNEP associated with collaboration with PALM-CI - its profit-driven business approach and potential negative social and environmental impacts on communities and ecosystems resulting from palm oil monoculture.	All results	M	M	L	L				=	PALMCI's involvement in environmental protection activities helps to reduce the risk rating.
Involuntary resettlement of local and indigenous people to project sites	Outcomes 2 and 3	M	M	M	M				=	The implementation of activities through NGOs provides for the setting up of local monitoring committees. These committees have not yet been set up.
Suggested land tenure reform may affect local communities or the environmental services on which they depend.	Outcomes 2 and 3	L	L	L	L				=	Involving the local population in the various activities and signing agreements with the local population in the presence of the administrative authorities will reduce this risk.
Consolidated project risk		M	M	M	M					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
Encroachment on the domain of protected areas	"Organisation of awareness-raising campaigns for people living near the project sites".	Consultation missions are planned in eight villages bordering two protected areas, with a view to ascertaining their expectations regarding the improvement of their land tenure rights in the context of REDD and PES.	Completing the assignment on time	Dec-23	REDD+, AFOR, UGP
Inability to mobilise private sector funding for PES	Meetings with the private sector	The implementation date for this provision has not yet been set.	Meet with the private sector within the agreed timeframe	Dec-24	UGP, OIPR
New regulations and implementation of rural tenure (village and individual); government and private sector funding for PES, and funding for PAs	Identifying changes to regulations and proposing regulatory texts	A study is planned to propose texts to improve the institutional and legal framework.	Ensure that the study is completed before December 2023	Dec-23	UGP, REDD+
Involuntary resettlement of local and indigenous people to project sites	Signing of agreements with local communities and creation of local monitoring committees	The implementation of activities through NGOs provides for the setting up of local monitoring committees. These committees will be set up once the contracts with the NGOs have been signed.	Ensuring that local monitoring committees function properly	Dec-24	UGP
Management structure			Supervision mission to ensure that all the project entities play their role according to the planning	Last quarter 2023 and 2024	UNEP Task Manager and Minister Cabinet
steering Committee			Advocate for regular meetings of the SC	Last quarter 2023 and 2024	UNEP Task Manager and Minister Cabinet
implementation schedule			Support adoption of new schedule by the SC	Last quarter 2023 and 2024	UNEP Task Manager and Minister Cabinet
Budget			Follow up on budget availability	immediate	PMU and UNEP Task Manager

Finacial Management			Supervision mission to ensure Project Director play his role	Last quarter 2023 and 2024	UNEP Task Manager and Minister Cabinet
Capacity to deliver			Second round of the training to the Team	2024	UNEP Task manager and PMU

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

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					
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension				

No physical activities, yet on the ground

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 by clicking [here](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) (<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

Location Name 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
Marahoué national Park	7.0969	6.0256			
Abokouamekro Faunal Reserve	8.0193	7.1682			
Haut Bandama Fauna and Floral Reserve	7.672589	-6.270863			
Mont Péko national Parc	7.024776	-7.238731			

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]