

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Niger Delta Conservation**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 2047 |
| GEF ID | 4090 |
| Title | SPWA - Niger Delta Biodiversity Project |
| Country(ies) | Nigeria, Nigeria |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The Niger Delta region of Nigeria, covering an area of approximately 112,000 sq km, is one of the largest wetlands in the world, characterized by diverse ecosystems, abundant natural resources, and extreme poverty. The biodiversity importance of the Niger Delta Region cannot be overstated.  Also known for its large deposits of crude oil and gas, the Niger Delta accounts for over 80% of NigeriaÔÇÖs total annual earnings. However, oil and gas (O&G) developments have been highly damaging to the Niger DeltaÔÇÖs environment, eliminating habitats, threatening species, and destroying the livelihoods for many traditional resource user, livelihoods that are based on farming and fishing. The persistence of poverty, environmental problems and conflict in the Niger Delta, in spite of enormous financial investments by government, O&G companies and other donors, indicates the need to rethink the framework for development in the region.  This project will focus in particular on the need to raise the bar for biodiversity management in the Niger Delta in order to provide protection to the wealth of habitats and species that the region harbours and to the essential environmental services the regionÔÇÖs ecosystems provide (e.g. water, nutrient and carbon cycles).  The project is slated to mainstream biodiversity conservation priorities into the Niger Delta oil and gas (O&G) sector development policies and operations. This will be achieved through the realisation of three outcomes:  1. Governance framework for the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into the O&G sector in the Niger Delta will be improved;  2. The O&G industry and community will be engaged in biodiversity management in the Niger Delta; and  3. Financial mechanisms for O&G sector support to biodiversity conservation will be piloted. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Ms. Phemo Karen Kgomotso (phemo.kgomotso@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Hiwot Gebremeskel (hiwot.gebremeskel@undp.org) |
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| CO Focal Point | Mr. Oladipo Osibo (oladipo.osibo@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Princess Bolatito Obisesan (drbolatitoo@gmail.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Tope Kusimo (kusimot@gmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

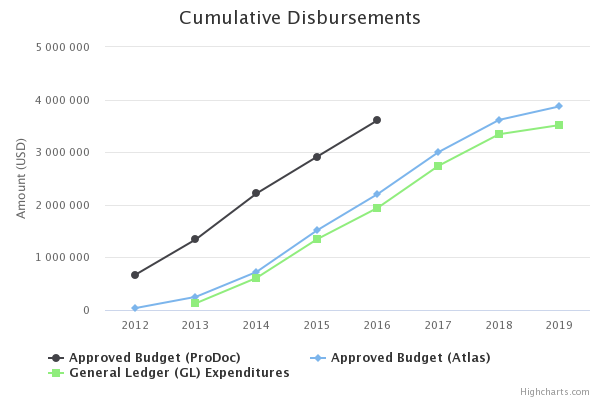
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To mainstream biodiversity management priorities into the Niger Delta oil and gas (O&G) sector development policies and operations.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Direct: Improved management of 600 km2) "inside the fence" of O&G operations as measured by adoption of Biodiversity Action Plans for a target number of O&G operations in the Delta. | SPDC has carried out BAPs in the following states:  Akwa Ibom (1),  Stubbs Creek Forest Reserve. SPDC has no footprints in this tract, but it still carried out the BAP. the O&G company working in the area, ExxonMobil has not cooperated with SPDC or this project to consider further investments in the Forest Reserve. The situation has further been complicated by new Oil Mineral Licenses (OML) leases in the area.    Bayelsa state  BAP development in Bayelsa has focussed on the Gbaran-Ubie integrated oil and gas project. The following Forest Reserves have been the subject of BAP in bayelsa: a) Apoi Creek Forest Reserve, b) Nun River Forest Reserve, c) Taylor Creek Forest Reserve⃰ (straddling Bayelsa and Rivers states), d) Edumanom, e) Egbedi and f) Ikebiri Forest Reserves. SPDC has not signed off on these recently conducted BAPs.  Rivers state (2)  Upper Orashi Forest Reserve  Taylor Creek Forest Reserve (straddliding)⃰                  ⃰ | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 600 km2 of O&G footprint covered by new or revised BAP for O&G operations in ND. | Total of sixteen (16) BAPs in 20 communities have been completed. These BAPs covers areas outside the 600km 'inside the fence' radius. The BAPs would form the baseline information on which CBAPs can be formulated in the last year of implementation. | About 80,000 hectares have been covered by BAPs in the Niger Delta region. A total of 16 BAPs in 20 communities were completed in the target states of Akwa ibom, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers State. Activities carried out includes planting indigenous tree species such as Garcina Cola (Bitter Kola), Irvingia gabonensis, Nauclea (Opepe). |
| Indirect: Threats to biodiversity linked to O&G are reduced in a spatial area of 46,420 km2 as measured by condition, number or extent of key species and ecosystems in the Niger Delta:    - Area in ND where Niger Delta red colobus monkey is confirmed    - # of hectares of mangrove ecosystem in under improved special management regime    - # of hectares cover of barrier island lowland forest under protection. | - Area in ND where Niger Delta red colobus monkey is unknown and un-measured.    - Zero hectares of mangrove ecosystem in under improved special management regime    - Zero hectares cover of barrier island lowland forest under protection. | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Red colobus monkey is confirmed present in 15,000 hectares by end of project (EoP).    - At least 25,000 ha of mangrove ecosystem in under improved special management regime    - At least 10,000 ha cover of barrier island lowland forest under protection. | Red Colobus monkey (Procolobus epieni) confirmed existing as scattered populations in Bayelsa State over an area of 15,000 hectares. However, no mangroves have been put under special management | Mapping of the habitat area done. Approximately 640 Hectares of forest area along the Apoi creeks have been designated as the habitat of the Red Colobus monkeys in Bayelsa State. They are regarded as sacred animals and are not hunted. However no mangroves have been put under special management throughout the life of the project. |
| # of O&G companies and Government agencies utilizing IBAT regularly for Niger Delta biodiversity mainstreaming. | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least three O&G companies and 3 Government agencies by end of project. | Only Shell Petroleum Development Company is utilizing the IBAT in the Niger Delta Region. Government agencies are yet to start. | Only Shell Petroleum Development was able to adopt the IBAT regularly. All other O&G companies originally discussed with at project initiation pulled out of the project implementation due to the conflicts in the volatile Niger-Delta regions. |
| # of hectares of community PA/set-aside or other PA gazetted and under biodiversity management in four pilot States of the Niger Delta. | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 5,000 hectares by end of project. | Community PAs have been set aside in following communities: Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa State (1 aquatic site), Delta (3 sites), Rivers State. But the CPAs were not measured as the communities feared that it might lead to them losing their land to the government. | Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers had community protected areas set aside. however, the project was not able to record the exact size of these CPAs as most of the communities feared that exposing the said areas might attract the attention of the government to convert the land to other use. The CPAs are actually stretched across the four project sites of the Niger Delta and in the different communities. Some of the agreed decisions include controlled access; stop degradation in form of sand dredging, cutting of trees and the killing of endangered species such as the dwarf crocodile (osteolaemus tetraspis) and monitor lizard (varanus nileoticus). |
| Amount of funding committed to the NDBT by EoP.    Presence or absence of operational Niger Delta Biodiversity Trust mechanism and level of funding committed. | Zero funding committed.    Does not exist. No funding committed to any mechanism for Delta biodiversity conservation/ mainstreaming | *(not set or not applicable)* | US$3 million committed to the Trust by EoP.    Niger Delta Biodiversity Trust (NDBT) Articles of Incorporation agreed upon by the GoN, O&G companies, and relevant civil society partners and legally approved under Nigeria's Companies and Allied Matters Act. | NDBT progress discontinued. UNDP Policy does not support the establishment of Trusts. | The Niger Delta Biodiversity Trust will not be registered or operationalized. The project had formulated the structure of the Trust but UNDP has taken a decision not to proceed with it, based on experiences from other projects. It is understood that UNDP policy does not support establishment of Trusts. |
| # of primary laws and policies and regulations improved with biodiversity mainstreaming guidelines, recommendations, and amendments. | No laws/ policies have biodiversity mainstreamed into them, including the EIA, EGASPIN, PIB, and Oil Spill Response Plan. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least four have biodiversity mainstreamed into their language via adopted guidelines, amendments, or modified language in the laws themselves. | Three of the policies have been finalized. (1) A Guide to Developing Biodiversity Action Plans for the O&G Sector in the Niger Delta Based On IPIECA Guidelines. (2) - Stakeholders Collaborative Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation In The Niger Delta (A financial mechanism) and (3) Niger Delta Strengthening of Biodiversity Elements of Legal and Policy Frameworks. But none has been set into local languages. | Target achieved by end of project life. Guide to Developing Biodiversity Action Plans for the O&G Sector in the Niger Delta Based On IPIECA Guidelines. (2) - Stakeholders Collaborative Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation In The Niger Delta (A financial mechanism) and (3) Niger Delta Strengthening of Biodiversity Elements of Legal and Policy Frameworks were all finalized during the life cycle of the project. Discussions are on going with two of the states to convert into local languages for all communities to benefit. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **The governance framework of law, policy, and institutional capacity to enable the mainstreaming of biodiversity management into the O&G sector in the Niger Delta is strengthened.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| # of central O&G policies and guidelines and plans that incorporate biodiversity management checklists, criteria and objectives | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least three by end of project. | Target Achieved. | A number of guidelines were incorporated into the biodiversity management of some of the government institutions. EIA, EGASPIN and the Oil Spill Response Plan all had the biodiversity conservation mainstreamed into them. Also, a bye Law for the conservation of the unique Andoni Barier Islands Elephants was also developed. The target here was achieved by the project. |
| Improvement in Score of UNDP Capacity Assessment Tool over life of project. (see PRODOC Annex 1) | 5 out of 48, i.e. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Improvement from 5/45 to minimum 10/48. | No change yet. however, a capacity assessment programme is under implementation | No change to the score in the UNDP capacity assessment tool over the duration of the project. The capacity assessment tracking was meant to be done in the last year of implementation but could not be achieved till end of project life. |
| # of measureable/ tangible improvements in the EIA process for biodiversity mainstreaming. | EIA has few if any specific biodiversity conservation targets/ objectives. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Biodiversity mainstreamed into EIA process in at least 3 entry points.  (See PRODOC Matrix 1 under the description of output 1.3) | Biodiversity guidelines have been reviewed and incorporated into the EIA process of DPR and NOSDRA | Target achieved. At end of project, Biodiversity guidelines have been reviewed and incorporated into the EIA processes of Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) and the National Oil Spill Detection & Response Agency (NOSDRA) |
| Level of improvement of data available through IBAT decision support tool. | Info on KBA available through IBAT driven by one taxa (birds). | *(not set or not applicable)* | Coverage of taxonomic groups expanded to at least four in total. | No further expansion on the taxonomic groups under the IBAT due to loss of Technical Capacity by the agency meant to lead the process i.e. The Nigerian Conservation Foundation. | The expansion of the coverage of the taxonomic groups were not expanded throughout the life of the project under the IBAT. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Government, the O&G industry and local communities build and pilot new biodiversity action planning tools for the proactive biodiversity management in the Niger Delta.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Change in level of corporate investment in biodiversity management. | TBD at project inception. | *(not set or not applicable)* | A 20% increase in corporate investment of O&G companies in biodiversity management will ensure biodiversity safeguarding at O&G extraction sites, pipeline and tanker transportation. | No increase | By mid-term review of the project, the O&G companies that were initially part of the project pulled out based on the conflict that arose in the Niger-Delta Region in the country. Only Shell Company was able to adopt the BAP model for their inside the fence operations. However as at end of the project, even Shell Company had reduced their investments in their onshore oil operations and moved offshore. The focal points department in the oil company was also abolished. |
| # of O&G companies adopting new BAP for operations. | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3 companies adopt model BAP for their inside the fence operations. | O&G Companies, apart from Shell Petroleum Development Company, have not adopted the BAP models | By end of project no additional oil and gas company was adopted the BAP for their operations except for Shell Petroleum Development Company |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Stakeholders support long-term biodiversity management in the Niger Delta by capitalizing and accessing the Niger Delta Biodiversity Trust as a collaborative engagement mechanism for local communities, O&G companies and Government at its core.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Presence/absence of NDB Trust operational and funded with a first tranche of US$ 3 million supporting biodiversity conservation in critical ecosystems within the whole of the Niger Delta Region | No NDBT and minimal funding for biodiversity in general. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Niger Delta Biodiversity Trust operational with at least US$3 million in funding supporting biodiversity conservation in critical ecosystems within the whole of the Niger Delta Region | NDBT progress discontinued based on advice from the RSC that UNDP Policy does not support the establishment of Trusts. | Not achieved. NDBT progress discontinued based on advice from the Regional Service Center that UNDP Policy does not support the establishment of Trusts. Although work began on the Trust Fund before it was cancelled, but the response from the oil and gas companies were poor due to the on going conflicts in the region. |
| # of community proposed biodiversity conservation projects funded and operational in the four pilot States of the Niger Delta. | Zero | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 15 by end of project. | Progress discontinued due to discontinuation of NDBT development | A number of communal projects (6) were implemented using project funds (and not from the Trust Fund) to assist the communities to develop local methods in combating invasive alien species such as water hyacinth that is very rampant in the region. The community, especially the women, were also trained in using the water hyacinth for making local woven baskets, flower case, table mats and bags. This helped in improving the livelihood of some of the community dwellers. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 97.39% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 97.39% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,515,868 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 147,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,610,000 |
| Co-financing | 10,715,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Sep 9, 2009 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | May 12, 2011 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Sep 26, 2012 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 15, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 15, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jun 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2017 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-07-24 |
| 2019-01-16 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delays, project closure arrangements are under way |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Slight delay in conducting the terminal evaluation due to availability of consultants. However after discussion with Regional Center, the CO was able to access the global roster and the process is on. TE would be finalized by end of September. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project is in its last year of implementation, and at the time of reporting, it is supposed to have already completed the terminal evaluation, but this is still pending. The terminal evaluation will be conducted before the end of the year. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Previous years’ plans annual work plans were fully implemented. Current report period build on the improved Consultative mechanism built as a result of the Mid Term Review of 2017. The inclusion of community hierarchy and choice of projects proposed by the host communities provided acceptance and enthusiasm for community participation. On the other hand, Project risks included l general militancy in the region, lack of political will as evidenced by non-contribution of resources by the state governments. Detailed planning involving several strata of community structure (youth, women and elders’ councils were involved). This detail ensured better understanding of project objectives and participation. Overall, the final phase of project targets was achieved according to the recommendations of the MTR. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | During the reporting period, the project was in the final months of implementation and most of the activities being implemented was a result of the outcomes of the MTR. Project was extended till May 2019 and implementation of the community interventions spilled into May/June 2019. However, as advised by the MTR, the project concentrated its intervention on Outcome 2 which is directed towards the local communities building and piloting new BAPs for proactive biodiversity management. The approved work plan for 2018/2019 has been fully implemented and project is at closing stage. Even though the original targets of the project were not met, but the new direction from the MTR has been achieved. A Terminal Evaluation is underway. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The final Annual Work Plan was developed with assistance from the Regional Center with the Country Office and was developed for a two year period. The implementation was smooth and all results as planned was achieved. The project has come to an end and the closure process has commenced. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project was unable to achieve majority of the set targets as designed from inception and this can be attributed to the sector in which the project was designed to be implemented in. The project commenced implementation in 2012 and by 2014, it was affected by the global oil crisis with a sharp decline in prices from about $125 per barrel to $53 per barrel. This sent shock waves into the oil and gas sector in Nigeria and had most of the oil companies jostling for survival. Many of them pulled out and tried to concentrate on production and not any environmental issues. To make matters worse, the conflicts in the Niger Delta also made implementation in some of the areas very difficult as kidnappings and highway robberies were very rampant. However, despite all these, the Ministry was able to coordinate with other 4 implementing state ministries of environment to be able to achieve the little that was achieved,. The Trust Fund that was cancelled by UNDP would have gone a long way in resource mobilization for the biodiversity concerns in the area but as it is, the Federal Ministry of Environment will work together with other relevant MDAs especially the Federal Ministry of Niger Delta to continue its intervention in the area.    As the project comes to a close, the approved work plan was fully implemented according to the comments from the MTR and all reports were duly submitted. The project can be said to have been fully implemented Satisfactorily in the final year. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This project is rated as MU for DO and IP progress. This is the 5th PIR for this project, and is in its final year of implementation, following an 18-month extension up to June 2019. Despite these many years of implementation, the project is only expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with shortcomings. Some of the shortcomings of the project were outside of the project control, particularly the negative effects on the project performance, of the downturn of the oil industry, which has resulted in Oil and Gas companies, which were in fact the target of the biodiversity mainstreaming activities, withdrew from the project.    Following the MTR which recommended that the project focus on community level engagement to facilitate biodiversity conservation and landscape restoration, the project has made some progress with implementation of community level biodiversity conservation activities that are said to have put 80,000 hectares under improved management, conserving key wildlife species such as the Red Colobus Monkey. Tangible independent evidence has however not been availed. What has been an important investment is the development of Biodiversity Action Plans, a total of 16 of which have been prepared, in 20 communities in the target states of Akwa ibom, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers State. Activities carried out includes planting indigenous tree species such as Garcina Cola (Bitter Kola), Irvingia gabonensis, Nauclea (Opepe).    As reported in the last PIR, while some key outputs were completed, including the EIA, EGASPIN and the Oil Spill Response Plan, and incorporated in the Niger Delta States biodiversity management plans, no progress has been made to implement them. In general, there has been a perceived lack of ownership on the part of government institutions, to take forward any measures that hold oil and gas companies to account or towards supporting the project and its objectives. This lack of higher- level political commitment has significantly weakened the technical implementation of the project, with outputs such as guidelines and strategies being developed but not being adopted or taken up to influence practice and decision-making.    The MTR recommended that since significant challenges were faced with both Outcome 1 and 3, the remainder of the project should focus on the finalization and implementation of CBAPs. This would include improvement of the CBAPs, in a participatory process, to engage communities to analyze threats to local biodiversity from natural resources use, identify actions to address the threats, prioritize costed actions, formulate resource mobilization plans, put in place institutional capacities at the local level to support sustained implementation of the action plans while mobilizing further resources and formulating participatory monitoring and knowledge management plans to support adaptive management and learning. The MTR, however, noted that the sustainability of the results of the refocused project (emphasizing CBAPs) will be challenged by three core issues: i) lack of financial resources to support implementation of the CBAPs, noting that the remaining project budget can support formulation but not implementation in the long-term; ii) weak policy enabling environment for biodiversity conservation (lack of policies exacerbated by weak enforcement of the few laws that exist) at the State level and for the O&G sector; iii) Weak capacity of the States to facilitate biodiversity conservation exacerbated by high levels of distrust of government and O&G sector players by the communities.    During the extension period, in the last twelve months, no significant improvements were made towards implementation of the CBAPs, other than small initiatives to involve communities in planting trees and identifying areas of importance for wildlife conservation. Overall, the project has failed to take advantage of the extension period to deepen the quality of implementation.    Although the project has spent the bulk of the resources (97.4%) there is no evidence that a significant amount has been achieved on the ground. At the time of reporting the TE was still being planned, and this is the only source of evidence that will be available to assess the true progress and impact of the project. The quality of Country Officer oversight has also been less than satisfactory, despite the RTA's engagement with the CO at the time preparing for request for project extension to put in place better monitoring systems to ensure that the project is managed well and complies with UNDP requirements for implementation of GEF-financed projects. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| None. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| In Ikot Uso Akpan community in Akwa ibom State, where the Sclater Guenon's habitat is about 50 hectares, the project was able to train 120 women and youth in that community on alternative sources of livelihood through sustainable conservation methods in organic farming rather than the non-attractive traditional farming to reduce the illegal hunting, especially among the youth, of the sacred monkeys. A platform was also established to establish a collaborative plan of action that links the community, especially the women farmers, to external sources of technical and financial assistance through the use of micro finance banks |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| One of the outcomes of the project is to improve the livelihoods of the communities in which the project is being implemented. The project at the community level focused more on empowering to improve on their incomes using different conservation methods. In one community, Bayelsa, the women where trained on how to use water hyacinth to make baskets, door mats and decorative materials. in Akwa Ibom, they were trained on conservation methods in organic farming and linked to technical personnel from the State's ministries of Environment and Agriculture for follow -up. In all cases, the community heads were advised to encourage the men to allow their women attend training and not just them. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| None |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| --- |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| --- |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| --- |
| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The project helped improve the lives of communities, especially those near Protected Areas. Training of members in sustainable agriculture, construction of fish rearing and the whole value chain in two states were particularly life-changing transactions. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| N/A |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [2047 CEO Endorsement Req \_Niger Delta Biodiversity\_120311\_Submitted.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/2047/211787/1597740/1598021/2047%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Req%20_Niger%20Delta%20Biodiversity_120311_Submitted.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| All 4 States of implementation constituted the stakeholders and they were fully involved in the last stage of implementation. All activities implemented in the different communities in the 4 states went through the State Ministries of Forestry and Environment to ensure the buy in of each community and the sustainability of the interventions |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.