

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**PA Finance & Operations Guinea-Bissau**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5177 |
| GEF ID | 5368 |
| Title | Strengthening the financial and operational framework of the national PA system in Guinea-Bissau |
| Country(ies) | Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Bissau |
| 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 objective of this project is to strengthen the financial sustainability and management effectiveness of the national protected areas system (SNAP) in Guinea-Bissau. Building upon the results of previous GEF interventions, baseline programs, and projects, and coordinating with ongoing and other donor-funded projects, the project will pursue two interlinked approaches: (i) increasing revenue generation for the SNAP by lifting barriers that impede full functioning of the BioGuinea Foundation (FBG), achieving short-term endowment capitalization targets with project co-financiers and putting in place the foundations for the achievement of medium- and long-term targets; and (ii) strengthening effective protected area (PA) management by the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) to a critically threatened priority PA (Cantanhez National Park, CNP), while developing new operational frameworks that entail enhanced efficiencies through the involvement of the Directorate General for Forests and Fauna (DGFF) and local stakeholders. The project will contribute to the conservation of 952,172 hectares (ha) of critical natural habitats through the long-term financial sustainability of Guinea-Bissau’s national network of PAs, which will cover 26% of the country. The extensive and highly productive mangrove ecosystems are critical contributors to the sub-region’s marine productivity as they support globally endangered and threatened species and a variety of migratory birds, as well as sequestering significant carbon stocks. The woodland savannah, semi-dry tropical forest, and the critically endangered primary tall sub-humid tropical forests are home to threatened and endangered species of global importance that are typical of the Guinea Savannah Forest Mosaic and play critical roles as biological corridors and migration routes for large mammals. Other global environmental benefits will be derived from achieving strengthened management capacity coupled with financial sustainability at the PA system level. More specifically, by project end the initial capitalization of the endowment of the FBG with USD 7,365,248 will increase the sustainability of the SNAP by providing a flow of stable and sustainable financing equivalent to approximately 30% of the overall annual recurrent funding needs, and by so doing will contribute to the consolidation of the terrestrial PAs of Guinea-Bissau. In addition, collaborative cost-effective management of the critically threatened priority PA, the CNP and its related forest areas and buffer zones, will improve management effectiveness by 20% and will reduce the loss of threatened West African forest habitats across 105,800 ha. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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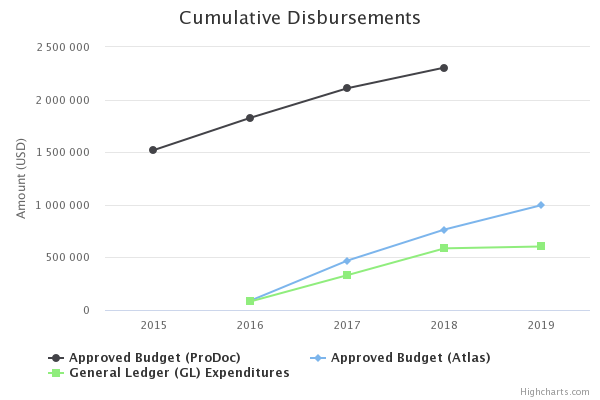
# Overall Ratings

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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**  **Strengthening financial sustainability and management effectiveness of the national PA system in Guinea-Bissau** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (0) UNDP IRRF 1.3.1.A.1.1. Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level | FBG partly operational and without endowment capital or other income | *(not set or not applicable)* | FBG fully operational, capitalised with at least USD 7,365,248, using also the national financing mechanism – the EU Fisheries Agreement and the REDD carbon sales from CNP | FBG governing bodies have been established, equipped with by-laws and functioning regularly, through regular annual meetings. Specifically, the FBG key organs and tools are in place:  - Member (1);  - Board of Trustees (5);  - Investment Committee;  - Donor Circle;  - Consultative committee;  - Article of Incorporation;  - Investment Policy;  - Investment Manager (based in UK);  - Conflict of interest policy;  - Manual of operations;  - Strategic orientations;  - Grant Policy (Draft);  - Accounting and financial software is being implemented during the second semester of 2018.    At level of resources mobilization, the project has contributed for the capitalization of FBG in a total amount of 1,724,000(€) or 2,002,000 US$ (27% out of the total envisaged for the GEF5 period) from the following funding partners:  - MAVA: 1,300,000(€)  - EU/GOV: 424,000(€)  So far, the project team has succeed in mobilizing the following entities commitment to finance additional FBG endowment capital:  a) MAVA Foundation: 1,300,000 (€)  b) Government: 1,000,000 (€)  c) French FFEM: 1,000,000(€)  d) GEF5/UNDP: 1,300,000(US$);  e) Gov/REDD+: 2,500,000 (US$)  in addition, resources for FBG promoted projects funding have been mobilized from:  - French FFEM: 300,000(€), for the experimentation of Grant making mechanism through 2 Protected Areas and 100,000(€) for REDD+ (committed but not yet operational)  - MAVA REDD+: 150,000(€) for the preparation of Carbone deal (see endowment commitment above);  - MAVA Institutional support (2018-2020): 300,000 (€) to complete the GEF5 operational budget (due to the delay of FFEM and GEF5/UNDP disbursement into the Endowment, resulting in delay of investment revenue) and key tools.  The project is supporting ongoing negotiations regarding mobilization of additional Endowment/Sinking Fund with:  - GCF/IUCN : 5,000,000(US$)  - World Bank -  - International Water/PRAO: 1,000,000(€)    The FBG Executive Secretariat capacity to ensure proper management of the institution as per the best practices around the world has been reinforced, through provision of technical assistance by specialized consultants/firms and networking partnership celebration with FUNBIO Brazil, CAFÉ Network, REDLAC Network and Conservation Finance Alliance. As a result, the FBG has applied the Annual Financial Audit/independent verification procedures, became affiliated in these networks and has contributed to the development of Practice Standards for Conservation Trust Funds with the REDLAC Network as a member of its Task Force and also contributed for the elaboration of the annual report for the Conservation Finance Alliance which is producing analysis of Conservation Trust Fund investment practice and evolution; | FBG Governing bodies and tools strengthened:  - 1 New member appointed (Paulo Gomes) and another one to be nominated by the end of 2019;  - 1 New Trustee in 2019 from Wetlands International (Ibrahima Thiam)  - Ongoing recruitment process to nominate one Trustee with Investment profile.  - First amendment of the Articles of Incorporation on quorum;  - First Grant policy adopted;  - Trusteeship recruitment policy adopted.  - TOM2PRO software in place and operational to be completed in 2019 with monitoring and evaluation part;  FBG Governing bodies and tools strengthened:  - 1 New member appointed (Paulo Gomes) and another one to be nominated by the end of 2019;  - 1 New Trustee in 2019 from Wetlands International (Ibrahima Thiam)  - Ongoing recruitment process to nominate one Trustee with Investment profile.  - First amendment of the Articles of Incorporation on quorum;  - First Grant policy adopted;  - Trusteeship recruitment policy adopted.  - TOM2PRO software in place and operational to be completed in 2019 with monitoring and evaluation part;  Second part of the fisheries agreement EU/GOV negotiated but still pending;  The FFEM endowment capital contribution is still conditioned by an OECD bank account. The FBG is waiting for the result of the due diligence process with Pictet Bank in Switzerland. BPI bank in Portugal is also on process. In relation to the Brexit the FFEM prefers a bank account in another European country.  However, the project institutional support part for IBAP from FFEM to support micro-grants in the Protected Areas was under the same contractual condition (to set an OECD bank account). But FBG negotiated for that amount to be transferred to a specific FBG account in Bissau. This was actually accepted by FFEM and implemented.;  UNDP/GEF5 endowment capital contribution is still under negotiation; UNDP issued new requests to eventually allow the transfer to take place; ; a decision on these requests or alternatives will be made by FBG in July 2019.  On Gov/REDD+ contribution: all preparation activities are done with IBAP and technical support (RSet/ISA from Portugal, and Way Carbon from Brasil). Arrangement was made to advance the Independent Verification of the REDD Project budget being paid by MAVA instead of FFEM;  First verification of the VCS REDD Project funded by FFEM and MAVA is in implementation phase by SCS from US. If positive, this will permit international marketing and the sale of the first verified carbon credits (around 700.000 teq CO2) – with a part of the revenue generated going into the FBG endowment capital.  MAVA Institutional support ongoing;  GCF/IUCN Project discussed with IUCN Headquarter in Switzerland and to be more detailed in 2019;  World Bank/PRAO2 project pending due to political situation;  FBG is still applying good practice standards as described by the Conservation Finance Alliance;  FBG is still an active member of the CAFÉ Network.  New financial mechanism negotiated: Park Bonds Issuance in cooperation with MAVA Foundation and the African Development Bank;  New financial mechanism to be explored with UNDP: FONERWA of Rwanda to be adapted for Guinea Bissau case.  Financial partnerships to be explored: cooperation with former International cooperation agencies working in Guinea Bissau in the past (Dutch, Norwegian…); a website is in creation to support resource mobilization.    In terms of total capitalisation of the FBG endowment fund, the project had secured the following pledges to the FBG endowment capital:  a) MAVA Foundation: 1,300,000 (€)  b) Government: 1,000,000 (€)  c) French FFEM: 1,000,000(€)  d) GEF5/UNDP: 1,300,000(US$);  e) Gov/REDD+: 2,500,000 (US$)  Of these, the FBG has received USD 2,002,000 (1,724,000 EUR; 27% out of the total envisaged for the GEF5 period) from the following funding partners:  - MAVA: 1,300,000(€)  - EU/GOV: 424,000(€)    In addition, resources for FBG promoted projects have been mobilized from:  - French FFEM: 300,000(€), for the experimentation of Grant making mechanism through 2 Protected Areas and 100,000(€) for REDD+ (committed and first disbursement to be made in July)  - MAVA REDD+: 150,000(€) for the preparation of Carbone deal (used);  - MAVA Institutional support (2018-2020): 300,000 (€) to complete the GEF5 operational budget (due to the delay of FFEM and GEF5/UNDP disbursement into the Endowment, resulting in delay of investment revenue) and key tools. |
| (1) UNDP IRRF 2.5.1.C.1.1: Extent to which institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and/or access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Missing institutional frameworks established | Bioguinea Foundation and Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Area are in place and operational, resulting from the implementation of the Country Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;    The Government Strategic Operational Plan "Terra Ranka" 2015-2025 has been aligned with the SDGs from March to June 2028 with active participation of the project staff, contributing for the formulation of its environmental and poverty reduction performance indicators | As before: BioGuinea Foundation and Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas are in place and continue to be operational. |
| (2) Change in the financial sustainability of the SNAP according to that established through the total average score in the UNDP/GEF Sustainability Scorecard | 34% | *(not set or not applicable)* | 50% | Revenue from the Endowment of the FBG is starting to grow modestly in accordance with Capital release from Donors;  Benefit sharing of the Carbone revenue is being developed with the REDD+ Project (see above); | The revenue generated from the USD 2,002,000 of endowment capital the FBG has received to date is still insufficient to allow contributions to funding of the national PA system. More capital must be secured. |
| (3) Change in the management effectiveness of the CNP as measured through the METT scorecard | 57 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 77 (19.6% increase) | Although not assessed yet, the CNP management team is in place now and equipped with the need surveillance tracking tools and logistic means (1 vehicle and 14 motorbikes) | 75 (19,1% increase) |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthening the financial framework of the national PA system** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (4) Capitalization of the endowment of the FBG after 4 years | 0 USD | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least USD 7,365,248 (21% of overall Endowment of USD 34.88 million [EUR 28 million] envisaged). | 1,724,000(€) or 2,002,000 USD (27%) from  - MAVA Foundation: 1,300,000(€);  - EU/GOV Fisheries Agreement: 424,000(€) | In terms of total capitalization of the FBG endowment fund, the project had secured the following pledges to the FBG endowment capital:  a) MAVA Foundation: 1,300,000 (€)  b) Government: 1,000,000 (€)  c) French FFEM: 1,000,000(€)  d) GEF5/UNDP: 1,300,000(US$);  e) Gov/REDD+: 2,500,000 (US$)  Of these, the FBG has received USD 2,002,000 (1,724,000 EUR; 27% out of the total envisaged for the GEF5 period) from the following funding partners:  - MAVA: 1,300,000(€)  - EU/GOV: 424,000(€) |
| (5) Change in the percentage of SNAP recurrent costs supported by endowment revenues | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30% | Zero %, during the reporting period. The % of the needed minimum FBG Endowment Capital is not enough to generate revenue for Protected Areas (PA) due to the delays experimented in the disbursements of FFEM and GEF5/UNDP funds.  FFEM Grant is aiming at experimenting the Grant mechanism for PA, but delayed.  REDD+ is making progress towards the Carbon Revenue deal. The FFEM delay impacts the duration of the REDD+ project which has to be extended. | The revenue generated from the USD 2,002,000 of endowment capital the FBG has received to date is still insufficient to allow contributions to funding of the national PA system. More capital must be secured. |
| (6) Change in the number and variety of revenue sources used across the PA system as measured the UNDP/GEF Sustainability Scorecard (Component 3, Element 1) | 33% | *(not set or not applicable)* | 50% | FSC to be completed by MTR | Please see the entry under the Objective Indicator # 2 above, with which this indicator is fully redundant |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **PA and buffer zone management in Cantanhez NP** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| (7) Existence of PA headquarters with functional office facilities and basic equipment and logistics | No functional office facilities | *(not set or not applicable)* | PA headquarter has functional office facilities | New headquarters in Cantanhez NP under construction and expected to be completed by August 2018 | Cantanhez headquarters finalized and some acquisition of basic equipment to operate is done.  Development of an action plan for the implementation of prevention and control activities in sensitive ecological zones.  Update and approval of PNC internal regulations.  Capacity development trainings conducted for IBAP staff, DGFF and GN (Strategic planning, conflict management, development of forest management plan etc.)  Development of empowerment actions of local communities, CSOs, NGOs and other government agencies in conflict resolution mechanism  Conclusion of socio-economic studies (INEP, INE).  Update of the management plan. |
| (8) Degree of illegal utilisation of key plant species of commercial value as recorded in CNP and its buffer zones per year, to include at least   Red mangrove or “Mangal/Tarafe” (Rhizophora mangle)   “Pó de sangue” (Pterocarpus erinaceus)   African fan palm or “Cibe” (Borassus aethiopium)   African mahogany or “Bissilão” (Khaya senegalensis)   “Poilão” (Ceiba pendandra) | The final list of species to be considered and the baseline values will be established during the first year of project implementation | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target values will be established during the first year of project implementation | Minimum illegal use with decreasing trends due to the recruitment and operation of a team of park guards, dismantling of fishing camps and prohibition of cutting of Cibes for commercialization  The following seizures were recorded in the surveillance missions:  Year 2017: 1,441 Cracks of Cibe (Borassus aethiopium)  Year 2018: 643 Cracks of Cibe (Borassus aethiopium)  Year 2018: 8 Sheets of Pau-cuenta  Year 2018: 98 bags of coal  It is observed that the demand for coal has increased in the area, leading some peasants to convert to this activity, especially along the access roads of the park.  The greatest seizures occur in clandestine fishing:  Year 2018: 29 monofilament nets and 23 vessels | Completion of the inventory of the flora and fauna of the PNC and implementation of proposed conservation and management averages and in particular for the 16 forest areas that constitute the central zones of the PNC.  Implementation of a monitoring plan for the feeding, treatment and management of a National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) database including Cantanhez, based on transversal indicators and specific indicators for the PNC.  Regular inspection activity done with no key plant species seizures. |
| (10) Level of poaching recorded in CNP and its buffer zones per year, using as proxy indicators   Campbell's mona monkey or “Macaco Mona” (Cercopithecus (mona)  campbelli )   Bay duiker or “Cabra de mato” (Cephalophus dorsalis)   Bushbuck or “Gazela”  (Tragelaphus scriptus)   Crested porcupine or “Porco espinho (Hystrix cristata)   Warthogs or “Porco de Mato” (Phacochoerus africanus) | The final list of species to be considered and the baseline values will be established during the first year of project implementation | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target values will be established during the first year of project implementation | Minimal with decreasing trend due to compliance with the internal regulation and the operation of a structure of guards and employees inside the park.  Primate hunting is strictly forbidden;  Porcupine is extremely rare in this area  Only species authorized for hunting is the wild pig, but due to religious reasons its hunting is muto restricted to non-Muslim communities.  Year 2015: Record of death of a buffalo (possibly injured)  2016: Record of the death of two buffalo (possibly one wounded and one of natural death)  2018: Record of the death of a buffalo (natural death)  2017: apprehension of 9 rifles;  2018: a shotgun | The project observes a reduction of illegal hunting, due to the operation of the park rangers structure, application of regulation and patrolling and very regular inspection;  - 288 land operations carried out, with seizure of 7 weapons of traditional manufacture (20 machetes; 4 axes) as well as of 1 baby chimpanzee, a baboon and a bush buck;  - 105 maritime inspection actions carried out, with seizure of 27 canoes of non-residents; 2,152 monofilament nets; 320 kg of fish;  - A carcass of dead buffalo in a well (problem of access to water); |
| (11) Number (or size) of wildlife populations recorded in CNP, to include at least   Leopard (Panthera pardus)   West African Manatee or “Pis-Bus/Manatim” (Trichechus senegalensis)   West African Red Colobus or “Macaco Fidalgo vermelho” (Piliocolobus badius temminckii)   Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes)   Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus  amphibius)   Buffalo (Syncerus caffer) | The final list of species to be considered and the baseline values will be established during the first year of project implementation | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target values will be established during the first year of project implementation | There is no inventory indicating the actual population of these species. A fauna inventory in the dry season is planned. Qualitative population estimates point to the following:  Leopard: Present in PNC but critically endangered  Manatee: Present in PNC, population size unknown, but of little concern  Red Colobus: Present in the PNC, endangered  Chimpanzee: ca. 600 (500-1000) individuals.  Hippopotamus: Present in PNC, critically endangered.  Buffalo: Present in PNC, critically endangered. | There is still no detailed inventory with estimates of the population of different species in the PNC, with the exception of Chimpanzee (PNC flag species), estimated at around 500 to 100 individuals as a result of several studies.  Increased observation of species such as African Buffalo (Syncerus caffer), Yellow-backed duiker (Cephalopus sylvicultor, Roan Antelope (Hypotragus equinus), and Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibius);  Population estimate for Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes) updated to about 4,000 individuals;  Africa Buffalo (Syncerus caffer) estimated to about 6,000;  Increased frequency of observations of African Bush Elephant (Loxodonta africana) in the Northern part of the PNC (6 direct observations);  Higher frequency of observation of Baboons  Equipment for the functional inventory available and realization of the inventory planned for the start of 2020. |
| (12) Number of staff (including women) from IBAP, DGFF, local community members trained for effective oversight of land use and threat reduction in PA buffer zones | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50 | Training of park guards, collaborators: 46 trained (5 women, 2 DGFF technicians, 2 NG and 11 IBAP staff and 26 staff from the tabancas)  Training in techniques of production of fruit and forest plants, implantation of nurseries and restocking: 31 trained (6 female)  Training in the use of GPS: 14 people (park guards, sailors and ONC technicians).  Training in legislation and environmental impact studies | Second phase conducted of training of employees, guards and NGOs in fruit and forest production (7 women and 22 men).  Training to employees, Guards and NGOs members in handling GPS (9 men).  Training in processing and conservation of fishery products (26 women and 6 men) with support from CIPA, GCCA (another project financed by European Union) and AD (NGO).  Training in horticulture techniques in Darsalam (46 women and 4 men) with support of GCCA and AD. |
| (13) Existence of PA and buffer zone management bodies which involve key stakeholders: IBAP, DGFF, and local stakeholders (community councils, CSOs, NGOs) | No  (Existence of CNP management council but does not address management in buffers zones) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Yes | There is a PNC Management Council which includes representatives from the following institutions: IBAP, Local Administration, Traditional Authorities, Local NGOs, Local Associations, Directorate General of Fisheries, General Directorate of Forestry, National Guard, Local Community Radio, Directorate General for Tourism, Fiscap, among others, | The PNC's management structures remain operational and with increasing performance.  The PNC still have a functional Management Council which includes representatives from the following institutions: IBAP, Local Administration, Traditional Authorities, Local NGOs, Local Associations, Directorate General of Fisheries, General Directorate of Forestry, National Guard, Local Community Radio, Directorate General for Tourism, Fiscap, among others.  Organization and implementation of management committee meetings of the PNC  Quarterly meetings between IBAP and DGFF, with an agreement on creation of a coordination structure. However, the cooperation with DGFF is moderately satisfactory due to conflicts of competence and major instability of DGFF structures. |
| (14) Level of satisfaction of local community members (differentiated by gender) collaborating with PA and forest management. Indicative assessment categories:   Highly Unsatisfactory   Unsatisfactory   Moderately Unsatisfactory   Moderately Satisfactory   Satisfactory   Highly Satisfactory | Baseline will be established during the first year of project implementation | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target will be established during the first year of project implementation | Satisfactory  Currently, IBAP is present on the ground with its structure; recruited local youth to reduce unemployment and increase the income base of some families; employed some sites in the construction of the headquarters; adoption of a more participatory philosophy with benefits directed to communities living in the PA due to surveillance and patrolling measures that limit the access of PNC resources to non-residentes.  The collaboration with DGFF is "Moderately satisfatory". There is still some disagreement between IBAP and DGFF due to the differing interpretations of competencies and the very commercial and exploitative view of the latter in relation to forest resources. This collaboration has generally evolved in the positive sense, more slowly because of the constant changes in DGFF's management staff, which interfere with the dynamics of ongoing cooperation | Satisfactory community collaboration at this stage, not only due to previous progress but above all due to the development and implementation of several ongoing community development actions conducted in partnership with GCCA and NGO AD. |
| (15) Increase in cash or in-kind benefits returned to local communities (beneficiaries differentiated by gender) as a result of biodiversity-friendly economic activities | Baseline will be established during the first year of project implementation | *(not set or not applicable)* | Target will be established during the first year of project implementation | Food security is generally based on ecosystem products and services, with emphasis on fishery products and non-timber forest products whose access is exclusive to residents of CNP. A socio-economic study completed in collaboration with INEP will also give greater precision on these benefits. | Activities promoted together with the support of GCCA (another project financed by European Union) and AD (NGO) in the field of horticulture, processing of non-timber forest products (palm oil, dyeing, soap production), rice processing, oyster-culture and processing of fishery products benefit 722 women and 29 men, whose families have substantially improved their income and food security.  Improvement of working conditions and rationalization of women's working time through the introduction of rice peelers. |
| (16) Management and business plan for CNP and buffer zones updated and under implementation |  Management plan: Outdated   Business plan: Preliminary | *(not set or not applicable)* |  Management plan: Updated   Business plan: Yes | Management plan updated and approved. Business plan needs updating to the new context and situation to support park structure, infrastructure and equipment | Management plan updated and approved and in divulgation inside the park.  Updated internal regulations and approved and disseminated within the park. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 26.2% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 26.2% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 603,820 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 70,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 2,304,429 |
| Co-financing | 16,685,248 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 23, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 24, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Aug 19, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Sep 29, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Aug 19, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Financial | The capitalization goals for BioGuinea Foundation are not yet achieved because of UNDP and FFEM regulations and requests.  The requirements of FFEM are being addressed through the creation of a compliant bank account.    The requirements of UNDP that have so far impeded the transfer of the planned $1.3m of GEF resources into the FBG endowment capital have been intensely discussed, first in UNDP (Country Office, RTA, HQ) and then with FBG, IBAP and partners, and have since been reformulated; the FBG is presently studying if and how these requests can be implemented/satisfied to eventually remove the barriers to the transfer, or define alternative solutions.    The two elements of this critical risk have severely undermined the success of the project to date; if unresolved that could jeopardize overall project success; they may however be resolved over the course of the coming reporting period given the new attention that was given to this long-pending topic, at UNDP particularly, over the last reporting period and the potential solutions that were proposed.    If a solution to the UNDP cannot be found, the endowment capital contribution from FFEM may well be put in jeopardy as well and other co-funders might not be willing to put additional contribution into the Foundation endowment of capital. |

# 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.** |
| The midterm review was carried out during the reporting period, with a mission in late 2018 and the analysis and report completed by mid-2019 c. half a year after the expected schedule; submission to the GEF SEC remains pending with UNDP-GEF / RTA. |

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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.** |
| There were some delays in completing the Mid Term Review since the mission from the consultant took place in November 2018 but a draft report was only submitted in July 2019. |

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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.** |
| This 4-year FSP was GEF CEO endorsed on 24 Mar 2015, and its PRODOC was signed on 19 Aug 2016. The PMU was assigned by the Implementing Partner IBAP fairly rapidly and project implementation and disbursement by both IBAP and the BioGuinea Foundation started almost immediately, however, the formal Inception Workshop was held (successfully) only on 27-29 Sep 2017 with the participation of the RTA.    The project MTR was originally scheduled for August 2018, and although the project faced some implementation delays this was maintained to address some of the project’s challenges at an early stage, especially where these relate to financial sustainability; the expert went on mission in October 2018 – which was late for the 2018 MTR submission cohort but had to respect the lack of access to the project sites during the rainy season (May through Oct/Nov) when also the local community farming stakeholders cannot be reached as they disperse in the forest. After agreement to finalise the MTR Report in early 2019 a consolidated draft was however only submitted in mid 2019 and is still undergoing review, for submission in the Dec 2019 cohort.    There are no further noteworthy delays on key milestones. However, one issue should be mentioned also here: the challenge for UNDP to release the GEF resources it received for the FBG endowment fund. While a solution is still being sought for this (see the RTA’s OVERALL ASSESSMENT) it is remotely conceivable that further delays could lead to a postponement of project closure. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating is Moderately Satisfactory.  In relation to the project first component related to the FBG.  Up to now there is a very low rate of capitalization of the BioGuiné Foundation and the capitalization amount to be made available under this project by UNDP/GEF in the amount of US $ 1.3 million so far has not been made available, and which causes considerable loss of income (interest) in the capital of the foundation. Making this amount available would significantly increase FBG's project implementation rate and capital return. On the other hand, FBG was unable to mobilize additional capitalization funds in excess of the promises pledged at the start of the project, partly undermining the financial sustainability of IBAP and SNAP, although it obtained through FFEM financing of grants of USD 400,000 for IBAP headquarters, PNO (Orango Park) and AMPU (Protected Maritime Area of UROK).  In the meantime, FBG has today the most important legal and administrative documents, which, used efficiently, can guarantee greater institutional performance and transparency in the development of its activities and in the granting of grants. These serve as the basis for achieving medium and long-term objectives, which is essentially to substantially increase revenue generation to support SNAP operation,  On the other hand, through the project and in conjunction with funding from the MAVA Foundation, FBG was able to operate over the last three years and ensure regular meetings of its different bodies, salaries of its staff, payment of some consultants, coordination and exchanges with other foundations and networks of foundations at continental and international level.  Regarding the second Axis, which is to increase the effectiveness of PNC management and improve the efficiency of the partnership with DGFF and the involvement of other actors in PNC management. This park today has an operational and adequate structure that has been ensuring the management and conservation of this park, ie a general manager, a deputy director and a ranger team. They have the equipment and infrastructure to carry out their current work in order to mitigate the main threats that were endangering the existence of this park. Several training actions were developed to increase their knowledge and capacity in management and conservation.  Despite the efforts made the partnership with DGFF has not been effective due to constant changes in its direction due to the political instability that the country has experienced in recent years. In the meantime, an agreement has been signed with the National Guard to improve the involvement of its Environment and Nature Protection Brigade in SNAP patrolling and enforcement work. The employee structure is active, and the meetings of the Management Board have been held on a regular basis, allowing the approval of the new management plan and the park's internal regulations.  Patrol and maritime surveillance activities in partnership with the EU-funded GCCA project have been regular and have a very positive impact on preserving the park's main forest massifs and increasing the population of some animal species, such as the chimpanzee and buffalo.  Several actions to support community development were implemented in response to the request of the different communities of the PNC, which has been encouraging their respective participation in park management.  However, there are still some important challenges to overcome such as the expansion of cashew plantations and shifting cultivation, activities that have had a negative impact on natural forest cover within the PNC.  Overall, management and conservation activities have experienced considerable improvements, from a situation without a management structure to a better one, ie an operational structure capable of mobilizing and involving all actors (community and their representatives, State authorities, NGOs and Associations, etc.) in the park management process by applying their main management tools. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The selected overall DO Rating Moderately satisfactory  This project has two component: (i) increasing revenue generation for the SNAP by lifting barriers that impede full functioning of the BioGuinea Foundation (FBG), achieving short-term endowment capitalization targets with project co-financiers and putting in place the foundations for the achievement of medium- and long-term targets; and (ii) strengthening effective protected area (PA) management by the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) to a critically threatened priority PA (Cantanhez National Park, CNP), while developing new operational frameworks that entail enhanced efficiencies through the involvement of the Directorate General for Forests and Fauna (DGFF) and local stakeholders. Regarding the first component despite the endowment of capital to the FBG from GEF/UNDP hasn’t been transferred so far, the FBG managed to mobilize some other funds such as: - French FFEM: 300,000(€), for the experimentation of Grant making mechanism through 2 Protected Areas and 100,000(€) for REDD+ (committed and first disbursement to be made in July)  - MAVA REDD+: 150,000(€) for the preparation of Carbone deal (used);  - MAVA Institutional support (2018-2020): 300,000 (€) to complete the GEF5 operational budget (due to the delay of FFEM and GEF5/UNDP disbursement into the Endowment, resulting in delay of investment revenue) and key tools.  Regarding the second component, Cantanhez headquarters finalized and some acquisition of basic equipment to operate is done. The inventory of the flora and fauna of the PNC is completed and implementation of proposed conservation and management averages and in particular for the 16 forest areas that constitute the central zones of the PNC.  Implementation of a monitoring plan for the feeding, treatment and management of a National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) database including Cantanhez, based on transversal indicators and specific indicators for the PNC. Regular inspection activity done with no key plant species sized. The project observes a reduction of illegal hunting, due to the operation of the park rangers’ structure, application of regulation and patrolling and very regular inspection. The relationship with the DGFF should be reinforced. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(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** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(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** |
| **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 is the second PIR of this 4-year full-sized project that was CEO endorsed in Mar 2015 and whose signed in Aug 2016. The PMU was assigned by the Implementing Partner IBAP fairly rapidly and project implementation by both IBAP and the BioGuinea Foundation started almost immediately, with a first disbursement recorded for Nov 2016, yet with limited activities until the formal Inception Workshop was held (successfully) in Sep 2017.    Unfortunately, this project faces one major issue that needs to be addressed that has already caused major headaches to several parties – FBG, IBAP, their international donors and partners, and numerous staff in UNDP Guinea Bissau, UNDP Regional Hubs (esp. the RTA) and UNDP HQ: the obstacles having prevented UNDP from transferring $1.3 million of GEF resources into the endowment of FBG. It has tarnished UNDP’s reputation with the Government of GB and its partners, and is a predicament to the entire project, the future of IBAP and FBG and even to the many years of successful conservation work in Guinea Bissau (which has withstood the odds of many years of political instability). This barrier therefore also ultimately dominates the assessment of project impact in this PIR.    Regarding IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS over the reporting period:    Project governance and management was good: the Steering Committee did not meet formally during the reporting period, however the project is fully integrated into the planning, management and governance of the Implementing Partner IBAP and the key beneficiary BioGuinea Foundation, wherefore several other formal meetings and roundtables between IBAP, FBG and their donors and partners took place over the reporting year that were equally if not more relevant to the project, such as a strategic workshop for FBG at the MAVA Foundation in Gland/CH in April 2019.    Risk management by the project and all involved parties was equally good, especially considering the political challenges in the country and the already-mentioned issue relating to the endowment fund capitalisation. IBAP and FBG were proactive on risks related to the chronic government instability, a risk briefly enhanced in early 2018 when the long-time IBAP Executive Director Alfredo da Sima left to take a post with IUCN [adding here the consternation and sadness of the national and international conservation community and partners when he then passed away in Feb 2019 at a too young age…]. IBAP has since stayed its course with his former Deputy Justino Biai newly at the helm. FBG has for several years been led by an international director with experience in PA financing and trust funds. Support from UNDP Guinea Bissau equally underwent a transformation when its long-time environment focal point left to take another post abroad; the transition to a new staff has offered an opportunity to build new relations and enhanced project oversight and support. Project monitoring and evaluation is reliable, thanks also to the technical commitment from IBAP.    Importantly, over the 2 last reporting periods IBAP and FBG have steadily continued to tackle the most important risk to the project - the financial risk of not achieving the FBG endowment fund capitalisation targets. This included i) the provision of bridging resources for FBG operations from other donors; ii) collaborative work between several parties (IBAP, FBG, World Bank, MAVA Foundation, UNDP RTA, etc.) to secure and confirm a project with a EUR 1 million endowment capital pledge from FFEM; iii) help by the donor roundtable (WB) with organising new bank accounts to enable the pledged transfer from FFEM; iv) ensuring that the EUR 1.3 million endowment capital pledge from MAVA Foundation already-included in the PRODOC was enacted; iv) maximum pressure on UNDP and RTA to ensure that solutions could be found and implemented such that the operational barriers to the transfer of GEF resources to FBG could be resolved. On the last item a favourable decision seemed within reach in early 2019 (after the signing of a tripartite agreement between UNDP, IBAP and FBG and preparation of various supporting documents) to then be mutated into a more rigorously formulated series of further fiduciary control requests to the FBG Board that are still under consideration and pending a final response by Sep 2019. Ultimately therefore, this risk is not resolved despite all efforts, and it remains the one Critical Risks that merits further attention and action over the coming reporting period.    The project’s cumulated financial delivery increased from $460,464 (20%) of the total GEF project grant of $2,304,429 by 30 June 2018, to $603,820 (26%) by 30 June 2019. The annual financial delivery was only $143,356. By June 2019 the balance of the GEF grant stood at $1,700,609. If one subtracts the $1,300,000 earmarked for the endowment capital, this leaves a balance for actual project sending of c. $400,000. To deliver this balance in the 1 ½ years remaining until the scheduled project closure, the annual delivery also on project activities must be raised.    Despite the many positive implementation aspects, the too low cumulated financial delivery and the endowment capital challenge forces the RTA to rate IP for this reporting period between MS and MU, with MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY the chosen rating, as per the rating guidance: 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 and management of critical risks are significantly off track.    Regarding DO PROGRESS and OVERALL ASSESSMENT over the reporting period:    This project has two main goals: i) enhanced financial sustainability of Guinea Bissau’s PA system, through the full operationalisation of the BioGuinea Foundation and a substantial capitalisation of its UK-registered Endowment Fund, and ii) an improvement of the management and conservation of the critically important Cantanhez NP in the SW of the country, which contains some of West Africa’s last tall humid forest remnants with population of large wildlife, intermixed with important mangrove freshwater and coastal habitats and species. The indicators for these two goals are distributed, respectively, between i) Project Objective indicators 0 -2 and Outcome 1 indicators 4-6, and ii) Project Objective indicator 3 and Outcome 2 indicators 7-16. The discussion follows this grouping of indicators.    With regard to progress towards the operationalisation and capitalisation of FBG and thereby an increase in financial sustainability of Guinea Bissau’s PA system:    Building on pre-project achievements, further progress was made over the reporting period on the operationalisation of FBG, including through support from the co-financing projects of World Bank and MAVA Foundation; board rules were adapted to new needs, new trustees were appointed to FBG, a strategic review of FBG was delivered for MAVA, management manuals as well as investment and grant-making guidelines have been completed, and accounting systems are emplaced. Altogether, the capitalisation of the FBG endowment remains at EUR 1,724,000 ($2million, 27% of its expected project-end endowment capitalisation target), from MAVA and the Government/EU Fisheries Agreement. However, as explained above, the $1,300,000 of GEF resources allocated to the FBG endowment capital haven’t yet been transferred from UNDP to FBG due to operational/audit-related barriers; a solution is being be sought. A grant agreement with FFEM, which includes EUR 1 million of endowment capital, is not yet executed pending fiduciary requests that FBG is addressing through new banks in PT and CH. FBG continues to actively seek funding for its endowment capital from new sources, such as from the Green Climate Fund with IUCN. Work on REDD to start generating carbon finance from the voluntary market and expected to generate a further $5m of endowment capital is far advanced; it is based on blue carbon from mangroves in Cantanhez NP (see Outcome 2); the first verification of the VCS REDD Project funded by FFEM and MAVA is in implementation phase by SCS; if positive, this will permit international marketing and the sale of the first verified carbon credits (around 700.000 teq CO2) – with a part of the revenue generated going into the FBG endowment capital. Further new financing mechanisms have been explored including Park Bonds. The capitalisation of the FBG endowment fund has begun to yield a limited initial flow of regular revenue, yet this remains still too limited (thanks also to historically low interest rates) to effectively improve financial sustainability for the whole PA system. The RTA wishes to add a new observation relating to the governance of FBG, in that decision-making could be made slightly more transparent or accessible tor relevant parties, and that background documentation on governance, strategic assessments, investment and management manuals, etc., could be made more easily accessible for interested parties, such as on the FBG website. The different challenges faced by the project, most notably the continuing difficulties experienced with the capitalisation of the FBG endowment fund (with GEF resources via UNDP, but also but from FFEM and carbon revenue) leads the RTA to rate achievements under this goal as MU. This could however easily improve to S once solutions are found and enacted roto release the transfers from FFEM and UNDP-GEF, and even to HS if carbon revenue starts flowing.    With regard to progress towards the management of Cantanhez NP:    IBAP has deployed its proven community-based approach and teams who work through and with a participatory PA Management Council involving resident communities and local conservation NGOs in reducing threats. NP headquarters have now been finalised and the acquisition of basic equipment is completed. Capacity development trainings have been conducted for staff of IBAP, DGFF and GN. Biodiversity inventories have been completed, the management plan has been updated and economic studies have been conducted. Patrols are now undertaken on a regular basis that have led to a reduction of illegal activities – by poachers and non-resident fishers. Anecdotal evidence points to an improvement of wildlife populations; however, this is not in line with reports of massive immigration from neighbouring Guinea into the NP. It is clear from a field mission by the RTA in 2019 that the NP and its resources is under enormous pressure especially regarding terrestrial forest habitats, for slash and burn and community expansion, which has been attributed to the chronic absence of government from the area and the time it will take for IBAP to establish a stronger presence and good relations with the communities. In an admittedly very short mission, the RTA found the mangroves impressive yet had difficulties identifying more than remnants of the famous forest tall forest patches of CNP. In this context, the cooperation with DGFF continues to poste many challenges due to conflicts of competence/mandates, corruption issues and the high staff turnover in DGFF. With support from GCCA and the NGO AD, the project works closely with the communities established in the NP on livelihoods such as horticulture, palm oil, oyster-culture and processing of fishery products, which have substantially improved household income and food security.    The RTA rates DO Progress on these two workstreams MS and S respectively, and overall DO Progress MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY.    The RTA moreover endorses/maintains the MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY overall ratings for DO and IP calculated by the PIR system. This overrules the MS DO ratings provided by PM and UNDP CO for the reasons outlined above, and in line with the rating guidance: 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. | |

# 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: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| 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.** |
| The community development activities are essentially aimed at increasing women's economic empowerment. Their inclusion in management structures also makes it possible to discuss their problems more broadly and therefore to seek the most appropriate solutions with the involvement of the other state sectors and more specialized NGOs in the specific areas to which these problems relate. |

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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.** |
| N/A |

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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.** |
| The project's actions tend to promote women by encouraging their entry into the management bodies (PNC Management Council) so that their concerns can be considered. Similarly, in community development initiatives, including in partnership with other local institutions (GCCA, EU-funded IBAP project, NGO AD, etc.), the aim is to encourage and support activities traditionally practiced by women, example of palm oil extraction and sale, fish processing, and horticulture, thus increasing the household income base through women's activities, but at the same time reducing the workload to which they are subjected and increasing food security of the families in which they are inserted. |

# 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?** |
| Yes |

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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.** |
| Substantial immigration of citizens from the Republic of Guinea and its installation mainly in thenorthern part of the PNC and the future Colbuia Elephant Corridor;  Health problems have also been verified through the transmission of diseases among man-animals, mainly due to the use of natural water sources; and the existence of general conflict between man and animals, due to the increase of some species that destroy agricultural fields. These problems tend to increase, and context-specific solutions have to be found. |

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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.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [SESP-SNAP siganture.PDF](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5177/213886/1683186/1683471/SESP-SNAP%20siganture.PDF)  **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.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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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.** |
| N/A |

# 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.)** |
| One of the most interesting stories of the project is the dismantling of non-resident / illegal fishing camps and the application of zoning and fishing rules in the aquatic part of the PNC and the beginning of maritime surveillance activities in the Rio Cacine and Cumbidjã. This activity has enabled local fishermen who are the sole legal users of the fishery resources within the park to significantly increase their incomes and improve the supply of fishery products to the NCP communities. |

**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.** |
| www.ibap-gb.org    All communication work is carried out at the level of the SNAP, that is, of the IBAP. At the local level, Local Community Radio has been strengthened, which, for example, broadcasts management board meetings and at the same time provides different programs that are translated into local languages. |

# 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.

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| **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?** |
| No |

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

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

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [GEF 5368 UNDP 5177\_Guinea-Bissau PA System\_CEOEndReq 27Feb15.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5177/213886/1683168/1683461/GEF%205368%20UNDP%205177_Guinea-Bissau%20PA%20System_CEOEndReq%2027Feb15.doc) |
| **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.** |
| The project engages with key stakeholders in the Park management board. These meetings are divided in two: internal that is constituted by around 20 people from the community, NGOs with presence in the park and IBAP. The external meeting has 37 representatives from state structures related with health, agriculture and NGOs with no representation in the park and donors. The second meeting takes care of issues that are not related with the biodiversity conservation and goes beyond IBAP mandate and gives the same information to all state actors so they can act. A problem that is faced in these engagements is the constant change of state actors. |

# 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.