Project Implementation Report (PIR)

07/01/2020– 06/30/2021

Project: Protection and Restoration of Mangroves and productive Landscape to strengthen food security and mitigate climate change, Guinea Bissau.

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
IUCN Project ID	IUCN: P02395
GEF ID	GEF ID: 9521
Title	Protection and Restoration of Mangroves and productive Landscape to strengthen food security and mitigate climate change
Country(ies)	Guinea Bissau
Regional Programme	PACO
Global Thematic Programme	Programme Area 2: Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources Programme Area 3: Deploying nature-based solution to address societal challenges including climate change, food security
Joint Agency (if relevant)	
Executing Agency(ies)	Implementing Agency: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Executing Agency: Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (*Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Areas Protegidas)*
Project Type	FSP

Project Description
From the project document, please provide overall context, project expected objectives, outcomes and outputs *(Delete the above guidance after reporting - max 500 words)* *Mangrove ecosystems cover a major part of the Bissau-Guinean coastal zone and the services they provide to the local population are extremely valuable. However, these ecosystems are at risk and face several challenges. In the past, many mangrove areas were turned into rice fields by the local population. During the independence war of Guinea Bissau (1963-1974), many of these mangrove rice fields were abandoned but they were never restored, leading to both mangrove natural habitat and land degradation, and their respective impacts in terms of loss of biodiversity, decrease in natural productivity and local food insecurity.* *In response to the above challenges, the objective of the proposed project is to "support the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded* ***mangroves ecosystems functionality and services for enhanced food security and climate change mitigation****". The overall strategy is built around policy influence and knowledge sharing which will lead to replication and scaling up of the approaches and results. It is structured into four components. The first component will support knowledge-based policy development and adoption that promotes mangrove and forests restoration. The second component of the project, promoting a participatory land use planning and management approach at the landscape level, focuses on the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded land in mangrove areas. The third component will contribute to improving the institutional and financial context of mangroves and forests restoration in Guinea Bissau. It will strengthen the national stakeholders' capacities for fundraising, scaling-up and replicating restoration initiatives on wider landscape in other regions of the country based on lessons learnt and successful approaches experimented in the field by the project. Lessons learned from the three component will feed in the fourth component, which is focusing on the project monitoring and evaluation, as well as on knowledge management.* *The outcomes of the projects are as follows:* • *Outcome 1.1: The three targeted mangrove ecosystems benefit from a restoration strategy;*

- *Outcome 2.1: Traditional knowledge and local natural resources management systems are recognized and integrated in the restoration of mangrove and the rehabilitation of rice fields;*
- *Outcome 2.2: Local communities' livelihood resources are sustainably improved;*
- *Outcome 3.1: Bissau-Guinean institutional and coordination capacities are strengthened in order to scale-up and finance restoration; and*

Outcome 4.1: The project is implemented according to results-based management principles, lessons learned are disseminated within The Restoration Initiative and applied to future operations.

Project Contacts	
Task Manager (Implementing Agency)	Jean-Louis Sanka, Guinea-Bissau Country Programme Coordinator ; Rémi Jiagho, GEF/GCF Task manager PACO
Global Thematic Lead (Implementing Agency)	Joshua Schneck, Programme Manager, Global Forest and Climate Change Programme
Project Manager (Executing Agency)	IBAP
GEF Operational Focal Point	Mr. Antonio Lourenço Vaz

B. Overall Ratings

Overall Development Outcomes Rating[1]	Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Rating[2]	Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating[3]	Moderate Risk

[1] This section will use the scale used by the GEF and outlined in Annex L of this document: 1) Highly satisfactory, 2) Satisfactory, 3) Moderately Satisfactory, 4) Moderately Unsatisfactory, 5) Unsatisfactory, 6) Highly Unsatisfactory

[2] Idem

[3] This section will use the scale used by the GEF and outlined in Annex L of this document: 1) High Risk, 2) Substantial Risk, 3) Moderate Risk, 4) Low Risk

C. Outcomes achievements and outputs delivery

The project is implemented in a context of socio-economic and climatic crisis. A main structural trends in project's areas are degradation of environment, loss of land productivity and the exodus of young people to the cities. The communities, deprived of the vital forces of youth, no longer have the capacity to maintain the protective structures of the rice fields (productivity of the lands), in particular the dykes protecting them from marine invasions. This situation becomes more and more critical with the rise of the sea level and the irregularity of the rains. In this context, farmers are obliged to abandon part of their rice fields and to win news one in the mangrove ecosystem contributing meantime to their degradation.

Given this situation, a significant percentage of the support provided by the project focuses on water control, either to protect the rice fields from marine intrusion (support for the reinforcement of dykes) or to control the level of rainwater in the rice fields (hydraulic installations) through the excavation of canals and the installation of pipes with valves. In exchange, the communities have committed with the support of the project to restore the mangroves in the abandoned rice fields.

Given this commitment of both the project and the beneficiary communities, since the launching of the project in June 2019, satisfactory results have been achieved and gradually contribute to the restoration of mangrove ecosystems. The first positive result achieved is the mobilisation and ownership of the project by the stakeholders and communities of the sites concerned. Among the 10 villages initially pre-identified in the project document, 9 have effectively been engaged in the implementation of the activities, mainly the rehabilitation of rice fields and the reforestation of mangroves and involving hundreds of people. In addition, the project has initiated the development of income-generating activities to combat food insecurity, limit the human pressure on ecosystems and promote nature-based solutions.

The following results have been achieved since the project was launched:

- Restoration of 287.20 hectares of rice fields: consisting of water control and protection of rice fields against marine intrusion (support for the reinforcement of dykes). 411 families have benefited from this action. An assessment has been completed to plan next year's activities, which should enable the rehabilitation of a additional 792 hectares. The objective of 1200 hectares at the end of the project should be reached.
- Restoration of 408 hectares of mangrove: using either the Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) technique or manual planting (167,798 Rhizophora propagules and Avicenna seedlings were planted by 807 men and 528 women).
- Distribution of 20.4 tons of improved rice seeds adapted to new climate conditions have been distributed to 411 families :
- Management of 3.5 hectares of horticultural perimeters for the communities of 7 villages concerned by the project: to promote women's horticulture (222 women) as a source of income and an important component of food security.
- Implementation of income generating activities (oyster & salt farming) in 7 villages of the project: training was organised and equipment provided for women in the areas of oyster farming (50 women and 17 men) and solar salt production (68 women). The aim of this training is to give women the tools for nature-based solutions to contribute to the reduction of CO2 and the increase of vegetation cover by reducing wood consumption. At the date of the annual report, productions have not started and therefore the generated income cannot be evaluated at this stage. Two motorised aluminium canoes have been acquired for the most isolated villages to facilitate the sale of products (oyster in particular), access to drinking water, evacuation of the sick, etc.
- Procurement of huskers and threshers for 4 villages: they will contribute to lighten the women's labour and facilitate the processing of rice production for marketing and the generation of more income for families.;

- Production of an environmental education manual on mangroves: An environmental education manual on mangroves (48 pages) has been produced. In year 3, it will be disseminated and teachers will be trained in the project's intervention areas.;
- The production of a document on mangrove soils : it consists of the realisation of simplified guide for mangrove exploration: This guide is destined for land agents working in the fields of mangrove exploration and management, in particular rehabilitation of bubbles for rice production and conservation of mangroves. Its purpose is to provide elements or devices for assessing the quality of the soil and its suitability for rice production and/or mangrove restoration.
- The strengthening of the partnership and synergies with the different actors of mangrove landscape restoration in Guinea Bissau: its consist to develop synergies, partnerships and complementarity for mangrove ecosystem restoration by setting up Mangrove Network Actors (MNA). The MNA gathers national institutions, NGOs, academics etc.
- Capacities building of national institutions (IBAP, DGA, DGFF, DGDD, INEP) in geographic information systems (GIS), Survey and Assessment for facilitators, supervisors and staff of institutions. The aim is to create a database to provide information on the various restoration needs, the dynamics of restoration and to facilitate the monitoring of regenerated areas. Also, project's stakeholders have been trained in restoration strategies and technic for mangrove restoration and rice field restoration.
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- .

*Please fill in the table below building on your result framework. Country that have used them should also use the information captured in the **9 core indicator tracking tools** to complete this section.*

Component 1: Policy Development and Integration			**Effectiveness Rating: A/B/C/D**		
Outcome: *The three targeted mangrove ecosystems benefit from a restoration strategy*					
Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Periodic Result (07/01/2020-06/30/2021)**	**Result to Date (from project start)**	**Target to Date**	**Project Target (end of project target)**
1.1.1) # of mangrove restoration assessments conducted	0	0	3 territorial diagnosis realized in 3 project sites (Participatory tools for identifying restoration priorities for each site, which allowed the definition of intervention zones and the initiation of mangrove and rice field restoration).	3 territorial diagnosis effectively conducted and results used to initiate restoration.	3 ROAM assessments conducted, one at each project site
1.1.2) # and type of relevant mangrove restoration strategies and laws developed building on the support	A draft law on mangrove was developed in 2014 but	0	Capacities building on forest policies elaboration.	The preparation of the draft Mangrove Law is planned to start in years 2 and 3.	1 law on mangrove is finalized and approved 1 strategy on mangrove restoration is developed

provided by TRI, and progress towards adoption	is not yet finalized nor approved No strategy on mangrove restoration available			The elaboration of the mangrove restoration strategy is planned in year 3 of the project.	
1.1.3) # of ha committed to the Bonn Challenge	0 (Guinea-Bissau has not yet made a pledge to the Bonn challenge)	0	0	0	www.bonnchallenge.org
Outputs Indicators	**Baseline**	**Periodic Result (07/01/2020-06/30/2021)**	**Result to Date (from project start)**	**Target to Date**	**Project Target (end of project target)**
Output 1.1.1: Mangrove restoration opportunities identified in the three intervention regions	0	Many sites are under restoration through the three regions concerned by the project A catalogue of potential restoration sites has been established for the 3 project intervention areas	(i) Mangrove restoration areas at the village level have been identified and mapped (ii) More than 400 ha of mangrove are been restored. (iii) More than 200 ha of rice field are been restored.	• Restoration opportunities identified and disseminated at the local level. • 400 ha of mangrove restored • 200 ha of rice field restored	All the opportunities for mangrove restoration in the 3 regions have been identified and disseminated.
Output 1.1.2: An improved strategic and regulatory framework for mangrove restoration	0	Recruitment of the consultancy team to held the study on economic value of the ecosystem.	Recruitment of the consultancy team to held the study on economic value of the ecosystem.	Recruitment of the consultancy team to held the study on economic value of the ecosystem.	Strategic and regulatory framework for mangrove restoration developed and used.

The objective of this result is to empower Guinea Bissau with a law on the mangrove ecosystem in order to better enhance their protection and sustainability. For this purpose, the project focuses on the completion of the law initiated and drafted in 2016. The priority in this project is to fill the gaps at tate institutions in charge of strengthening the legal, regulatory and legislative framework. Thus, the project coordination is working with the IUCN forest team based in Washington to build and strengthen local capacity to define priorities and necessary steps for the development of ecosystems and natural resources laws and legal frameworks. The capacity building process is engaged and is expected to result in the drafting of the various steps and sequencing for the development of the mangrove law.

Simultaneously, the project is working on setting up national strategies and priorities for mangrove ecosystem restoration. In this sense, the project has identified restoration priorities for the year 2022 and implemented priorities identified in 2020 for 2021. The project established a diagnosis of the priorities for the rehabilitation of rice fields. The Five villages in the Cacheu region were visited between 23 and 30 January, while the five villages in the Quinara and Tombali regions were visited between 8 and 17 February. Lastly, a mission was carried out in May (from 3 to 9 May 2021) in the villages of the Cacheu region, which represents of course the greatest potential for restoration in relation to its numerous abandoned rice fields. In the village of Elalab the team accompanied some producers to visit the Elapot site dedicated to the restoration of an area of 85 hectares which should be the object of a mixed regeneration using manual planting and opening of ditches. In the village of Eossor, the producers confirmed their interest in restoring the 210-hectare abandoned rice field on the other side of the channel.

During this year, the project also engaged in the production of knowledge and potentialities of mangrove ecosystems in order to better orient the definition of public policies and laws for their protection and better valorisation. Two important studies have been launched: (i) the first one concerns the economic value of mangrove ecosystems and, (ii) the second one concerns the implementation of a national ecological monitoring system of mangrove ecosystems.

Component 2: Implementation of Restoration Programs and Complementary Initiatives		**Effectiveness Rating: A/B/C/D**			
Outcome 2.1: *Traditional knowledge and local natural resources management systems are recognized and used for the restoration of mangrove and the rehabilitation of rice fields* **Outcome 2.2:** *Local communities' livelihood resources are sustainably improved*					
Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Periodic Result (07/01/2020-06/30/2021)**	**Result to Date (from project start)**	**Target to Date**	**Project Target (end of project target)**
2.1.1) # of hectares under restoration in the landscape using traditional knowledge	0	400 ha	452 ha (30 % of the total)	452 ha (30 % of the total)	1500
2.1.2) # of men and women engaged in restoration activities under TRI	3240 males 3660 females	1504 males 954 females	1504 males 954 females	1504males (46,4% of the project target) 954 females (26,1% of the project target)	3240 males 3660 females

2.1.3) # of hectares of land under improved management in targeted landscapes, including those that integrate sustainable use into management.	0	294,20 ha	294,20 ha	294,20 ha	1200 ha
2.1.4) Number of people using improved agricultural practices and accessing project generated information (m/f)	TBD during project baseline assessment	845	845	845	Non-determined
2.1.5) Number of people directly benefiting from capacity building events and trainings (m/f)	TBD	Males 956 Females 477	Males 1158 Females 1117	2463	9000 4600 males 5400 females
2.3.2) % increase in HH sustainable incomes	To be determined	• Distribution of rice seed • Purchase of seeds for horticultural production • Development of horticultural areas • Training in oyster and salt farming	• Distribution of rice seed • Purchase of seeds for horticultural production • Development of horticultural areas • Training in oyster and salt farming	• Distribution of rice seed • Purchase of seeds for horticultural production • Development of horticultural areas • Training in oyster and salt farming	At least a 5% increase in HH incomes as a result of livelihood benefits to be generated in terms of sustainable rice production (seed access, post-harvest
Outputs Indicators	**Baseline**	**Periodic Result (07/01/2020-06/30/2021)**	**Result to Date (from project start)**	**Target to Date**	**Project Target (end of project target)**
Output 2.1.1: 1,500 ha of mangroves restored,	0	400 ha	452 ha (30 % of the total)	452 ha (30 % of the total)	1500

rehabilitated or replanted in the three principal agro-climatic-soil zones of the country (North, Centre and South)					
Output 2.1.2: 1,200 ha of mangrove rice fields or lowland rice fields rehabilitated in the three principal agro-climatic-soil zones of the country (North, Centre and South)	0	294,20 ha	294,20 ha	294,20 ha	1200 ha
Output 2.1.3: Adapted post-harvest technologies identified with local communities and developed according to available means	0	• 4 shelling machines and their accessories • 4 threshers	• 4 shelling machines and their accessories 4 threshers	• 4 shelling machines and their accessories 4 threshers	Supply of processing equipment (threshing machines, huskers) and rice storage (cereal banks) for all villages.
Output 2.1.4: Mangrove restoration and rice-fields rehabilitation protocols developed and disseminated based on traditional knowledge and exploratory National Restoration Opportunities Assessment results	TBD during project baseline assessment	16	16	16	TBD during baseline assessment
Outputs 2.2.1: Sustainable livelihood activities are promoted in all intervention sites	0	3 (Horticulture, Oyster farming, Salt farming)	3 (Horticulture, Oyster farming, Salt farming)	3 (Horticulture, Oyster farming, Salt farming)	Non-determined

Despite the difficult context characterised by the restrictive measures related to the Covid-19 pandemic, several activities contributing to the achievement of objective 2 of the project have been implemented and are mainly related to (i) mangrove restoration activities, (ii) restoration and recuperation of rice fields, (iii) implementation of nature-based solutions for the use of ecosystems and their services, (iv) capacity building. In addition to the restoration process, the project also focused on building the capacity of local communities in implementing production systems adapted to climate change. The populations were also trained in promoting nature-based solutions to alleviate their daily lives and facilitate their adaptation to climate change. All the activities implemented generated encouraging results.

Regarding the restoration of the mangrove, the implemented approach is participatory and has involved a large part of the communities of the sites concerned by the project. The involvement of the population, especially young people, has enabled the restoration of 308.64 hectares of mangrove using a mixed approach consisting of manual planting and natural regeneration assisted by the opening of breaches to allow propagules to enter. The restoration of the mangrove involved 449 (specified number of men and women) people from the sites of Bolol, Caboxanque, Cadique Nalu, Cadique Maila, Djabada Porto, Djobel and Elia. 30 % of the total mangrove area to be restored is planted.

287.20 hectares of rice fields are restored with the participation of 354 people (number of men and women) in the sites of Bolol, Caboxanque, Cadique Nalu, Cadique Maila, Djabada Porto, Djobel and Elia. Before the restoration of the rice fields, 17 people (NGO leaders and producers) were trained in rice field rehabilitation techniques, hydraulic management of rice fields, and the installation of hydraulic equipment. 287.20 hectares of rice fields are restored with the participation of 383 people (322 men and 61 women) in the sites of Bolol, Caboxanque, Cadique Nalu, Cadique Maila, Djabada Porto, Djobel and Elia. Before the restoration of the rice fields, 17 people (NGO leaders and producers) were trained in rice field rehabilitation techniques, hydraulic management of rice fields, and the installation of hydraulic equipment.

462 producers/farmers from 7 villages have been trained in rice field management, according to the rice field management plan (Rice Field Diagnostic Report, year I - UniverSel). In addition, 20,400 kg of reimbursable rice seeds (see table) of the varieties KABLAC (15,400 tonnes) and YAKA SOW (5,000 tonnes) are distributed to producers in each village. The seeds to be reimbursed will be used as a reserve to constitute the seed bank in each village.

VILLAGES	AREA OF RICE FIELDS REHABILITATED YEAR in HA	Number of PRODUCERS	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED BY RICE VARIETY IN EACH VILLAGE		
			KABLAC 15.400 kg	YAKA SOW OU YAKA BRANCO 5 .000 kg	TOTAL PER VILLAGE
BOLOL	13,45	41	1.050	-	1.050
ELIA	31,84	170	4.350	-	4.350
DJOBEL	14,51	80	2.050	-	2.050
CABOXANQUE	160	36	1.900	1.000	2.900
CADIQUE NALU	53,4	19	800	-	800
CADIQUE MAILA		17	1.000	350	1.350
DJABADA PORTO	14	99	4.250	3.650	7.900
TOTAL	**287,20**	**462**	**15.400**	**5.000**	**20.400**

50 women from the villages of Bolol, Djobal, Elalaba, Elia and Ossor in the Cacheu region were trained in oyster farming. The equipment necessary for this activity (machetes, basins, cords, etc.) has been distributed to each of the women, in addition collectives' materials such as the big pans used for opening

the oysters before drying them. This training, delivered by a facilitator from the Urok AMPC with many years of experience, reflects the dynamics of valorising local and traditional knowledge.

43 women from Enxude and Djabada-Porto in the Quinara region are trained in solar salt farming. This new skill acquired by the women will positively impact the dynamics of the mangrove in the region. This training will significantly reduce the consumption of mangrove wood, which is widely used in the production of salt. On another level, salt farming will also contribute to the diversification of activities and sources of income for communities, particularly women, and will efficiently address the effects of climate change.

In terms of concrete results, each of the **43** women proved their ability to install at least one **10 m²** tarpaulin capable in theory to produce **50 kg** of salt per day, as long as good quality of brine is available. The training familiarized the women with the cutting of the tarpaulins, the selection of installation sites, the different techniques of brine production and the method of installing the tarpaulins according to different criteria (soil quality, dust, insolation, absence of livestock, etc.). As a result of this training, many other women have expressed interest in benefiting from such a training in the future.

Implementation of income generating activities (IGA) in the Managing mangroves and production landscapes for climate change mitigation project sites, including the construction of seven (7) vegetable gardens of 0.5 hectare each one in seven villages.

Component 3: Institutions, Finance and Up scaling			**Effectiveness Rating: A/B/C/D**		
Outcome 3.1: *Bissau-Guinean institutional and coordination capacities are strengthened in order to scale-up and finance restoration*					
Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Periodic Result (07/01/2020-06/30/2021)**	**Result to Date (from project start)**	**Target to Date**	**Project Target (end of project target)**

3.1.1) "# of institutions in Guinea Bissau using forest-related information to coordinate and finance restoration	0	1 (IBAP)	1 (IBAP)	1 (IBAP)	At least 4 institutions: IBAP, GPC, DGA and DGFF
3.1.2) Value of financial resources flowing to mangrove restoration from diverse resources	0	Not engage	Not engage	Not engage	To be determined
Outputs Indicators	**Baseline**	**Periodic Result (07/01/2020-06/30/2021)**	**Result to Date (from project start)**	**Target to Date**	**Project Target (end of project target)**
Output 3.1.1: Technical skills and required equipment available in national institutions (IBAP, GPC, DGA and DGFF) for the development of geo-referenced databases and the production of land use and participative management maps	0	2 trainings GIS et geodatabase; 1 training on socioeconomic surveys,	2 trainings GIS et geodatabase; 1 training on socioeconomic surveys, 1 training on video editing and production	2 trainings GIS et geodatabase; 1 training on socioeconomic surveys, 1 training on video editing and production	At least 4 institutions: IBAP, GPC, DGA and DGFF
Output 3.1.2: Strengthened national institutions' capacities to access international funding for mangrove restoration	0	1 working session with PNUE to strengthen national institutions capacities to access to green financing mechanisms and elaboration of bankable projects	2 working session with PNUE to strengthen national institutions capacities to access to green financing mechanisms and elaboration of bankable projects	2 working session with PNUE to strengthen national institutions capacities to access to green financing mechanisms and elaboration	To be determined

				of bankable projects	

Training and capacities building in geographic information systems for facilitators, supervisors and staff of institutions such as IBAP, DGFF, GPC, DGA. The aim is to create a database to provide information on the various restoration needs, the dynamics of restoration and to facilitate the monitoring of regenerated areas.

Training of 19 stakeholders of the project P02395 “Rice and Mangrove” in geographic information systems and geospatial data analysis for the monitoring and evaluation of the ecological restoration of the mangrove.

With regard the financial strategy of the project, two options are envisaged:

- Initially, the project will focus on the development of bankable projects to be submitted to donors. The potentially mobilised resources through international cooperation would thus constitute an essential and determining support for the execution of the activities envisaged in the framework of sustainable management of forests (mangrove) and land resources. An efficient strategy to mobilise these additional resources will consist in strengthening the capacities of national stakeholders and the mechanisms to access to these resources.
- Then, the accent will be on establishing a co-financing approach for the various activities to be implemented, with a focus on partnership, complementarity in the execution of activities and the achievement of sustainable development objectives. Such an approach is being negotiated with the members of the mangrove stakeholders' network to finance the study on the development and validation of the mangrove law. This funding mechanism will also be used to strengthen the project by drawing on funds from partner organisations and institutions or by combining funds to achieve similar objectives.

Component 4: Knowledge, Partnerships, Monitoring and Assessment		**Effectiveness Rating: A/B/C/D**			
Outcome 4.1: *The project is implemented according to results-based management principles, lessons learned are disseminated within TRI, and applied to future operations*					
Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Periodic Result (07/01/2020-06/30/2021)**	**Result to Date (from project start)**	**Target to Date**	**Project Target (end of project target)**
4.1.1) Child project monitoring system established and providing relevant information to managers	0	• 7 implementation indicator sheets for facilitators developed	• 7 implementation indicator sheets for facilitators developed	• 7 implementation indicator sheets for	TRI project M&E system used and informed in a timely manner

		• 6 socio-economic indicator sheets developed • A summary table of indicators developed for the PMU • Monitoring of mangrove planted areas in the northern zone of the project	• 6 socio-economic indicator sheets developed • A summary table of indicators developed for the PMU	facilitators developed • 6 socio-economic indicator sheets developed • A summary table of indicators developed for the PMU	1 Mid-term evaluation (MTE) conducted 1 Terminal Evaluation (TE) conducted
4.1.2) # of TRI knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms	0	• 68 persons trained in solar salt production techniques, • 50 persons trained in fabrication of improved stoves • 50 persons trained in oyster farming in nets • Implementation of a communication strategy and realization of communication and environmental awareness actions. The aim is to raise awareness, train and strengthen the capacities of the populations living in mangrove habitats in terms of environmental conservation and the adoption of nature-based solutions.	• 68 persons trained in solar salt production techniques, • 50 persons trained in fabrication of improved stoves 50 persons trained in oyster farming in nets	• 68 persons trained in solar salt production techniques, • 50 persons trained in fabrication of improved stoves 50 persons trained in oyster farming in nets	
4.1.3) Participation in global TRI event	**0**	Virtual TRI Child annual meeting	**3**	**3**	**5**

Outputs Indicators	Baseline	Periodic Result (07/01/2020-06/30/2021)	Result to Date (from project start)	Target to Date	Project Target (end of project target)
Output 4.1.1.: A monitoring and evaluation framework is implemented and provides systematic information on project progress towards expected outcomes and outputs	0	Elaboration of project monitoring tools (Excel monitoring tools and GIS)	Elaboration of project monitoring tools (Excel monitoring tools and GIS)	Elaboration of project monitoring tools (Excel monitoring tools and GIS	A monitoring and evaluation system for project activities is established and operational.
Output 4.1.2.: Project good practices and lessons learnt are collected and widely disseminated	0	• Production and dissemination of a communication strategy. • Dissemination of information on project objectives and activities	• Production and dissemination of a communication strategy. Dissemination of information on project objectives and activities Nov. 2019. A training session on video editing was given to the partners involved in communication. 3 short videos were produced. 12/19 production of a Communication strategy. Oct 2019 - March 2020. Radio programmes were broadcast on community radio stations.	• Production and dissemination of a communication strategy. Dissemination of information on project objectives and activities	Lessons learned on mangrove restoration and rice field rehabilitation techniques are drawn and disseminated. A film and radio programmes are produced that highlight the lessons learned from the project.
4.1.3.: South-south knowledge exchanges are facilitated	0	Participation in the 7th AEB Knowledge Day Meeting of exchanges and sharing of informations and experiences with the TRI Child Project of Sao Tome and Principe	• Participation in the 7th AEB Knowledge Day • 02/19 and 10/19 participation of project team members in the annual meetings of the Global TRI	• Participation in the 7th AEB Knowledge Day • 02/19 and 10/19 participation of project team members in the	PMU and representatives of the Executing (IUCN) and Implementing Agency (IBAP) participated in both meetings and

			Programme (Kenya and FAO-Rome) • Training or coaching webinars on elements common to the different national TRI child projects • 5 TRI Global KS meetings attended by representatives from national child project teams • Participation in 2 meetings of the overall programme • Global Knowledge-Sharing workshops to promote knowledge sharing between all TRI countries. • Webinars • Meeting of exchanges and sharing of informations and experiences with the TRI Child Project of Sao Tome and Principe	annual meetings of the Global TRI Programme (Kenya and FAO-Rome) • Training or coaching webinars on elements common to the different national TRI child projects • 5 TRI Global KS meetings attended by representatives from national child project teams • Participation in 2 meetings of the overall programme • Global Knowledge-Sharing workshops to promote knowledge sharing between all TRI countries. Webinars	

The results achieved in this component are encouraging. These include:

- Establishment of a national network of mangrove actors: The initiative brings together 17 NGOs, institutions, actors, projects and programmes (GPC-DGDD, IBAP, IUCN, NGO-AD, NGO Palmeirinha, NGO-Tiniguena, NGO-Bosque y Comunidad, PADES/FIDA, INEP, GRDR, PGFM, KINOME, IANDA ARRUZ, DEDURAM, MADR/GAPLA, MADR/DGFF) working on the mangrove ecosystem. The objective is to exchange and build synergies in order to protect, restore and valorise the mangrove ecosystem and above all to establish a national platform with a common strategy and action plans. IUCN plays the role of facilitator and incubator of proven methodologies for the deployment of nature-based solutions and methodologies for the analysis and restoration of forest landscapes (ROAM).

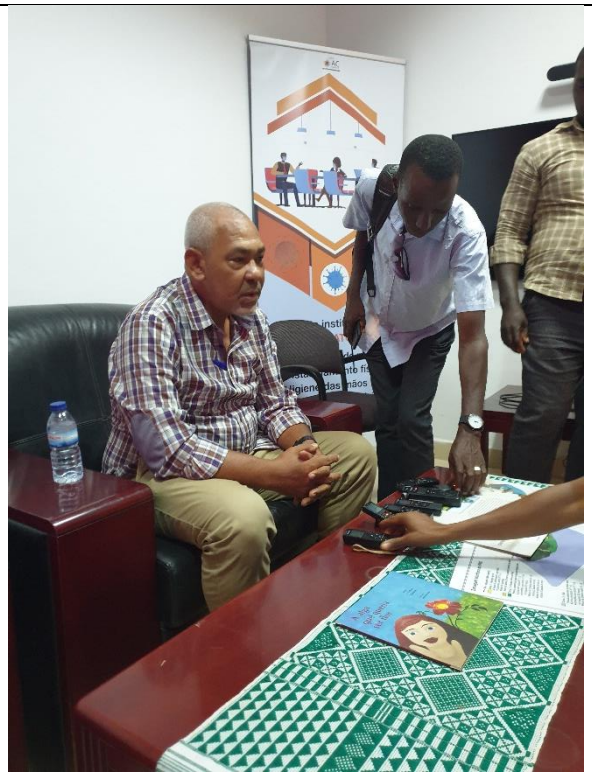
- Participation in the 7th AEB Knowledge Day with a message from the Minister of Environment and Biodiversity of Guinea-Bissau focusing in the results of the Guinea Bissau TRI Child project. https://youtu.be/CkGLe-7OkZQ.

- Celebration of the World Environment Day under the theme of landscape restoration in the presence of 5 ministers (Environment and Biodiversity, Health, Women and Family, Territorial Administration and Fisheries) and international institutions such as UNDP, FAO and the World Bank with special emphasis in the TRI Child project methodology of restoration and results.

- Organisation of the second mangrove day by the national platform on mangrove landscapes on 18 May 2021. 18 people from 10 institutions/projects participated in the meeting around a programme articulated in three points: (i) draft status of the National Platform on Mangrove Landscapes, (ii) Synergies and concerted actions/communes in the implementation of mangrove landscape restoration initiatives, (iii) draft of a cross-border Platform (Casamance - Guinea-Bissau - Guinea).

- The Rice and Mangrove project responded to proposals for papers within the framework of the AFR100 programme, which gathers forest landscape restoration initiatives across Africa. A dossier was prepared for this purpose, consisting of a presentation text and pictures. In the same perspective, the project responded to a proposal to integrate the Digital Platform on Restoration Initiatives as part of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

- Press conference on the progress of the Managing mangroves and production landscapes for climate change mitigation project with 8 radio stations including national radio.



- Debate on national radio and television on the restoration of ecosystems, in particular mangrove ecosystems.
- Monitoring of mangrove planted areas in the northern zone of the project as well as orthophotogrametric elevation to determine gaps/pitches. This mission determined the areas where avicennia and rhizophora seedlings have not regenerated. This mission also served as a pretext to prepare the reforestation campaign of avicennia and rhizophora between the end of August and September 2020.

Core TRI Program Indicators

Please fill in the table below using information reported in the above section

Table 1. Nine Core TRI Program Indicators – to be tracked and reported by all TRI child projects.

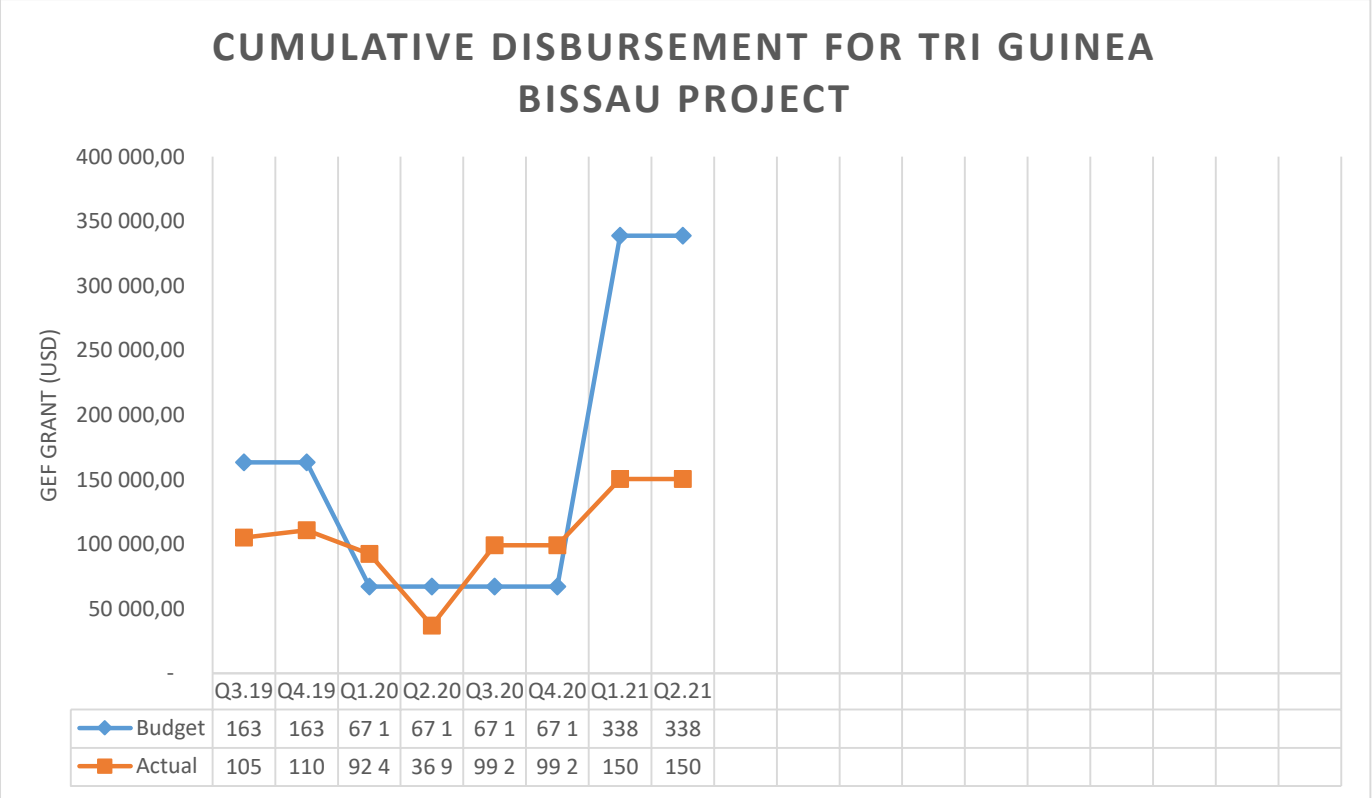
Indicator # (TRI PFD)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress to date (from project start)	Project Target	Mean of Verification
1	**Number of new or improved policies and regulatory frameworks adopted that support forest and landscape restoration**	Draft of mangrove law	• National Information Workshop for Parliamentarians (19-29/10/2020) • Coordination with partners for a synergy of interventions and advocacy in favour of mangrove restoration. • Synergy with EU Mangrove Project to elaborate the mangrove law and national strategy for mangrove • Policy Influencing Action Plan – PIP for Guinea-Bissau	Development of a law supporting mangrove conservation Validation of the mangrove law by the Parliament National strategy for mangrove restoration	*Annual report, Technical documents*

2	**Area of land undergoing restoration (hectares).** Results should be disaggregated into the 4 non-overlapping GEF sub-indicators: 2.1. Area of degraded agricultural lands restored 2.2. Area of forest and forest land restored 2.3. Area of natural grass and shrublands restored 2.4. Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) restored	**0**	• 452 ha of mangrove restored. • 294,20 ha of rice field restored • 3,5 ha of managed horticultural areas	• 1200 ha of Rice field restored • 1500 ha of mangrove restored	*Project annual reports* *Project indicators*
3	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas).** Results should be disaggregated into the 4 non-overlapping GEF sub-indicators: 3.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non- certified) 3.2 Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations 3.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems 3.4 Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided	0	294,20 ha of rice field under sustainable management 3,5 ha of horticultural gardens under sustainable management	To be determined	*Annual Report* *Project indicators*
4	**Greenhouse Gas Emission Mitigated (tCO2eq).** For TRI projects, the following GEF sub-indictor will be used: • Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use	**0**	Approximately 2712 t of carbon sequestered		*Please provide detail about the tool/method used for tCO2eq calculation* *Source of information – weblinks, citation*
5	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**		Males 1159 Females 1117	9000 total 4600 males 5400 females	*Annual Report* *Project indicators*

6	**Number of cross-sectoral government-led coordination mechanisms and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting restoration established/strengthened at national and sub-national levels in TRI countries**	**0**	1 mangrove network actors	1 functioning mangrove network actors	Annual reports Network meeting report
7	**Value of resources (public, private, development partners) flowing into restoration in TRI countries**	**0**	US 350,000 for the development of two PPG of project link to FLR (GEF7 Connectivity project and Corubal project)	US 350,000 for the development of two PPG of project link to FLR (GEF7 Connectivity project and Corubal project)	*Please provide links or any other source of verification* Annual reporting
8	**Number of "bankable" restoration projects developed & submitted**	**1**	Work in progress	At least one bankable project developed and submitted	Project developed and validated Annual reporting
9	**Number of TRI knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms**	**0**	**1**	Methodology for participatory territorial diagnosis ROAM Economic assessment of mangrove ecosystem services EE Manual Technical itinerary for mangrove restoration Technical itinerary for Rice fields rehabilitation Mangrove soils study Creation and management of databases Ecological monitoring of mangrove restoration	*Please provide links or any other source of verification*

				procedures to access international funding for restoration and	

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative Disbursements	
Cumulative general ledger delivery against total approved amount (in Project Document) - %	26 %
Cumulative general ledger delivery against expected delivery as of this year - %	53 %
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June 2021 (note: amount to be updated in later August)	USD 1, 272, 994

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	USD 149,000
GEF Grant Amount	USD 3,298,304
Co-Financing	USD 41,146,220

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	05 July, 2016
CEO Endorsement Date	23 May, 2015
Project Document Signature Date (Project start date)	10 July, 2019
Date of Inception workshop (Project launch)	10 June, 2021
Expected date of mid-term review	June 2021
Actual date of mid-term review	TBD
Expected date of Terminal Evaluation	30 June 2024
Original planned closing date	31 August 2024
Revised Planned closing date	None

Dates of Project Steering Committee / Board Meetings during reporting period (June to July)
Realization of the Steering Committee of the project. Chaired by the Minister of Environment and Biodiversity, the Steering Committee gathered 15 partners of the project's implementation. It evaluated the first year of the project's implementation and the work plan and budget for the second year (which started in July 2020). In addition, the Project Management Unit presented during the Steering Committee the technical and financial report of the first year of implementation, a proposal for a budget adjustment for some objectives.

E. Covid-19 impacts and adaptive responses

Report any problems and constraints that impeded efficient and timely implementation of the project and remedial actions implemented
The impacts of Covid-19 on the implementation of the project were felt mainly from July to September 2019. In fact, the restrictive measures that were in place during this period affected the mobility of stakeholders and consequently the dynamics of rice field and mangrove restoration. It was difficult to mobilise young people, women and adults from the communities involved in the project. This had impacts on the areas and ecosystems restored.
Indicate if COVID has brought any opportunities/alteration of project activities – that would benefit communities and ecosystems. (i.e Creating jobs for people impacted by COVID, shifting spending or policies, etc.)
None

F. Critical Risk Management

Risk Category[4]	Risk description	Rating (H, S, M, L)	Critical mitigation measures undertaken in this reporting period	Risk Owner
Implementing	2 of the 10 project villages (Cadique Iala & Cadique Mbitna) have declined the deal of mangrove restoration ecosystem restoration proposed by the project	H	Two village (Elalab & Esseor) have been chosen in the north to be part of the deal of mangrove ecosystem restoration pour compenser le désistement de 2 villages du sud (Cadique Iala et Cadique Mbitna) avec lesquels des accords de partenariat ont été passés	Communities
Sanitary	COVID 19 pandemic Delays in the implementation of several activities: Database, monitoring and evaluation, audit, supervision mission, consultations on the economic value of mangroves and ecological monitoring of restoration	M	Restriction measures have been impacting the implementation of the field activities during several months. With regard training activities, some of them are postponed due to the fact that no activity can agglomerate more than 25 persons. During five and six quarters of 2020, activity are weakly implemented due to sanitary restrictions. The consultations and workshops planned in year 2 were postponed to year 3 due to the lack of availability of international consultants. Training on the database and monitoring and evaluation missions have been postponed.	

[4] Operational, political, financial, strategic, compliance etc.

G. Adjustments

Project Manager (EA): 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.
Two delays have been noted in the delivery of project outcomes: (i) the first- and second-year implementation evaluation, (ii) the realisation of the second project steering committee. With regard to the evaluation, it is true that there is a substantial delay, but we have already recruited and contracted an audit firm to carry out the audit of the first and second year. The audit reports will be available by 30 October 2021. Concerning the realization of the second steering committee, the delay is related to the restrictive measures implemented in the context of Covid-19 on the one hand and, to the desire to combine the steering committee with the monitoring-evaluation mission that the IUCN headquarters must carry out in the project sites on the other hand. Here again, measures have already been taken to organise the steering committee between October and November 2021.
Regional / Country Office (IA): 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.
The necessary measures are being taken to address the two delays mentioned above. The audit mission will start at the beginning of October and the ToRs for the second steering committee of the project are being prepared. Actions are also being taken to avoid delays in project deliverables and to improve implementation.
Global Thematic Programme (IA): 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.
The mid-term review scheduled for the second half of this year has been postponed to the first quarter of 2022.

H. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	*YEAR Development Objective Progress Rating*[5]	*YEAR Implementation Progress Rating*[6]
Project Manager / Coordinator	*Overall Assessment*	*Overall Assessment*
	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
	Please provide justification for overall assessment	*Please provide justification for overall assessment*
	The majority of planned activities have been implemented. Mangrove and rice field restoration have been launched and have shown encouraging results. The restoration, through a communication and	The overall management of the project and the implementation of activities are satisfactory despite Covid-19. Progress has been observed in terms of the percentage of achievement of the project's final results. The core objectives (rehabilitation of

[5] This section will use the scale used by the GEF and outlined in Annex of this document: 1) Highly satisfactory, 2) Satisfactory, 3) Moderately Satisfactory, 4) Moderately Unsatisfactory, 5) Unsatisfactory, 6) Highly Unsatisfactory

[6] Idem

	mobilisation approach of the project's PMU, has mobilised a significant number of people. Income-generating activities have been launched and have also mobilised a significant number of people. With regard to capacity building, satisfactory results were also achieved.	mangrove ecosystems and rice fields) are around a quarter of the achievements.
IUCN Regional/Country Office (IA)	*Overall Assessment*	*Overall Assessment*
	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
	Please provide justification for overall assessment	*Please provide justification for overall assessment*
	Despite the context of Covid, the project's PMU has implemented the majority of its planned activities and achieved positive results. In addition, measures are being taken to overcome the delay and achieve more results.	Despite the context of Covid, the project's PMU has implemented the majority of its planned activities and achieved positive results. In addition, measures are being taken to overcome the delay and achieve more results.
IUCN Global Thematic Programme (IA)	*Overall Assessment*	*Overall Assessment*
	2	*2*
	Please provide justification for overall assessment	*Please provide justification for overall assessment*

I. Gender

Progress in advancing Gender equality and women's empowerment

In case a gender analysis has not been undertaken during project preparation, has it been carried out this reporting period? If yes, what were the main findings? Please note that all projects approved since GEF 6 are required to carry out a gender analysis.
The project has not performed a gender analysis outside of the elements prepared during the project identification. Nevertheless, the gender dimension of the project was incorporated into the identification of income-generating activities and permitted the financing of women in the areas of oyster farming, salt farming and horticulture.
Please describe progress in implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP); you could also add the GAP in form of a GAP progress report as annex. Please note that all projects approved since GEF 6 are required to provide gender-responsive measures to address differences, identified impacts and risks, and opportunities through a gender action plan or equivalent. Please specify results achieved this reporting period implementing gender-responsive measures.

Results reported can include site level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. 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.
Women are included in practically all of the project's governance structures: 1. Committees managed exclusively by women (100% of women): • - Management committees of horticultural perimeters • - Management committees of rice threshers and huskers • - Management committees of the canoes of service 2. Gender-balanced committees: • Mangrove restoration committees 3. Committees with minority participation of women: • Rice field management committees Women are the main beneficiaries of all income-generating activities (horticulture, oyster farming, salt farming, rice processing, improved seeds). They benefit, as well as the whole family, of benefits from the rehabilitation of the rice fields. Women are largely absent in the project management structures (0/4 people at Project Management Unit; 1/8 field animators; 2/2 monitoring and evaluation surveys; 0/2 oyster & salt farming trainers.
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
Yes (see below)
Please report on gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated targets as established in the results framework

J. Implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The GEF Stakeholder Engagement Policy Guidelines[7] provide guidance on requirements for stakeholder engagement relevant to the project and program cycle. Paragraph 8 of the Policy states that in submitting project proposals to the GEF Secretariat (as PIFs or PFDs), “Agencies provide a description of any consultations conducted during project development, as well as information on how Stakeholders will be engaged in the proposed activity, and means of engagement throughout the project/program cycle.” Guidance on project and program development (paras 20-26) includes steps related to dialogue, outreach and consultations, identification of roles, among others. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is required by the Policy to be included at the time an Agency submits a project or program to the CEO for Endorsement or Approval. Agencies should include information on progress, challenges and outcomes of stakeholder engagement in their annual Project Implementation Reports.

[7] Stakeholder Engagement Policy Guidelines (SD/GN/01), December 20, 2018

Either provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and its respective progress report as annex or complete the below table by specifying the engagement strategies and achievements for the most important stakeholder groups. This can include demonstrating how different stakeholders were engaged in decisions on project governance (e.g. as member of the steering group), in the management or monitoring of the project or in programmatic activities. Forms of engagement include direct consultation or exchange with representative groups as well as indirect forms such as through media or other communication channels. Please also specify how the engagement is documented to provide evidence of such activities.

Please note that the data may be used for reporting to the GEF or IUCN web site, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The global thematic programme involved should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter N/A in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Information on progress, challenges and outcomes of Stakeholder Engagement
Civil society organisations/NGOs
Civil society actors and NGOs involved in the implementation of the project are: • Ação para o Desinvolvimento: National NGO direct partner for the implementation of activities in the North and South regions. It is involved in mangrove restoration, rice fields restoration, women's capacity building and income generating activities. • Tiniguena-Esta Terra é nossa: National NGO direct partner for the implementation of activities in the Centre region. It is involved in mangrove restoration, rice fields restoration, women's capacity building and income generating activities. • Palmeirinha: National NGO partner for the implementation of environmental education actions. It is involved in community capacity building, communication and environmental education, promotion of nature-based solutions in all project sites. • • Univers-sel: French NGO providing technical support: It is involved in capacity building of stakeholders and beneficiary communities, particularly in terms of water control and rice field restoration techniques, participatory territorial diagnosis, identification of restoration priorities in all project sites. • • Social Network Rasta Turpesa constituted by young students in environment and natural resources management and governance. it is involved in communication and environmental education, mangrove restoration in all project sites. •
Local communities
Indigenous Peoples
Feloups Communities: project partners for the North region Baiote Communities: project partners for the North region Balante Communities: project partners for the Centre and South regions
Private sector
N/A
Other stakeholders
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Directorate General for Agriculture - Regional Delegations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Directorate General of Forests and Wildlife - Directorate General of Rural Engineering

- National Agricultural Research Institute Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development - Directorate General for the Environment - Directorate General for Sustainable Development - Coastal Planning Office - Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Support Project for the Economic Development of the South (Rehabilitation of Rice Fields and Associated Sectors) Network on mangrove

K. Environmental and Social Safeguards

Please complete the following table based on the ESMS Screening and Clearance Report (part 1) and repot changes occurred since then (part 2).

A. Extracted from the ESMS Screening and Clearance Report			**Rating of E&S risks**		
Environmental and Social Risk Areas			Likelihood (1-5)	Impact (1-5)	Significance (L, M, H)
Adverse gender-related impacts (including gender-based violence)			2	1	Low
Risks of affecting vulnerable groups			2	2	Low
Risk of undermining human rights			1	1	Low
Community health, safety and security risks			2	1	Low
Labour and working conditions			1	1	Low
Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions			2	1	Low
Risk of project design failing to take climate change into account			1	1	Low
ESMS Standards	**Trigger**	**Required management measures/plans**	Likelihood (1-5)	Impact (1-5)	Significance (L, M, H)
Involuntary Resettlement & Access Restrictions	☐ yes ☒ no ☐ TBD	☐ Resettlement Action Plan ☐ Resettlement Policy Framework ☐ Action Plan to Mitigate Impacts Access Restriction ☐ Access Restrictions Mitigation Process Framework ☐ Other:	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indigenous Peoples	☒ yes ☐ no ☐ TBD	☐ Indigenous Peoples Plan ☐ Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework ☒ Other:	2	2	Low
Cultural Heritage	☐ yes ☒ no ☐ TBD	☐ Chance Find Procedures ☐ Other:	n/a	n/a	n/a
Biodiversity & Sustainable Use Natural Resources	☒ yes ☐ no ☐ TBD	☐ Pest Management Plan ☒ Other:	2	1	Low

Project Risk Category:			☒ **Low Risk**	☐ **Moderate Risk**	☐ **High Risk**
Required assessments and management measures /plans:	☐ Full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (Full ESIA) ☐ Partial ESIA ☐ Targeted assessment (social assessment, targeted environmental studies etc.) ☐ Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) ☐ Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) ☐ Abbreviated ESMF ☐ Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) ☒ Other: a few impact issues to be clarified in the inception phase as explained in the ESMS Clearance Report				

B. Report on changes since ESMS Screening and Clearance	
Have findings during implementation triggered any changes to the risk rating of the individual risk areas and/or standards? If yes, explain the issues and the new rating.	No
Have new E&S risks emerged? If yes, explain the issues and the new rating.	No
List all risk issues that are now rated as **high risk** (if any)	No

For reporting progress on the implementation of ESMS plans or tools, please provide the ESMP Monitoring Table as annex (see ESMP guidance note and template[8]). The ESMP Monitoring Table serves as an "Umbrella Document" that also integrates reporting progress on the implementation of other safeguard tools (e.g. IPP, Process Framework etc).

In addition, please indicate whether any grievances related to environmental or social impacts of this project has been received this reporting period. If yes, please answer the below questions and attach the grievance log as annex in order to describe status and progress of the case. The latter should also be done in case grievances had been received in earlier reporting period.

What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?

[8] https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/esms_esmp_guidance_note_and_template.docx

None
How would you rate the significance of the grievance

L. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives and biodiversity and how it contributed to the target(s) pledged through internal conventions (UNCCD LDN, UNFCCC NDCs, CBD NBSAPs, SDGs, etc) and/or national policies *(The text will be used for IUCN Corporate Communications, the IUCN-GEF web-site, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts*
Speech of the Minister of Environment and Biodiversity highlighting restoration of mangrove during 7th EbA Knowledge Day Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Participants at the 7th EbA Knowledge Day; The Republic of Guinea Bissau, country which I have the honour to serve as Minister of Environment and Biodiversity, is indeed an ecological power under threat. Our ecosystems, which are essential to the survival and well-being of our people, are under pressure. As a result, a significant proportion of our ecosystems are degraded, compromising the sustainability of the essential services they provide. The main threats to the existence and provision of ecosystem services are agriculture, climate change, mining and natural resource exploitation, such as forests, water resources and wetlands. To reduce the loss of ecosystems and to promote sustainable development, the Republic of Guinea Bissau has undertaken courageous and ambitious public policies to protect and restore ecosystems since more than three decades. 26.3% of the national territory is now constituted of protected areas, laws and action plans are elaborated and applied, conservation and restoration projects are elaborated and implemented with encouraging results. Ladies and Gentlemen, all the efforts consented so far will have lasting and impactful effects only if they are associated with integrated policies for the management and restoration of ecosystems, in particular forests and land. For this reason, the Republic of Guinea Bissau fully and completely adheres to the ABE approach and has implemented projects in this direction. By 2030, we plan to restore 40,000 ha of forests, 5,000 ha of mangroves, 34,000 ha of wetlands and 20,000 ha of watersheds. All these actions in favour of ecosystem restoration will be based on ABE approaches. To achieve this, technical support for the development of project documents in order to capture financial flows from the various green and innovative financing mechanisms is essential. Guinea Bissau strongly advocates for the necessary support to access to green finance in order to effectively deploy nature-based solutions and ensure the restoration and sustainability of ecosystems. Thank you very much. AFR100 (page on FLR initiative in Guinea-Bissau, 04/2021)

The project works at the mangrove landscape level with an approach based on mangrove restoration and rice field rehabilitation.
Mangrove restoration is carried out in two ways:
- Assisted Natural Regeneration, which consists of re-establishing ecological conditions favourable to the spontaneous return of the mangrove. In concrete terms, this consists of destroying the dikes of the old abandoned rice fields to allow the return of the tide and, consequently, of Rhizophora propagules and Avicennia seeds. To date, 58 hectares have been restored using this method.
- Manual planting, carried out with the communities, consists of taking propagules and seedlings from nearby trees. A total of 30,550 trees have been planted since the beginning of the project.
With regard to the rehabilitation of rice fields, the objective is to carry out hydraulic improvements that allow producers to better control the flow of rainwater and sea water. To date, 287 hectares of rice fields have benefited from these improvements. We have identified a total of 9000 beneficiaries for the entire project. 1155 of them have already received direct support.
In addition to these actions, the project is developing income-generating activities such as oyster farming, solar salt cultivation, horticulture, improved stoves, as well as a range of services related to rice cultivation: rice hullers and threshers, improved seeds.
These actions are accompanied by studies on the economic value of mangroves, mangrove soils, ecological monitoring of restoration, etc., as well as environmental education and communication and policy influencing.
In the long term, the project should support the authorities in the preparation and financing of a national mangrove restoration strategy as well as in the drafting of a law on mangrove conservation
The total area of mangrove in Guinea-Bissau is 326 000 hectares.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)

Describe how the project supported south-south cooperation, triangular cooperation efforts in the reporting year

Project links and social media

Please include: project website, project page on the IUCN website, any other facebook, twitter, flickr or youtube account related to the project, 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.

M. Lessons learned

Please share any particular lessons learnt in the context of project implementation (e.g. successfully tested tools, unexpected positive or negative impacts) and/or lessons learnt regarding on of your key outcomes
Among the lessons learned during the implementation of the project from start-up to the present day, and more particularly during the 2020-2021 fiscal year, is the adoption by communities of new technologies for the hydraulic management of rice fields. These technologies, based on modern pipe and valve equipment, enable them to cope more effectively with irregular rainfall and rising sea levels as a result of climate change. On the other hand, the communities, mainly young people, have developed awareness and acquired skills in restoring mangrove landscapes using the Assisted Natural Regeneration approach - which consists of recreating the natural conditions of the ecosystem - and based on manual planting techniques.

Annex - Ratings definitions

Implementation Progress Ratings

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as "good practice".

Satisfactory (S): Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **some** components requiring remedial action.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **most** components requiring remedial action.

Unsatisfactory (U): Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Implementation of **none** of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Global Environment Objective/Development Objective Ratings

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice".

Satisfactory (S): Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives, but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives.

Unsatisfactory (U): Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Development/Adaptation Objective Ratings (For LDCF/SCCF/GCF Adaptation)

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major development/adaptation objectives, and yield substantial adaptation benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice".

Satisfactory (S): Project is expected to achieve most of its major development/adaptation objectives, and yield satisfactory adaptation benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

Marginally Satisfactory (MS): Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant development/adaptation objectives, but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major development objectives or yield some of the expected adaptation benefits.

Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU): Project is expected to achieve its major development/adaptation objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major adaptation objectives.

Unsatisfactory (U): Project is expected not to achieve most of its major development/adaptation objectives or to yield any satisfactory adaptation benefits.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major development/adaptation objectives with no worthwhile adaptation benefits.

Risk ratings

Risk ratings will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project that may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risks of projects should be rated on the following scale:

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

Substantial Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

Modest Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.