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United Nations Development Programme

Country: Republic of Guinea

Project Document

Project title: Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing-Falémé landscape	
Country: Republic of Guinea	Implementing Partner: <i>Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forestry</i>
Management Arrangements : National Implementation Modality (NIM)	
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: UNDAF: Outcome 2: By 2022, the national institutions, civil society and the private sector will have implemented the policies that improve food security, sustainable management of environment, resilience of populations to climate change and disaster risk management Output 2.4: Households of targeted cities and villages have better access to alternative technologies, renewable energies and healthy living environment Output 2.5 : The most vulnerable groups, have increased capacities for resilience and adaptation to climate change	
UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021 Output: Development Setting B: Accelerating structural transformations for Sustainable Development. Signature solution 4: Promote nature - based solutions for a sustainable planet	
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: <i>High</i>	UNDP Gender Marker: 2
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00107166	Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID): 00107545
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5677	GEF ID number: 9783
Planned start date: <i>May 2020</i>	Planned end date: <i>April 2026</i>
PAC meeting date: 28 February 2020	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: May 2023	Expected date of Terminal evaluation: <i>December 2025</i>
Brief project description:	

Most rural villages in the Bafing-Falémé landscape (Middle and Upper Guinea) are extremely poor and struggle to break out of a cycle of poverty, emigration of young people seeking better lives elsewhere and unsustainable use of natural resources and energy. In order to escape from this cycle, village communities need solutions to develop and invest in new and sustainable forms of energy supply, more efficient energy use and improved livelihoods and income generation based on integrated and sustainable management of land and natural resources. The Bafing-Falémé landscape is a place of growing interests for various sector (mining, hydroelectricity production, agriculture, biodiversity and ecotourism, infrastructure/roads, etc.), which, if well coordinated and managed, can become opportunities for sustainable development in this isolated region.

The project will promote an integrated and sustainable management of natural resources by introducing a landscape approach, establish and operationalise a cluster of protected areas (Middle Bafing National Park, Fauna reserve and community forests) along the Bafing and Falémé rivers, and establish eco-villages around the protected areas. The eco-villages model, which embraces the concepts of integrated sustainable development (low carbon development, biodiversity conservation, income generation based on sustainable resource management), will be first introduced in the Republic of Guinea as a test model to feed into a national strategy for replication across the country.

This will be achieved through implementation of four components that address the key barriers identified for effective landscape management, biodiversity conservation and ecovillages establishment. **Component 1** *Integrated Bafing-Falémé landscape management*; **Component 2** *Operationalization of Bafing-Falémé Protected Areas and buffer zone management*; **Component 3** *establishment of the eco-village model in the Bafing-Falémé landscape*; and **Component 4** *Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and learning*.

FINANCING PLAN

GEF Trust Fund <i>or</i> LDCF <i>or</i> SCCF	7,060,274 USD
UNDP TRAC resources	400,000 USD
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	7,460,274 USD
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING	
Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests	7,000,000 USD
Ministry of Agriculture	10,000,000 USD
Ministry of Energy	22,000,000 USD
Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization	5,000,000 USD
Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF)	11,500,000 USD
ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)	2,400,000 USD
Fouta Trekking Aventure	335,250 USD
Jane Goodall Institute	65,000 USD

Jane Goodall Institute	65,000 USD
(2) Total co-financing	58,300,250 USD
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	65,760,524 USD

SIGNATURES

Agreed by Government :	Name: Dr. Diene KEITA Title: Minister of Cooperation and African integration Signature: 	Date/Month/Year:  16/07/20
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Agreed by Implementing Partner:	Name: Mohamed Oyé GUILAVOGUI Title: Minister of State, Minister of the Environment, Water and Forests Signature: 	Date/Month/Year:  10 .07. 2020
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Agreed by UNDP:	Name: Luc-Joël GREGOIRE Title: Resident Representative Signature: 	Date/Month/Year:  09 .07. 2020
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Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:

- Project document signature:** within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement
- First disbursement date:** within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement
- Inception workshop date:** within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement
- Operational closure:** within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC
- Financial closure:** within 6 months of operational closure

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Acronyms

AFD	French Development agency (Agence Francaise de Développement)
AGIR	Regional Program to support the integrated management of natural resources (Programme Régional d'Appui à la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources naturelles)
BGACE	Bureau Guinéen d'Audit et de Conformité Environnementale
BSD	Bureau de Stratégie et Développement
CBG	Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée
CBO	Community-Based Organization
COMBO	Project: Conservation, impact Mitigation and Biodiversity Offsets in Africa
COSIE	Centre d'Observation et de Suivi d'Impact Environnemental
DGCN	Direction Générale du corps des Conservateurs de la Nature
DNPNC	National Directorate of Pollution, Nuisance and Climate Change (Direction Nationale des Pollutions, Nuisances et Changement Climatique)
DNFF	National Directorate of Forests and fauna (Direction Nationale des Forêts et de la Faune)
DNH	National Directorate of Hydraulics
ECREEE	ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
EDG	Electricity Company of Guinea (Electricité De Guinée)
ESIA	Environmental and social impact assessment
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
FSP	Full Sized Project
GAC	Guinea Alumina Corporation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Green House Gas
GoG	Government of Guinea
HDI	Human Development Index
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGA	Income-generating activity
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MAB	Man and the Biosphere
MEEF	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts)
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (GEF)
MSP	Medium Sized Project
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIM	National Implementation Modalities
OGPR	Guinean Office of Parks and Reserves
PA	Protected Area
PACV	Communities villages support program (Programme d'appui aux communautés villageoises)
PDL	Local Development Plan (Plan de développement local)

PEGED CN	Environmental program for natural capital sustainable management (Programme Environnemental de Gestion Durable du Capital Naturel)
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project management unit
PNMB	National Park of the Moyen-Bafing
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SES	Social and Environmental Safeguard
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States development agency
USD	United States dollar
WB	World Bank

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

II.1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Republic of Guinea is a coastal country situated in West Africa, on the Atlantic Coast. The country is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the West, and shares its northern border with Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Mali and its southern border with Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ivory Coast. The country lies between 7° 05' and 12° 51' North and 7° 30' and 15° 10' West, covering 245,857 km².
2. Guinea encompasses a wide range of climatic and vegetation zones, sharing Guinean Territory in four natural regions: Coastal Guinea, Middle Guinea, Upper Guinea and Forested Guinea. The climate in Guinea is tropical, alternating two seasons, dry and rainy, that vary in length. Rainfall are more abundant along the coast, that can reach 4,000 millimeters of rain fall in a year, while it is less abundant in the north and the north-east, where precipitations are around 1,000 mm per year. The Bafing-Falémé landscape, which is the core implementation area of this project, covers the Middle and Upper Guinea (see figure 1). Middle Guinea is between 750 and 1,400 meters high and rainfall ranging between 1,300 mm in the north and slightly more than 2,000 mm in the south, whereas Upper Guinea is characterized by subdued topography (average altitude of 500 meters), resulting in a dense network of rivers and abundance of floodplains. Its rainfall varies between 1,200 mm and 1,600 mm south to north.



Figure 1. The four natural regions of Guinea and the project location

3. Natural regions reflect a type of climate, giving rise to different ecological features and hosting specific species of wild fauna and flora. Therefore, the country is endowed with a rich and varied biodiversity distributed between the ecosystems of dense forests (wet and dry), clear forests, savannas (wooded, raised, shrubby and grassy), mangroves, marine and fresh water. The country has tremendous natural resources potential. It has over 1,000 rivers, including the three major rivers of West Africa, namely Niger, Senegal and Gambia, making Guinea the “water tower” of West Africa. Other secondary waterways (about 30) cross through the country where rainfall is quite abundant. These rivers drain vast arable plains, and upstream offer an enormous potential for hydroelectricity production. Whereas only about 3% of this potential is under production to date, several projects are under consideration: the Koukoutamba dam project concerns the Bafing-Falémé landscape and will produce 280 MW once built. The agricultural sector and the mining sector are considered as the backbones of the Guinean Economy. The country encompasses huge areas of agricultural land: arable hill lands, river and coastal plains, lowlands, which only a small proportion is under exploitation. Main productions are: rice, coffee, pineapples, mangoes, palm kernels, cocoa, cassava (manioc, tapioca), bananas, potatoes, sweet potatoes; timber. Livestock is also widely developed in the country (cattle, sheep, goats). Guinea possesses the world's largest reserves of bauxite and largest untapped high-grade iron ore reserves, as well as gold and diamonds. Despite these large volumes of mineral resources, the large majority of the Guinean population relies on natural

resources and more specifically on agriculture and farming (almost 75% of population being farmers and represent 20% of the GDP¹).

4. In 2018, estimate for Guinea's population is 13.1 million², against 7.15 million in 1996 (according to the 1996 General Population and Habitat Census). With a population growth rate estimate of 2.7%, the country is in a phase of strong growth and expect to reach 18 – 20 million in 2030. This growth is a result of declining mortality rates and sustained elevated fertility, and due in part to a strong influx of refugees from neighboring countries. The towns and cities absorb a part of this growth. Just over 36% of the population is urban (about 2 million people concentrated in Conakry), with an estimated annual rate of change in urbanization of 3.54%. Guinea's population is young with 42.5% of Guineans under 15 years old, and 62% under 25 years old. More than 47% lives below the poverty line, and around one child in very three was suffering from malnutrition in 2015. The majority of Guinea's population is rural, with more than 70% working in the agriculture, livestock, forestry and mining sectors. In 2017, the per capita GDP was 2,000 USD (rank 209th out of 229 countries) and its real growth rate was 6.7%. The Human Development Index (HDI) – which gives a broader assessment of development including measures of life expectancy, education and standard of living – was 0.46 in 2017 (rank 183th out of 188 countries with data). The outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa (Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia) caused an international public health emergency, negatively impacting all sectors. In Guinea, the disease caused more than 2,000 deaths and resulted in nearly 6,000 orphans. Human health was clearly impacted but so was the economy. The decline in tax revenue was estimated at US\$ 160 million and there was a marked increase in unemployment.
5. There are 24 ethnic groups in Guinea. The largest group is the Peulh (40%), who live mostly in the Fouta Djallon region in central Guinea. The Malinké account for 30% and live mostly in eastern Guinea. The Soussou (20%) live in the coastal area of northwestern Guinea. In the Bafing-Falémé landscape, most of the communities are either Peulh or Malinké. The predominant religion is Islam, practiced by about 85% of the population, followed by Christian (8%) and traditional beliefs (7%). Guinea has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world with only 30,4% of adults literate in 2017³. Primary education is compulsory for just eight years, and most children do not attend for long or ever go to school. French is the official language, although more than 24 indigenous languages are spoken in Guinea.
6. In order to preserve the natural resource in the Middle an Upper Guinea, the gouvernement implemented, early in the 80's, an ambitious programme of integrated planning at the scale of the Foutah Djallon, and in the 2000's, the programme AGIR supported the emergence of the Transboundary Bafing-Falémé Protected Area, and financed several studies as the first steps of its creation. In September 2017, the gouvernement of Guinea approved the creation of the Middle Bafing National Park (6,426 km²) with the collaboration of the Wild Chimpanze Foundation (WCF). The broad Bafing-Falémé landscape is a place of growing interests for various sectors (Mining, Hydroelectricity, agriculture, biodiversity and ecotourism, infrastructure/roads, etc.). The proposed project will introduce the "Bafing-Falémé landscape" approach, establish and operationalise a cluster of protected areas (Middle Bafing National Park, Fauna reserve and community forests) along the Bafing and Falémé rivers and establishing eco-villages around the protected areas, with the overall goal to promote an integrated and sustainable management of natural resources. The project will work in a number of pilot villages in the Bafing-Falémé landscape to enhance biodiversity conservation, improve natural resource management and associated livelihood benefits, and to increase access to 'energy for development', while embracing a low carbon path. It will achieve this by removing institutional, technological, financial and capacity barriers to the implementation of better practices of sustainable natural resource management, energy use and carbon sequestration and through demonstrating successful alternatives. The Project will be managed by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF) and will partner with other entities, with the strong involvement of youth and women.

¹ Cadre de revue sectoriel du secteur agricole

² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html>

³ CIA World Factbook

II.2. CONTEXT AND GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE

a) Environmental and energy context

7. Guinea's terrestrial and wetland ecosystems are rich and diverse and capable of providing multiple services and resources but they are also being significantly degraded. Data from the World Resource Institute (WRI) show that, from 2000 to 2017, 1,138,959 ha were deforested⁴, which means an annual rate of deforestation of 0.82%. National GHG (greenhouse gas) inventories for Guinea carried out in connection with communications to the UNFCCC show that emissions come mainly from 'Land-Use Change and Forestry' (LUCF) and energy. This deforestation rate is higher in Labé region amounting to 1,4% per year. According to the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (July 2018), Guinea is a net carbon sink due to the CO₂ absorption in its forest cover (forests are actually removing GHG from the atmosphere at a ratio of ~85% of total GHG), however the emissions are gradually increasing with deforestation.
8. Guinea is one of the richest countries in West Africa with regards to biodiversity. However, the gradual degradation and loss of natural habitat and disturbance to wildlife are exacerbated by poaching and unsustainable exploitation of some species, which has a wider impact beyond the immediate vicinity of villages. The agriculture and mining/energy sectors are the principal drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss. Slash-and-burn, uncontrolled fires used to clear land for agriculture, the collection of firewood to feed the daily needs for cooking fuel in villages, coupled with the production of charcoal in peri-urban areas are a major concern for both natural resource management and climate change. Key flagship species such as chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes verus*) have declined rapidly. Classified as "endangered" in 1988 by IUCN, the West African chimpanzees has been classified as "critically endangered with extinction risks". These chimpanzees have already disappeared in Benin, Togo and probably in Burkina faso. Guinea remains the only West African country with a large number of chimpanzees (between 17,000 and 29,011 individuals according to several sources⁵). Half of this population live in the Fouta Djallon region. Regarding plant species, a check list elaborated in 2018 estimated the presence of 225 plant threatened species in Guinea⁶, that is about 10% of the plant species observed in the country. Elephant are not present in the landscape though their presence is confirmed in the Ziama Forest Area (Guinée Forestière)⁷. Lions have not been confirmed (both from literature and PPG field visit) in the Bafing or the Faleme area. However, according to literature and PPG field visit, it used to be extant in the far north-east of the landscape but is considered as possibly extinct in Guinea⁸.
9. Ecosystem functions and biodiversity are threatened across the country due to land conversion for agriculture, overgrazing, deforestation, mining, over-exploitation of wildlife and other natural resources, erosion and bushfires, exacerbated by climate change and droughts⁹. Bushfires devastate two thirds of the country annually and constitute one of the main factors of forest resource degradation in the country especially in savannah areas. These fires are generally of anthropic origin: hunting, agriculture, breeding, beekeeping, etc. (National Agricultural Development Plan, 2017). This deforestation and degradation is much more pronounced – and more visible in satellite maps – when one focuses on the lands immediately in the vicinity of villages, which is exactly the focus of this project though the ecovillage approach.

⁴ Global Forest Watch, 2018.

⁵ (1) WCF 2012, (2) Kuchl et al. 2017, and (3) <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2003-059.pdf>

⁶ Royal Botanic Garden, UK and Herbarium National de Guinée, Threatened plants species of Guinea-Conakry: A preliminary checklist, July 2018, [<https://peerj.com/preprints/3451.pdf>]

⁷ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/12392/3339343>

⁸ (<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/15951/115130419>)

⁹ USAID 2007; World Bank 2009a

10. The project will focus on the Bafing Falémé Landscape, which is identified as a biodiversity hotspot by Conservation International based on the high number of endemic plant and animal. According to different studies carried out between 2000 – 2005 during the AGIR regional project, 400 plant species and 150 mammal species were identified in the specific Transboundary Bafing Falémé Protected Area protected area. However, these data have yet to be updated and remain unfortunately unavailable as they have not been stored in a proper national knowledge management system. According to the IUCN red list¹⁰ the Western Giant Eland (*Taurotragus derbianus*) is still present in Guinea even though the last study done (Planton and Michaux, 2013) estimated that the total numbers of the Western Giant Eland do not exceed 150-200 individuals, with almost all the surviving animals in Senegal. This is also confirmed by during PPG field investigation where warden informed that no more sightings have been made in the far north-east of the landscape (where Western Giant Eland used to appear) since the beginning of early 2000. Concerning Fauna, the presence of Hippos has been confirmed (WCF, personal communication) in a number of places along the Bafing river. This was also confirmed by local population. Others confirmed existing species are highlighted in section 16. Guinea is the country with the largest population of Chimpanzees, and half of this population live in the Fouta Djallon region as inhabitants do not eat the chimp meat. However, they are also threatened by habitat loss and are sometimes hunt when they are getting close to crops and villages. An inventory carried out by WCF in 2012 in all the protected areas in Guinea confirmed that the Fouta Djallon landscape, part of the Bafing Falémé landscape, hosts the major population of western chimpanzees (17,000 individuals) with the highest density located along the classified forest of the Bafing River (density of 0.22 ind/km²). It also showed the presence of a number of mammal species including the western chimpanzee, a number of other primates and the leopard in the Gadha Woundou Classified Forest, located in the north western part of the Fouta Djallon. With regards to flora, the landscape has a high diversity of plant species as for instance in the riverweed family (*Podostemaceae*) as well as several species unique to the country. The landscape composed by high altitude forests and grasslands have resulted in endemic species and interesting distribution patterns.
11. The biodiversity data of the Bafing-Falémé collected during the PPG (scientific surveys, reports analysis and interviews with villagers) are summarized in the box 1. Note that data are scarce in the north eastern part of the landscape. It is worth highlighting here that besides the chimpanzee classified as endangered species by the IUCN, three species observed in the PNMB are under the status vulnerable (i.e the African golden cat, the common hippopotamus and the leopard) and four other species are considered nearly threatened (i.e the Bay duiker, the yellow-backed duiker, the Guinea baboon and the Bongo). It is noteworthy that the observation of the Bongo in this area confirms that the species reached the northern limit of its distribution range.

¹⁰ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22056/50197188>

Box 1: Species identified in the Middle Bafing National Park

- Suidae: 5,000 ind.
- Primates: 2,866 ind.
- Leporidae: 2,328 ind.
- Rodents: 577 ind.
- Carnivores: 418 ind.
- Bovids: 390 ind.

In the riverine forests: 35 middle to high mammals species have been founded included the buffalo (*Syncerus Caffer Brachyceros*), the seldom Bongo (*Tragelaphus eurycerus*) concentrated, whose decreasing population, at global level, justifies its classification as "Nearly Threatened" in the IUCN Red List.

In the northern part of the Park: High value species are also present, such as the bubale major (*Alcephus busefalus major*) and the Cobe de Fassa (*Kobus ellipsymus defassa*) which is also classified under the nearly threatened species in the IUCN Red List. Leopard was also spotted thanks to the camera trapping system established in the PNMB. 32 bird's species were counted from which 4 are in critical extinction danger. 15 reptile's species and 21 amphibian's species were also identified **in the Kokoutamba dam's area**, located along the Bafing river, within the PNMB.

12. The large diversity in terms of biodiversity within the Bafing-Falémé landscape is a result of diverse vegetation types. The different vegetation formations composing the Bafing-Falémé landscape can be described as follows:
- Dry forests (dry dense forests and open forests), located in hilly or difficult to access areas.
 - Forest galleries. They are located along rivers and have varying widths. They are degraded in some places. The best-preserved ones have a high density of vegetation with large trees (15 to 20 m) with a size sometimes impressive for the species and for the region.
 - Wooded and shrub savannas. The history of these formations reveals that they result mostly from the regressive evolution of more advanced formations (dry forests or clear forests), under the influence of anthropic factors, in particular clearings and bush fires, which origins are diverse: agricultural crops, cleaning around the villages, hunting, harvesting honey, etc.
 - Shrub savannas. Most of them are of edaphic origin. They are located on shallow soils.
 - Grassy savannas: Located on the bowé and in the flooded plains, mostly on plateaus and in the valleys
 - Fallow fields: complex of herbaceous plants and many regenerations of woody species. The presence of "remnants" of cultivated plants and unusual weeds adds to the complexity of their floristic composition.
 - Fields: Bafing-Falémé is dotted with extensive slash and burn agrosystems established by the local populations, mainly for their subsistence. The main crops are : rice, maize, millet, peanuts, cassava, fonio etc.

In the project site, slash-and-burn, uncontrolled fires used to clear land for agriculture and the collection of firewood to feed the daily needs for cooking fuel in villages are threatening vegetation cover and are a major concern for both natural resource management and climate change.

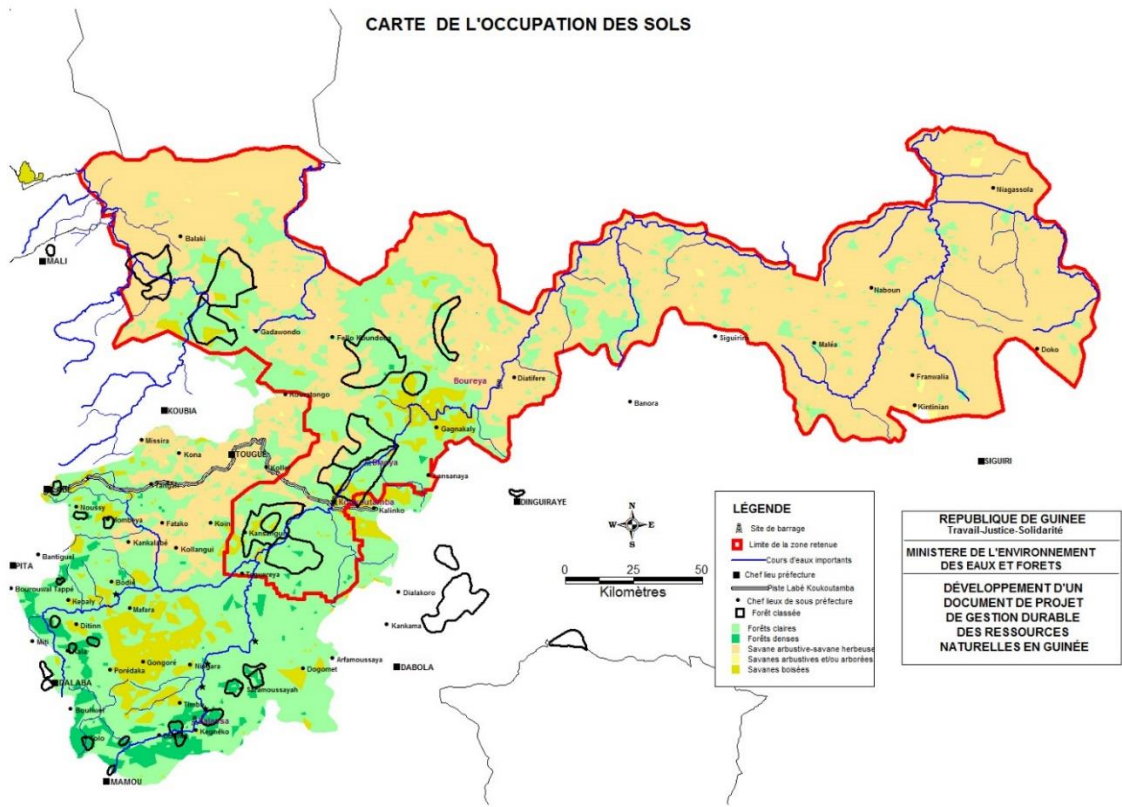


Figure 2: Vegetation distribution within the Bafing Falémé Landscape

13. From 2014 to 2016, WCF conducted several in-depth inventories in the upcoming Middle Bafing National Park (PNMB – central part of the Bafing-Falémé landscape) to improve the level of knowledge on biodiversity. As for the chimpanzee, an average density of 0.63 indiv/km² has been founded in the core area of the National Park which led to an average population of 4,030 individuals. The study also reports observation of chimpanzees in all Middle Guinea and seems to indicate higher concentrations around Koubia and Koundara which advocates for establishing biodiversity corridors connecting to the south east of Senegal and to Mali¹¹. This is consistent with the results of the WCF study from 2010-11 reporting a density of 0.167 chimpanzee individuals / km² and an estimated population of 47 individuals in the Gadha Woundou classified forest¹². These positive trends can be explained by the high level of adaptive capacities of the chimpanzee which can live in a large spectrum of habitats (from the dense humid forest to wooded savannas as it the case in Senegal whereby several groups of chimpanzees live in this type of habitat). The low density of the population (3 to 5 inhabitants per km²) and the difficulties to access to this landscape have contributed to the conservation of natural resources in the region. Nevertheless, with the growing interests of mining, dams and the opening of tracks/roads, all valuable species may be negatively impacted if urgent measures are not taken.

¹¹ IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan, West African Chimpanzees, 2003

¹² WCF, Etat de la faune et des menaces dans les aires protégées terrestres et principales zones de forte biodiversité de Rep. De Guinée, Janvier 2012

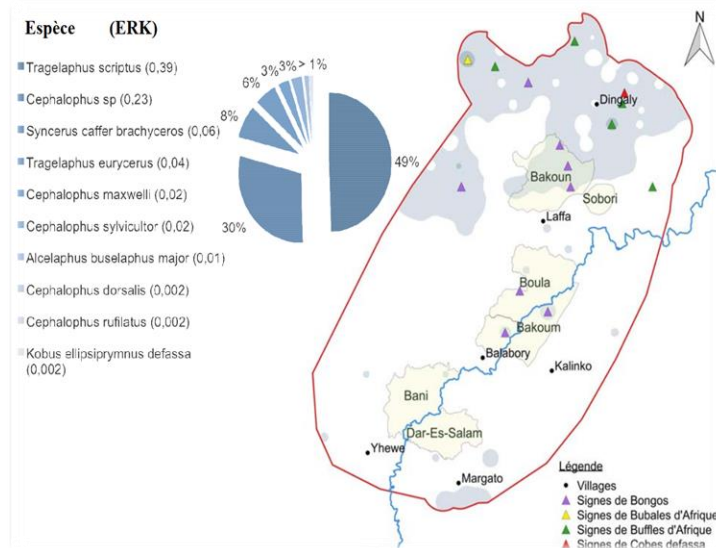


Figure 3: Distribution of high value ungulates species in the PNMB. Source: WCF, report 2016

14. Guineans remain largely dependent on natural areas and the goods and services they provide whether through the basic functions of improving air quality or serving as natural and integral components of a properly functioning water system, or more specific goods such as medicinal plants and fuel wood for cooking. The main domestic fuels in both rural and urban areas are charcoal and firewood, and are used by over 85% of households for whom it is the main source of energy¹³. 10% of annual deforestation is estimated to be attributable to charcoal and wood production. Charcoal predominates in urban and peri-urban areas (e.g more than 80% of the population in Conakry use charcoal) and is maintained by an informal and low-profit market chain based on open access to forests (i.e. no restrictions effectively enforced) and the artisanal manufacturing of charcoal sacks to be sold in the cities. Often, charcoal is the only cooking fuel that poor urban dwellers can afford. Yet, there is room for significant improvement in the efficiency of stoves – improvements that could impact forests positively, both in villages and in cities. Fuelwood is used by 92% of the rural population and 70% of the urban population. The background to this is that access to modern cooking fuel is very limited (only 1.5% of households) compared to 5% in the Gambia, 7% in Burkina Faso, 41% in Senegal and 63% in Cape Verde (SE4All Gaps Analysis, 2016).
15. Mining activities have been growing over the past years and to date 52% of the Guinean land use system is under a mining permit (searching or exploiting based on the mining cadastral system). However, the potential benefits of this exceptional situation still need to be properly distributed and used for development purposes. Thanks to the richness of its gold, bauxite and limestone subsoil, the Bafing and Falémé watersheds abound with several mining companies including: Société Minière de Dinguiraye, Société Aurifère de Guinée, Société des Bauxites de Dabola-Tougué. Artisanal mining of gold is generally practiced by people as a secondary activity. Mining has significant impacts on vegetation cover, soils and wildlife and also causes serious pollution by the release of dust into the atmosphere and chemical effluents into the water and soil (NADP, 2017).

b) Protected area system: current status and coverage

16. Guinea’s protected areas include 156 classified forests, two national parks, and four biosphere reserves. Guinea’s formal protected areas system includes about 10% of its total land area (USAID 2007; World Bank

¹³The Gaps Analysis report from the SE4All produced by ECREEE.

2009a). The GoG commits in the Convention of Biological Diversity and the Aichi Targets to reach 25% by 2025. Currently reaching a referent value of 8% for this objective (around 20,000km² in Guinea is protected). The project will help Guinea to target the objective by creating new protected areas. The current PA network includes all the different ecosystems of the country, particularly mountain forests or coastal areas; but marine protected areas are less represented. However, Guinea is a hotspot of wetlands area, counting 16 Ramsar protected areas, with 6 Ramsar coastal areas some of them hosting wintering palearctic birds, and 10 continental Ramsar sites including the Bafing-Falémé site. Most of the parks have an adequate size and are quite efficiently located for conservation of all species. But there is not enough staff, as well as not enough funding for current activities. Regulations and laws are not always implemented, and this is partially due to the fact that most of the parks nomination decrees have been approved before decolonization and are now useless.

17. The Guinean Office for Parcs and Reserves (OGPR) is a para-military service of the State, managed under the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF). It is the public administrative scientific, social and cultural institution in charge of the protected areas management. Its mission is to implement the Government's policy on in situ and ex situ conservation of biological diversity and its valorisation, in national and transboundary protected areas in general and particularly in national and urban parks, wildlife sanctuaries and sanctuaries, wetlands and Ramsar sites, landscapes and monuments of tourist and socio-cultural interest, areas of interest hunting, community conservation areas, private conservation areas, as well as improving the living conditions of the populations living near protected areas. OGPR currently has a staff of about 500 persons, including 100 at the central level and about 400 nature conservation paramilitaries. Most of them are coming from the first promotion of the Nature Conservation Body. A second promotion has been trained and promoted whilst the third one is on oing. More than 4 000 wardens will be recruited and be widespread within the different institutions, within different protected areas.
18. The program for sustainable management of the Guinean Protected Area Network (REGAP 2015-2022) intends to support the network of protected areas. Launched in 2015 for 53 sites, it covers today 43 protected areas and suffers from lack of financial means. An audit conducted in 2014¹⁴ showed that in term of qualification and capacities building considerable efforts are needed for the local staff of OGPR. This statement also applies for the Bafing Faleme landscape and has been verified during the PPG phase. Based on the current capacity score card assessment carried out during the PPG phase (annex E), OGPR staff at the deconcentrated level are often missing transportation means and can therefore not carry out their regular patrol. Other equipment such as telecommunication means, GPS, computers, camping equipment's are also lacking. Wardens based within the Bafing Falémé landscape whilst recruited and being posted on the ground cannot assume their duties due to the lack of equipment.
19. The idea of the Bafing Falémé transboundary protected area (APT/BF) between Guinea and the Republic of Mali has emerged during the Regional Program for Integrated Development of the Foutah Djallon Massif (PRAI/MFD, 1981-1986) and it has been approved by the GoG with the support of the Regional Program of 'Support to Integrated Natural Resources Management (AGIR, 2000 to 2005). However no decree has been ordered, and no specific rules are laid down. The protected area would cover 2,660,000 ha, 2/3 of which is in Guinea, ie 1,777,333 ha and includes 132,868 ha of classified forest. In reality, this is a protected area "on paper" with no management plan, no monitoring and no activities carried out in this area.

c) Climate change mitigation

20. The main energy sources in Guinea are biomass and imported petroleum. Widespread inefficient and unsustainable practices relating to the use of biomass (firewood and charcoal) as the principal domestic fuel in rural and urban areas drive deforestation and increase carbon emissions. More than 50% of Guinea's energy is derived from fuelwood and other forms of biomass¹⁵, primarily for domestic use. Indeed, traditional fuels like

¹⁴ ISADES Office, audit, 2014

¹⁵ National Directorate of the Environment

firewood and charcoal represent over 77% of total final energy consumption. They are harvested, often in a very unregulated and unsustainable manner, from the country's dwindling forest resources. Petroleum products account for 22% of total final energy consumption and are mainly used in transport, industry and the power sector. Guinea is highly dependent on the import of petroleum products for national power generation and transport because of the absence of fossil fuel resources exploitation in the country and the lack of development of renewable energy. The remainder of the total final energy consumed is hydroelectricity (1%), and renewable energies such as solar, wind and biogas (about 0.02%). Given its national potential in hydropower and new and renewable energies (hydro, solar and wind and biomass-energy-new sectors), Guinea could easily reach the doubling (more than 30%) of renewable energies. The total consumption of energy in the country is 930 million kWh¹⁶. Only 26.2% of the population have access to electricity¹⁷. Measures of rural development are strongly correlated with energy availability and in rural Guinea there is said to be a major deficit in 'energy for development', resulting in chronic poverty, which affects 89.3% of rural households, and is a background reason for rural exodus, urban unemployment and illegal emigration.

21. According to the Second Communication to UNFCCC (July 2018), total emissions were estimated at more than 54 million tons eq CO₂¹⁹. By sector, the emissions are as follows: 2,409,000 in energy, 45,207,000 in agriculture, 13,000 in industry and 63,000 for waste. In the energy sector, 85% of emissions come from the use of firewood biomass. As a result, 82,4% of total emissions come from agriculture and 13,1% from land use changes and the use of forests for energy production.¹⁸
22. The trajectory by 2030 shows an increase of 4.4% per year of GHG emissions, doubling in 20 years to nearly 55 MT of CO₂/year. The national energy balance shows that firewood is the main sources of energy, representing 77%. This biomass consumed was responsible for the emission of 3,952,000 tons of CO₂.¹⁹
23. At the COP 21 in Paris, Guinea presented its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to fighting climate change; the main commitments, described below, are directly addressed by this project ²⁰ :
 - Implementation of measures necessary for the protection, conservation and management of ecosystems, revitalization of economic activities and strengthening of the resilience of coastal zone populations.
 - Supporting the adaptation efforts of rural communities to develop agro-silvo-pastoral techniques that allow for both continuing their activities and preserving the resources on which they rely.
 - Sustainable forest management.
 - Support the dissemination of technologies and practices that use less or are an alternative to wood energy and charcoal production and consumption
 - Protection of the quality and quantity of water resources.

The country's commitment to combat climate change was also underlined by the Minister of the Environment, Water and Forests during the Council of Ministers' meeting on 18 April 2018, in which she insisted that "*the degradation of the forest cover due to human activities and climate change, although persistent, has not yet reached its point of no return and it is possible to reverse the trend by actions of restoration and protection of watersheds.*"

d) Institutional, policy and legislative context

24. The MEEF holds the mandate for implementing national environmental policies including environmental impact assessments, management of protected areas and relevant international biodiversity and other environmental conventions. The Ministry is comprised of several directorates, out of them two will mainly collaborate for this project: the OGPR (in charge of protected areas) and the National Directorate of Water and Forests (DNFF).

¹⁶ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/geos/gv.html>

¹⁷ World Bank, 2016.

¹⁸ Second Communication of Guinea to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, July 2018.

¹⁹ Project FEM/PNUD GUI/G33 – Second Communication of Guinea to CCNUCC

²⁰ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) under the UN Convention on Climate Change (CCNUCC), 2015

25. The Ministry of Energy (ME) is in charge of the formulation of the sectorial policy and the definition of standards relating to technologies based on renewable energies. Although there remains some inconsistencies and omissions in the energy framework, there are good signs for the improvement of the energy institutional framework with the recent creation of institutions such as the Guinean Rural Electrification Agency (AGER) and the Regulatory Agency for Public Water and Electricity Services (ARSPEE). Other institutions involved in the sustainable management of natural resources are detailed below:

Institutions	Roles
Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF by its French acronym)	Its mission is to design, develop, coordinate and implement the Government's policy in the fields of environment and sustainable development, and to ensure the follow-up. It has decentralized services at regional level, district (<i>Prefectures</i>) and sub district levels (<i>Sous Prefectures</i>). Namely, the district directorates include the forestry, environment and living conditions services
OGPR	It is the administrative directorate in charge of the protected areas, under the supervision of the MEEF. Within the PNMB, OGPR and the Wildlife Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) have signed a collaboration agreement "for the sustainable management of wildlife in protected areas and important biodiversity areas in the Republic of Guinea" which initially concerns more specifically the creation of the Parc National du Moyen Bafing, of which OGPR is the main responsible structure. In addition, specifications signed by the two parties govern the effective collaboration for the implementation of field activities.
DNFF	The National Directorate of Forests and Fauna (DNFF) is responsible for contributing to the development and application of forest legislation, ensuring the conservation of state-owned forests and related activities (forest management, restoration reforestation in particular), the promotion of rural forestry (community and private forests). DNFF doesn't intervene in protected area management. As for the PNMB, the classified forests have already been managed by OGPR.
DNPNC	The National Directorate of Pollution, Nuisance and Climate Change (DNPNC) is responsible for implementing the international Conventions on the environment. Guinea registered four natural reserves for the Biological Diversity convention, under which: Monts Nimba (171 km ²), Ziama (1 162 km ²), Badiar (2 843 km ²) and Haut Niger (6 470 km ²).
BGACE	The Guinean Environmental Audit and Compliance Office (Bureau Guinéen d'Audit et de Conformité Environnementale) is responsible, among other tasks, for: (1) ensuring the enforcement of Guinean Environmental Assessment Procedures; (2) analysing and advising on development project ESIA files, which is a requirement for issuing the environmental compliance certificate; (3) monitoring the implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) emanating from project ESIA through Prefectural Environmental and Social Monitoring Committees (CPSES).
Ministry of Agriculture	The ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the elaboration and implementation of the government policies for developing agriculture, sustainable value chains, and ensuring quality and food security. The Ministry's recent strategies are aimed at removing a number of structural, technical and financial constraints that prevent the development of competitive and efficient value chains in the agricultural sector.

Institutions	Roles
<p>Ministry of Mines</p> <p>CPDM</p> <p>DNM</p>	<p>The Ministry of mines is responsible for the design and the implementation of the mineral policy of the Government. It ensures monitoring of this policy, through its technical structures.</p> <p>The Centre for Mining Promotion and Development (CPDM) is a one-stop service centre for mining investors in Guinea. It supports the government's investment incentives policy by acting as an interface with the public authorities. It works closely with the other divisions of the Department of Mines and Geology, and assists in the preparation of permit applications, compliance with administrative formalities, quick processing of investment cases.</p> <p>The National Mines Department (DNM) is responsible for monitoring and controlling mining operations.</p>
<p>Ministry of Energy</p> <p>DNPNC</p> <p>EDG</p> <p>BSD</p> <p>Ministry of Water and Sanitation</p> <p>DNH</p>	<p>Its mission is the development and implementation of policies and strategies for the development of the energy. It exercises its attributions through the following structures (National or General Directorates)</p> <p>National Directorate of Energy (DNPNC), whose mission is: 1) development and implementation of energy strategies, policies and programs including Renewable Energies; 2) the development and control of the application of energy regulations; 3) promoting the national energy potential (Hydropower and others);</p> <p>Electricity Company of Guinea (EDG) is responsible for the public service in the production, transportation and distribution of electricity.</p> <p>The Strategy and Development Office (BSD) whose mission is the coordination of the overall activities related to design, development, implementation and monitoring for Development policy of Ministry</p> <p>Its mission is the development and implementation of policies and strategies for the development of the water and sanitation. It exercises its attributions through the following structures (National or General Directorates)</p> <p>National Directorate of Hydraulics (DNH) whose attributions are: 1) the development and implementation of national water strategies, policies and programs; 2) the elaboration and the control of the application of the regulation with regard to Water; 3) the protection of all watercourses.</p>

26. In order to foster collaboration between institutions, the GoG created in February 2017 the interministerial commission for the creation of the PNMB. It is constituted of representatives from the Ministry of Mines and Geology (CPDM et DNM), the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Hydraulic (BSD, DNH), and the Ministry for the Environment, Water and Forestry (OGPR, DNFF, DNPNC and BGACE), as well as the Wildlife Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF). The commission leads discussions concerning the establishment of a sustainable land management plan within the PNBM to ensure that economic activities (mining activities, Koukoutamba dam project) will support the sustainable development of the area.
27. The Republic of Guinea has initiated a decentralization process in the 1980s. The National Direction of Decentralization is in charge of the design and implementation of this process. The country is subdivided into 8

regions and 33 prefectures. Each prefecture is divided into sub-prefectures, districts and neighborhoods. As regards the local collectivities, 303 rural communes (RC) were created, each of them gathering several districts and rural villages. RCs are managed by democratically elected bodies, with a mayor in charge, who are responsible for (i) designing local development plans (LDPs), (ii) designing and maintaining infrastructure for public interest; (iii) choosing development projects to be implemented locally; and (iv) collect local taxes for covering the needs of the RC and prepare an annual budget. The proposed project involves 4 regions (Labé, Faranah, Kankan and Mamou), 7 prefectures and 22 RCs.

28. The Republic of Guinea has ratified a number of multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs), including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1981, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, the Ramsar Convention in 1992, the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1993, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1997, Aichi's objectives on biodiversity conservation (2010), Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2014), Paris agreement (2015). These Conventions provide the umbrella for national legal frameworks that regulate the environmental sector.
29. At the national level, Vision 2040 states that "everything must be put in action to limit deforestation" in Guinea and especially targets the fight against climate change and environment preservation (objective 5.3), through sustainable production and ecosystem conservation. Along these lines, the overarching National Plan for Economic and Social Development (Plan National de Développement Economique et Social / PNDES, 2016-2020) aims at increasing forest cover from 25,9% in 2014 to at least 28% in 2020 and includes sustainable management of natural capital as one of its four key pillars. In order to meet the country's energy needs from biomass and renewable energies, PNDES stresses the importance of "focusing on interventions related to the rational use of forest resources, continuing the program for improved cookstoves, and promote renewable energies (biogas, solar energy)". The implementation of rural electrification will be conducted through the dissemination of the decentralized model successfully tested. PNDES priority actions include in particular (i) restoration and safeguarding of ecosystems that provide essential services, contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, as well as those degraded by mining and (ii) improving ecosystems resilience and carbon stocks. The proposed strategy and revised proposed outputs are consistent with national development priorities, and have close substantive and institutional links and complementarities with the primary national development strategies and plans.
30. A National Strategy for Sustainable Development is under development and is supported by UNDP, with the objective to create an Enabling Framework for an integrated approach to national development (political, economic, social and environmental aspects). Various national plans and strategies translate international commitments into national policy and set the national context and priorities for land, water and natural resource management, including biodiversity conservation. Those of particular relevance include the National Population Access Program for Modern Energy Services, The Energy Sector Master Plan (2006); The Tariff Study of the Energy Sector (2009); The EDG Business Plan (for Electricity Company in Guinea, 2009); The Development Policy Letter of the Energy Sector (LPDSE, 2009); The National Integrated Program for Access to Energy Services (PRONIASE), 2011); The Diagnosis and Recovery Plan for the Electricity Sector in Guinea (2011); and The statement of general policy of the revised Development Policy Letter of the Energy Sector (LPDSE).
31. The revised LPDSE (2012) gives an orientation over twenty years (time horizon 2025) regarding the supply and demand for electricity, and looks at energy efficiency and the development of renewable energies. The LPDSE is currently the policy governing the cooking energy sector. This Policy intends to protect and preserve existing resources by (i) improving the management of forest resources, (ii) promoting the energy potential of biomass, (iii) organizing rural timber markets, and (iv) reducing the consumption of wood and charcoal through LPG and biogas promotion.

32. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Guinea indicates that GHG emissions reductions will be achieved with the following objectives: (i) producing 30% of the energy mix through renewable energy, (ii) Supporting clean wood alternative technology, (iii) Supporting the mainstreaming of climate change within the mining sector, and (iv) Supporting sustainable forest management.
33. As far as biodiversity conservation is concerned, the fundamental law states: “the people have the right to the preservation of its heritage, its culture and its environment” (article 19 al. 3). This right to the preservation of Guinean environment is reflected in several laws and regulations (laws, decrees and orders), recognizing the high importance of biodiversity conservation, natural resources and landscape management and the relevance of establishing protected areas, among which the most relevant are:
- Ordinances N ° 045 / PRG / 87 of May 28th, 1987 and N ° 022 / PRG / 89 of March 10th, 1989 relating to the Code of the protection and the development of the environment, currently in revision;
 - Decree No. 120 / PRG / SGG / 89 of 14 June 1989 regulating the profession of forestry operator;
 - Decree No. 160 / PRG / 89 of 2 September 1989 regulating the wood industries;
 - Decree 201 / PRG / SGG / 89 of 8 November 1989 concerns the preservation of the marine environment against all forms of pollution;
 - Decree No.200/PRG/SGG/89 of 8 November 1989 on the legal regime for classified installations for the protection of the environment;
 - Ordinance O / 92/019 / PRG / SGG / 92 of 30 March 1992 on the State Land Code;
 - Law L/2018/06 from June 2018: the revised Code of Wildlife Protection and Hunting Regulation;
 - The “PPP” Law: refers to Law L / 2017/032 / AN on Public-Private Partnerships in the Republic of Guinea;
 - Law L / 2017/060 / AN of December 12, 2017 on the Forest Code of the Republic of Guinea;
 - Law L / L / 2012/020 / CNT laying down the rules governing the award, control and regulation of public contracts and public service delegations.
34. The code of Wildlife protection and Hunting regulation is yet under revision (it passed through the Parliament but has yet to be enacted by the President). This code lays down the legal framework for protection, conservation and management of fauna and flora, and recognizes hunting rights. It defines a protection status for wildlife and provides a list of penalties. This regulation aims to promote the sustainable use of animal species to satisfy human needs. The code stipulates that national parks, natural reserves, wildlife reserves and hunting areas can be created in Guinea in order to ensure wildlife conservation and management. It also states (article 29) that the national parks are the field of action of the State but their management could be delegated through an agreement with private entities. In addition, the forest code (law L/99/013/AN from 22nd June 1999) sets the legal framework related to forest protections. It enumerates requirements for classification, management, employment, protection and replanting of Guinean forests. Forests can be classified by the Guinean government or local administrations by decree. Classification by decree aims to allow protection and sustainable use of forest resources and to ensure environment preservation. In the Republic of Guinea, classified forest are considered as protected areas and are included by the IUCN into the category VI “Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources”. They are generally established to preserve soil from erosion, prevent the degradation of forest resources and protect forests as wood and energy sources, as well as protect water sources. Throughout the country, there are 162 classified forest, that represent 4.8% of the total area of the country, and 16% of the forested total area of the country.
35. Besides, the GoG developed a National Strategy and an action plan on biological diversity (NBASP, 2016) with the following objectives: conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and the strengthening of international cooperation. At least, the REGAP, presented above, is the main guiding framework to for the Sustainable Management of Guinea's Protected Areas Network. This seven-year framework program for sustainable management of the network focuses on: i) conservation of biological diversity at national and transboundary levels, ii) local development and sustainable use of biodiversity, iii) sustainable development of tourism (iv) scientific research, capacity-building, monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity conservation, (v) environmental information, education and communication, (vi) sustainable financing of biodiversity

conservation, biological diversity; (vii) inventory and monitoring; establishment and development of national parks; and (viii) protection of the basins of the major Sudano-Sahelian rivers. The NBASP states an objective of PA coverage of 25% by 2025.

36. At the regional level, the Action Plan of the West African Clean Cooking Alliance (WACCA) aims to provide cooking energy, clean, affordable and safe to 60% of the population in the region by 2020 and 100% by 2030. The Action Plan of WACCA is based on 6 pillars which must also be the basis of ensuing national action plans. The pillars are as follows:

- Establishment of a policy and regulatory framework for the development of clean cooking.
- The development of sustainably produced timber markets, improved stoves, modern and clean alternative fuels.
- Promoting research and development for the improvement of efficient technologies and cooking equipment; definition and implementation of quality assurance and quality control systems
- Capacity building for the development of the clean cooking sector at national and regional level
- Access to finance throughout the supply and demand value chain
- The definition and implementation of a gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment strategy for balanced development of the clean cooking sector.

WACCA, which is under the aegis of the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) supports the development and implementation of adequate national institutional and regulatory framework in line with regional targets.

Under the ECOWAS Bioenergy Program a regional policy has been developed and validated by the directors of energy and directors of environment of the 15 ECOWAS member states. This bioenergy set the guidelines for the ECOWAS region in terms of sustainable management of forests and other biomass resources.

II.3. THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY, ROOT CAUSES AND IMPACTS

37. The principal underlying causes of over-exploitation and degradation of natural resources and unsustainable energy use in the Bafing-Falémé landscape are poverty, lack of secure access to natural resources and lack of alternative livelihood options for communities. These causes are closely interlinked, since poverty and lack of livelihood alternatives often result in unsustainable practices (e.g. cutting trees for fuel wood without replanting) to cover immediate needs. Since they do not have access to new technologies, communities rely on non-renewable sources of energy. Sometimes, they also resort to cutting trees to meet immediate needs without replanting for the future. As a result, communities are trapped in poverty and rural exodus of young people looking for employment, lack of income and income generation alternatives, and dependence on unsustainable land use and resource management practices. This exodus of youth is called “going for adventure” in the villages. These unsustainable land use practices and the need for more land and more natural resources put increasing pressure on land and biodiversity. Key direct threats to biodiversity are analysed in the following paragraphs.

a) A growing population at the expense of natural capital resources

38. As shown in the map in Annex L presenting the human spatial distribution activities, the northern part of the PNMB is characterized by a low human density rate (5 hab/km²) whereas the rate is much higher on the southern part of the PNMB. This can be explained by the strong isolation, with very few public investments, of the populations located on the northern part of the PNMB. The southern part is much more degraded. The PPG field visit has confirmed that access to education, healthcare, drinking water and energy remain very limited in most of the area whereas the needs are growing exponentially. Consequently, most of the landscape population rely on agriculture, animal husbandry, the production and sale of wood charcoal, thus increasing the pressure on natural resources (land, water, forest resources). The current misuse and/or over use of the natural capital associated with the growing population rate (2.5% in 2016 according the World Bank) has already a negative impact on the livelihoods. As a consequence of the coming infrastructures and economic development (roads,

dams, mining, etc.), the population is expected to grow even faster within the Bafing-Falémé landscape, hence exacerbating pressure on forests and wildlife.

39. Women entirely rely on natural resources in their daily lives and are one of the victims of climate change and over-use of natural capital resources. Preservation of natural resources would mean protection of women and their nature-dependent families. Indeed, women are often in charge with their family since they cook and collect water for their family while taking care of their children.

b) Unsustainable agricultural practices: A high dependence on a slash and burn agriculture system

40. Local farmers rely mainly on a widespread extensive slash and burn practice though they also crop within their village “tapades” systems²¹. This slash and burn practice has been in place for decades and has proven its effectiveness because of the adapted long-term rotating forest-agriculture fallowing systems. The sustainability of this system is now however questioned by the growing population context in Guinea where the current practice clears a significant amount of forest cover to plant seasonal crops. According to the 2017 Guinean agricultural sector review, and based upon several scientific reports²², land degradation and over use of natural resources increase once human density rate exceeds 50 hab/km² which is now the case at country level, including in some parts of Bafing Faleme landscape (as illustrated in the map in Annex L).
41. Furthermore, land tenure remains an unaddressed challenge to sustainable development in Guinea. Traditionally land ownership is gained through clearing forest or degraded lands and farming this land. This slash and burn practice is a major contributor to environmental degradation, with reduced fallow time and fires that are often uncontrolled (especially during the hot and dry season before the arrival of the rainy season). In addition, slash and burn often occur on steep slopes, destabilizing the land and increasing erosion and landslide risk. Unfortunately, given the lack of inputs and loss of vital nutrients and water, the soil fertility is generally decreasing after few growing seasons. With the growing population, farmers tend to clear new land with a negative impact onto natural habitats (this is already the case within several classified forests within the landscape).
42. Animal Husbandry is a secondary activity associated to agriculture in order to diversify the sources of income and food. This traditional extensive farming system is characterized by free grazing around villages and, transhumance, although the latter is become increasingly rare. Usually the livestock is wandering during the day and coming back to the village at night. Guinean farmers breed cattle, sheep, goats and poultry.

c) Overharvesting of wood resources

43. Whether it is used by households for fuel wood, charcoal, building or exploited for cross-border lucrative markets, timber resources are harvested and exploited. Timber resources are also used by livestock farmers to build fences and keep wild animals away or by poachers to drive game to hunting areas. The non-timber forest products (NTFP) are also of primary importance and extracted by the households in the intervention area, such as rattan mainly used by households to make furniture, a number of plant species used as spices or for traditional medicine but in smaller quantities. Fruits are significantly harvested, namely Néré and Karité for consumption and for sale after processing. The fruits of *Landolphia* sp., *Saba* sp., *Detarium* sp. and *Dialium guineensis* are also consumed and sold, but not on the same scale as the previous ones. The PPG mission also found out that honey harvesting from wild bees, although marginal, is still practiced in a traditional way, using fire to keep the bees away and resulting sometimes in bush fires. Many products have the potential to be harvested sustainably but communities lack the knowledge of the resource base (e.g. population sizes and

²¹ The “tapade” are traditionally agro-forestry system based on hedgerows to close the area and protect the habitation. Subsistence farming is done within the tapades. Fertility is higher due to animal dejection and human waste, hence supporting a sustainable way of farming.

²² Some environmentalist scientists such as Norman Myers go even further slash and burn practices stop being sustainable as human population exceed 12 persons per square miles (Peter J. Bryant, Biodiversity and Conservation, California, 1999)

dynamics) and the capacity to establish, manage and monitor sustainable harvesting regimes. The need for income and lack of sustainable alternative income-generating opportunities drives destructive, illegal activities such as charcoal production in classified forests and wildlife poaching.

44. As for hunting, this activity is still practiced, on small-scale, by local population. Most of the hunters met during our PPG mission confirmed that wildlife is now almost inexistent. For instance, the giant eland was present in the past and a local hunter killed the last antelope in 2003 (according to interviews). The former hunters say that the wildlife would have migrated in Mali where the situation seems to be better in terms of law enforcement.

d) Mining and energy infrastructure

45. The soil and subsoil contain significant and varied mining resources including bauxite and gold, and the GoG considers mining as the economic backbone of the country. 52% of the country (according the Mining Cadastral System) is currently under a mining permit (exploitation vs research). According to a USAID report, the mining sector is one of the major threats to biodiversity and tropical forest and to sustainable land use management, with extraction of different types of minerals including iron, aluminas and bauxites. These mining operations have, and will continue to have, significant impacts on landscapes and the environment in which they operate. The following map indicates the distribution of mining claim, industrial operation and research on the Bafing Falémé Landscape.

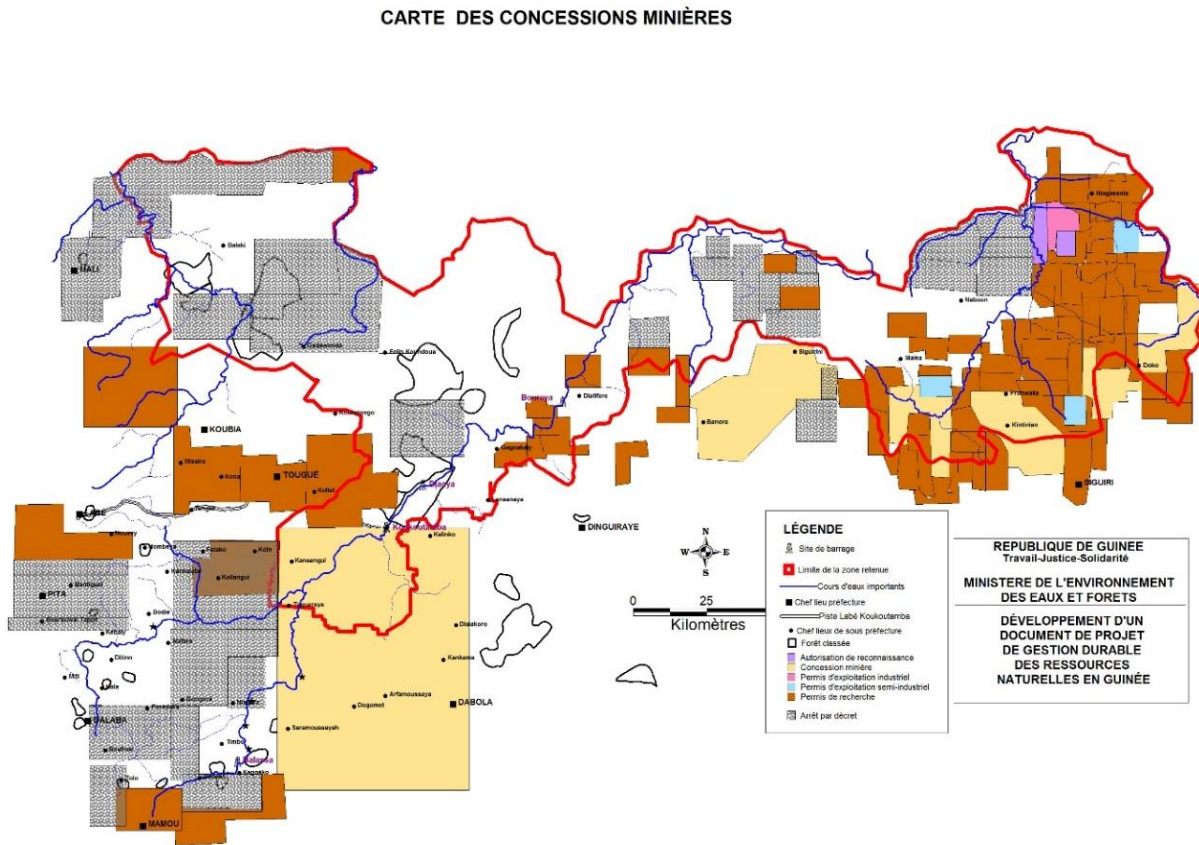


Figure 4: Current castral mining system in the Bafing Falémé Landscape

46. As seen, mining activities are located mainly in the south of the Bafing-Falémé landscape but also in the far north-east of the landscape. Whilst some mining areas have been cancelled by decree (hatched area), the

landscape is currently affected by mining and the situation could evolve as more investors could come in. A sustainable land management plan is therefore needed to ensure a smooth articulation between economic development and environment protection.

47. As regards the hydro-electricity production in the Bafing-Falémé landscape, the Koukoutamba's dam is the most advanced at this stage²³. With a capacity of 280 MW, the dam will be built during the next months and will submerge natural habitats. Ongoing discussions should enable to minimize the expected impacts of the dam itself as well as from the road under construction to connect Tougué to the Dam Area.
48. These infrastructure developments contribute inevitably to habitat loss and fragmentation. Moreover, the annual rate of deforestation is much higher in the Labé region (1.4%) than in the whole country (0.82%)²⁴. Fragmentation is significantly worsened by current road and hydroelectrical infrastructure projects. This would result in a loss of habitat for number of flora and fauna, including high value species that are in danger of disappearing in Guinea such as the Chimpanzees, leopards or hippopotamus for the most iconic ones. The fragmentation of forest blocks will lead to isolation of populations that would weaken the genetic biodiversity and potentially, in the case of Chimpanzees, affect the immediate social structure and interactions within the group²⁵.

e) Climate Change

49. Guinean climate is tropical characterized by two main seasons: a wet season lasting from May to October and a dry season during the months of November to April. According to UNDP Climate Change profile, the past and recent trends are however showing a general increase of the temperatures of 0.8°C since 1960 and a decrease of annual and seasonal temperatures. Mean annual rainfall over Guinea has increased since 1960. This mainly due to a period of particularly high wet-season rainfall in the early 60. As for the future climate projections, the mean annual temperature is projected to increase by 0,6° to 3,3° by 2050 and 0.7 to 4.4° by the 2100 depending on the scenarios and regions. Projections of mean annual rainfall average over the country from different models show a wide range of changes in the precipitation for Guinea. Projections tend towards decreases in the north of Guinea and decreases in the South. North Guinea will be the part of the country with the most important climate variability in terms of temperature and precipitations.
50. According to World Bank portal, drought is expected to be the highest climate risk for Guinea. In particular, the northern part of the country will be more drought prone and confronted to greater frequency of warm and hot spells. Further, droughts are projected to contribute to loss of biodiversity, reduce streamflow in major rivers, degrade headwaters, increase the proliferation of diseases and plant pests, damage crops and decrease yields; increase water scarcity, and contribute to more bushfires²⁶. Therefore, improved water management, setting early warning systems and enhancing agricultural resilience appear to be key measures to be considered. Climate change associated with the anthropic activities (destruction of springs and stream banks, deforestation) is threatening the population's access to clean water. Poor land stewardship is resulting in a lack of protection of water sources and watersheds²⁷.

II.4. LONG-TERM SOLUTION AND BARRIERS TO ACHIEVING THE SOLUTION

51. The proposed long-term solution to the many challenges presented above is to adopt a landscape approach for managing land and natural resources. This involves two inter-related axes of action. First, it means that Guinea needs to embrace a low carbon development thanks to a shift of communities' practices and behaviours.

²³ <https://hydraulique.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapTools/index.html?appid=f2394d02441242bea7a7194b45f15293>

²⁴ Global Forest Watch 2018

²⁵ IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group, Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan, West African Chimpanzees, 2003, p83

²⁶ World Bank Group, Climate Change Knowledge Portal,

http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/countryprofile/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCCode=GIN&ThisTab=NaturalHazard

²⁷ USAID Biodiversity assessment 2012

Introduction of tested, affordable and easy to adopt technology for domestic energy would make it possible. Communities should be involved to take action to become more self-sufficient in energy and preferably cleaner energy. This is bound to have a positive impact on forests that are currently suffering from unsustainable and inefficient use of biomass. Increasing the locally available energy would also help fighting against rural poverty and improve people's livelihoods. This idea would be linked with the introduction of agro-ecology practices. This will open up a number of possibilities for income generation and improved quality of life like the objectives of the eco-villages. Secondly, integrated land uses management will be established and protected areas should be established to preserve key natural habitats. The local communities on site would be empowered as key agents of change to respect the good stewardship of land, water and biodiversity on the protected area. These areas are possible only if people are included in conserving biodiversity and associated resources and if they benefit from it.

52. The project will address the following specific barriers and group of barriers which currently constrain positive changes towards the development of an integrated, sustainable management of natural resources in the Bafing-Falémé landscape:

Barrier 1) Little knowledge of the landscape approach and the ecovillage model, and weak coordination skills among institutional and private stakeholders

53. The Ministry of Environment (MEEF) lacks the necessary working relationships with other administrations at both national and local levels. It has limited experience and human resources (appropriately trained staff) for the coordination and management of a landscape programme. Although the GoG recently created a interministerial commission in charge of articulating economic development and conservation purpose in the Middle Bafing area, these meetings only concern the central entities and information do not reach the local level. Economic interests are growing in the Bafing-Falémé landscape (Mining activities, dam infrastructures, agriculture development), without concertation between sector and with little consideration to biodiversity. There is no functional governance framework/body at the landscape level with the objective to discuss among sectors (mining, energy, environment, PA, etc.), to align vision, strategies and land uses planning and to share information. No consistent land use planning does exist at the landscape scale in order to ensure the long-term sustainable development of the region, including biodiversity and climate change concerns.
54. At the Prefecture level, a head of the extension services, with the mission of coordination the governmental staff, does exist in theory but is not effective in reality. Despite this has been in place for years, this still remain theoretically. During our field visits at PPG phase, interviews showed that collaboration is almost inexistent between the services whilst all governmental sectors are represented. As an example, an environmental impact assessment was done in the past prior to releasing a mining permit. The study was directed piloted by the Mining Ministry without any collaboration with the environmental extension services at prefecture level. This lack of coordination affects clearly law enforcement implementation, which has a negative impact on sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation. There is a need for more training, better networking so that ideas can be shared, and more resources to finance activities and to ensure replication of best practices tested in previous projects.
55. At the local level, the structures rarely exist for good governance and management of natural resource (CBOs, village committees etc.), and there is a perception of PAs as exclusive areas to which they have no rights of access. There is no understanding of their real purpose, long-term potential and values for people as "banks" of biodiversity, natural resources, functioning ecosystems and buffers against climate change. There is a need to promote effective community involvement in management, decision-making and benefit sharing from PAs and community understanding and support for PAs. Although the collaboration framework between WCF and OGPR (Guinean Office of Parks and reserves) for the creation of the National Park of Moyen-Bafing (PNMB) recognizes the need to involve local communities in the process of creating the National Park, little capacities and experience actually exist. Expertise and innovation are needed mainly through agro-ecology actions, which will improve income of the villagers.

56. The successful experience of Ecovillages program in Senegal²⁸ raised the attention of the GoG, but without having the knowledge to promote the concept in Guinea. The capacity of local communities and RC is also limited, since decentralization is a recent and ongoing process and there is little experience of integrated management of natural resources. Capacity at the level of rural communities and villages is also weak in terms of human and financial resources. Communities and governmental staff lack adequate skills and training for ecovillage and PA management (e.g. financial management, habitat improvement, ecoguards and ecoguides training) and most villages do not have the basic equipment for ecovillage, reforestation and natural resource management and for communication between villages. The needs include transport, materials for habitat management, fire control and replanting, mechanisms and training for ensuring longer-term sustainable funding for environmental management.

Barrier 2) Poor understanding of the biodiversity and ecosystems, coupled with little capacities and means for law enforcement, landuse planning and the sustainable management of natural resource

57. Traditional approaches to conservation and rural energy projects are compartmentalized and fail to understand the overall needs of populations at the scale of a village and its community lands. Also, rural communities have little or even no awareness about the impacts of their activities on natural resources and ecosystems, nor on their energy use and in particular how their management of land and resources affect GHG emissions and carbon sequestration.

58. Information on biodiversity in the Bafing-Falémé landscape is very limited and there are very few examples of systematic collection of biodiversity information on which to base management. Scientific information (presence/absence of species, current trends) are needed to secure a proper biodiversity strategy within the landscape. The MEEF does not have a reliable data base neither with the classified forests localisation nor with past biodiversity inventories. Very recently, the WCF carried out several survey to get data on chimpanzee distribution and density. Although a couple of data have revealed the existence of rare wildlife species such as the Bongo, very few information exists to date in a number of area (north east and north west of the landscape). Having a clear and documented picture of biodiversity trends and distribution across the landscape is therefore mandatory to set-up an appropriate conservation program.

59. The institutional audit of OGPR carried out within the UNOPS programs shows a critical lack of capacities and operational funding to cover the management costs of a protected area. The number of staffs remain insufficient, as well as the equipment. For instance, the APT-BF had only one senior warden (currently retired) for the management of 1,777 km². Strongly correlated with the previous barriers, one could mention that although the country has a set of appropriate laws, codes and decrees for almost every environmental resource, law enforcement remains too weak and bribes and corruption are omnipresent²⁹. The assessment of the management of protected area in Guinea conducted by IUCN in 2010 even concluded that law enforcement is almost inexistent. The Corps Paramilitaire des Conservateurs de la Nature is an answer for low-cost solution to protect nature. As the reported by the Guinea environmental threats and opportunities assessment of 2012, the staff is usually not able to fulfill reporting requirement, nor assessment management and management plans, and adaptive management techniques are not practiced. In turn, the staff does not receive adequate and regular financial or other types of incentives.

Barrier 3) Poverty, cultural habits, insufficient capacities and lack of alternatives, innovation and investment at the village level make it hard for communities to break out a cycle of unsustainable land, resource and energy use

²⁸ Final evaluation report of the Ecovillages program, UNDP-GEF, 2018.

²⁹ African development bank 2011

60. Poverty, tradition and lack of alternatives drive communities and individuals to continue to carry out unsustainable practices of resource exploitation both legal and illegal (e.g. charcoal production from Classified Forests). The lack of jobs and alternative options for income generation drive the rural exodus – many villages lose young people who emigrate either seasonally/ temporarily to look for work or permanently to find work in other regions or countries (“to go for adventure” as they said). During village interviews at the PPG stage, all communities expressed the need for social benefits in villages (health, education, income-generating activities and employment) as well as improved natural resource management, sustainable use and more efficient energy use. This is an important expectation of the villagers around the recently created PNMB.
61. Household cooking practices are among the hardest to change and this creates a barrier to the introduction of energy-efficient alternatives (e.g. solar ovens and fuel-efficient cooking stoves). Lack of knowledge of the environmental impacts of their practices and the inability of households to invest in equipment over the medium to long term are barriers to ownership of alternative technologies using renewable energy (typically biogas, vegetable oil burners, solar ovens). There are challenges in term of appropriate economic incentives to make these technologies accessible, popular and progressively systematic in rural areas.
62. In the Bafing-Falémé landscape, agriculture is mostly oriented toward self-consumption, with little cash-crops (excepted peanut in some areas). However, examples of alternative income-generating activities (IGAs) exist in rural villages in Guinea but these are limited and usually initiated under the umbrella of donor-funded development projects. Village activities with linked social / financial and environmental benefits seen at the PPG research stage include ecotourism, Karité, Néré and honey value chains (and cashewnuts if well framed) and vegetable gardening.
63. To some extent, eco-tourism could be seen as an opportunity to support local economy especially in rural areas where landscape, biodiversity and culture are very developed. In most of communes of the Bafing-Falémé landscape, the development of tourism initiatives appears in every management plan, however nothing has been done during the AGIR project. Despite having a major population of chimpanzee, and therefore having a high potential for great ape tourism and eco-tourism, the country has yet to develop any kind of project. If well implemented, great ape tourism can serve to conserve the species, but it can also have considerable negative impacts if it is not based on sound conservation principles.

Barrier 4) Lack of institutional capacities at national and regional level for adequate knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

64. The capacity of institutions (central and decentralized government) in terms of monitoring & evaluation, capitalization and dissemination of best practices is limited at the local, district and regional levels due to high levels of staff turnover, weak technical and methodological capabilities, low salaries and poor motivation.
65. Finally, the integration of gender concerns into governmental projects development is still very weak. For instance, there are no effective arrangements yet to take gender into account within the PNMB creation process. Moreover, staffs from the Ministry of Environment suffer from the absence of gender strategy and practical gender tools for its integration into practices and activities. Hence, capacities building of Ministries, local authorities, the deconcentrated services, RCs and civil society is needed for elaborating a coherent framework to tackle gender and vulnerable groups concerns at the Bafing-Falémé landscape (baseline evaluation, indicators, planning, monitoring) and to be more efficient and effective, and from lack of capacity within.

II.5. INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT SITE

66. The project will focus on the Bafing-Falémé landscape, which covers an area of 32,675 km² (figure 5). The intervention area corresponding to the provisional boundaries of the PNMB and the surrounding areas extending to Senegal and Mali, as indicated within the PIF. They have been identified for several decades due

to their ecological, scientific and cultural importance. In 2009, the UNESCO recommended the creation of the transboundary biosphere reserves in West Africa as an instrument of regional integration and conservation of biodiversity was recommended. During the AGIR program, the Bafing Falémé transboundary biosphere reserve (APT-BF) between Mali, Senegal and Guinea was pledged, but activities stopped in Guinea due to a lack of resources. The recent creation of the PNMB gave new impetus for the conservation of this vast complex. The present project will hence built upon the ongoing dynamic to develop a landscape approach for conservation & development, and will implement a strategy of intervention into three zones: (1) the central zone corresponding to the National Park of Moyen Bafing (PNMB), (2) the northwestern zone, and (3) the eastern zone.

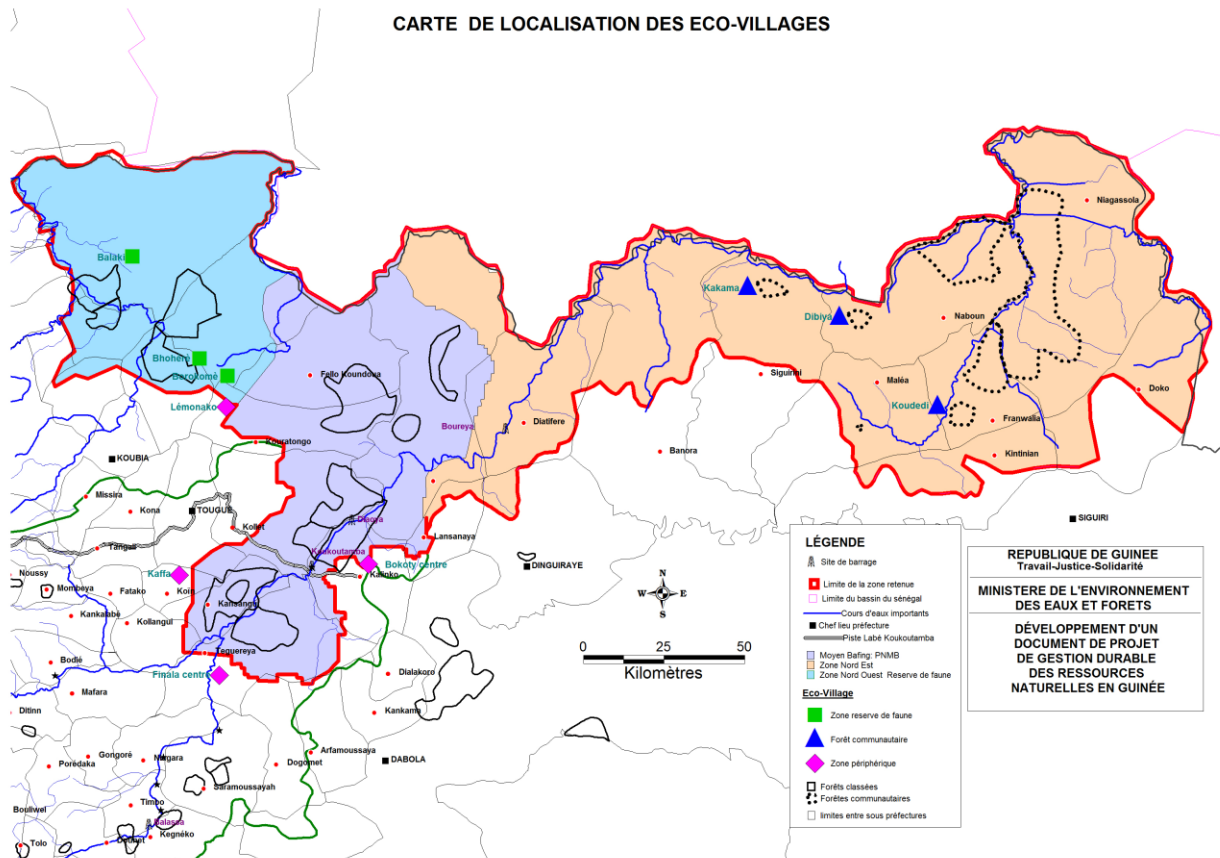


Figure 5: The three zones of the project's intervention into the Bafing Falémé Landscape

67. The Three zones are defined as follow:

- The Central zone of the Bafing-Falémé landscape corresponds to the Middle Bafing National Park (PNMB).** The National Park is being created after having been formalized on 28 September 2017 by a decree No: A / 2017/5232, for an area of 6,426 km², and should officially be created, probably by the end of 2019, after a presidential decree. This initiative came from the Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC) and Compagnie de Bauxite de Guinée (CBG) aiming at offsetting the negative effects of the GAC mining activities and ensuring the conservation of chimpanzees in a favorable ecosystem³⁰, and is running by WCF and OGPR. To be operational, the National Park needs to pass through a normative framework which include; delineation of boundaries, delineation of the corridors and the core area, agreement with the local communities through in-depth consultations, socio-economical studies, clarification on the potential overlaps between conservation activity and mining activity, impact assessment of the Park. WCF and OGPR are currently supporting this operationalization phase, based on a memorandum of agreement, signed in May 2017 and

³⁰ WCF, report 2017

following a joint action plan (2018 – 2020). A first proposed delineation of the boundaries of the Park, the core area, the buffer zone and the corridors has been proposed. Both entities operate work in partnership based where know-how transfer is promoted in order to build the overall technical and institutional capacities of OGPR. The GEF project will support the operationalization of the park launched by WCF and OGPR, and will invest in 4 ecovillages on the periphery of the PNMB: Laafaboubé (Kouratongo district), Balabori (Kollet district), Dounkita (Fello Koundoua district) and Koulifakara (centre).

- **The northwestern zone of the Bafing-Falémé landscape (10 377 km²):** The GEF funded project will support the creation of a 3,372 km² national reserve, called the “Gambia Falémé Wildlife Reserve” (IUCN class 5 or 6) within the western side of the landscape with the aim of i) connecting the national reserve to the Senegalese ongoing protected area projects at the border (Fongolembi Community Reserve, Falémé Hunting Area), ii) connecting to the ongoing community reserve of Mali (600 km²), hence strengthening the landscape management plan over the region. It will also invest in 3 ecovillages in order to decrease the pressure on the forests.
- **The Eastern zone of the Bafing-Falémé landscape (15 772 km²) :** the GEF funded project will support the rehabilitation of three Community forest representing approximately 1,398 km² in the eastern side, within the Bakoye watershed: (i) Community Forest of Manden Woula (21,000 ha), (ii) Community Forest of Naboun Woula (48,600 ha), and (iii) Community Forest of Faranwalyatou (600 ha). In this zone, 3 districts have been identified (Karama, Dibiya and Koutedi districts) during the PPG phase. During the inception phase of the project, a consultation will be organized in order to choose the specific ecovillages according to the common understanding of the objectives of the ecovillage model.

68. Hence, the boundaries of the APT-BF will be be reconsidered, in order to integrate the southern part of the PNMB into the initial area of APT-BF. The site would therefore encompass six classified forests (see table below) in the PNMB, as well as four classified forests in the area delimited by the Gambia in the west and the Falémé in the east. Three community forest located in the Dinguiraye and Siguiri Prefectures will also be considered.

69. Within the three zones of the project area, 10 villages have been selected to develop the Ecovillage models. The Ecovillage model is based on an integrated approach to sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity conservation and effective use of available sources of renewable energy in rural Guinea. For the preparatory phase of this project, the PPG consultants’ team conducted research and interviews in 38 villages. The preliminary selection of the villages visited by the team was made according to criteria of relevance and feasibility developed and agreed during the stakeholders workshop organized on the 11th of July 2018 (see Table 1).

Table 1: Criteria for the selection of Ecovillages within the project area

Essential criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village adjacent or surrounding a protected area, reserve or classified forest; 2. Village inhabited by a maximum of 500 people (exceptions allowed where justified) 3. Potential for managing pressures on biodiversity and NR from villagers’ activities 4. Land availability and lack of land conflict 5. Social cohesion and gender mainstreaming opportunities 6. Engagement of villagers, including the setting-aside of land for project activities and the willingness to contribute (financially or in kind) to Ecovillage model activities. 7. Existence and potential for income generating activities and alternative activities. 8. Village with potential negative social and environmental impacts should be avoided.
Secondary criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Accessibility of village 10. Presence of basic infrastructure in the village 11. Village subject to the issue of national or international migration 12. Village which had previously benefitted from involvement in other development projects or programs 13. Presence of associative movement and cooperatives

70. Surveys were designed with the following purpose: (i) to assess the type of village would be suitable to develop an Ecovillage model and define what type of demonstration activities would be relevant considering villagers' needs and natural constraints; (ii) to assess the villagers' motivation for implementing a GEF project; (iii) to collect data for establishing the project's baseline for pilot villages. A questionnaire was devised for conducting interviews with villagers. This was composed of 3 sections: general information queries (population, infrastructure etc.); biodiversity, agriculture and forestry; climate, energy and carbon stocks. Each team consisted of experts in socio-economics; agriculture/ forestry; biodiversity/ protected areas and energy/ carbon. Interviews were carried out by arrangement with village chiefs, through outdoor meetings encouraging participation from as many villagers as possible and from all sectors (women, youth etc.). A total of 38 villages were visited during the field work missions (30 July to 15 August 2018). The PPG team continued to discuss further through out the preparation of the Prodoc and it was finally refined down to 10 proposed sites according to a multi-criteria analysis. (see Table below). The below table 2 presents the final selection of project sites. They are ten (10) in total. At the launching phase of the project, further consultations should be carried out in order to validate each ecovillage within the district identified.

Table 2: Description of selected ecovillages and districts

#	Project site, adjacent PA	Environmental background	Socio-economic background
Zone 1: Central zone of the Bafing-Falémé landscape = The periphery of the PNMB	Lemonako (Lémonako district) Adjacent to the PNMB	Bordering on the PNMB , the eroded lateritic plateaus (bowed in Fulani, bowed in the plural) are found in number in this zone. Slightly vegetated, they are unsuitable for agriculture, and lend themselves to two types of valorization (pastoralism and beekeeping) and lend themselves to collective management. The 4 villages have an important potential of natural resources (including chimpanzees). Soil is deep due to the existence of large trees.	Agriculture, and forestry dominate socioeconomic activity. Agriculture is largely oriented towards self-sufficiency. Slash-and-brun cultivation dominated and is a major pressure on ecosystems. Rice, corn, sorghum, mil and fonio crops are used for population livelihood. Fruit trees are developed. Restoration of fragmented forests is implemented with nutritional tree species. Minor forest products included Karite, Nere, Gobi are collected by women and children, and sold in Kollet. Financial resources obtained are used to daily requirements for the family. Lowlands, shallows and hillslides, where crops are developed. Strong pressure from slash-and-burn cultivation. All cooking use wood fire, improved woodstoves are almost non-existent. There is a strong social cohesion.
	Kaffa (Kaffa district) Adjacent to the PNMB		
	Finala centre (Finala district) Adjacent to the PNMB		
	Bokoti centre (Bokoti district) Adjacent to the PNMB		
Zone 2: the North-West zone of the Bafing-Falémé landscape	Bhohèrè (Boriko district) Adjacent to the future « Gambia-Falémé » Wildlife Reserve Pop : 216	At the edge of the AP BF, average density, significant NRM potential with strong pressure of slash-and-burn agriculture, good social cohesion,	Agricultural activities Rice, maize, cassava, fonio, millet and sorghum crops are grown. The plantations of orange, mango, avocado, and cashew are practiced.
	Borokomè (N'Diré district) Adjacent to the future « Gambia-Falémé » Wildlife Reserve Pop : 190	In these 3 villages, 100% of energy comes from firewood. There is no coal, and improved stove are non-existent.	There are defenses to some source heads. Picking products Harvesting products are: Shea (<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>), Nere (<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>), which are harvested by women and children.
	Balaki (district) Adjacent to the future « Gambia-Falémé » Wildlife Reserve		

#	Project site, adjacent PA	Environmental background	Socio-economic background
Zone 3: North-east part of the Baïfing Falémé landscape	Kakama (district)	<p>In the district of Kakama, felines and chimpanzees are present. Beekeeping is practiced there.</p> <p>Bordering on the Community Forest of Faranwalyatou (600 ha), the Dibiya district has an important potential of natural resources. Sankarela forest covers 20 ha.</p> <p>Strong pressure from slash-and-brun cultivation. Soil is deep due to the existence of large trees. 100% of energy comes from wood fire, improved woodstoves are frequent.</p>	<p>Agricultural activities : There are plains, lowlands and hillsides for agriculture and livestock. Rice, maize, peanut, sorghum, millet, cassava and fonio crops are grown.</p> <p>The plantations of orange, mango, avocado, and cashew are practiced.</p> <p>The picking products are: Gobi (<i>Carapa procera</i>), Shea (<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>) and Nere (<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>). It is women and children who gather these species. Shelling Gobi and nere are done with all layers of the population (men, women and children). The financial resources obtained are used for the daily expenses of the family. The products are sold in Maléa.</p> <p>Livestock activities : The breeding practiced is extensive with cattle, sheep, goats and poultry.</p> <p>Fishing activities: Poor fishing even during the rainy season.</p> <p>Livestock activities: The breeding practiced is extensive with cattle, sheep, goats and poultry.</p>
	<p>Alt 379m</p> <p>Community Forest of Mandèn Woula (21,000 ha)</p>		
	Dibiya (district)	<p>The district of Koudedi has a diversity of fauna from chimpanzees to felines. There are plains, lowlands and hillsides for agriculture and livestock.</p>	
	<p>N 11, 79694</p> <p>W 9, 7085</p> <p>Alt: 379gm</p> <p>Community Forest of Naboun Woula (48,600 ha)</p>		
	Koudedi (district)		
	<p>N 11, 69568</p> <p>W 9, 88188</p> <p>Alt: 366m</p> <p>Community Forest of Faranwalyatou (600 ha)</p>		

III. STRATEGY

III.1. THEORY OF CHANGE

71. The project will contribute towards the reduction of threats on biodiversity and natural resources, strengthening natural resources management through landscape approach, allowing to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services and for significantly reduce GHG emissions from forest loss in Guinea. To this end, the project aim is to promote an integrated and sustainable management of natural resources by introducing landscape approach and the establishment and operationalisation of a cluster of protected areas (Middle Bafing National Park, Wildlife reserve and community forests) with a strong community involvement along the Bafing and Falémé rivers and by establishing eco-villages around the protected areas.
72. The theory of change adopted for this project addresses the key barriers to the effective sustainable management of Bafing-Falémé landscape and development of ecovillages (section II) while contributing to the preferred solution through the delivery of the 4 Outcomes. The theory of change diagram is presented in Figure 6. The 4 results are:
- result 1: Integrated management of the Bafing-Falémé landscape is strengthened.
 - result 2: Biodiversity of the Bafing-Falémé landscape is conserved through an operational and interconnected PA system.
 - Result 3: Farmers and agro-pastoralist households (of which 30% are female) adopt gender responsive improved practices to manage natural resources through the ecovillage model.
 - result 4: Gender is mainstreamed and Knowledge Management supports the dissemination of best practices.
73. The preferred solution comprises the following:
74. The proposed project is consistent with the goals of GEF Biodiversity Strategic Objective 1 "Improve sustainability of protected area systems" and mainly oriented toward supporting Strategic Program 2 "Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of Global Protected Area". Within the Bafing Falémé landscape, the project intends to support the expansion of protected area network within the landscape through (i) support for operationalization of the PNMB (6,426 km²), (ii) creation of the "Gambia Falémé" Wildlife reserve (3,372 km²) which will connect the PNMB with the existing and future PAs at the border of Senegal (see Map), (iii) creation of three Community Forests for a total of 1,398 km². Hence, the project will expand and strengthen a total of 11,196 km² of PA in the Bafing-Falémé landscape, which represent an additional 4.6% of the national territory. The project will contribute to the Guinea national commitments to cover 25% of the national territory under protected area management. The project will also contribute to the attainment of Aichi Target 5 (loss of habitats); 7 (areas under sustainable management); 10 (vulnerable ecosystems); 11 (protected areas); 12 (preventing extinction); 14 (essential ecosystem services); 15 (restoration and resilience).
75. The proposed project is also consistent with the GEF Climate Change Mitigation strategic program 4 "Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land-use, and support climate smart agriculture". The project will reverse trends in deforestation and forest degradation by reducing if not eliminating the risks and threats identified in the previous sections. Large-scale afforestation with native species will be established to protect the water sources and to produce sustainable wood for energy. Agro-ecology practices such as soil fertility enhancement through agroforestry, crop rotation, will contribute to disseminate climate smart agriculture in the ecovillages of the Bafing-Falémé landscape. The background calculations for emission reductions and sequestration are in the Annex L, to which a 20-year time horizon applies. Conservative estimates for all 10 pilot Ecovillages point to more than **8,996,484** tCO₂ in total in terms of climate change mitigation benefits. The large majority of climate change mitigation benefits will come from the LULUCF sector, i.e. ~90% will come from avoided deforestation and degradation linked to the creation of PAs (in particular the

~477,000 ha of new PAs, which can undoubtedly be argued as additional) and, to a lesser extent, from the sequestration provided by afforestation/reforestation in living hedges, water sources, native trees and woddlots. The remaining 10% of estimated climate change mitigation benefits will come from directly introducing improved cookstoves in Ecovillages as a new low-GHG emitting energy technology. Indirect climate change mitigation benefits from improved cookstoves were not considered – neither were their potential and indirect biodiversity benefits – in order to keep calculations conservative.³¹

76. The proposed project is also consistent with the goal of the GEF Land Degradation strategic objective 1, program 2 “SLM for Climate Smart Agriculture”. The project will strive to establish an enabling governance mechanism with the aim of identifying and operationalizing a sustainable landscape management plan. This will ensure that the current functionality of agro-ecosystems is maintained or improved. The project will promote a faster regeneration of soil fertility with the dissemination of agro-ecological practices: capacities building programs will be organized in the eco-villages to introduce leguminous plants into crop rotations and fallows. A total of 500 ha of lands will be restored through agro-ecology practices. Moreover, in the eco-village, a total of approximately 100 hectares of Ecological Perimeters (see component 3) will be established and improve key productive land uses.

77. The table below presents for each output, Global Environmental Benefits and contributions to achieving corporate strategic objectives compared to baseline.

Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts and GEBs	Assumption
Component 1: Integrated Bafing-Falémé landscape management			
Output 1.1 The “Bafing-Falémé Landscape Management Board” is established and operationalized as an integrated governance platform that serves as a joint decision mechanism for land use in the landscape.	A Board dedicated to the management of the Bafing-Falémé landscape is institutionalized and includes main sectors and stakeholders. The Board has adequate capacities for planning, coordinating, managing, monitoring and evaluating the land uses in the BF landscape in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The Board is supported in its mission by capacitated collaborators in line with their responsibilities, especially regarding information circulation and multi-sectoral coordination.	Through strengthening coordination between relevant partners involved in the Bafing Falémé landscape, sustainable land-use and PA management effectiveness will be strengthened greatly (objective outcome). Impacts through increased mining and agricultural development activities will be minimized, and land resources, biodiversity and living resources will be protected from negative impacts (GEB).	MEEF is a suitable institution to coordinate stakeholders and to lead the Landscape Management Board. Government will take the leadership and make necessary provisions to establish the Landscape Management Board (extension of the ministerial commission, staff and financial resource allocations). The Landscape Management Board receives higher-level political support. The Landscape Management Board can effectively facilitate multi-sector and multi-
Output 1.2 A Landscape Management Plan is developed to ensure protection of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) including core wildlife habitats and corridors, and maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	The Management Plan is validated by the Board and includes all relevant information regarding land-use, biodiversity and natural resource. The development projects of all sectors (mining, agriculture, PA, energy, etc.) are clearly stated in the Management Plan and coordinated between stakeholders.		
Output 1.3 The PAs within the BF landscape (Middle Bafing National Park, Gambia-Falémé Wildlife Reserve and the three Community Forests) are officially proclaimed.	Guinea’s PA system expanded to add the Gambia Wildlife reserve and 3 community forests to the adjacent under-creation Moyen Bafing National Park to form one large management unit within the overall Bafing-Falémé landscape. Strengthened PA management effectiveness allows engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including those economic		

³¹ Indirect benefits from improved cook stoves also look promising with 30 times the multiplier effect of the direct emission reductions from this technology.

Additional and formally recognised PA areas will be established.	sectors having adverse impacts on biodiversity related to mining developments, as well as energy and agriculture.		stakeholder collaborations.
Component 2: Operationalization of Bafing-Falémé Protected Areas and buffer zone management			
Output 2.1: PA management system established within the Bafing-Falémé landscape with adequate staffing	OGPR has adequate capacities for planning, coordinating, managing, monitoring and evaluating the system of PAs in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.	Improved management effectiveness of existing and newly established PAs in the Bafing-Falémé landscape, contribute to the conservation of globally relevant biodiversity and habitats, and contribute to increasing the global area of landscapes under improved management (GEB).	PA establishment will bear visible results and benefits to partners. Government will provide relevant long-term support to PA management, including through adequate staffing and financial resources.
Output 2.2: Management plans of the 5 PAs within the Bafing-Falémé landscape are developed integrating climate change and land management dimensions.	Increased management effectiveness for the Bafing-Falémé landscape's PAs provides greater protection to globally significant habitats and species habitats over approx. 1,119,600 ha, including 642,600 ha under creation (PNMB).		
Output 2.3 Buffer zones and corridors are established	Buffer zones and corridors are established and degraded areas and rehabilitated for effective functioning of the ecosystems. Corridors are established between classified forests		
Output 2.4: A pilot biodiversity-based ecotourism site is developed in the Bafing-Falémé landscape and brings alternative incomes to the communities	Direct benefits to local communities and stakeholders create tangible incentives to support biodiversity conservation objectives, through the development of sustainable tourism.		
Component 3: Development of the Ecovillage model in the Bafing-Falémé Landscape			
Output 3.1: The Eco-village concept is promoted in at least 10 villages around PAs of the Bafing-Falémé landscape	Ecovillages management Plans are established and include all relevant information regarding land-use, biodiversity and natural resource at the village level.	Dissemination of low carbon emission technologies for domestic use, afforestation activities will promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land-use, and support climate smart agriculture. At total of 7,000 ha will be restored, through afforestation and sustainable land management in production systems.	Communities will commit to engage and change behaviors. Government will provide relevant long-term support to ecovillages development.
Output 3.2: Improved cookstoves, kilns, biogas and solar technologies are disseminated within the ecovillages to reduce GHG emissions and pressure on forests	Pressure on surrounding forests decreased thanks to the dissemination of appropriate domestic energy use. At least 72,476 tCO ₂ will be avoided during the 20 years lifetime.		
Output 3.3: Community based afforestation (river banks, water sources) and the creation of a "green belt" increase the carbon stock	At least one million trees will be planted each year for afforestation of riverbanks, water sources and degraded land. This will result of about 1,771,222 tCO ₂ over the 20 years lifetime.		
Output 3.4: Farmers and agro-pastoralists (of which 30% are female) adopt agro-ecology and fire management practices to reduce lands degradation	SLM techniques will be implemented: ecological perimeter in each ecovillage, and agro-ecological practices on at least 500 ha.		
Output 3.5: Local livelihood is enhanced through value chains improvement (including transformation techniques)	Direct and indirect benefits to local communities and stakeholders create tangible incentives to support biodiversity conservation and CC mitigation objectives, through the development of sustainable value chains.		
Output 3.6: A community engagement and educational program is operationalized.			

Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and learning			
<p>Output 4.1: Gender mainstreaming strategy developed and implemented</p> <p>Gender will be systematically mainstreamed into the project strategy and implementation tracked. The project will hire a Gender and Community Engagement Expert.</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming will strengthen project strategies and implementation.</p>	<p>Thus, effect of the project will be strengthened and multiplied leading to an improvement of PA management effectiveness, carbon emission reduction and land restoration (Mid-Term Impact) and a stabilization of biodiversity and land resources (Long-Term Impact)</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming will be appreciated as an important success factor for PA management and ecovillages development in Guinea. Other stakeholders have interest to learn from lessons and successful practices developed by the project.</p>
<p>Output 4.2: Key experience and lessons learnt are compiled and widely disseminated</p> <p>The project will engage external parties to mobilize best practice lessons, as well as systemize lessons learned from the implementation by encouraging national and international stakeholders to participate in the project M&E and KM</p>	<p>Participatory approach in M&E and strong lesson learning system will allow effective Adaptive Management of law enforcement and community-based conservation and development. Successful techniques will be implemented at national and international level by other projects leading to increase of PA effectiveness and ecovillage approach development (Objective Outcomes).</p>		

Project Objective : To promote an integrated and sustainable management of natural resources by introducing landscape approach and establishment and operationalization of a cluster of protected areas (Middle Bafing National Park, Wildlife reserve and community forests) along the Bafing and Falémé rivers and establishing eco-villages around the protected areas.

Outcome 1 : Strengthen integrated management of the Bafing-Falémé landscape

Outcome 2 : Biodiversity of the Bafing-Falémé landscape is conserved through an operational and interconnected PA system.

Outcome 3 : Households (of which 30% are female) adopt gender responsive improved practices to manage natural resources through the ecovillage model.

Outcome 4 : Gender is mainstreamed and Knowledge Management supports the dissemination of best practices.

Solutions with GEF-financed intervention

Improved coordination (“BF management board”) and improved land uses planning

PA creation and operationalization; improved effectiveness in biodiversity management

Strengthened capacity and knowledge of OguiPar

Better cooking energy practices; solar technologies and reforestation

Agroecology practices (soil fertility and agroforestry) disseminated and IGA developed

Gender strategy adopted and capacities supported to implement it

M&E and capitalization

Key causes and barriers

Lack of institutional coordination and poor communication between actors

Poor understanding of the landscape approach and the ecovillage model

Little knowledge of the natural resource base, biodiversity and ecosystems

Insufficient capacities to change practices / behaviour

Neither gender strategy nor practical gender tools does exist

Lack of capacity for M&E and knowledge management

Ideal solution: Land and natural resources are managed through landscape approach, allowing to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services and for significantly reduce GHG emissions from forest loss in Guinea

Problem: Guinea’s biodiversity, tropical forest resources and the natural environment are threatened on many fronts and are under extreme pressure, impacting communities and development in Guinea

Figure 6: Theory of change diagram

III.2. BASELINE ANALYSIS

78. The baseline is the “business-as-usual” scenario that would take place during the next 6 years in the absence of the interventions planned under the GEF project. Under the baseline scenario, a range of activities would be undertaken, some of which would have positive impacts on global environment – particularly with respect to the conservation of Guinea’s biodiversity. These activities will however be limited in scope, scale and sustainability. The most pertinent projects that will also form part of the current project’s baseline as located in the same project areas are listed below:
79. **Creation of the Middle Bafing National Park** by the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) and OGPR. The WCF, in collaboration GAC and CBG, undertook the identification of a potential high conservation value that resulted in the project of **creation of the Parc National du Moyen Bafing (PNMB)**. This major and unique project to protect biodiversity comes from the initiative of the Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC) and Compagnie de Bauxite de Guinee (CBG) aiming at offsetting the negative effects of the GAC mining activities and ensuring the conservation of chimpanzees in a favorable ecosystem³². The creation phase of the National Park was formalized on 28 September 2017 by a ministerial decree No: A / 2017/5232, signed by the Minister of Environment, Water and Forests, for an area of 6,426 km². This project recognizes not only the need to involve local communities in the process of creating the National Park, but also takes into account the value and relevance of their knowledge, their potential for innovation, and their practices to contribute to the creation of the National Park. To be officially gazetted, the park needs to pass through a normative framework which include; delineation of boundaries, delineation of the corridors and the core area, agreement with the local communities through in-depth consultations, socio-economical studies, clarification on the potential overlaps between conservation activity and mining activity, impact assessment of the Park, etc. A first proposed delineation of the boundaries of the Park, the core area, the buffer zone and the corridors has been proposed. Discussions are ongoing to validate the proposal map of the Parks including the core, the buffer zone and the corridors has been proposed. As indicated on the Map, 26 villages have been localized within the core proposed area of the Parc National du Moyen Bafing. The OGPR and the WCF are currently operating this phase, based on a memorandum of agreement signed in May 2017 and following a joint **action plan** (2018 – 2020). Both entities operate work in partnership based where know-how transfer is promoted in order to build the overall technical and institutional capacities of OGPR. Moreover, both entities have also signed agreement with key scientific institutions such as the Kew Royal Botanic Gardens and the Max Planck Institute. The creation of the Park will be official probably by the end of 2019, after a presidential decree. Once the project is created, it will be running at the beginning by WCF and OGPR, with funding support from GAC and CBG mining companies within their off-set agreement. Current funding to support the creation of the PNMB support is secured thanks to the offset mechanism with the mining companies. Discussions regarding the creation of trust fund to support the long-term operational costs of the PNMB will be done in the coming months with CBG, GAC, SFI. A Public Private Partnership (PPP) will probably be established in the coming month in order to delegate the Park management to private entity.
80. **The project entitled** “Support to the Reform of the Security Sector in Guinea – environment component (PARSS3)” financed by UE and managed by UNOPS has been launched in 2016 and aims at strengthening the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest and operationalizing the *Corps Paramilitaire des Conservateurs de la Nature*.
81. The World Bank’s project entitled “Biodiversity Conservation Project” (P168613) will be implemented is currently developing a project to support the OGPR and the sustainable management of several protected areas, including in the Bafing-Falémé landscape. With a budget of 20 millions US, the project will be launched in 2020 for a period of 5 years. The project will be structured in 4 components: (i) Strengthening legal & institutional framework, and logistical support; (ii) Biodiversity management in Protected Areas; (iii) Strengthening capacities of MEEF on environmental and social safeguards; (iv) Project management.

³² WCF, report 2017

82. **The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) intends to create a Transborder Protected area (Guinea and Senegal)** that will support the conservation of chimpanzee. This PA has been discussed with communities and sub-national authorities. It will cover an area of 60,000 ha and would include the Community managed natural reserve of Dindéfelo in Senegal as well as a reserve located in the Mali's prefecture (see map of the Landscape). This project, carried out by the Institute Jane Goodall, would aim to contribute to 1) alleviate poverty and improve food security through the implementation of community activities that generate resources and income and 2) set up research and conservation activities including key species including the West African chimpanzee. As the objectives and intervention area are very close to the ones of the proposed project, synergies will be encouraged and an extension of the intervention area so to join or to create an ecological corridor, should be considered.
83. The Programme Support for Community Livelihoods at the Village level (PACV3) is supported by AFD and the World Bank. It aims to strengthen local governance in rural areas of Guinea and to promote the social and economic empowerment of rural people, including women, youth and other marginalized groups. PACV3 intervenes in the 304 rural municipalities of the country and is funded for a period of 5 years (2016-2020). The PACV will be taken over by the newly created National Agency for Community Funding (ANAFIC).
84. The West African Clean Cooking Alliance (WACCA), which is under the aegis of the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), supports the development and implementation of adequate national institutional and regulatory framework in line with regional targets.
85. National Support Program for Agricultural Value Chain Actors (PNAFA): PNAFA started its activities in 2011 and aims to support agricultural activities in Guinée Forestière and Moyenne Guinée with a \$ 22 million support from IFAD, which includes a loan of \$ 13.3 million, the remaining \$ 8.7 million being for a grant. Another US \$ 9.1 million grant was provided by IFAD in 2012 to expand activities in Upper Guinea. The National Programme to Support Agricultural Value Chain Actors started a new phase in Lower Guinea and Faranah expansion. The OPEC Fund for International Development will provide an additional contribution of US \$ 10 million to conduct studies and develop rural infrastructure. This funding will also extend PNAFA to Lower Guinea.
86. The project entitled "Rehabilitating degraded and climate threatened forest landscape in Guinea" is financed by AFD and the GCF. The Project's objective is the rehabilitation of productive forest landscapes and those intended for protection throughout the territory of the Republic of Guinea to maintain the hydrological systems impacted by climate change, to fight against forest degradation, which is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, and develop agricultural systems adapted to changing environmental conditions. The total cost of the project is 54 million \$US.
87. The Integrated Water Resources Management and Multi-use Development Program (PGIRE) is supported by the World Bank (IDA), and the Trust Funds of the Netherlands. The Ministry of Energy is the national party in Guinea responsible of this project. The phase 2 of the PGIRE is implemented during the period 2014-2021. It will finance several studies for hydro-energy production.
88. The West African Agriculture Productivity Program (WAAPP) 2017-2019 is financed by Japan for a total budget of 19 million \$US. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, the WAAPP Project is being implemented all across Guinea. The objective of WAAPP is to generate and accelerate the dissemination and adoption of improved technologies in the priority areas of agricultural products in participating countries, which are aligned with the priorities of agricultural products in the (sub) region, such as indicated in the ECOWAP (while contributing to increase the productivity of rice in the countries of the Mano River Union).
89. The Environmental Offset project of the road for Koukoutamba dam is implemented by the OMVS under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy. The total budget is 837,000 Euros. It has 6 components: (i) Prevention and fight against the nuisance of the building site, (ii) Program for strengthening public health resources, (iii) Specific program related to the Middle Bafing National Park, (iv) Specific program in relation to the Kolima-Nyakala

Classified Forests and Tialakoun, (v) Programs related to social impacts, (vi) Implementation and monitoring of socio-environmental measures.

90. **The Combo project:** The Wildlife Conservation Society, Forest Trends and Biotope have commenced a four-year project (2016-2019), which aims to reconcile economic development in Africa with conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. This project is funded by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) and the Mava Foundation. It will build capacity to reduce the impacts of development projects on biodiversity. The project will work with four governments, developers and industry, including Guinea to expand and improve the application of the mitigation hierarchy. The mitigation hierarchy involves a sequence of four key actions – 'avoid', 'minimize', 'restore' and 'offset'. It is a best practice approach to reducing the negative impacts of development projects on biodiversity and ecosystem services. As for Guinea, a national workshop is supposed to be organized to share lessons learnt from different mechanisms implemented in Guinea Bissau and Mauritania. This workshop will be an opportunity to draw up a road map for the Guinea context.
91. Coordination of these initiatives with those of the proposed project for effective complementarities and synergies are described in detail in section (ii) on *partnership* and in Table X on *parallel co-financing*, under section XI on *financial planning and management*. Table 7 illustrates the co-financing amounts negotiated during the PPG phase with statements of intent for co-financing projects, which will be confirmed by letters signed at the time of the Project Document (PRODOC) submission.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

IV.1. EXPECTED RESULTS

92. The overall objective of the project is to promote an integrated and sustainable management of natural resources by introducing landscape approach and establishment and operationalisation of a cluster of protected areas (Middle Bafing National Park, Wildlife reserve and community forests) with a strong community involvement, along the Bafing and Falémé rivers. It will also establish eco-villages around the protected areas to ensure that community do benefits from the PA. The abovementioned objective will be achieved through four integrated and complementary components presented in detail below.

Component 1: Integrated Bafing-Falémé landscape management

Outcome 1: Integrated management of the Bafing-Falémé landscape is strengthened.

93. As stated in the strategic intervention the project will build on the current landscape governance mechanism that have been put in place for the past two years within the creation of the PNMB framework: the interministerial commission gathering the key actors of development within the Bafing landscape (Ministries, OGPR, WCF, etc.). This mechanism has already proven its effectiveness to ensure a better harmonization between economic development purpose (mining license, energy project and, road transport project) and environment protection. It has already shown that it is indeed possible to support long term development projects without hindering environment protection. An assessment of the current mechanism will be done to review its strengths and weaknesses, especially with regards to community engagement. Local inhabitants need to benefit from protected area management. As such, they need to be involved in the governance scheme to own the project idea. The updated and enhanced mechanism will then be deployed beyond the PNMB area to support an enhanced landscape. As such, it will support the establishment of a new natural reserve called “Gambia Falémé Wildlife reserve” where biodiversity conservation will be enhanced, and deforestation rate will be reduced. Three community forest will also be rehabilitated/established in the north east area of the landscape to improve the sustainable use of natural resources. This will be an opportunity to reduce deforestation rate, generate alternative natural resources induced incomes from a sustainable use. Finally, this component will also provide the necessary framework to secure a network of protected area connecting Guinean forest-savanna mosaic to the existing Senegalese dry forest, ensuring a potential corridor for high value wildlife species such as the western endangered species but also other ungulates like buffalo, and other savanna antelopes.

Output 1.1 The “Bafing-Falémé Landscape Management Board” is established and operationalized as an integrated governance platform that serves as a joint decision mechanism for land use in the landscape.

94. The project will be built on the existing efficient governance mechanism established within the PNBM. The Interministerial commission which gathers the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Hydraulic, the Ministry of Mining, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest, and WCF, is already in place. This mechanism will be replicated and expanded to the whole Bafing Falémé landscape level; this commission will be indeed invited to support a sustainable land use management mechanism throughout the whole landscape to ensure harmonization of different management jurisdictions. It will support sustainable national long-term development through energy and mining activities without hampering biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use efforts bearing in mind that natural resources are the backbone of the national and local economy. Terms of references will be adjusted and then presented during a commission meeting. High level Representatives (Ministries) of the commission will be invited to endorse the decision of expanding its current role over the whole landscape.

95. Based on the proposed project strategic intervention (threefold complementary zones within the landscape), 3 regional committees (RC) will be implemented within each of the three proposed areas (center, North East, North West). RC will serve as a platform to ensure harmonization between economic development purposed

and environmental protection at local level through a sustainable management plan (in conjunction with output 2). This platform will help revitalizing the extension services consultation framework that is normally in place in every prefecture. This is a clear response to address the lack of coordination barrier as highlighted in the barrier analysis section. RC Terms of reference (institution invited, role, calendar) will be prepared and validated at governor level. In the specific center part of the landscape (PNMB), OGPR and WCF propose to establish the interministerial commission to support the creation of the Parc National du Moyen Bafing. They will therefore pursue their activities and directly support the RC in this specific center area.

96. Other key stakeholders on the ground (private sector, sub-national authorities, civil society, community leader) will also be invited so that all key actors involved within each specific area work, share, discuss and take decision together based on the current existing law legislative framework and the current national development plan in each area. Having these RCs in place should support the design and operationalization of a sustainable land use management in the landscape which will secure biodiversity corridors and buffers zone within the landscape level (in conjunction with outcome 2). Capacity building activities will be prepared and implemented at early stage of the project so that RCs can fully operate. Among potential indicative key capacity building ideas, we can mention:

- Leadership management: how to ensure a smooth common understanding among a wide range of stakeholders;
- Role of sustainable land management plan: contribution of every stakeholders,
- Biodiversity potential wildlife habitats and corridors within each area: how to identify and revitalize them?
- Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within infrastructure development plan, what does it mean? Why it's relevant?

97. Moreover, capacity building program will be proposed for the active CSO on the ground, with the overall objective to reinforce their capacities in terms of conservation, monitoring, or livelihoods activities. During the PPG, the following national CSO have been identified as beneficiaries of the capacity building plan: AVODEPPE (Association des Volontaires pour le Développement Participatif et la Protection de l'Environnement), AJEDELPE (Association des Jeunes pour le Développement Local et la Protection de l'Environnement), ADECOM/Guinée (Association pour le Développement Communautaire), VAPE (Volontaires Aide à la Protection de l'Environnement), SYNADEV (Synergie d'action pour le Développement de Tougue).

98. At the inception of the project, the project management unit (PMU) will develop the tentative capacity development / training plan (see below). Then, specialized consultants/trainers will assist the PMU in supporting capacity building activities to strengthen RCs capacities. Knowledge management tools will be produced and used.

Activity/ Training module	Audience	Provider	Timelines
Development of a detailed map of relevant stakeholders, CSO to be strengthened; Development of a full capacity development plan	Project	Project manager, CTA	Project inception
Training seminar on PA planning, operationalization, monitoring, GIS, surveillance and enforcement	National CSO Project staff WCF, JGI	CTA and/or recruited experts	5 days in Year 1 5 days in Year 3
Training of participatory community engagement, community-based livelihoods, community-based NRM, tourism management	National CSO FTA Project staff WCF, JGI	CTA and/or recruited experts	5 days in Year 1 5 days in Year 3

99. The RC will meet on a trimestral basis, based on a prepared detailed agenda where everyone will be invited to input during and after the meeting. Minutes of every meeting will be reported; they will feed in the dialogue at interministerial commission level where decisions regarding landscape management plan (land use trade-off) will have to be made. The Interministerial commission will meet at least once a year and decisions made will be transferred to RCs for implementation action. The M&E framework will include indicators and targets for each of the RC so that progresses can be measured whilst barriers can be overcome.

100. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 1.1.1: Enlargement of the interministerial commission to support sustainable regional development plan (including biodiversity and sustainable land management plan)
- Activity 1.1.2: Creation and operationalization of the consultation framework (regional committees)
- Activity 1.1.3: Capacity building activities to strengthen CSO and stakeholders on the ground.

Output 1.2 A Landscape Management Plan is developed to ensure protection of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) including core wildlife habitats and corridors, and maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

101. An enhanced governance mechanism will be established within output 1.1. Its main mission as described previously will be to better articulate economic development purpose and environment protection through the drawing up of a sustainable landscape management plan at landscape level so that protections of KBAs, and maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystems services are strengthened. This will be specifically done under the present output 1.2.

Activity 1.2.1: Technical and socio-economic studies within the BF landscape

102. Taking appropriate decisions require to get access to accurate updated scientific data. A wide range of studies and surveys will be undertaken during the first two years of the project to provide an updated wildlife information system which will feed in the design of the landscape management plan. To develop an integrated and global approach, the project will develop an inclusive partnership with CERE, Guinée Ecologie and other local NGOs, which will be involved in the conduction of biodiversity inventories. Those studies will also be done in close conjunction with output 2.2. They will be carried out as follow:

- **In the central zone of the BF landscape (PNMB):** OGPR and its partner WCF are already working in this area within the PNBM under creation framework. Both institutions were precursory in setting-up the interministerial commission to better articulate economic development purpose and environment protection within the targeted Bafing area. OGPR and WCF will then pursue their current work without the support of the current GEF project. However, synergies will be made with the two other landscape areas to share lessons learnt.
- **In the Western zone of the BF landscape (Gambia-Falémé National Reserve):** Several biodiversity surveys will be conducted:
 - Between the Gadha Woundou Forest (North and South) and the Gambia/Kabena Forest, to identify i) the current distribution of wildlife (including Chimpanzee and other primates as well as ungulates) and ii) the current existing wildlife habitats (current state) that should be further protected.
 - Between the Gadha Woundou Forest (North and South) and the north-western border of the Parc National du Moyen Bafing, taking into account the Falémé spring head river to identify i) the current distribution of wildlife (including Chimpanzee and other primates as well as ungulates) and ii) the current existing wildlife habitats (current state) that should be further protected.
 - Between the classified forest (Gambia/Kabena) and the border of Fongolembi Community Reserve (under creation) in Senegal, taking into consideration the riverine habitats of the Gambia River. These data will provide the necessary background information to identify and secure potential corridors for wildlife (including for chimpanzee) and prepare the ground for a sustainable landscape management plan within the north-western area. This landscape management plan will serve as the basis for the creation and operationalization of the Reserve National de Faune de Gambie – Bafing (output 1.3, outcome 2).

The results of the biodiversity surveys will feed in the discussions to design a sustainable landscape management plan for the western area. This information will enable local decision makers to identify key potential biodiversity corridors between those classified forests, hence securing potential hot spots for migration and biodiversity conservation. This will be done with the recruitment of a specific consultancy firm and/or a research/training institute who will have to recruit key local staff on the ground and national/international students (Master, PhD). This shall be seen as an opportunity to i) get young professional experts on the ground for longer period, ii) to build capacities of young national and international professionals, iii) to build capacities of local CSO.

Having a national reserve, with a clear official recognition, will secure long term biodiversity conservation within the area, avoiding any potential overlapping conflicts with mining development activities. It will be also an opportunity to enhance the application of the revised wildlife code which now requires an environmental impact assessment for any development project within a protected area. At the end, the project will also contribute indirectly to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation onto economic development plan within the national reserve.

- **In the eastern zone of the BF landscape (Community Forests):** Focus will be given to proceed with the mapping and management assessment of the community forest of Mandèn Woula (21,000 ha), Naboun Woula (48,600 ha), and Faranwalyatou (600 ha) identified in the Siguiri Prefecture during the PPG. Those community forests exist but do not have official boundaries nor official recognition. Local management plans prepared and implemented by local communities surrounding the forest exist. However, the level of information remains very limited. GEF funding will therefore be used to:
 - Assess the current existing forest community governance and management in place (involvement of local CSO); capture positive lessons learnt whilst identify additional gaps relating biodiversity conservation, land use and extractive activities within the forest area;
 - Measure the current level of natural resources related livelihoods, the current level of pressures on timber and non-timber extractive activities as well as the impact of current slash and burn practice, within the forest.
 - Assess potential competition with mining concessions;
 - Map the boundaries of those community forests (core area, buffer zone...) through community mapping and remote sensing.
 - Identify local CSO capacity needs to be able to support the creation and the management of these Community Forests.

A socio-economic consultancy firm will be recruited to conduct the whole activity relating the north-east area of BF in close relation with the community representatives and the sub-national authorities. DNFF shall also be associated to the work given their on-site presence.

Activity 1.2.2: Development of a sustainable landscape management plan

103. The relevant aforementioned studies will nourish the discussions at regional committee consultations (output 1.1). Studies and surveys done under outcome 2 (output 2.2 and output 2.3) will also nourish the preparatory landscape management plan work. An eco-tourism plan will also be developed with the contribution of output 2.4. This will support RC decision-making and prepare the ground for the design of a sustainable landscape management plan for each of the three zones of the BF landscape. This will build the long-term sustainable and resilient development of the Bafing-Falémé landscape, responding to biodiversity national conservation objectives, and finally contributing to Guinea NDC objectives. Each Regional Commission will integrate sustainable landscape management activities. Information will then be translated to communal land development plan so that planning documents are consistently updated. As such, biodiversity corridors will be indeed identified and operationalized within each area and between the different areas. Planned infrastructures projects (Dam, road...) and mining existing and future concessions will be associated to the discussions as potential corridors for wildlife exist beyond protected areas. Biodiversity conservation will have to be mainstreamed in the existing but above all in every forthcoming development project (infrastructures and mining). Activities related to component 3 of the current GEF project, and particularly alternative livelihoods

implemented through creation of eco-village, will also be shared within these RC to ensure that best know-how and adapted practices are widely shared and promoted for dissemination purpose.

Activity 1.2.3: validation of the landscape management plan

104. The management plan for the center area of the Landscape will be under the responsibility of OGPR in partnership with WCF. The two other management plans will be prepared separately by RC for the north western and eastern side of the landscape. Specific support will be provided to prepare the plans. A specific consultant will be supporting the overall process in each of the 2 targeted areas bearing in mind that WCF and OGPR will carry out this specific task for the center area. He will be in charge of conducting the RC consultations, and then develop the plan). A financial specialist alongside with a M&E specialist will also be mobilized so that the landscape management plan includes a financial framework and a set of appropriate indicators and targets to support progresses and constraints throughout the project life time. The RC will validate the draft version of the landscape management plan and send them to the inter-ministerial commission for endorsement, thus, confirming that “the Bafing-Falémé Landscape and Management Board” is fully operationalized.

105. Hence, activities under this output will include:

- Activity 1.2.1: Technical and socio-economic studies within the BF landscape
- Activity 1.2.2: Development of the sustainable landscape management plan
- Activity 1.1.3: Validation of the landscape management plan

Output 1.3 The PAs within the BF landscape (Middle Bafing National Park, Gambia-Falémé Wildlife Reserve and the three Community Forests) are officially proclaimed.

106. As indicated in the baseline analysis section, tremendous progress has been made within the landscape with the forthcoming creation of the PNMB which will cover 642,600 ha. The process of registration is ongoing and is directly led by OGPR and WCF with funding support from the mining off-set mechanism as described previously in the baseline analysis section. It is expected that the Park will be officially promulgated by Presidential Decree by the end of 2019 once clear boundary descriptions and governance framework would have been clarified. Direct GEF funding support is not expected toward this specific output.

107. GEF funding is expected to support the creation of national reserve (IUCN class 5 or 6) within the north-western side of the landscape area. This national reserve, called Gambia-Falémé Reserve at this stage, will be at the core of the sustainable land management plan for this specific area. This key strategic protected area (3,372 km²) will build upon the existing four classified forest (Gambia, Ghada Woundou North and South, Kabena) and ensure corridors with the PNMB on one side and also with the extreme northern part of the landscape, securing riverine habitats along the Gambia River (until the dam reservoir of Sambangalou under construction) and, connecting to the upcoming community reserve of Fongolembi. The creation of the reserve will be done in partnership with Guinée Ecologie and other local NGOs and include the following activities:

- Delineation of the border based on the sustainable land management plan,
- Identify and delineation of the key corridors (output 1.2, 2.2),
- Identification and distribution of the key wildlife species (output 1.2, 2.2),
- Study to determine the type of protected area and to propose a detailed road map to finalize the gazetting process of the reserve,
- Consultative process at RC level, and with community leaders to discuss further and determine the delineation of the border, the zoning of the area (core area, corridor, buffer zone), the range of rights over timber and non-timber products, the governance scheme of the PA,
- Legal and policy advisory work: the project will draft decrees and regulation for the reserve (in year 4), and will support the gazette process before the end of the project.

108. Consultants and local NGOs will be recruited to i) conduct the study, ii) support the consultative process, iii) support the legal and policy advisory work. Discussions will also be done at RC level to explore synergies between the community reserve of Mali (project under creation) located in the Prefecture of Mali, already supported by

Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) and the proposed Gambia-Falémé National Reserve. The PMU will financially support the creation of the Mali Community Reserve in collaboration with JGI and its local CSO partner. As co-financer, JGI will propose a roadmap at the launching phase of the project, and a grant will be dedicated to achieve the creation of the Mali Community Reserve. JGI has made progresses so far in the creation of the proposed reserve. Chimpanzee inventories were already done, corridors identified among different sites to support chimpanzee migration, thus, enhancing genetic exchange within the population. JGI already works with communities in restoring environment and enhancing resilient farming practices especially in the Dindefelo Community Reserve located in Senegal but at the Border with Guinea. The grant funding to JGI might include both biodiversity and environment restoration activities so that communities are fully engaged in the process of the creation of the community reserve and see the benefit of it.

109. On the eastern zone of the BF landscape, the project will update legal framework for the recognition of the Community Forest, and then, focus on formalizing the registration of the three Community forest in close relationships with sub-national authorities.

110. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 1.3.1: Legal support to the creation of the PNMB
- Activity 1.3.2: Creation of Bafing Gambie National Reserve (between PNMB and Senegal border, including 4 classified forests)
- Activity 1.3.3: Recognition of three Community forests
- Activity 1.3.4: Support to the creation of the Community reserve of Mali

Component 2: Operationalization of the Bafing-Falémé Protected Areas and buffer zone management

Outcome 2: Biodiversity of the Bafing-Falémé landscape is conserved through an operational and interconnected PA system.

111. Whilst component 1 will prepare the enabling governance framework at landscape level alongside with a proper landscape management plan, by enhancing i) access to biodiversity accurate data collection, ii) local decision makers capacities regarding biodiversity and sustainable landscape management within their respective area (center side, western side, eastern side), iii) coordination mechanisms among local decision makers involved at the landscape level (extension services, civil society, private sector, sub-national services, traditional leaders), the component 2 will support concrete on the ground soft and hard capacity building activities to effectively support the management of key protected areas (PNMB, one national reserve, and one community forest already created but not registered and its associated corridors and buffer zones within the landscape, as part of the overall landscape management plan. The project management unit recruited to implement the GEF current project will be supported by the project management unit. A convention with WCF will be signed at the launching phase of the project for activities occurring in the PNMB. The outputs necessary to achieve this outcome are described below:

Output 2.1: PA management system established within the Bafing-Falémé landscape with adequate staffing

112. **In the central zone of the BF landscape (PNMB):** The project will bring additional co-funding to support the creation of the Middle-Bafing National Park National bearing in mind that the required investments to support a 642,000 ha national park, relatively isolated, with 260 villages located within the PNMB is a challenge, requiring important investments. Therefore, GEF added funding will be used to support on the ground capacity of OGPR to carry out its mission. As such, the following activities will be implemented:

- A specific study to review the existing design of the building planned on the ground to host OGPR staff and propose recommendations on the forthcoming one (3 home basis are already functional whilst 4 are remaining). An architect expert will be recruited (energy efficiency within the buildings will be prioritized to ensure coherence with low carbon national development targets).

- A specific study will be undertaken to develop the best road master plan to ease access to specific sites (home basis). This study might also integrate the needs for the specific Bafing Faleme national reserve to ease connection between the different protected areas. An expert specialist will be recruited.
- Support the building of 3 home basis within the PNMB through the recruitment of local works companies.
- Provide field equipment to OGPR Staff within the 3 homes basis. Material will be bought by the project.
- Capacity building activities to support the day-to-day work of OGPR within the Park (Patrols, community engagement) will also be funded. This will be done with the support of biodiversity experts and will include training for OGPR staff in charge of the Bafing Gambie National Reserve.

113. The PMU will be responsible for the recruitment of key experts, local works company and to purchase specific requirement equipment. However, OGPR and its partners (WCF) will be invited to participate to the procurement process (review TOR, review proposed budget invoice, contract award validation).

114. **In the Western zone of the BF landscape (Gambia-Falémé National Reserve):** The project will establish the appropriate human enabling framework to support the creation and operationalization of the Gambia Falémé National Reserve. Classified forest is normally managed by the DNFF as stated in the institutional context analysis. However, the proposed national reserve will be built based upon the past AGIR project which already created the Bafing Falémé Cross Border National Reserve. Therefore, OGPR has already the mandate to manage these classified forests, and will develop partnerships with Guinée Ecologie and local CSOs for the effective management of this area.

115. The project will work closely with OGPR HQ, OGPR local representatives, and Guinée Ecologie to set-up the appropriate human staff, infrastructure, equipment and technical skills to carry out their mission and responsibilities. A joint assessment, done by the PMU, OGPR and Guinée Ecologie will be done at the beginning of the project to see the current capacities (infrastructure, current deployed staff, transport means...) on the ground (from the PPG field investigation, the Gadha Woundou Classified Forest is managed by a solely chief warden) and propose recommendations to set-up an appropriate PA management mechanism. WCF might also be involved in the recommendations given that a similar management system has been putted in place for the PNMB.

116. OGPR and Guinée Ecologie will then deploy and train the necessary staff (both from the conservation and the community side) on the ground (A list of chosen criteria will be proposed to select the best profiles). Staff will be recruited through the recent *Corps Paramilitaire des Conservateurs de la Nature*. OGPR staff will first focus on the four existing classified forests, hence, supporting their rehabilitation process (threats, wildlife survey, current management plan, buffer zone...) before working on the corridors. Appropriate Infrastructure, and field equipment for patrols (including motorbikes) will be provided to OGPR Staff. Technical equipment's will also be provided (GPS, Cybertracker, awareness community tools...). WCF and OGPR will work closely with the project management unit to determine the required material needs. Same standard equipment used in the PNMB will apply for the national reserve. Capacity building activities will use the existing training material developed by UNOPS and WCF. Management tools have indeed already been developed by UNOPS. Therefore, the trainings should build upon this project to ensure consistency among protected area interventions.

117. **In the eastern zone of the BF landscape (Community Forests):** Based on the assessment done through output 1.2, emphasis will be given on improving forest community management conditions. The project will intervene, through partnership with local NGO identified under output 1.2, in the three community-forest identified during the PPG: Community Forest of Mandèn Woula (21,000 ha), Community Forest of Naboun Woula (48,600 ha), Community Forest of Faranwalyatou (600 ha). If border have to be modified, the following criteria should be used: current level of pressure, cost-effectiveness, presence of high value wildlife species, and relevancy in terms of biodiversity conservation. Among potential activities to be financed:

- Capacity building to enhance the current natural resources management (governance scheme, law enforcement, monitoring tool...) Identification and support to key sustainable timber and non-timber extractive activities as potential alternative livelihoods.

Table 4: Distribution of activities per area (output 2.1)

118. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 2.1.1: Study, construction and equipping of 3 home basis
- Activity 2.1.2: Technical capacity enhancement of OGPR, WCF and local CSOs teams
- Activity 2.1.3: Equipping OGPR and WCF teams (GIS, cybertracker, camera trap, sensibilization tools)
- Activity 2.1.4: Monitoring & assessment mechanism

In the central zone of the BF landscape (PNMB)	In the Western zone of the BF landscape (Gambia-Falémé National Reserve)	In the eastern zone of the BF landscape (Community Forests)
Study for the construction of adapted infrastructures within the PNMB	Assessment of current capacities (staff, equipment, infrastructures)	Current management assessment (governance, monitoring mechanism, ...) & recommendations
Study to develop the best road master plan within the PNMB	Recruitment and deployment of OGPR staff within the 4 classified forests	
Building and equipment of 3 home basis	Rehabilitation/construction of infrastructures and equipment within the 4 classified forests	
Capacity building activities to support OGPR & WCF in carrying out biodiversity management		
Provide field equipment to OGPR Staff		
Monitoring mechanism		

Output 2.2: Management plans of the PAs within the Bafing-Falémé landscape (PNMB, Gambia Falémé National Reserve, Community Forests), covering 1,119,600 ha, are developed integrating climate change and land management dimensions.

119. **In the central zone of the BF landscape (PNMB):** OGPR and its partner WCF have already undertaken several surveys (biodiversity, socio-economic surveys) to prepare the ground for the creation of the PNMB. However additional specific information will be required. As such, GEF funding will be used to support very specific added value studies which will nourish the required baseline analysis to support the management plan of the Park, thus, enabling decision makers to agree on a set of indicators and targets on the long-term run. A specific study will be funded to support a reference water condition study on the Bafing river. Main reason for that is the presence of several anthropic activities on the edges of the river with potential negative impacts (Mining activities, agriculture...). An expert or a firm of consultant will carry out this specific assignment. Another study will be funded to support the current agricultural diagnostic on the buffer zone. This will then support the identification of adaptation measures for small-scale farmers, hence intensifying through an agro-ecological way the current systems whilst building their long-term resilient capacities (see output 3.4). An agronomist will be recruited to carry out this specific assignment. The management plan itself will not be financially support by GEF funding, but by the co-financing from the WCF.

120. **In the Western zone of the BF landscape (Gambia-Falémé National Reserve):** To prepare the management plan of the National Reerve, wildlife surveys will be conducted within the existing classified forests (Gadha Woundou north and South, Gambia, Kabena) to get a better knowledge of the endangered western chimpanzee

distribution and population. Trends since 2011 might be known for the specific Gadha Woundou classified forest where inventories were conducted by WCF in 2011. Information related to the distribution and number of other key ungulate species (antelope, suidae), carnivores and primates will be also searched to have a better picture of the current biodiversity status and, provide a set of indicators and targets for the management plan. This will be done with the recruitment of a specific consultancy firm.

121. A spatial forest cover annual monitoring will also be established for the four classified forests using the same GIS consultant for output 2.3. This will support land forest degradation rate due to deforestation of natural habitats. The studies done for output 1.2, 2.1 and 2.3 will prepare the ground for national reserve management plan. A collaboration with UNOPS will be done to ensure consistency at national level. UNOPS is working in close collaboration with OGPR to uniformize the management plan framework. This will be done for the management plan of the PNBM and will also be done for the National Reserve. Support to the Management plan will be done through the recruitment of an expert who will facilitate and guide the process. Lessons learnt from the PNMB management plan will be shared to build on good practices. Robust biodiversity and ecosystem monitoring will be developed.

122. **In the eastern zone of the BF landscape (Community Forests):** Wildlife inventories will also be conducted in the three community-forests. The community forest area used to host the rare western giant eland which is today considered as extinct in Guinea. Lion used to also be present there although its current status is unknown today. According to our PPG investigation, local hunters revealed, in this area, the existence of potential migration corridors for wildlife between Mali and Guinea. This has to be confirmed with GEF support funding. The project will conduct wildlife survey in the forest to get a better picture of the wildlife distribution and numbers (This will be done with the recruitment of local NGO and experts who shall work closely with community rangers and the DNFF). These data, alongside with the data collected through activities related to output 1.2 will provide the necessary background information to prepare the ground for a sustainable land management plan within the north-eastern part of the landscape.

Table 5: Distribution of activities per area (output 2.2)

123. Activities under this output will include:

In the central zone of the BF landscape (PNMB)	In the Western zone of the BF landscape (Gambia-Falémé National Reserve)	In the eastern zone of the BF landscape (Community Forests)
Water quality study and agrarian diagnosis	Wildlife inventories within classified forests	Wildlife inventories within community forests
	Support the preparation of management plan	Implementation of a sustainable land management plan

- Activity 2.2.1: Preliminary studies and inventories
- Activity 2.2.2: Development and validation of five management plan (PNMB, Wildlife reserve and three community forests)

Output 2.3 Buffer zones and corridors are established

124. Under this output, the project will identify natural buffer zones and corridors and rehabilitate degraded areas for effective functioning of the ecosystems. Corridors will be established between classified forests. An agreed

land use plan will be developed by the “Bafing- Falémé Landscape Management Board” with full participation of the communities for the establishment of the buffer zones and corridors.

125. This output will include several activities:

- **In the central zone of the BF landscape (PNMB):** As already mentioned in the baseline analysis, a number of wildlife survey have already been conducted within the PNMB. A specific camera monitoring study is currently ongoing in the classified forest with the aim of strengthening data collection on western chimpanzees’ distribution and ecology. Other wildlife species are also inventoried through this camera monitoring mechanism. However, based on the discussions held during the PPG investigation, the need for an enhanced comprehensive approach of wildlife corridors (for chimpanzees but also for a number of high value species such as the Leopard and the rare Bongo³³ for which very limited information exist) between the existing classified of the Park must be prioritized. The project will finance camera monitoring material as well as field mission data collection support. This will provide the basis for a robust wildlife monitoring system within the whole PNMB, which will be part of the PNMB management plan.

A spatial forest cover annual monitoring will also be established. This will support land forest degradation on a long-term basis, thus, supporting the monitoring of the whole PNMB. The project will buy satellite image bearing in mind that WCF has the enabling GIS monitoring system in place to analyse the data. This information will feed in the design of the landscape management plan (outcome 1, output 1.2) for the landscape area.

- **In the North-West zone of the BF landscape (Gambia Falémé Wildlife Reserve):** anthropic inventory activities will be done, through local collective and individual consultations and participatory mapping exercise (with the support of a socio-economic consultancy firm), to assess the current level of natural resources related livelihoods, the current level of pressures on timber and non-timber extractive activities as well as the impact of current slash and burn practice, within the classified forests and in surrounding areas. This will be an opportunity to better define the buffer zones that should be established surrounding the four existing classified forests. This socio-economic survey will also be conducted between the existing classified forests i) between Ghada Woundou and Gambie Classified Forest, ii) between Gadha Woundou and PNBM. This will be an opportunity to secure corridors between the PNMB and the under creation Gambie Falémé Reserve.

The project will use satellite image to triangulate social and geographical information, hence confirming the proposed boundaries for the buffer zone and the corridors areas. A GIS specialist will be recruited to analyze the satellite images and provide key recommendations for the design of the buffer zones and corridors. S/He will also provide the baseline analysis for the current land forest degradation rate due to deforestation of natural habitats, thus setting targets for land use management plan for the M&E framework. Another assessment will be done after two years and at the end of the project. This information, alongside with the wildlife survey will feed in the design of the landscape management plan (output 1.2) for the specific area.

- **In the eastern zone of the BF landscape (Community Forests):** The project will strive to identify and establish potential corridors between the community forests. Given the great proportion of land under a mining permit, chances are high to find potential hot spot corridors being located in a mining concession. The project will therefore endeavor to work with mining companies, communities and DNFF in jointly agreeing on establishing corridors for wildlife among concessions in order to secure wildlife migration. The project will use satellite images to triangulate social and geographical information, hence confirming the

³³ The Western or Lowland Bongo ranges from Sierra Leone to Togo (where they now probably only occur in Fazao National Park) and Benin (where a few may still exist in the Mt. Kouffe area). It is listed on the IUCN red list <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22047/115164600>.

proposed boundaries for the corridors areas. The project management unit will analyze satellite image and provide key recommendations for the design of the buffer zones and corridors. He will also provide the baseline analysis for the current land forest degradation rate, thus settings targets for land use management plan for the M&E framework. This information will feed in the design of the land use management plan (output 1.2) for the landscape area.

Table 6: Distribution of activities per area (output 2.3)

In the central zone of the BF landscape (PNMB)	In the Western zone of the BF landscape (Gambia-Falémé National Reserve)	In the eastern zone of the BF landscape (Community Forests)
Habitats and forests cover mapping to define corridors		
	Socio-economic study & public consultations	Consultations with stakeholders (miners, DNFF, community-forests managers ...) to identify corridors

126. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 2.3.1: Habitats mapping and socio-economic study in buffer zones and corridors
- Activity 2.3.2: Operationalizations of corridors and awareness campaign for neighboring populations.

Output 2.4: A pilot biodiversity-based ecotourism site is developed in the Bafing-Falémé landscape and brings alternative incomes to the communities

127. Eco-tourism is very limited in Guinea with an exception for the Fouta Djallon region known for trekking activities. According to PPG investigation, tourism is mainly business oriented with foreigners coming in Guinea to do business activities and therefore mainly interested in staying in Conakry. Whilst natural attractions exist, eco-tourism is not developed. This is consistent with the numbers of visitors registered in two national parks (Chief warden of Haut Niger National Park and Badiar National Park):

Table 7: Number of visitors registered in two national parks

Parc	Number of visitors in 2017	Number of visitors in 2018 (by June)
Parc National du Haut Niger	108	70
Parc National du Badiar	0	0

In the specific Parc National du Badiar, no tourists have been seen since 2006. However, in the specific Fouta Djallon region, rural tourism activities are more developed with one main national operator (Fouta trekking) involved in the process of proposing natural hikes within the Fouta Djallon landscape, connecting foreigners to local human traditional habits and nature landscape. This operator receives about 300 clients per year. Fouta trekking has also set-up a dedicated NGO (Fouta trekking association) which has the role of supporting an enabling environment for eco-tourism activities (including capacity building support to communities led projects). This activity is very much environmentally-friendly, brings economic added value to the local area, and could be further developed, to some extent, within the landscape given the high biodiversity spots

especially with the presence of the chimpanzee. With the creation of the PNMB and the key flagships species it hosts, the potential of ecotourism will increase. Under this output, the project will initiate a high-end biodiversity-based tourism in the landscape, complementary to the proposed trekking activity and, more specifically within the forthcoming protected areas within the Bafing-Falémé landscape. By including related local private operator and an NGO in the project strategy, it will strengthen civil-society additional capacities.

128. This output will include several activities:

- Design, through a participatory approach including villagers, WCF, OGPR and Fouta Trekking Association, the potential ecotourism projects, including the tourism infrastructure location and also agree on the potential activities that could be organized.
- Develop a feasibility study for Chimpanzee habituation (note that WCF has already a proven experience in developing this type of activity that require care).
- Organize a study field trip (with selected local communities from the PNMB involved in tourism community project) to the Dindéfelo Community Reserve (Senegal) where chimpanzee's related tourism is already developed.
- The proposed accommodations to host clients (campsite and traditional bungalow are the best options). An architect expert could be recruited to support the design and building of the proposed infrastructure. A local works company will then be recruited to work (terms of references shall include a specific requirement on the recruitment of local staff from the village). Equipment to host customers (bed, table..) will be provided by the project.
- Ensure specific technical assistance at the beginning and during the first month of the project to support its overall implementation, ensuring transparency and equity for participation of local communities. The project will i) identify the needed staff requirements and the required profiles to manage the community led project ii) oversee the staff recruitment, iii) prepare and validate a MoU between the village and WCF/ OGPR to secure and frame the project, iv) prepare a proposed management governance community system where transparency and equity will be secured, v) liaise with the project management unit and WCF/ OGPR.

129. Fouta Trekking Association is a co-financer and partner for this output implementation. They have indeed an in-depth community tourism know-how. They will provide capacity building during the project lifetime, and sustain the ecotourism activity after the completion of the project. In order to assess the ecotourism potential at the much broader scale, a study on tourism opportunity will be done at the landscape level to explore potential assets and barriers to develop additional eco-tourism projects. A dedicated consultant will be recruited to undertake this specific assignment. His main findings and recommendations will be discussed at RC level and be integrated to the landscape management plan. It will also be presented with potential tour-operators.

130. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 2.4.1: Design/construction of tourism accommodation structure in the PNBM and enhancement of community capacity to manage eco-tourism projects
- Activity 2.4.2: Feasibility study for Chimpanzee habituation
- Activity 2.4.3 Prospective and marketing study for tourism development within BF landscape

Component 3: Establishment of the eco-village model in the Bafing-Falémé landscape

Outcome 3: Farmers and agro-pastoralist households (of which 30% are female) adopt gender responsive improved practices to manage natural resources through the ecovillage model establishment.

131. The key conservation outcome under this component of the project will include restoration and management for conservation and sustainable use by Ecovillages' communities of around 7,000 ha. This 7,000 ha under sustainable land management in production systems will be achieved through output 3.3 and output 3.4 as

described below. 6,000 ha of Community based afforestation (river banks, water sources) will allow the creation of a “green belt” the “carbon sink” function of each ecovillage (output 3.3). In addition the project will implement Ecological Perimeters within the ecovillage territories and improve the adoption of agro-ecology practices, that will play a key role in the improvement of key productive land uses, allowing the sustainable management of about 1,000 ha by the end of the project (output 3.4). Local and international NGOs will be involved to achieve this outcome.

Output 3.1: The Eco-village concept is promoted in at least 10 villages around PAs of the Bafing-Falémé landscape

132. Under this output, a framework for Ecovillages (EV) establishment (including Ecovillage Management Plans) is developed with an overall vision for management and use of community lands, incorporating sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, renewable energy and climate change adaptation. This will require capacity building activities, provided through experience sharing from the Senegalese National Ecovillages Agency (ANEV). During the PPG phase, ANEV committed to provide expertise to the project and to organize field visits within Senegalese ecovillages. A key tool identified during the PPG phase for this project is the Ecovillage Management Plan (EMP), “Plan de Gestion des Terroirs Ecovillageois” in French. Each ecovillage will have a EMP. Plans will have a global vision for sustainable management and use of all land, water, natural resources and energy under village management and will be developed through participatory workshops involving all stakeholders (village user groups, transhumant herders etc.). Community training in land use planning and management will be a part of the programme under this output. Guinée Ecologie will be a key partner for implementation of output 3.1.

133. Local governance and participatory community development is the backbone of the EV model as it ensures local communities’ buy-in, ownership and involvement in order to ensure success of the new model and equally importantly, post-project sustainability. In all 10 pilot EV, management committees will be set-up or reinforced where they already exist with the coordination of Guinée Ecologie and the support of local CSOs (AVODEPPE, ADJEDELOPE, ADECOM, VAPE and SYNADEV) that will be selected through a call of proposals and will be trained by PMU and Guinée Ecologie. These EV committees will receive capacity development from the selected local NGOs support all activities pertaining to the EV and to managing resources, expectations, conflicts, etc. The members will be called upon for the definition of an EMP of the village. Ideally, the committees will be inclusive, composed of older men, women, young men and women. Bylaws and rules will be put in place to facilitate the committees’ work and ensure their mandates are clear.

134. Gender mainstreaming is one of the key characteristics of the ecovillage model. Hence, specific income-generating activities and capacity-building addressing the needs of vulnerable groups such as women and youth will be a major component of the 10 EV. Women will be supporting in participating in the local governance and setting-up community savings, and will be a focus of the value chains support (see output 3.5).

135. Activities under this output will include:

- **Activity 3.1.1: Elaboration of a management plan for ecovillage**
 - Develop a generic framework for the EMPs, which will focus on both the biodiversity conservation aspect and on the biocarbon aspect of ‘Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry’ (LULUCF) in Ecovillages.
- **Activity 3.1.2: Establishment of the baseline situation in each ecovillage**
 - Elaborate the baseline for each of the 10 pilot ecovillages: baseline of emission reductions due to deforestation and degradation of forests, emissions from cooking, etc.
- **Activity 3.1.3: Field trip organization to learn from eco-village experience in Senegal**
- **Activity 3.1.4: Establishment of an eco-village committee development**
 - In all pilot villages, support communities and management committees (see below: local governance) to assess their available land and water resource and its potential for provision of different goods and services and to define the Ecovillage Management Plan.

- In all pilot villages, elaborate a specific EMP by identifying and defining zones and areas of land and water, used and managed by villages, which contribute different functions and may require different forms of management. For example:
 - o Ecovillage forests (EVFs): this about 20 to 50 ha in each village where the “mise en defenses” (deferred grazing area / no go area) is practiced. Sustainable exploitation of natural resources that do not compromise biodiversity conservation (e.g. ecotourism, honey, other sustainable harvests) can be carried out after the full rehabilitation of the EVF. Where EVFs are adjacent to PAs (e.g. BNMB) they will also function to support biodiversity conservation in the PA (through providing a buffer zone, extension of habitat and/ or migration corridor). They can also help to reduce pressure on the PA by providing alternative spaces for habitat regeneration, wildlife viewing/ ecotourism; better management e.g. fire control, an additional barrier to livestock entering the PA etc. To ensure the development of these activities, each EVF will develop and implement a local community based management plan based on traditional use of natural resources, setting local rules and regulations based on traditional knowledge and concerned stakeholders visions.
 - o Woodlot for sustainable fuelwood production: it is specific plantation for wood production and utilization by the households. At least 2 ha of woodlots will be planted in each ecovillage, for a total of 20 ha (or around 20,000 trees).
 - o Ecological Perimeters (EPs): this is agroforestry perimeter. They are usually forested, at least in part, and provide wood (fuel wood and other purposes), non-wood products, fruits, medicinal plants, vegetables and orchards, water supply, saplings for replanting degraded river banks, etc.
 - o Agricultural and grazing lands: around 500 ha managed for crops and livestock, with the introduction of agroecological practices (crops rotation, leguminous plan introduction – see output 3.4).

Output 3.2: Improved cook-stoves, biogas and solar technologies are disseminated through a value chain approach to reduce GHG emissions and pressure on forests

136. Under this output, the project will reduce pressure on forests by disseminating domestic energy use technologies in the eco-villages and also in the whole Bafing-Falémé landscape. Three main technologies will be promoted, and several partners will be involved for the implementation this output.

Technologies	Identified partners
Improved cookstoves, both in rural areas (eco-village) and in small urban centers,	The NGO Guinée44 has large experience in establishing cook-stoves value chains in Guinea. During the launching phase of the project, a partnership will be signed.
Domestic Biogaz at the family scale.	The national program for biogas is implemented by the MEEF in partnership with the National Agency for Microfinance.
Improved solar energy technologies	The Ministry of energy will support the implementation of solar technologies in the ecovillages.

137. First of all, the project will finance a study with the objective to analyze (i) the expectations and behavior of customers on the market of domestic uses, (ii) the production and marketing chains of different technologies for cooking (including local know-how, existence of pottery in the area, mapping of the craftsmen, etc.) (iii) the marketing of the identified technologies developed by the project in the local market.

138. As regards to cookstove, two distinct technologies will be considered (and further analyzed during the study). In the rural areas (ecovillage), Banco stoves will be promoted through training of women. Women will then train others women to disseminate the technics. At least 1,000 banco cookstoves will be disseminated at the district level of the ecovillages (meaning that villages around the ecovillages will also benefit from the improved cookstove). In the bigger urban area, appropriate improved stoves can be made in local production centers, and developed through public-private partnerships with local artisans. A value chain approach, as promoted by the NGO Guinée44, will be adopted. A manufacturer has been met in Mamou during the PPG phase: he makes

several types of improved cookstoves that are very popular on the local market. However, demand is much higher than supply. Capacity-building trainings will be provided to artisans in manufacturing of improved cookstoves. The improved stoves will be distributed through community-based women group and young men through cash-and-carry and micro-credit system. Adapted improved stoves will be promoted with an integrated approach from production to distribution through training, supported by adequate microfinance. At least 4,000 adapted improved stoves will be disseminated in the urban area.

139. The project will also address the production of charcoal by promoting more efficient technologies. Improved kilns will consist mainly of Casamance prototypes. The pertinence and replicability of the Casamance prototype in rural of Guinea context will be examined, in order to overcome barriers and bottlenecks (including access to investments). The project will draw out lessons learned in previous experience to better adapt it to the context of intervention. Training and equipment will be provided in the ecovillage in the south of the PNMB, where charcoal production is massive. The project will facilitate the dissemination and use of 10 improved kilns. One of the key innovation will be to introduce individual portable kilns to allow farmers to efficiently convert wood into charcoal. Small kilns made from barrels will be experimented. This innovative low-cost technology does exist in other countries such as Kenya. Farmers can transform biomass from clearing fields in a more efficient manner. These could easily be produced by the stove manufacturers or local welders. These kilns have more 30% efficiency and cost less than \$50 with a lifetime of more than 3 years.

140. On the results of the Biogas Program, the project will establish 10 biogas units in the eco-villages. The 10 domestic digesters (with a capacity of 6 m³) will be owned by individuals and the gas produced will be used for cooking and lighting in gas lamps. Each household will be responsible for the operation / management of its own digester. Owners will receive training and qualified technicians will be present in the villages in case of breakdown.

141. Finally solar solutions will be promoted for domestic lighting and cellular phone batteries. A feasibility study will be realized in each ecovillage in order to install adapted solar technologies. The project will undertake the distribution and installation of solar toolkit within the 10 ecovillages.

142. Activities under this output will include:

- **Activity 3.2.1: Market study**
 - Carry out a market study for the domestic (cookstove and biogas), based on previous experiences from Guinée⁴⁴ and the UNDP GEF Biogas program.
- **Activity 3.2.2: Value chain approach implementation for cookstoves: train and equip for the production and marketing for the commercialization of cookstoves**
 - Disseminate 5,000 cookstoves
 - Train villagers and equip them with 10 improved kilns.
 - Build at least 10 biogas units
- **Activity 3.2.3: Disseminate solar technology in each ecovillage**
 - Disseminate 10 solar toolkit for domestic lighting and cellular phone batteries
- **Activity 3.2.4: Develop certification mark with ECREEE**

Output 3.3: Community based afforestation (river banks, water sources) and the creation of a “green belt” increase the carbon stock

143. Under this output, the project will focus on nature-based solutions for climate change, through community-based afforestation in order to increase the “carbon sink” function of each ecovillage. A total of 6,000 ha will be planted under this output during the lifetime of the project (1,000,000 trees planted per year). Three types of plantation will be promoted and will constitute a green belt for the ecovillage:

- Protection of river banks and water sources : 3,000 ha
- Woodlots for fuelwood production : 20 ha targeted within the 10 ecovillages
- Rehabilitation of degraded forest with income generating species: 3,000 ha

144. The afforestation, combined with the enclosure of water sources and river banks to prevent grazing by animals (“mise en défens” in French), will support the rehabilitation of lands and the restoration of water availability. Many local riverine species such as *Carapa procera* (Gobi), *Pseudospondias microcarpa* (Ndologa) or *Syzygium guineense* (Kaadio) constitute the gallery forest that maintain rivers flows. Unfortunately, they are everywhere in regression because of cultivation along the banks and within the river beds and streams. However, according to the village authorities met during the PPG, rules already exist on this issue, such as the prohibition of clearing near rivers and springs as well as the prohibition to grant these lands for agriculture, but they are not respected. The project will support the ecovillage committee to reinstaure the rules: the first step is to no longer deforest and cultivate the beds and banks of rivers and streams to encourage the regeneration of riparian forest cover. This protection is to be completed by assisted natural regeneration supplemented and by reforestation operations only by local riparian species suitable for sowing (*Carapa procera*) or nursery cutting. Fruit crops (including banana), Chinese bamboos and eucalyptus trees are absolutely forbidden on the banks because they do not retain water in the minor bed but instead accelerate evapotranspiration and cause the drying of the points of water. water, formerly perennial (for watering of the wild and domestic animals in the dry season).

145. Moreover, the project will assist communities meet their needs for sustainably collected timber by planting dedicated woodlots for fuelwood production. This output will focus on specific fast-growing plantations to produce sustainable wood in the long term and improve the incomes of local communities. Indigenous fast-growing trees will be planted on under-productive agricultural lands or degraded forests to supply the needs of ecovillage fuelwood. At least 2 ha of woodlots will be planted in each ecovillage. The annual firewood consumption per ecovillage is estimated between 182 tons/year³⁴ and 522 tons/year³⁵. The exploitation of 2ha, will allow to produce around 23 ha of firewood (this estimation is based on the average productivity of proposed species trees), and thus help in producing sustainably biomass for energy.

146. The species identified were chosen based on the following characteristics of tree species which are suitable for wood fuel production: (i) Grow quickly, yield a high volume of wood quickly, and require minimum management time, (ii) Water extraction rates that are suitable for local agronomic conditions, (iii) Coppice or sprout well from shoots, (iv) Have dense wood with low moisture content, (v) Produce little and non-toxic smoke, (vi) wood that splits easily and can easily be transported, (vii) Yield other products or services for the household, (viii) wood that does not spit or spark when burning. The species selected are easy to establish and could easily be planted by direct sowing with good seed. The species are ecologically friendly within the climatic environment of the target area. The selected species are: *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Cassia siamea*, *Pterocarpus*, *Prosopis africana*, etc.

147. Finally, the project will also assist communities meet their needs for sustainably collected natural resources, and to generate an alternative source of income. In each ecovillage, a nursery will produce at least 100,000 trees per year: medicinal plants, fruits trees, etc. Some species to be considered: *Moringa*, *Teck*, *Gmelina*, *Jatropha gossypifolia*, *Jatropha curcas* L. *Acacia ataxacantha* DC. Trees will be planted in the surrounding degraded forests around ecovillages.

148. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 3.3.1: Protection of river banks and water sources through «mise en defens » and plantation of native species of trees (creation of nurseries in the ecovillages)
- Activity 3.3.2: Plantation of woodlots for fuel production
- Activity 3.3.3: Rehabilitation of degraded forests planting at least 1 million of trees per year

Output 3.4: Farmers and agro-pastoralists (of which 30% are female) adopt agro-ecology and fire management practices to reduce lands degradation

³⁴ Feasibility study of AFD, November 2018

³⁵ Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics

149. Extensive, poorly managed and regulated agriculture and livestock production is a barrier to achieving land management. This is especially counter-productive to the ecovillage model. This output will support the introduction of sustainable agro-ecology practices among the farmers through a capacity building process including pilot land plots, training, technical assistance to the farmers and investments for the adoption and dissemination of sustainable farming techniques. Five complementary techniques will be promoted: (i) Soil fertility restoration through the introduction of leguminous plant such as “Niébé” or “Mucuna”, (ii) Ecological perimeters (or agroforestry perimeter), (iii) diffusion of improved varieties adapted to climate change, (iv) stone lines, (v) bushfire prevention.
150. The National Coordination of Farmer Organizations (CNOP-G) is a key partner for implementation of this output. The CNOP-G comprises 14 federations, for a total of 19,000 farmers’ groups, ie 680,000 farmers. The federation of the farmers from Fouta-Djalon (FPFD) will be also involved. The CNOP-G and the FPFD will benefit from a technical assistance from the PMU and an international NGO. The project will contract with an international NGO (discussions have been initiated with GRET during the PPG: Gret has large experience in agro-ecology methodologies and practices in Guinea) that will design a common methodology for agro-ecology practices dissemination, train the National Coordination of Farmer Organizations (CNOP-G) and local CSOs that will carry out the field work with the farmers, and follow-up the main results and KPIs. The PMU and the Gret will also provide technical support to the National Coordination of Farmer Organizations (CNOP-G).
151. One of the major problems faced by villagers is the maintenance of soil fertility. Farmers interviewed during the PPG need innovation for the regeneration of degraded lands. The farmers agree that there used to a set of practices, abandoned today, which allowed a plot development favorable to the fight against erosion and thus the maintenance of soil fertility. For example, they would leave a forest cover sufficiently large in the fields with a precise density of trees. The project will promote a faster regeneration of soil fertility, it is desirable to systematize agroecological practices by introducing leguminous plants into crop rotations and fallows. This allows a more intensive use of the cultivated areas, as much in the alluvial zones where market gardening is not practiced as in the external fields. The use of leguminous, such as local cowpeas "balé" or mucuna, will be promoted. This need a solid closure, including during the long fallow period, which would also make it possible to manage the pasture of cultivated fodder plants that can be introduced into the plots. To this end, it is necessary to encourage the installation of living fences with local bamboo ties if there is no money to buy grillage.
152. A key activity identified during the PPG phase for the ecovillages is the Ecological perimeters (EP). It is a collective plot of 10 to 20 ha, with non-wood products, fruits, medicinal plants, vegetables and orchards. The plot is then individually cultivated by women board by board. Each woman has 0.2 to 0.5 ha. This acreage makes it possible to grow the vegetables and condiments necessary for the family and to release a marketable surplus to generate monetary resources.
153. The project will also promote the dissemination of healthy, disease-resistant seeds adapted to climate change. For this, varieties with short cycles of 3 or 4 months, according to the species, are the most indicated. For this purpose, the varieties of rice, groundnut, maize, sorghum, fonio, cassava, sweet potatoes, etc., should be identified. A partnership will be established with the Institute of Agricultural Research of Guinea (IRAG). Farmers need to be trained and supported to develop a local seed bank that is locally adapted and easily used by villagers.
154. The project will also assist communities in organizing and creating stone lines, Zaï and ANR techniques. Stone lines are known but less used by the farmers. They induce a natural process of terracing as they trap sediments. Stones lines allow to rehabilitate eroded lands. To maintain these stone lines in the long term, it is important to plant them with useful plants such as *Gliricidia sepium*, *Brachiaria brizantha*, *Marandu* or *ruziziensis*, *Pennisetum purpureum* or *Andropogon gayanus*. The focus will be on setting the example and on convincing farmers of the effectiveness of such techniques so that they replicate them on their own initiative. Regenerated soils, trees and shrubs help restore degraded lands and provide many benefits – from increased crop yields, recharging groundwater, providing fodder and firewood, and sequestering carbon.

155. Finally, the project will support a bushfire prevention and control strategy around the ecovillages. First, a strategy for wildfire management, based on the involvement of the ecovillage committee, will be designed by a national consultant. Each ecovillage will be endowed with a specific simple plan including: (i) the situation description (reference assessment), (ii) the measures required to sustainably manage and control forest fires, (iii) the responsibilities of each stakeholder, (iv) a detailed work plan and budget. Each plan will be validated by stakeholders during meetings, before its official approval by authorities. More importantly, sensitization and communication campaigns will be implemented regarding the slash-and-burn methods, which is widely used in the project boundary.

156. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 3.4.1: Improvement of fertility of 1,000 ha of farmland
- Activity 3.4.2: Installation of ecological perimeters
- Activity 3.4.3: Installation of stone lines
- Activity 3.4.4: Establishment of prevention of bushfires mechanism

Output 3.5: Local livelihood is enhanced through value chains improvement (including transformation techniques)

157. The output will provide appropriate solutions for income generation in ways which are compatible with biodiversity conservation in the ecovillage. The development of livelihood alternatives is necessary to the successful sustainable management of lands and natural resources and of other initiatives in the villages. Women will be key beneficiaries of this output. Two main value chains have been identified during the PPG: (i) honey and (ii) Shea. Nere and Gobi will be also deeply studied.

158. The National Coordination of Farmer Organizations (CNOP-G) will be also involved in this output as a member of the review committee of the value chain study. The “Fédération des Apiculteurs du Fouta” will be also involved for the honey value chain. The NGO GRET will provide technical support for the implementation of this output.

159. Shea is collected and roughly processed by women within the Bafing-Falémé landscape. However, the shea value chain is not formerly structured and currently practices are neither productive nor efficient. The current shea sector is characterized by the following bottlenecks: (i) irregular quality; (ii) rudimentary and laborious processing and processing processes; (iii) random marketing practices; (iii) limited financial means to support medium and long-term investments and create more added value (in equipment, working capital, capacity building of human resources). Despite the high number of limiting factors, real business opportunities exist in both local and sub-regional markets. Indeed, shea kernels are a source of fat consumed in various forms in most West African countries. In addition, shea butter is sought after for various applications in the food, cosmetic, pharmaceutical and para-chemical industries. The project will first finance a study in order to assess the technical as well as the organizational aspects, based on existing practices that can be improved without harming natural resources (wood consumption). Then the project will train women, introduce equipment to improve the transformation process, and support them to access to the market.

160. Honey production is currently small within the Bafing-Falémé landscape, but it has a high development potential. Honey production is a complex activity. The project will work closely with the existing honey producers to switch from the traditional honey production (which burns forest) towards the modern honey production with honeybees. It will first finance a value chains study in order to have accurate data of the production and the demand sides, and to have key insight of the role of women within the value chains. The project will then train producers, equip them with honeybees, and support them to create a “miellerie”. A partnership will be established with the “Fédération des Apiculteurs du Fouta”.

161. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 3.5.1: Value chains study (shea, honey, nere, gobi)
- Activity 3.5.2: Support consumption and commercialization of products
- Activity 3.5.3: Capacity-enhancement for groups of entrepreneurs

Output 3.6: A community engagement and educational program is operationalized

162. Community engagement is a key success factor of the project. A Gender and Community Engagement Expert will be recruited into the project management unit (in common with outcome 4). He/she will design an educational program in order to bring information about the rights and rules with PAs, using attractive communication tools such as video, theater and booklets. Besides, Forest code and Wildlife code have been revised recently, but are very complex for the villager. The project will organize training at the village level to vulgarize these two key legal texts. The local CSOs will be involved (AVODEPPE, ADJEDELOPE, ADECOM, VAPE and SYNADEV etc.) through a call of proposals to carry out sensitization activities.

163. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 3.6.1: Strategy development and deployment of communication tools within the ecovillages (including partnerships with local CSOs)
- Activity 3.6.2: Organization of awareness-raising meetings

Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and learning

Outcome 4: Gender is systematically mainstreamed in the project implementation and efficient M&E support the knowledge management for locally dissemination of best practices.

164. Component 4 will allow that lessons learned from the project via active participation of all stakeholder groups in the project implementation and M&E are made available nationally and internationally to facilitate improved PA management and ecovillage establishment; the increased focus on gender mainstreaming under GEF-6 has thus been elevated to component level.

Output 4.1: Gender mainstreaming strategy developed and implemented

165. This output focuses on systematic inclusion of gender mainstreaming consideration into the project strategy and implementation by all project partners through all project components. A Gender and Community Engagement Expert will be recruited into the project management unit. It will design a gender strategy and follow up its implementation.

166. The Action Plan for mainstreaming Gender is presented in table 6 – section IV.6.

167. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 4.1.1: Development and implementation of gender strategy, piloted by the “Gender and community involvement expert”
- Activity 4.1.2: Women leadership training
- Activity 4.1.3: Gender training for management teams

Output 4.2: Key experience and lessons learnt are compiled and locally disseminated

168. This output intends to facilitate the systematic tracking of implementation of the three first project components via a participatory M&E framework that builds on but goes beyond the regular UNDP-GEF M&E activities. This capitalization will support the discussion of the Bafing-Falémé landscape board, which serves as an integrated platform for land use in the landscape. Best practices and lessons learnt from all projects implemented in the landscape will be shared during these workshops. Resources are specifically set aside to monitor progress and facilitate best-practice adaptive management during the project’s lifetime and in the achievement of long-term impacts. Under this work stream, the PMU together with MEEF, WCF and further including international partner agencies (UNOPS, World Bank, AFD, etc.) will conduct research and monitoring activities relevant to Components 1, 2 and 3, and provide specific expertise to support the institutions in the development of a monitoring system and related databases.

169. Knowledge Management under the project will serve to: (i) identify and collect information generated by the project and other past and ongoing initiatives on biodiversity, PA, landscape approach, ecovillage biodiversity in Guinea and in West Africa; (ii) identify gaps with regard to biodiversity research and PA system interventions; (iii) share locally knowledge and practices on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

170. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 4.2.1: Produce best practices on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
- Activity 4.2.2: Identify research needs and develop scientific partnerships.
- Activity 4.2.3: Contract with local CSOs to share information and best practices on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources

IV.2. PARTNERSHIPS

171. To increase effectiveness and efficiency the project will actively collaborate with a number of recent or on-going projects and programs to leverage funding, avoid thematic intersections and double-funding, share lessons learned and increase overall positive impact on natural resources in the Bafing-Falémé landscape. The list of proposed partnerships is shown below:

Table 8: Recent or ongoing relevant initiatives and coordination with the present project

Initiative and Objective	Coordination with project
<p>WCF-OGPR – <i>Creation of the Middle Bafing National Park</i></p> <p>Implemented through a public private partnership between WCF, OGPR, 2 mining companies (CBG and GAC) and IFC. Total budget: est. \$2 million per year.</p> <p>The overall objective of the project is to create and operationalize the PNMB with a focus on the protection of the western chimpanzees.</p> <p>The project is organized in 3 years actions Plan.</p>	<p>The coordination between the project and WCF will be specifically on the PNMB zone for all the four components. Both have agreed to work in close collaboration and that the GEF-6 project would build on WCF project achievements with respect to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the agreed conditions (governance, standards, perdiem, etc.) stated in the convention between WCF and OGPR for the creation of the PNMB; - data from the biodiversity assessments and GIS-based mapping (made by WCF) will contribute to the baseline to assess the condition of resources within PNMB and proposed PAs; - At the launching phase of the GEF-6 project, synergies will be sought between ecovillages of the GEF-6 project and pilot villages of the WCF project (to be determined). - Align methodologies for intervention within the ecovillages and the pilot villages. - Align methodologies for biodiversity surveys/ inventories. - The GEF-6 project will contribute to support and build the capacities of the co-management structures established through the PNMB; - The design of the capacity development activities of the GEF-6 project will strive to articulate with and complement the WCF capacity building programme for biodiversity conservation. <p>The NGO GRET is providing a technical assistance on agro-ecology and sustainable rural development.</p>
<p>UNOPS – <i>Support Program to the Reform of the Security Sector – environment component (PARSS3)</i></p> <p>Funded by EU and implemented by UNOPS, this program has been launched in 2016 and has the overall objective to a sustainable management of natural resources while promoting a social, economic and environmental security around Protected Areas.</p> <p>It will strengthen the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest and</p>	<p>Both projects have agreed to work in close collaboration to take advantage of possible synergies and complementarities. The UNOPS project will contribute to the GEF-6 project results, with MEEF capacity building support contributing to the GEF project’s results, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening capacities of the MEEF to conduct sustainable natural resources management and respond to international commitments: institutional review and technical and material capacity enhancement. - Monitoring and site protection, capacity enhancement of management structures: Operationalization of forest rangers, and Implementation of efficient governance mechanism. - Participative management of Protected areas: Promote income generating activities and ecotourism for outlying populations of protected areas.

Initiative and Objective	Coordination with project
operationalize the Corps Paramilitaire des Conservateurs de la Nature.	- Tools and strategies to communicate and involve local communities in protected area sustainable management are developed and adopted by the MEEF.
Jane Goodall Institute – creation of the Community Reserve of Mali.	<p>The Community Reserve of Mali is a key link in the global conservation strategy support by the GEF project. It links the PNMB and the proposed Gambia Wildlife Reserve with the Dindefelo Community Reserve in Senegal. Both project will collaborate for the following activities for the creation of the Community Reserve of Mali:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To design and execute studies to survey chimpanzee populations (through line transects), main corridors and threats to their habitat. - To evaluate through surveys the conflicts between chimpanzees and local human population. - To design and execute socio-environmental surveys with the local population. - To engage with authorities, local stakeholders and communities in an Open Standards for Conservation process in order to identify and tackle environmental and social issues in relation with the management of natural resources. - To engage with authorities and local stakeholders in the process of creation of a protected area within the Mali prefecture, defining a road map to attain its official recognition. -To assist local authorities in defining limits, zoning and governance of the future protected area.
FIDA - PNAFA	<p>Under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, PNAFA-BGF operates in Middle Guinea (Labé, Mali, Tougué, Lélouma, Koubia, Gaoual, Koundara, Mamou, Pita and Dalaba Prefectures), in Upper Guinea (Kankan, Kerouane, Mandiana, Sigui, Faranah, Dabola, Dinguiraye and Kouroussa prefectures) and in Forested Guinea and Lower Guinea. It aims to improve the food security of rural populations in the Boké, Kindia and Faranah administrative regions. To effectively achieve this goal, this initiative aims to strengthen the rice production and productivity and the commercial horticultural value chains for an improvement of food security.</p> <p>Both projects will collaborate for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of agricultural lands • Diversification value chains enhancement & income generating activities • Dissemination of seeds • Agro-ecology training • Natural resources sustainable management for improving the living conditions of communities within the BF Landscape • Contribution to multi-sectoral framework for coordination. Definition and validation of a land-use plan.
ECEEE - West African Clean Cooking Alliance (WACCA)	<p>The West African Clean Cooking Alliance is a program coordinated by ECEEE. It aims at working with Guinean authorities to develop policies in renewable energy and energy efficiency, to draft and adopt standards and norms for cookstoves and other appliances, finalize key strategy documents such as the Sustainable Energy for All (Seforall) action agenda and investment prospectus, provide capacity-building to stakeholders from government, civil society and private sector, provide loans and grants to small and medium enterprises. Both projects will collaborate to implement output 3.2 for wider dissemination of improved cook-stoves.</p>
UNDP GEF - Biogaz program (2016-2020), with a budget of \$2,6 million, aims at promoting the use of biogas through the dissemination of 2,000 domestic units.	<p>Both projects have agreed to collaborate for dissemination of biogas units in the ecovillages in the Bafing-Falémé landscape. The value chains approach will be used, in collaboration with Microfinance Agency.</p>
Fouta Trekking Association (FTA) – develop ecotourism in the Fouta Djallon region	<p>Both projects have agreed to collaborate for prospecting, consultation with local population and advocacy, education and information part, implementation of activities: construction of facilities, ecotourism camps rehabilitation, tourism training, food hygiene and cooking training.</p>

Initiative and Objective	Coordination with project
World Bank and AFD - <i>Programme d'Appui aux Communautés Villageoises- 3ème Phase (PACV3, Third Village Community Support Project) - ANAFIC</i>	<p>Though the Ministry of Decentralisation (supervising national entity of PAVC3 and ANAFIC), both projects have agreed to work in close collaboration to take advantage of possible synergies and complementarities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of local development plans within the Bafing-Falémé landscape • Capacities building of rural communes of the Bafing-Falémé landscape (i.e. ecovillages) to raise fund from ANAFIC • Natural resources sustainable management for improving the living conditions of communities within the BF Landscape • Contribution to multi-sectoral framework for coordination. Definition and validation of a land-use plan.

IV.3. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

172. The project strategy, described in detail within this project document, makes the following key assumptions in proposing the GEF intervention:

- National political commitment and support for the development of a coordinated approach, the creation of Protected Areas, and the Ecovillage model within Bafing-Falémé landscape will remain very high.
- Local communities will change their behaviour when provided with appropriate alternatives and move away from inefficient and destructive practices of energy and resource use.
- An integrated landscape approach and Ecovillage model can be developed in the Bafing-Falémé landscape which will result in global benefits in terms of biodiversity and low carbon development (reduced GHG emissions).

173. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

Table 9: Project risks assessment and mitigation measures (summary of the Annex H)

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
The Republic of Guinea has faced political instability in the past. Since 2010, a new elected and more stable government has been ruling. However political instability could occur suddenly as it was the case in August 2018 during the oil rising price strike. The upcoming presidential election will be held in 2020 and might bring political tension or political change with negative impact on the project implementation level.	<i>Political</i>	Impact: 4 Probability: 4	The project focuses mainly on the Bafing Faleme landscape with on the ground oriented activities. It will work mostly with decentralized authorities in regions. The political will to support this project in these regions is strong. The impact of political instability at national level is seen more in the capital, Conakry. The project will also work with NGO (WCF, JGI, Guinée44 and Gret), with CSO (AVODEPPE, ADJEDELOPE, ADECOM, VAPE and SYNADDEV) and farmers organizations (CNOP-G, Fédération des Apiculteurs du Fouta Djallon) whose interest in rural development will likely sustain, even in case of regime change. Current high governmental support for sustainable planning in the BF landscape will support launch of Project. It is likely that the priority in terms of protected areas creation will remain the same.	<i>MEEF</i>	<i>High.</i>
Difficulties in constructing the required collaborative process through an effective management board; Lack of collaboration between different sectorial ministries, regions, agencies, and communities' organizations.	<i>Regulatory framework</i>	Impact: 4 Probability: 2	The project will build upon the Inter-ministerial commission at national level already implemented for the PNMB. This commission has already proven its effectiveness for the PNBM and will therefore be replicated for the whole landscape approach. To support the inter-ministerial commission work, Regional committees, for each landscape area will be established. They shall bring together key stakeholders (extension services, decentralized organizations, NGO, private sector, community leaders) will be implemented at the landscape level to deeper enhance collaborative process on the ground and take appropriate decisions to better articulate economic development (planned dam, mining activities) and environment protection.	<i>MEEF</i>	<i>Medium – Decreasing.</i>
Widespread poverty and lack of sustainable sources of income, resulting in low ability to pay for new services (ex. Cookstoves); Market fluctuation or failure (carbon and value chains)	<i>Financial</i>	Impact: 2 Probability: 2	<i>The project will work closely with IMF and cereal/seed banks to buffer / offset shortfalls or stabilize prices. The project will enhance diversified resilient value chains for managing risks on specifics products.</i>		<i>Low – decreasing.</i>
Local communities and relevant groups of are not receptive to	<i>Social</i>	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	<i>Communities are very enthusiastic. During the PPG stage, the team of experts used a list of criteria to select project villages for</i>	<i>PMU</i>	<i>Low</i>

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
<p>changing unsustainable practices that threaten the provision of ecosystem services.</p> <p>Although communities do not eat chimpanzees in the Fouta Djallon, bush-meat trafficking with the Forested Guinea may happen.</p>			<p><i>inclusion in the project. A key criterion was social cohesion and commitment. The selection of a small number of pilot villages (10) will allow thorough development of activities which are chosen by all stakeholders in villages and have strong technical and financial support to ensuring their effectiveness.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, the project will provide capacity building, regular meetings, and ensure involvement in each stage of the process.</i></p> <p><i>As regards the risk of bush-meat trafficking, the involvement of CSO and NGO in the project implementation will contribute to sensibelize communities and avoid the dissemination of these practices. CSOs will facilitate increased involvement of local communities in wildlife enforcement and monitoring activities, and address the need for enhanced sustainable livelihood opportunities to reduce dependency on vulnerable habitats and wildlife within the Bafing-Falémé landscape.</i></p>		
<p>Several dams are under development in the Bafing-Falémé landscape, and may have negative impact on the natural resource</p>	<i>Environmental</i>	Impact: 4 Probability: 4	<p><i>The project will ensure more coordination between Ministry of energy (dam project developers) and other Ministries such as Environment. The Bafing-Falémé landscape management board will deeper and enhance collaborative process and take appropriate decisions to better articulate economic development (planned dam, mining activities) and environment protection. In particular, environmental impact studies will be reviewed within the board. Besides, OMVS is co-financor through the Ministry of Energy, which highlight the political willingness to conciliate energy development and biodiversity protection.</i></p>	PMU Board	<i>High</i>
<p>Climate change risks may cause changes in the Bafing Falémé landscape</p>	<i>Climate</i>	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	<p><i>The project will promote climate resilient varieties, implementation and dissemination of good practices in the EV. This will reduce the vulnerability of farmers and agro-pastoralists.</i></p> <p><i>The eco-village model will contribute to increase overall resilience of families living in the BF landscape.</i></p> <p><i>The project will collaborate with adaptation projects.</i></p>	PMU	<i>Medium</i>
<p>Social resistance against the involvement of women in activities; Low participation of women in local committee / governance; Project interventions are not gender-sensitive and gender-responsive.</p>	<i>Gender</i>	Impact: 2 Probability: 1	<p><i>To mitigate these risks, the project will pursue thorough and gender responsive communication showing the benefits of gender equality for both women and men. The involvement of stakeholders will be ensured at all levels, with special regard to involving women and men. A Gender and Community Engagement expert will be recruited within the PMU, and will ensure the implementation of the gender mainstreaming</i></p>	PMU	<i>Low – decreasing.</i>

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
			<i>strategy. Women will be recruited in the Project Board to support the implementation of the project activities in a gender-sensitive manner.</i>		
This is a multi-focal areas project, which covers a large landscape, and requires the engagement of an array range of stakeholders with different views/interests. Adequate project management will be a key challenge to avoid delay in the implementation and to ensure a high coordination process.	<i>Operational</i>	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	The process recruitment will be carefully done to select the best profile project coordinator to carry out the day-to-day project (terms of references whilst prepared by UNDP will also be reviewed by OGPR and WCF). Among the key required assets: a strong experience in stakeholder's engagement. A Chief Technical Advisor will be also recruited (part time) to support the project implementation. The management unit will be established at Labe and will work closely with OGPR and WCF to ensure a smooth collaborative implementation. OGPR and WCF will also play a key role in the public good and services procurement process (review tors, validation of the propose budget) to ensure that the best skilled experts and firms are selected to conduct their assignments. Based on the previous project experience, the UNDP country office team will follow the project to avoid delay in the implementation of the project.	<i>PMU UNDP</i>	<i>Low – decreasing.</i>

174. The overall risk of the project is high. The Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log.

IV.4. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

175. The UNDP environmental and social safeguards requirements have been followed in the development of this project. As outlined below, the project is not expected to have any negative environment or social impacts.

176. The project will decrease the vulnerability of the communities to climate variability and climate change impacts through the development of resilient activities and the dissemination of best practices. The members of targeted vulnerable communities will therefore benefit equally from these interventions. As a result, no conflicts within the communities are expected as a result of the project interventions. Furthermore, the hard infrastructures built by the project will be design specifically to protect community lives and assets. Last, improved water management and food production will contribute positively to people's health.

177. The sustainable management of natural resources will protect livelihoods from the effects of climate change. Solely positive effects on habitat and biodiversity are expected from the PA management activities. Conserved land through the operational and interconnected PA system, will be less vulnerable to degradation by intense rains. Indigenous species will also be preferred to maximise the positive effects on the environment.

178. Although the project will benefit local communities, it is not expected that this will lead to localized population increases. Rather, it is expected that the targeted site developed responsive improved practices to manage natural resources through the ecovillage, and will benefit local communities beyond the intervention sites. Consequently, no population displacements are expected as a direct or indirect result of the project.

179. Gender equality is a focus area of the project. The project interventions will promote social equity and equality. All social consequences of the project are expected to be positive. Local communities' approval and support of the interventions will be sought prior to implementation. The project is expected to have either no effects or positive effects on the environment and community. Moreover, environmental and social grievances will be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards:

180. The Project meets the requirements of UNDPs' Environmental and Social Standards (2014), most particularly the three overarching principles and the 7 project level standards.

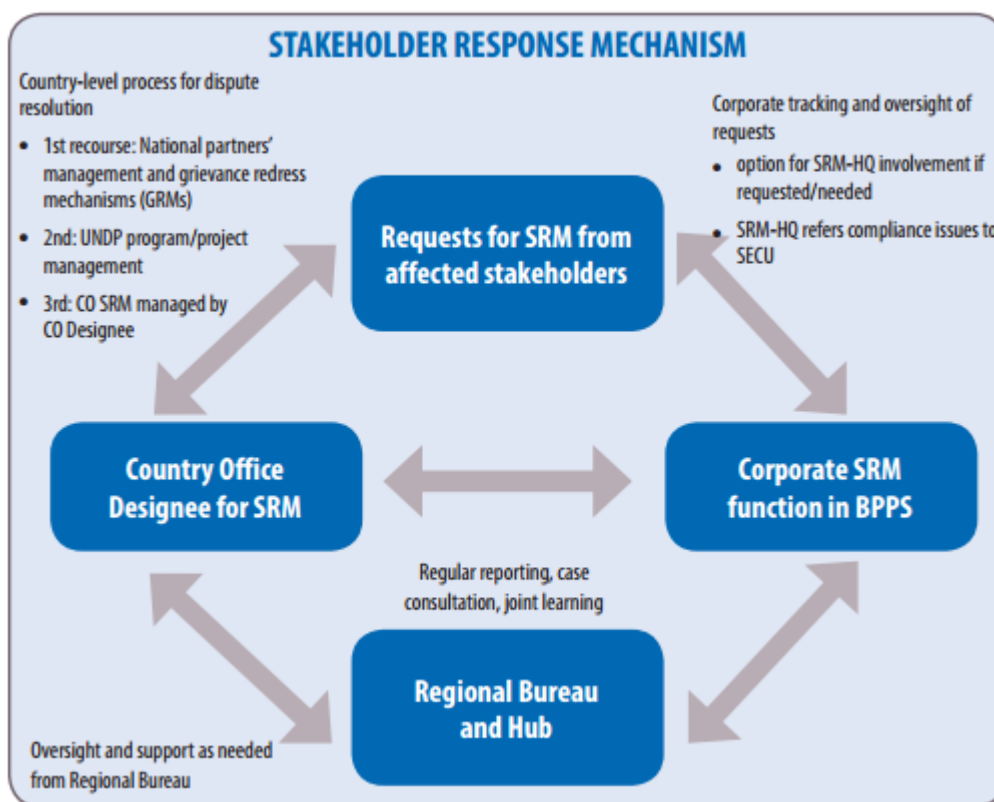
Principle 1. Human rights

181. The approach is inclusive, non-discriminatory and transparent, and is thus respectful of human rights. The members of targeted vulnerable communities will benefit equally from project activities and project activities will be designed to protect community lives and assets. No conflicts within the communities are expected as a result of the project interventions.

182. The project will promote sustainable development in rural areas; hence, direct impacts will be the improvement of livelihoods. The project will allow to develop more efficient energy use and improved livelihoods and income generation based on integrated and sustainable management of land and natural resources. All social consequences of the project are expected to be positive. Local communities' approval and support of the interventions will be sought prior to implementation. Community-engagement is a fundamental focus of the project. A gender and community engagement expert will be recruited into the PMU and will design educational program, to bring information about the management of the PA, and will organize training at the village level.

183. There will be no forced evictions associated with the project when protected areas are established. The project will support mediation process with the communities. A gender and community engagement expert will be involved in order to adequately involve populations within the process of biodiversity protection. The ecovillage development will bring benefits to population such as increase of incomes, diversification of activities, etc. This will contribute to conciliate biodiversity conservation and development purpose.

184. The primary mechanism for handling grievances is reaching consensus at the community level. In the absence of consensus, aggrieved parties have access to a formal grievance recourse mechanism as defined in UNDP’s “Stakeholder Response Mechanism: overview and guidance” (2014) and illustrated as follows:



185. The process follows 8 steps to be managed by the project

- Receiving and registering requests for grievance resolution
- Acknowledge, Assess and Assign
- Develop a response in consultation with Country Office staff, managers, Regional Hub/RBA, and other UNDP stakeholders as appropriate
- Communicate proposed response to requestor and seek agreement
- Implement the response to resolve the grievance
- Review the response if unsuccessful
- Close out or refer the request
- Monitoring and Documenting Responses and Result

Principle 2. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

186. The project supports a Gender and Development approach, to ensure equally shared opportunities, resources, benefits and climate change adaptation strategies between social groups in the target areas. In order to meet that objective, various tools and strategies have been developed. Gender-sensitive indicators and targets have already been developed and will be refined by the baseline study. The project interventions will promote social equity and equality. All social consequences of the project are expected to be positive. Local communities’ approval and support of the interventions will be sought prior to implementation.

187. The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within its project staff to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues, and will appoint a designated focal point expert for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and

externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women's empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNDP experts in gender issues to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects.

Principle 3. Environmental Sustainability

188. Two of the seven standards require attention:
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management
 2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions
189. Standard 1 is triggered because the project:
- Develop activities at the periphery or within formally protected areas; the risk is explicitly managed by: *(i) acting with populations to meet their needs for sustainably collected natural resources dans to generate an alternative source of income*
 - Supports reforestation operations with endemic riparian species; *there is no risk because planting of replacement native trees improves biodiversity.*
190. Standard 3 is triggered because:
- the project includes the development of new services (ex cookstoves) requiring source of incomes. the risk is explicitly managed by: *(i) working closely with IMF to buffer/offset shortfalls or stabilize prices, enhancing diversified resilient value chains for managing risks on specific products*

Mitigation measures

191. The project will develop and implement procedures and employ sufficient qualified staff to ensure that all of the above described commitments are met. In particular, the project will put in place a mechanism to screen all activities or sub-projects for potential environmental and social impacts.

192. The project would only fund activities or sub-projects that include measures to avoid or mitigate these issues. The project will also regularly monitor and document these issues during implementation and provide the resources and qualified staff required to monitor and document these issues.

193. During the PPG phase, a study has been conducted to elaborate an environmental and social management framework (Annex M). The environmental and social management plan will include key elements of environmental and social management, screening, implementation and monitoring procedures, institutional responsibilities and budget. The environmental and social management plan will include institutional and technical strengthening measures, training and advocacy measures, and monitoring-assessment of the project.

IV.5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

194. The project will be executed by the Guinean Office for Parks and Reserves (OGPR) of the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (MEEF). Their role is to function as the national entity designated by UNDP to assume responsibility for delivering on the project objective and outcomes, and the entity accountable to UNDP for the use of funds.

195. During implementation, a number of other stakeholders will be involved in the project, including NGOs, CSOs and local communities. Key stakeholders were informed about the project and its objectives and have participated in baseline surveys and workshops to identify priorities for interventions, determine the project baseline and selected impact and outcome indicators. They will be involved in the project document validation workshop.

196. The table below proposes a stakeholder involvement plan for the implementation phase. Their roles and involvement in the project are detailed in the Annex F:

Table 10: Stakeholder engagement plan

Outputs	Stakeholders	Key responsibilities
1.1: The “Bafing-Falémé Landscape Management Board” is established and operationalized as an integrated governance platform that serves as a joint decision mechanism for land use in the landscape.	MEEF Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic, Ministry of Mining, WCF Private sector, sub-national authorities, civil society, community leaders. AVODEPPE, ADJEDELOPE, ADECOM, VAPE, SYNADEV	Create the BF board based on the Inter-ministerial commission. Organise 3 regional committees. Provide information and documentation about land use in the landscape. Bring capitalization and promote exchange between stakeholders. Identification of major threat to biodiversity and CC, key activities, support the implementation of activities, mobilization of communities.
1.2: A Landscape Management Plan is developed to ensure protection of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) including core wildlife habitats and corridors, and maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	PMU OGPR WCF Ministries, Private sector, sub-national authorities, civil society, community leaders. CERESCOR Guinée Ecologie	Conduct wildlife inventory Mapping of existing community forest Capitalize results from different studies and disseminate them to different stakeholders Design a landscape management plan for each project areas
1.3: The PAs within the BF landscape (Middle Bafing National Park, Gambia-Falémé Wildlife Reserve and the three Community Forests) are officially proclaimed.	PMU OGPR WCF Guinée Ecologie	Discuss the Delineation of the border of the PA and key corridors Support consultations at RC level and community level to determine the delineation of the border Create synergies between the community reserve of Mali and the proposed Bafing Gambie National Reserve Recognition of the community forests (eastern part)
2.1: PA management system established within the Bafing-Falémé landscape with adequate staffing	WCF OGPR DNFFg	Conduct study to develop adapted infrastructure in the PNMB, and a road master plan to ease access to specific sites Support the building of 3 home basis in the PNMB Capacity building and deployment of necessary staff
2.2: Management plans of the PAs within the Bafing-Falémé landscape (PNMB, Gambia Falémé National Reserve, Community Forests), covering 1,119,600 ha, are developed integrating climate change and land management dimensions.	WCF, OGPR, DNFF, Guinée Ecologie CERESCOR	Conduct surveys (wildlife inventories, socio-economic surveys, etc.)
2.3: Buffer zones and corridors are established	WCF OGPR	Conduct robust wildlife monitoring and forest cover annual monitoring (PNMB) Socio-economic survey between existing classified forests Consultation with mining companies Definition of the buffer zones and corridors
2.4: A pilot biodiversity-based ecotourism site is developed in the	WCF	Design the ecotourism project Conduct feasibility study for Chimpanzee habituation

Outputs	Stakeholders	Key responsibilities
Bafing-Falémé landscape and brings alternative incomes to the communities	OGPR Fouta Trekking Association	Organize a study field trip Identification of equipment and accommodation Ensure participation of local communities
3.1: The Eco-village concept is promoted in at least 10 villages around PAs of the Bafing-Falémé landscape	PMU ANEV Guinée Ecologie CSO	Establish baseline situation avec 10 selected ecovillages Organize field visits to share experience from ecovillages in Senegal Organize management committees Elaborate EMP by identifying and defining zones and areas of land and water
3.2: Improved cookstoves and kilns are disseminated within the ecovillages to reduce GHG emissions and pressure on forests	PMU ECREEE Guinée44	Awareness campaign for cookstoves Train and equip in the production and commercialization of cookstoves Training of women (utilization of banco stoves) Capacity-building trainings for artisans in manufacturing of improved cookstoves
3.3: Community based afforestation (river banks, water sources) and the creation of a “green belt” increase the carbon stock	PMU Communities	Assist communities in the creation of nursery in each village Support communities in planting woodlots for fuelwood production
3.4: Farmers and agro-pastoralists (of which 30% are female) adopt agro-ecology and fire management practices to reduce lands degradation	PMU GRET CNOP-G Communities IRAG	Introduce sustainable agro-ecology practice Promote the dissemination of healthy, disease-resistant seeds adapted to climate change (IRAG) Assist communities in organizing and creating stone lines, Zaï and ANR techniques Sensitize farmers on the effectiveness of sustainable practices Support bushfire prevention Technical expertise, provide adapted seeds (IRAG).
3.5: Local livelihood is enhanced through value chains improvement (including transformation techniques)	PMU GRET CNOP-G Communities Fédération des Apiculteurs du Fouta	Assess technical and organizational aspects of value chains (shea, honey, cashew...) and promote sustainable production Training producers Support the creation of a “miellerie” Establish partnership with the “Fédération des Apiculteurs du Fouta”
3.6: A community engagement and educational program is operationalized	PMU Guinée Ecologies CSOs Communities	Design an educational program Organize training at the village
4.1: Gender mainstreaming strategy developed and implemented	PMU OGPR,Communities	Design a gender strategy Include gender mainstreaming consideration into the project strategy and implementation Organize gender sensitivity in villages
4.2: Key experience and lessons learnt are compiled and widely disseminated	PMU OGPR NGOs, government organizations, local communities	Develop a web-site gathering all informations of the areas Organize workshop to share best practices and lessons learnt

197.A stakeholder engagement and communication plan is outlined in Annex F. Additionally the UNDP Grievance Redress Mechanism for the project is described in the previous section (IV. 4 *Social and environmental safeguards*), in accordance with UNDP standard procedures.

IV.6. GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING WOMEN

198. During the PPG phase, the project team conducted a preliminary gender analysis, including undertaking gender focused community consultations, collecting sex-disaggregated socio-economic data, incorporating gender sensitive actions, indicators, targets, and/or budget into the project results framework. The Gender Analysis is included in Annex G and highlights the inequalities between men and women in terms of living conditions, status in the family and in society, capacity and participation in development.

199. The Gender Analysis led to the following recommendations regarding the gender dimension in the GEF 6 project:

- **Knowledge, skills and experience of women in the management and conservation of biodiversity must be recognized and valued.** They should also be encouraged to continue participating in community-based biodiversity conservation and management programs on the Guinean protected areas.
- **Favorable conditions must be created for women to have access and control over productive resources, including jobs offered under PAs such as eco-guards, access to grants for activities generating activities and micro-projects.** Women should be engaged in value chains production (output 3.5), and the conditions of work should be improved for them. By accessing appropriate training opportunities in the non-timber forest products (NTFP) value chains and associated sectors such as tourism, women will start to be able to generate their own income and this will thus increase their bargaining power at the household and community levels.
- The **enabling legislative and legal environment must be created for women to participate more effectively as a leader in meetings of the monitoring committees at ecovillage level or at PA level.**
- Finally, **women should be invited and encouraged to participate more in all project activities, awareness sessions and training sessions on the protection of biodiversity and on low carbon development of ecovillages of the GEF 6 project, including in the sharing of experiences that can lighten their work and improve the empowerment.** Not only as a member but above all as leaders of their communities in general.

200. Responding to the key findings from the consultations, the project will focus on gender in several ways. The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within its project staff to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues, and will appoint a designated focal point expert for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women's empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNDP experts in gender issues to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects. **To this aim gender issues will receive dedicated attention under Component 4.** These requirements will be monitored by the UNDP Gender Focal Point during project implementation. Responding to the recommendations from the Gender Analysis, Table 6 specifies Gender Mainstreaming Actions proposed for the implementation of this project. A Gender and Community Engagement Expert will be recruited into the project team.

Table 11: Proposed gender mainstreaming actions for project implementation

Design section	Responsible	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
Component 1 Integrated Bafing-Falémé landscape management		
Outputs 1.1 to 1.3	OGPR / PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure gender representation of at least 30% in the high-level multi-stakeholder committee (Inter-ministerial commissions, regional committees) • Members of the eco-village committee and coordination mechanism must include at least 30% women at the start of the project and increase to 50% at TE • The capacity building programs specifically includes training opportunities for female staff • Design, hold and publicize specific activities that promote women in biodiversity management related professions

Design section	Responsible	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
Component 2 <i>Operationalization of Bafing-Falémé Protected Areas and buffer zone management</i>		
Output 2.1. to 2.4	OGPR / PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement gender focused recruitment of PA management unit • Apply gender screening and mainstreaming in all training and awareness raising materials • Consider women as part of PA management staff and community structures; design and implement infrastructure investments in a way that both men and women can be considered in staff recruitment (toilets, prayer rooms, other, as needed) • Recruit both male and female staff for community outreach • Design, hold and publicize specific activities that promote women in PA at site level including at community level • Design project small-grants with gender as a design and selection criterion • Financing projects related to the local eco-tourism managed by women associations or similar
Component 3 <i>Establishment of the eco-village model in the Bafing-Falémé landscape</i>		
Outputs 3.1 to 3.6	OGPR / PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply gender guidelines to engagement of community beneficiaries • Include gender training and tools for work with local communities • Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates and their hiring in all level include ecoguards. • Recruit qualified women as project experts as appropriate • Support value chains where women are mostly involved (shea, gobi)
Component 4 <i>Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and learning.</i>		
Outputs 4.1 to 4.2	PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track gender disaggregated data for M&E • Include gender issues in KM compilation and reporting
Project Management		
	PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates • At inception: gender screening of design • TORs of all staff to include specific responsibilities that support mainstreaming of gender throughout project implementation

IV.7. SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

201. The proposed project is part of a wider landscape not including Republic of Guinea only but across the border in Mali and Senegal, and will be powerful lever for transboundary cooperation for integrated management of natural resources between neighboring countries sharing the same biodiversity and socio-economic challenge. The project will allow to connect the provisional boundaries of the PNMB and the surrounding areas extending to Senegal and Mali, part of the Bafing Falémé transboundary protected area (APT/BF), though the establishment of biodiversity corridors connecting Republic of Guinea to the south east of Senegal and to Mali.
202. Moreover, the project is based on sharing experience with neighboring countries, with the replication of the ecovillage concept implemented in Senegal. The project will rely on Senegal experience, lessons learned, difficulties and success to develop ecovillage around the protected area. Study field trip in the Dindéfelo Community Reserve (Senegal) will be organized with selected local communities from the PNMB in order to learn from the Senegalese National Ecovillages Agency (ANEV) experiences.
203. These South-South cooperation activities are planned under the PA management, but as well for the integrated approach. It is foreseen to have a cross border integrated management of the ecosystem with exchange of experiences and lessons learned.

IV. 8. SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALING UP

204. Sustainability: Environmental sustainability is the primary objective of the project as it is focused on expanding PA network of Guinea through the creation of two protected area in the Bafing Faleme landscape considered as a hot spot for biodiversity conservation. At the end of the project, almost 11,196 km² would have been putted in protected area (core area and corridors) sound management leading to increased long-term viability for endangered mammals of Western Africa, including the western chimpanzee. Collaboration with ongoing and future partners project such as WCF and its affiliated partners will promote alternative sustainable livelihoods (sustainable agriculture farming and timber/non-timber extractive activities, eco-tourism).
205. *Institutional sustainability*: The Ministry of Environment through OGPR is fully engaged in the process of expanding the network of PA, with a focus on the Bafing Falémé landscape. The government is committed to expand its current network of PA and is ready to enhance OGPR leadership given its current role of PA. New OGPR staff (conservateur) have been trained and recruited to match with the current and forthcoming needs. UNOPS is already supporting the enabling PA framework through a T/A to OGPR. World Bank is also willing to engage in a massive investment if environment management, and AFD (through a GCF grant) will also invest in sustainable resource management within BF landscape. WCF is currently operating, in close conjunction with OGPR, within the Bafing Landscape, bringing a strong know-how to the upcoming PA. Jane Goodall Institute is also operating on the Senegalese-Guinean border. The project will also provide support to emerging local civil society and traditional leaders to bring up community into PA management level.
206. *Financial sustainability*: A trust fund is supposed to be established to support the operational cost of the PNBM. Funding will be provided by GAC and CBG mining companies within the off-set mechanism already in place. The total amount of funding channeled to the upcoming trust fund will be discussed in the coming weeks bearing in mind that the current support budget reaches 1 million US/year. The trust fund enabling framework has yet to be decided; it will be done in the coming weeks/months. As for the National Reserve, financial sustainability is clearly not secured but the project will seek to explore potential financial revenue to support the Reserve National operational cost. It will build up on the COMBO's outcome project and on other existing international and national funding opportunities.
207. *Social sustainability* will be encouraged through the adoption of a participatory decision-making approach for planning and implementing the management of natural resources in the ecovillage (EMP). Social sustainability will be improved through the development of income-generating activities that will contribute to alleviate the pressures on biodiversity due to detrimental activities that are associated with poverty, unemployment and lack of alternatives. The improvement of conditions for wildlife reproduction and geographical expansion through the protection of corridors might increase opportunities for legal hunting by local population.

The project's replicability will be supported by the project structure itself. The capacity building of OGPR allows for pilot ecovillages (sustainable domestic energy use, afforestation and agro-ecology techniques) that are developed and found successful in one PA to be used for other PA in the Bafing-Falémé landscape and in other PA in the country. The creation and empowerment of 2 national protected areas will assure successes developed at the specific site level will be transferable to other protected areas in Guinea, especially within the extreme far north east of the Haute Guinee (Bakoye watershed) who used to be considered as one of the key hot spot savannah biodiversity. As part of its knowledge sharing /communication approach, the project will also support a system of cross-learning among the various PA management teams (managers and ecoguards) across the system through constant communication and participatory assessment of the project's achievements. The project will also document each project output, new approaches and processes, main results and lessons learned, and guidance and tools developed during the project implementation will be shared once technically validated (component 4). In particular, landscape approach and ecovillage concept will be fully documented, evaluated to prepare to replication. Project coordinator or staff in charge of communication will ensure that this information is made available to the various stakeholder groups to support better landscape management. At the regional level, linking the project with similar efforts by WB, UNOPS, AFD, and OMVS will feed any relevant research and success stories to other similar interventions.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

V.1. COST EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

208. The project design is cost-effective for various reasons:

- The three-fold proposed approach concentrates resources on a limited area especially for hard interventions (outcome 2) where investments will be done toward i) the creation of a National Reserve, ii) the creation of community forest, iii) a contribution to the creation of the PNMB.
- The value added to existing ongoing project, namely the creation of the PNMB with funding support from a mining offset project. Activities related to the PNMB will be focusing on capacity building activities (soft and hard).
- The proposed creation for a National Reserve in the Western side of the project, will be categorized under IUCN Class IV or VI allowing for multiple-uses, requiring less intense and costly level of monitoring and enforcement.
- It will build upon the existing UNOPS project (UNOPS Programme d'Appui à la Réforme du Secteur de la Sécurité en Guinée (PARSS 3) – volets Environnement, hence, using and deploy within the proposed landscape the existing tools for protected area management.
- The best national know how regarding eco-tourism activities will be mobilized to support our pilot project intervention within the landscape.

209. Alternate project approaches were considered and are discussed here in the light of cost-effectiveness. The alternatives to this project explored:

- Absence of a project: There's currently limited financial, human and technical capacity at national level to finance and support the expansion PA network although it's mandatory national requirement. Without GEF focus support, there will be no intervention in the western side of the Bafing Falémé landscape, the four existing classified forest would remain with no human, technical and financial capacity to carry out their mission, leaving potential KBA's either unknown and or without any protection. There will be low level wildlife available information on key endangered species such as the western chimpanzees which are needed to secure them. Distribution and trends of other key wildlife high value species would remain unknown for a large part of the landscape. Additionally, there would be no existing regional governance mechanisms leading to an unsustainable land use management plan where protection of environment and economic development plan will be competing, hence, leading a deeper land and habitat degradation, an erosion of biodiversity. There will be no piloting community forest in the north east as an opportunity to improve community led natural resources management, thus, Eco-tourism won't be trialed in a specific pilot, hence there will be no additional alternative livelihoods for local communities leaving a business as usual scenario in place.
- Investments in the entire Bafing Falémé including the Bakoye landscape: Investments are planned to be done throughout the whole Bafing Falémé landscape as indicated at PIF stage. However, whilst the landscape management development and its related capacity building activities (outcome 1) will cover the whole area, investments under outcome 2 will be limited (creation of a community forest) in the north-east landscape area. Spreading limited investments throughout the whole landscape would result in low levels of financing and capacity building that would undoubtedly hinder project implementation efficiency.

V.2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

210. The project will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as the GEF Agency entrusted with GEF funds, under UNDP's National Execution (NEX) modality over a period of six years (72 months), from the date of PRODOC signature.

Project Management at the Central Level

211. The project activities will be coordinated and implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forestry (MEEF by its French acronym), through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and will be under the guidance of the PEGED-CN. This Unit will operate within the Ministry and will be directed by the project manager recruited through a competitive tender, assisted by a part-time CTA, and supported by MEEF's administrative and logistical staff. Terms of reference for the recruitment of the project manager and the CTA are proposed in appendix.

212. More specifically, the role of the PMU will be to: (i) ensure the overall project management and monitoring according to UNDP rules on managing UNDP/GEF projects; (ii) facilitate communication and networking among key stakeholders in the region of intervention; (iii) organize the Project Steering Committees (PSC); and (iv) provide support to local stakeholders to realize the project's objective. The project manager will be supported by the project team (combining (i) coordinator, (ii) monitoring assessment officer, (iii) administrative and finance officer, (iv) gender and community involvement expert and (iv) biodiversity expert), the CTA, and by the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

213. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will meet at least twice a year and its members include representatives of all major stakeholders. The PSC's role is to review and provide guidance on plans and budget allocation during project implementation. It is chaired by the representative of the MEEF. The PSC meets on a quarterly basis and is chaired according to the agenda. Meetings will take place in Labé.

Project Management at the Site Level

214. Project management at the site level will include the management of activities located both in Labé and at the project field sites. The project field offices will be implemented in Labé, key location for the project implementation, because of the presence of the main stakeholders. Government and decentralized state services are established there, as well as WCF offices, which will allow the project team and WCF to work in close collaboration. Moreover, Labé plays a central role in the implementation of the project due to the whole communication paths toward the project sites. Three zonal officers will be based in each of the 3 zones of the landscape (PNMB, Gambia-Falémé Wildlife Reserve and Community Forest in the Siguiri Prefecture) in order to manage the day-to-day activities and to report to the Project Manager in Labé. For the specific zone of PNMB, where WCF is already operating within a collaboration framework with OGPR, a convention will be signed at the launching phase of the project between WCF and the project in order to align strategies and activities and to sub-contract some actions.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information

215. To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy³⁶ and the GEF policy on public involvement³⁷

³⁶ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

³⁷ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): <i>Goal 1 – Ending poverty; Goal 2 – Food security; Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth; Goals 12 – Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns; Goal 13 – Climate Action; Goal 15 – Life on land; Goal 16 – Peaceful and inclusive development.</i></p>
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: UNDAF : Outcome 2: By 2022, the national institutions, civil society and the private sector will have implemented the policies that improve food security, sustainable management of environment, resilience of populations to climate change and disaster risk management CPD : Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.</p>
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021: Development Setting B: Accelerating structural transformations for Sustainable Development. Signature solution 4: Promote nature - based solutions for a sustainable planet.</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
<p>Project Objective: To promote an integrated and sustainable management of natural resources by introducing landscape approach and establishment and operationalisation of a cluster of protected areas (Middle Bafing National Park, Wildlife reserve and community forests) along the Bafing and Falémé rivers and establishing eco-villages around the protected areas.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1:</u> GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT): METT scores for PAs show improvements in management and biodiversity conservation effectiveness</p>	<p><i>Baseline score for the 5 PAs of the Bafing-Falémé landscape:</i> (1) PNMB: 32 (2) Gambia-Falémé Wildlife Reserve: 4 (3) Manden Woula Forest: 10 (4) Naboun Woula Forest: 10 (5) Faranwalyat ou Forest: 10</p>	<p><i>METT scores for all 5 PAs show increases of at least 20% from baseline over 3 years.</i> <i>All scores are > 20.</i></p>	<p><i>METT scores for all 5 PAs show increases of at 40%.</i> <i>All scores are > 50.</i></p>	<p>Data collection methods: <i>Project reports – METT analysis repeated as part of project M&E process.</i> <i>PMU’s yearly reports.</i> <i>Project site visits and evaluation for verification.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Risks: <i>Political and institutional instability disrupts minimal governance conditions necessary for project implementation.</i> <i>The Government of Guinea assigns less priority and limited support for PA expansion within the BF landscape.</i></p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
	<u>Indicator 2:</u> Number of Ecovillage Management Plans (EMPs) adopted by pilot sites	<i>No plans are yet developed</i>	<i>At least 6 plans for project sites have been successfully developed and adopted (endorsed) by communities.</i> <i>At least 4 plans are under implementation.</i>	<i>At least 10 plans for project sites have been successfully developed, adopted (endorsed) and implemented by communities.</i>	<i>Weak capacity or lack of commitment at the Ecovillage level means that integrated approaches/ Ecovillage model with global environmental benefits are not achieved.</i> <i>MEEF capacities do not develop sufficiently to achieve ambitious BF landscape management.</i> Assumptions: <i>Continued commitment of project partners, including Government agencies and investors/developers.</i>
	<u>Indicator 3:</u> # direct project beneficiaries.	0	<i>6,000 people in the EV; 10,000 people in the BF landscape.</i>	<i>> 10,000 people in the EV; > 50,000 people in the BF landscape.</i>	<i>Approval by the GoG of the gazettal dossiers for the BF landscape will not meet political barriers.</i>
	<u>Indicator 4:</u> Aichi's Target: % of PA in Guinea	<i>8% of PA (20,000 km²)</i>	<i>10,6% of PA in Guinea (At least 6,424 km² more are fully gazette, around 26,000 in total)</i>	<i>12,5% of PA in Guinea (At total of 11,196 km² of protected areas are established, around 31,000 km² in total)</i>	
Outcome 1 Strengthen integrated management of the Bafing-Falémé landscape.	<i>Indicator 5: The "BF landscape management board" is established for the coordination of stakeholders within the landscape and successfully validated the "landscape management plan" (LMP).</i>	<i>Neither existing governance mechanism nor integrated land-use plan at the landscape level.</i> <i>NB: the inter-ministerial commission is partially functioning at the PNMB level.</i>	<i>The Inter-ministerial commission is fully operational.</i> <i>3 regional committees are functioning at the landscape level</i>	<i>Effective working relationships at all levels, local to national.</i> <i>The Landscape Management Plan (LMP) has been successfully developed, adopted (endorsed) and implemented stakeholders.</i>	Data collection methods: <i>Inter-Ministerial protocol.</i> <i>Reports of the regional committees and the interministerial commission meetings.</i> <i>The LMP report.</i> <i>Official Document or government gazette.</i> Risks: <i>Political will is lacking or processes too involved to achieve effective coordination and removal of barriers within the project timescales.</i>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
	<i>Indicator 6: Area (ha) of protected areas legally established within the Bafing-Falémé landscape</i>	<i>0 ha fully gazette. NB: the PNMB (6,426 km²) is under creation.</i>	<i>At least 6,424 km² are fully gazetted, and 3,372 km² are under creation.</i>	<i>At total of 11,196 km² of protected areas are established and functioning to conserve biodiversity within the BF landscape.</i>	Lack of commitment or capacity of regional stakeholders means that land allocation and planning processes (LMP) cannot be achieved. Assumptions: Capacity of MEEF and working relations with other Ministries can be strengthened to achieve project outcomes and ambitious BF landscape management. Formal gazettement of new PAs will be fast tracked. Political willingness to declare these new PAs remains.
Component/ Outcome 2 Biodiversity of the Bafing-Falémé landscape is conserved through an operational and interconnected PA system.	<i>Indicator 7: Increased score on the UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard for Protected Areas Management over the baseline.</i>	<i>Systemic Institutional Individual</i>	<i>Scores, expresses in absolute terms, increase by at least 20%.</i>	<i>Scores, expresses in absolute terms, increase by at least 40%.</i>	Data collection methods: <i>Application of the UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard through CEO Endorsement, mid-term and final evaluations. Project's reports and UNOPS reports. Aerial photography and satellite image. Buffer and corridors marked on the ground - legal status clarified. Fauna survey.</i>
	<i>Indicator 8: Existence of buffer zones and corridors within the BF landscape</i>	<i>Absence of buffer and corridor</i>	<i>A corridor is under creation between the PNMB, the Wildlife Reserve and the Community Forests in Senegal.</i>	<i>A corridor is created between the PNMB, the Wildlife Reserve and the Community Forests in Senegal. At least 50% of village leaders in surrounding village understand the legal status of the corridors.</i>	Risks: <i>Bauxite mining activities expand near the proposed area for the PNMB, the GFWR and the community forests. Climate change will exacerbate habitat fragmentation in terrestrial ecosystems.</i> Assumptions: <i>Political will to sustainably manage the BF landscape and to declare these new PAs remains. Commitment of the various</i>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
	<i>Indicator 9: The status of emblematic species such as the western Chimpanzees, bongo, waterbuck, elephant, leopard, lion and panther in the BF landscape</i>	<i>There are approximately 5,000 chimp individuals in the BF landscape. Bongo, waterbuck, elephant, leopard, lion and panther survey will require update.</i>	<i>Populations of emblematic species maintained stable.</i>	<i>Populations of emblematic species maintained stable.</i>	<i>Government institutions. Ecosystems in the BF landscape can regenerate fast from degradation and are resilient enough to withstand the most immediate climate change effects.</i>
Component/ Outcome 3 Farmers and agro-pastoralist households (of which 30% are female) adopt gender responsive improved practices to manage natural resources through the ecovillage model establishment.	<i>Indicator 10: Percentage of households in project EVs with an improved cook stove, and number of improved kilns</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>At least 40% of all Project Ecovillages households use improved cook stoves.</i>	<i>At least 1,000 banco cookstove are used in the ecovillage, and 4,000 improved stoves in the surrounding urban areas. At least 50 kilns are disseminated within the BF landscaper. At least 10 solar kits are used in the ecovillages.</i>	<i>Data collection methods: Project's yearly reports. Project site visits and evaluation for verification Monitoring scheme. Socio-economic survey: evolution of domestic cooking practices Results and analysis from the application of the MSC technique by mid-term and final evaluators.</i>
	<i>Indicator 11: Carbon stocks enhanced and GHG emissions reduced through afforestation, reduction of deforestation and use of clean cooking technologies.</i>	<i>No large-scale reforestation does exist in the BF landscape. A loss of approx. 9,4 million tCO2 every year in the 1,119,600 ha of forest in the project sites. No clean cooking technologies do exist in the landscape.</i>	<i>(1) At least 3,000 ha reforested (2) At least 1,119,600 ha protected (3) At least 3,000 improved coockstoves and 20 kilns disseminated.</i>	<i>A total of 15,435,991 tCO2 reduced during the 20 years lifetime by: 1) At least 6,000 ha reforested (1,771,222 tCO2 sequestered over the 20 years project) (2) At least 477,000 ha protected (13,592,293 tCO2 of avoided emissions). (3) At least 5,000 improved coockstoves</i>	<i>Risks: Village level commitment to change and adopt new methods is not sufficient to achieve the widespread adoption of new forms of energy use that will achieve low carbon development. Assumptions: Communities are supporting of PAs in the BF landscape as they realize and share benefits. Project Ecovillages will make available sufficient land and manpower to achieve planting targets. Communities in the BF landscape are amenable and receptive to change.</i>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
				<i>and 50 kilns disseminated.</i>	
	<i>Indicator 12: Communities' perception of their livelihood stake in the good stewardship of biological resources in Bafing-Falémé landscape, measured through the periodic and independent application of the 'Most Significant Change' (MSC) technique.</i>	<i>Not Applicable The MSC technique is to be applied once the project has been launched and some form of change has occurred. The baseline corresponds to all assessments that corroborate the situation analysis for this project, particularly with respect to land-uses and livelihoods.</i>	<i>Changes in livelihoods are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique</i>	<i>Changes in livelihoods are perceived through the independent application of the MSC technique</i>	
Component/ Outcome 4 Gender is systematically mainstreamed in the project implementation and efficient M&E support the knowledge management for dissemination of best practices.	<i>Indicator 13: % of women among all participants of the project activities, including M&E</i>	5%	> 20%	> 30%	Data collection methods: <i>Project's reports. Project database.</i>
	<i>Indicator 14: Number of project lessons published and disseminated on mitigating sector pressures on the landscape approach and the ecovillage model</i>	0	2	10	Risks: Assumptions: Women are interested to participate in the project directly. Other stakeholders are interested in the lessons learned by this project.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

216. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.
217. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.
218. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.
219. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

220. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:
- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
 - b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
 - c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
 - d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
 - e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
 - f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
 - g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
 - h. Formally launch the Project.
221. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

222. GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

223. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by May 2023. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report’s completion.

224. Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by (add date included on cover page of this project document). A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion.

225. Final Report:

The project’s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement .

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None. Pro rata of PM salary & CTA fee & UNDP staff not counted	None	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager, CTA & Communication Expert	\$30,000 Communications Expert Pro rata of PM salary & CTA fee not counted	None	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager, CTA UNDP Country Office	None. Pro rata of PM salary & CTA fee & UNDP staff not counted	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	None	On-going
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ³⁸	None	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
Mid-term GEF Core Indicators to be updated by COSIE	Project Manager, CTA & M&E Expert, UNDP-GEF team	\$ 2,500	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	MTR local and international consultants, UNDP Country Office and Project team, CTA and UNDP-GEF team	\$40,000 = 30,000 IC, 10,000 LC Pro rata of PM salary & CTA fee & UNDP staff not counted	None	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Core Indicators to be updated by COSIE	Project Manager, CTA & M&E Expert, UNDP-GEF team	\$ 2,500	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	MTR local and international consultants,	\$40,000 = 30,000 IC, 10,000 LC Pro rata of PM salary & CTA fee &	None	At least three months before operational closure

³⁸ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
	<i>UNDP Country Office and Project team, CTA and UNDP-GEF team</i>	UNDP staff not counted		
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		\$115,000	<i>None</i>	

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

226. Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Guinea, and the Country Programme.

227. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the **Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (MEEF)**.

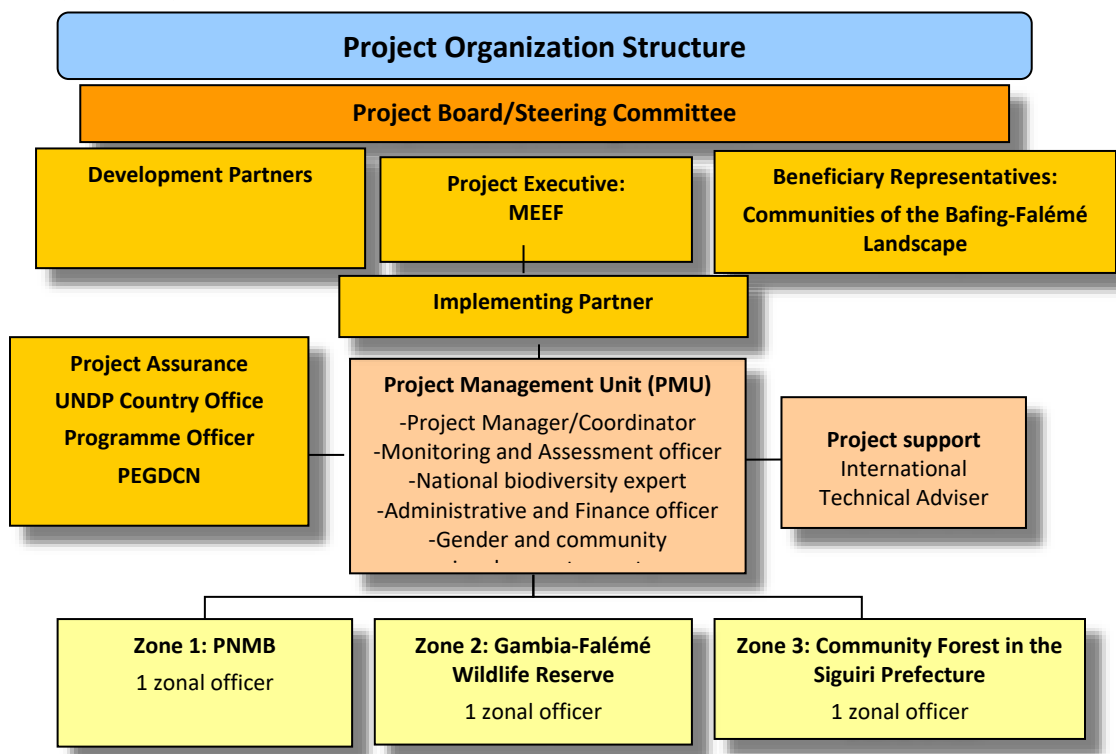
The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

228. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

229. The project organisation structure is as follows:



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;

- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

230. The composition of the Project Steering Committee must include the following roles:

1. Project Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP. The Executive is **the Ministry of environment, Water Resources and Forestry, including OGPR (Parks and Reserves Office of Guinea)** who will report to the PB twice a year on the progress of the project and the emerging results.

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier includes representatives from different ministries: **Ministry of Environment Water Resource and Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Mines and Geology, as well as NGOs (WCF).**

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

2. b. Beneficiary Representatives: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can

fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representatives are: representatives of OGPR, and **the concerned Ministries (including Regional Directorate), departments, communes, as well as NGOs and CSOs.**

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

231. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project.

232. **Project Manager:** The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

233. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.

- Prepare the GEF PIR and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Board.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Board.

234. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

235. Project extensions: The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

236. Project support

1. Overall responsibilities: The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager. The provision of any Project Support on a formal basis is optional. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.

2. Specific responsibilities: Some specific tasks of the Project Support would include:

Provision of administrative services:

- Set up and maintain project files.
- Collect project related information data.
- Update plans.
- Administer the quality review process.

Project documentation management:

- Administer project revision control.
- Establish document control procedures.
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports.

Financial Management, Monitoring and reporting:

- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager.
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting.

Provision of technical support services:

- Provide technical advices.
- Review technical reports.
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties.

Governance role for project target groups:

237. Target groups are deeply engaged in decision making for the project. They will be sensibilized and informed through capacity-building workshop.

238. The project relies on a strong community-involvement along the Bafing and Falémé river. All key actors will be involved in the Bafing-Falémé Landscape management, through the establishment of an integrated governance platform (output 1.1). Within the three project areas, regional committees gathering key actors, will get capacity building activities to improve their knowledge and management tools, and help them operate and develop landscape management. Key stakeholders (private sectors, sub-national authorities, civil society, community leader) will be invited to join the inter-ministerial commission, and discuss, share and take decision together for the operationalization of a sustainable land use management in the landscape.

239. The project also supports the establishment of eco-village around the protected areas, involving directly communities in the development of this model. The project will involve communities for sustainably collected natural resources and to generate an alternative source of income. For each ecovillage, a specific plan will be developed and validated by stakeholders. Sensitization and communication campaigns will be led to inform all concerned.

240. The project will involve target communities in the operationalization of the protected areas through educational program led by a gender and community engagement expert. He will design an educational program in order to bring information about the rights and rules with PAs.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

241. The total cost of the project is USD 65,760,524. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 7,060,274, and USD 400,000 in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and USD 58,300,250 in parallel co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount (USD)	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF)	Grant	11,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to support the development of a management plan within the Parc National du Moyen Bafing (PNMB), In particular, this amount will allow to conduct mapping survey of land use in PNBM, socio-economic survey in outlying villages of classified forests, wild inventory, and to develop an operational management plan including climate change and sustainable land use ; - to support the operationalization of the PNMB (infrastructures, equipment, capacity enhancement, monitoring mechanism); - to zone identified corridors and buffer areas. 	Low	<i>The financing agreement is signed with the mining companies, based on biodiversity conservation results. WCF has been strongly involved in the PPG phase.</i>
ECREEE	Grant In kind Loan	200,000 2,000,000 200,000	ECREEE will work with Guinean authorities to develop policies in renewable energy and energy efficiency, to draft and adopt standards and norms for cookstoves and other appliances, finalize key strategy documents such as the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4all) action agenda and investment prospectus, provide capacity-building to stakeholders from government, civil society and private sector, provide loans and grants to small and medium enterprises.	Low	
Ministry of Environment: including EU, UNOPS, WB fund and AFD/GCF project	Grant In kind	5,000,000 2,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -capacity enhancement of OGPR -necessary equipment for creation and operationalization of the PA - realization of inventories - mobilization of technician from the Ministry 	Low	Commitment of Gov. Close coordination with UNOPS, WB and AFD projects. <i>OGPR/MEEF has been strongly involved in the PPG phase.</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -natural resources sustainable management for improving the living conditions of communities within the BF Landscape -contribution to multi-sectoral framework for coordination. Definition and validation of a land-use plan 		
Ministry of Agriculture: including PNAFA/FIDA, projet agriculture Gawa, Koundara, Mali	Grant In kind	10,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitation of agricultural lands -diversification value chains enhancement & income generating activities -dissemination of seeds -agro-ecology training -natural resources sustainable management for improving the living conditions of communities within the BF Landscape -contribution to multi-sectoral framework for coordination. Definition and validation of a land-use plan 	Low	Commitment of Gov. Close coordination with PNAFA project. BF management Board will ensure collaboration between sectors.
Ministry of Energy: - OMVS - PGIRE		15,000,000 7,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -access to renewable energies in the villages -training to improve energy use practices -hydraulic infrastructure projects -natural resources sustainable management for improving the living conditions of communities within the BF Landscape -contribution to multi-sectoral framework for coordination. Definition and validation of a land-use plan 	Low	Commitment of Gov. Close coordination with PGIRE project. BF management Board will ensure collaboration between sectors.
Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation - including Projet Communes de Convergence, ANAFIC	In kind	5,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -implementation of local development plans -natural resources sustainable management for improving the living conditions of communities within the BF Landscape -contribution to multi-sectoral framework for coordination. Definition and validation of a land-use plan 	Low	Commitment of Gov. Capacities building: PMU will support RC to submit grant proposal to ANAFIC.
UNDP	Grant	400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Payment of salaries of some project staffs -Purchase of some office equipment and furniture -Purchase of some communication and audio-visual materials, etc 	Low	UNDP and MEEF are strong partners.

Fouta Trekking Association - ecotourism	In kind	335,250	Prospecting, consultation with local population and advocacy, education and information part, implementation of activities: construction of facilities, ecotourism camps rehabilitation, tourism training, food hygiene and cooking training	Low	Involvement of FTA during the process to the project implementation.
Institut Jane Goodall	In kind	65,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To design and execute studies to survey chimpanzee populations (through line transects), main corridors and threats to their habitat. - To evaluate through surveys the conflicts between chimpanzees and local human population. - To design and execute socio-environmental surveys with the local population. - To engage with authorities, local stakeholders and communities in an Open Standards for Conservation process in order to identify and tackle environmental and social issues in relation with the management of natural resources. - To engage with authorities and local stakeholders in the process of creation of a protected area within the Mali prefecture, defining a road map to attain its official recognition. -To assist local authorities in defining limits, zoning and governance of the future protected area. 	Low	Involvement of IGI during the process to the project implementation.
Total co-financing		58,700,250			

242. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:

- a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;
- b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

243. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

244. Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.
245. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.
246. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
247. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file . The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.
248. Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).
249. The project will be financially completed within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.
250. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	00107166	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00107545
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape		
Atlas Business Unit	GIN10		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	PIMS 5677		
Implementing Partner	MEEF/OGPR		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT/O UTCOME 1: Integrated Bafing-Falémé landscape management	MEEF	6200 0	GEF	71200	International Consultants	53,025	40,020	20,010				113,055	1
				71300	Local Consultants	39,840	16,170	8,985			64,995	2	
				74100	Professional Services	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	132,000	3
				71600	Travel	10,000	13,000	12,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	56,000	4
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	50,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	140,000	5
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	120,000	10,000	5,000	0	0	0	135,000	6
				72600	Grants	0	25,000	20,000	15,000	0	0	60,000	7
				75700	Trainings and Workshops	30,000	35,000	30,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	155,000	8
				Total Outcome 1						324,865	251,190	117,995	69,000
COMPONENT/O UTCOME 2: Operationalizati on of Bafing- Falémé Protected Areas and buffer zone management	MEEF	6200 0	GEF	71200	International Consultants		79,050	58,035	22,020			159,105	9
				71300	Local Consultants	22,500	80,755	59,460	49,460	46,960	32,660	291,795	10
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	97,000	97,000	97,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	357,000	11
				71600	Travel	10,000	23,000	18,100	11,000	9,000	12,000	83,100	12
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	250,000	295,000	60,000	0	0	0	605,000	13
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	80,000	180,000	20,000	15,000			295,000	14
				72600	Grants	0	52,000	52,000	0	0	0	104,000	15
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	120,000	0	0	20,000	0	20,000	160,000	16
				75700	Trainings and Workshops	16,000	22,000	23,000	15,000	8,000	11,000	95,000	17
Sub-Total GEF Outcome 2						595,500	828,805	387,595	154,480	85,960	97,660	2,150,000	

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:		
		04000	UNDP	72200	Equipment and Furniture	30,000	20,000					50,000	18		
						Sub-Total UNDP Outcome 2	30,000	20,000					50,000		
						Total Outcome 2	625,500	848,805	387,595	154,480	85,960	97,660	2,200,000		
COMPONENT/O UTCOME 3: Establishment of the eco-village model in the Bafing-Falémé landscape	MEEF	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants		69,045	58,035				127,080	19		
				71300	Local Consultants	20,065	46,155	48,010	28,130	28,130	18,210	188,700	20		
				71400	Contractual Services - Individ	119,000	119,000	119,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	489,000	21		
				71600	Travel	20,000	17,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	7,000	67,000	22		
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	120,000	120,000	120,000	90,000	90,000	140,000	680,000	23		
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	135,224	145,000	230,000	210,000	74,000	20,000	814,224	24		
				72300	Material & Goods	110,000	277,220	245,000	160,000	135,000	95,000	1,022,220	25		
				75700	Trainings and Workshops	15,000	17,000	16,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	91,000	26		
							Sub-Total GEF Outcome 3	539,289	810,420	845,045	556,130	390,130	338,210	3,479,224	
						UNDP		Equipment and Furniture	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000			60,000
					Sub-Total UNDP Outcome 3	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000			60,000			
					Total Outcome 3	549,289	830,420	865,045	566,130	390,130	338,210	3,539,224			
COMPONENT/O UTCOME 4: KM and M&E Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and learning	MEEF	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	5,000	5,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	35,000	90,000	28		
				71300	Local Consultants	5,000	5,000	17,500	5,000	5,000	17,500	55,000	29		
				75700	Trainings and Workshops	2,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	2,000	40,000	30		
				71600	Travel	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	70,800	31		
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Costs	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	19,200	32		
							Total Outcome 4	27,000	34,000	76,500	34,000	34,000	69,500	275,000	
Project Management Unit		62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	216,000	33		
				71300	Local Consultants	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	8,000	34		
				72500	Supplies	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,400	15,900	35		
				74200	Communications & Audio Visual Equip	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,100	17,100	36		
				74100	Professional Services	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	37		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
				75700	Trainings and Workshops	10,000	6,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	28,000	38
Sub-total PMC GEF						53,000	52,800	49,300	48,300	48,300	48,300	300,000	
		04000	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	86,400	39
				71600	Travel	4,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	23,000	40
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	34,000	41
				72400	Communications & Audio Visual Equip	5,000	5,800	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,800	42
				72500	Supplies	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	31,000	43
				72300	Material & Goods	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	55,000	44
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,800	29,800	45
Sub-total PMC UNDP						48,400	54,200	48,400	46,400	46,400	46,200	290,000	
Total PMC						101,400	107,000	97,700	94,700	94,700	94,500	590,000	
SUB TOTAL GEF						1,539,654	1,977,215	1,476,435	861,910	607,390	597,670	7,060,274	
SUB TOTAL UNDP						88,400	94,200	68,400	56,400	46,400	46,200	400,000	
PROJECT TOTAL						1,628,054	2,071,415	1,544,835	918,310	653,790	643,870	7,460,274	

Summary of Funds: ³⁹

	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)
GEF	1,549,654	1,978,244	1,492,015	855,110	579,840	605,411	7,060,274
UNDP	88,400	94,200	68,400	56,400	46,400	46,200	400,000
Donor 3 (cash and in-kind) e.g. Government							
TOTAL	1,638,054	2,072,444	1,560,415	911,510	626,240	651,611	7,460,274

³⁹ Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc...

Budget notes:

Budget note number	Comment
1	<p>International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 1:</p> <p>a) IC to support the Landscape Management Plan design – 80 days @600\$/day, year 1</p> <p>b) IC specialized in PA to support the new PA creation–60 days @600\$/day, year 2</p> <p>c) IC specialized in sustainable financing of biodiversity – 30 days @600\$/day, year 3 (will work on COMBO’s project outputs)</p> <p>d) DSA 55 days @201\$/day</p>
2	<p>Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 1:</p> <p>a) LC specialized in multi-stakeholder’s animation processes – will be in charge of preparation, animation and follow up of the Landscape Management Board and the inter-ministerial commission</p> <p>b) LC specialized in Land-use planning – will support the Landscape Management Plan design</p> <p>c) LC specialized in PA to support the new PA creation</p> <p>d) LC specialized in sustainable financing of biodiversity</p>
3	<p>As indicated in the ProDoc, the project will facilitate the establishment of a trust fund by providing the expertise needed for establishing it. Financial services @22,000/yr for 6 years</p>
4	<p>Travel budget for project team, management unit, MEEF representatives, the multi-stakeholders platform (landscape management board) and partners, and additional experts involved in Component 1 - covering vehicle and transport and DSA, including for travel to training events, including international travel.</p>
5	<p>Tender for supporting the process for the PA creation (Gambia-Falémé Wildlife Reserve), including law aspect.</p>
6	<p>3 vehicles @ USD 120,000 (assigned to Yr1), in addition to relevant office (furniture) and field and communication equipment (GPS, radios, drones, etc.) needed by the project team. NB: motorbikes for the 3 facilitators are budgeted under component 3.</p>
7	<p>Low Value Grant to the Jane Goodall Institute for the creation of the Community Reserve in the sub-prefecture of Lebekere (chimps habitat), hence creating the corridor between PNMB-GFWR and Senegal</p>
8	<p>Training workshops and meetings for the component 2: (i) design and validation of 5 PA management plans, (ii) regular meeting for the management of PA, (iii) trainings in biodiversity, scientific surveys, etc, (iv) workshops for ecotourism, etc.</p>
9	<p>International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 2:</p> <p>a) IC to support the PA management, including legal clarification on the Community Forests, 50 days @600\$/day, year 2</p> <p>b) IC to design the PAs management plans, 65 days @600\$/day, year 2</p> <p>c) IC to establish the corridors and buffer zones 55 days @600\$/day, year 3</p> <p>d) IC specialized in ecotourism development, 60 days @600\$/day, year 3 and year 4 (output 2.4)</p> <p>e) DSA 105 days @201\$/day</p>
10	<p>*Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 2:</p> <p>a) LC to support the PA management, including legal clarification on the Community Forests, 30 days @250\$/day, year 2</p> <p>b) LC to support PA management system (in the 3 zones: PNMB, Wildlife Reserve, Community Forests), 40 days @250\$/day, year 2</p> <p>c) LC to support the design and approval of the 5 PAs management plans, 40 days @250\$/day, year 2</p>

Budget note number	Comment
	<p>d) LC to support the establishment of corridors and buffer zones, 40 days @250\$/day, year 3</p> <p>e) LC to train communities in ecotourism, 55 days each for @250\$/day year 3, year 4 and 45 days @ 250\$/day year 5</p> <p>f) DSA 145 days @121\$/day</p> <p>*General costs of engaging a corps of on-site volunteers /collaborators to be trained for contributing in different ways to PA management – this will be done in partnership with UNOPS project: (1) at least 20 Ecological monitoring agents /Eco-Guards; and (2) at least 15 University students / graduates for increase knowledge on biodiversity @198,000</p>
11	a) Chief Technical Advisor – part-time over 6 years @ USD 150,000/year (Total: \$450,000) – 50% under Component 2 and National Biodiversity expert @22,000/yr
12	Travel budget for project team, MEEF representative’s management unit and additional experts involved in Component 2, including international travels.
13	Construction at PA sites tentatively where required: basic PA offices (3*\$40,000); water tanks; latrines; track; etc.
14	Equipment of the PA offices and to support PA biodiversity monitoring activities, 10 motorbikes, 1 vehicle, computers etc _ Totalling 295,000 USD
15	Low Value Grant - Alternative ecotourism grants – including chimpanzees habituation
16	GIS, satellites mapping to identify and design the corridors and buffer zones, and equipment related to the establishment of corridors within the landscape.
17	Training workshops and meetings for the component 2: (i) design and validation of 5 PA management plans, (ii) regular meeting for the management of PA, (iii) trainings in biodiversity, scientific surveys, etc, (iv) workshops for ecotourism, etc
18	Equipment of the PA offices and technical services
19	<p>International Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 3, @ 127 080 USD</p> <p>a) IC to design the eco-village concept in Guinea, to build the EMP framework, and guidelines for baseline, 55 days @600\$/day, year 2</p> <p>b) IC to carry out the market study for improved cookstoves and kilns, and to design technical quality requirements, and to and to design the training program, 45 days @600\$/day, year 2</p> <p>c) IC to support the agro-ecology program, especially the soil fertility activities, 45 days @600\$/day, year 3</p> <p>d) IC to carry out the value chains analysis, including support to the marketing / commercialization (e.g. certification), 40 days @600\$/day, year 2</p> <p>e) DSA 80 days @201\$/day</p> <p>* General costs of engaging 3 facilitators in charge of day-to-day animation within the eco-village (1 in PNMB, 1 in Balaki, and 1 in Siguiro prefecture) including training and monitoring + costs of compensating prefecture’s agents for the involvement and monitoring of the project (7 prefectures)</p>
20	<p>*Local Contractual Services for special support to Outcome 3 @ 116 700 USD:</p> <p>a) LC to support eco-village model design and establishment, 50 days @250\$/day, year 2</p> <p>b) LC to support improve cookstoves and kilns dissemination (including trainings), 40 days @250\$/day, year 2</p> <p>c) LC to design and monitor afforestation activities, 90 days @250\$/day, year 3, year 4 and year 5</p> <p>d) LC to support agro-ecology practices implementation in eco-villages and capitalize lessons learn, 80 days @250\$/day, year 3, year 4, year 5 and year 6</p> <p>e) LC to support the purchase of equipment for value chains, and train women to use them, 45 days @250\$/day, year 3</p> <p>f) LC specialized in communication to develop practical tools to sensibelize local population, 65 days @250\$/day, year 1, year 2, and year 3</p> <p>e) DSA 200 days @121\$/day</p> <p>* General costs of engaging 3 facilitators in charge of day-to-day animation within the eco-village (1 in PNMB, 1 in Balaki, and 1 in Siguiro prefecture) including training and monitoring + costs of compensating prefecture’s agents for the involvement and monitoring of the project (7 prefectures), @ 72 000 USD</p>
21	a) Chief Technical Advisor – part-time over 6 years @ USD 150,000/year (Total: \$450,000) – 50% under Component 3. See budget note #11.

Budget note number	Comment
	b) M&E Officier @22 000/yr c) Gender and Community Engagement Expert, 6 yrs @ 22,000/yr. Will be in charge of community engagement, communication & sensibilisation in the eco-villages, as well as of implementing and mainstreaming the gender strategy and conducting gender-related M&E
22	DSA mission expenses for implementation project.
23	Sub-contracts for (i) Guinée Ecologie for the elaboration of the full baseline of the 10 eco-villages + monitoring; (ii) Guinée44 to disseminate at least 5,000 cookstoves and 50 kilns; (iii) GRET for the technical assistance under output 3.4 and 3.5, (iv) tender for opening fire breaks within the BF landscape.
24	*Equipment for (i) nogo zones in the water source (fences, etc.), (ii) community work for stone lines establishment, (iii) transformation of NTF products by women in the eco-villages, and (iv) solar kits (5 kits @3,000\$/kit). *Ecotourism development
25	*Material & goods for: (i) afforestation in woodlots and for rehabilitation of degraded forests (nurseries, seeds, etc.), (ii) 10 EP establishment, (iii) soil fertility restoration, (iv) improved seeds buying and dissemination, (v) material for bushfire prevention (pan, tank, etc., @ 980 000 USD * Purchase of fuel and lubricants needed for the project, @ 42 220 USD
26	Trainings and awareness raising events with communities especially at newly established MPAs; refreshers for communities of already existing MPAs; training for MPA management teams.
27	Equipment for (i) nogo zones in the water source (fences, etc.), (ii) community work for stone lines establishment, (iii) transformation of NTF products by women in the eco-villages, and (iv) solar kits (5 kits @3,000\$/kit).
28	CTA; As under the M&E budget: ICs for MTR and TE incl. Travel
29	National KM Expert to support implement action of the KM Plan (USD 30,000); As under the M&E budget: Local consultants for MTR and TE (USD 10,000*2). MTR Core Indicators (USD 2,500), TE Core Indicators (USD 2,500), Totalling USD 55,000
30	USD 40,000 is allocated for trainings on: • Women leadership *Gender Monitoring • Gender training for management teams
31	*DSA mission expenses for implementation project *As under the M&E budget: Domestic travel budget for project team, MEEF and additional experts involved in Component 4. Per year: 6 * 600km * \$0.25 km-fuel charge + DSA for 6 * 3 pax * 3 days @ \$50.
32	Comms videos, applying storytelling approach etc., but also ongoing communication costs, including cell phone contracts or airtime and internet connectivity
33	Salary Project Manager @36,000/yr
34	Translation of various documentations
35	This budget line covers the expenses for office equipment and consumables including the purchase of ink cartridges and paper for printing, photocopies and binding training documents needed for the training sessions, @ 15,900 USD
36	Costs of internet connection and monthly connectivity fee (telephone bills etc) Total estimated cost is \$17,100
37	Service contracts for national experts: Audit fees (USD 3000/yr);
38	Inception meeting (\$7,900), regular project board meetings (\$700 per quarter = \$16,100) and Project Team Training (4,000 USD) on the 2 nd year of the project
39	Salary of 3 Project Drivers 14,400/year for 6 years
40	DSA mission expenses for implementation project.

Budget note number	Comment
41	Office equipment, computers, printers, telecoms equipment, other. PMU to be housed at MEEF PA Management Unit – office space as well as basic office and operational infrastructure provided by MHUPE as co-financing contribution. Complementing what is allocated under Component 1, which also is intended to support the multi-stakeholder team and partners.
42	Comms videos, applying storytelling approach etc., but also ongoing communication costs, including cell phone contracts or airtime and internet connectivity
43	This budget line covers the expenses for office equipment and consumables including the purchase of ink cartridges and paper for printing, photocopies and binding training documents needed for the training sessions, @ 31 000 USD
44	This budget line covers the purchase of fuel and lubricants needed for the project, @ 55 000 USD
45	This budget line covers the operations and maintenance needed for the missions to carry out activities, @ 29,800 US\$

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

251. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”
252. This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.
253. Any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

254. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
255. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.
256. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
257. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
- (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

258.a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
- ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
- iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
- iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
- v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

259. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

260. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any

concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

261. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
262. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
263. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
264. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.
265. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

266. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

267. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
268. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
269. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

- A. Multi year Work plan
- B. GEF Tracking Tool (s) at baseline
- C. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
- D. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate (see example template below)
- E. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- F. Environmental and social management framework
- G. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- H. Gender Analysis and Action Plan
- I. UNDP Risk Log
- J. Procurement Plan
- K. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)
- L. Emission reduction and sequestration related to the proposed project
- M. Additional maps of the Bafing-Falémé landscape
- N. Cofinancing letters
- O. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

Annex A: Multi Year Work Plan

Output	Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
Output 1.1 The “Bafing-Falémé Landscape Management Board” is established and operationalized as an integrated governance platform that serves as a joint decision mechanism for land use in the landscape.	Activity 1.1.1: Enlargement of the interministerial commission to support sustainable regional development plan (including biodiversity and sustainable land management plan) Activity 1.1.2: Creation and operationalization of the consultation framework (regional committees) Activity 1.2.3: Capacity building activities to strengthen leadership and facilitation skills of main stakeholders		X	X			X				X				X				X				X			
Output 1.2 A Landscape Management Plan is developed to ensure protection of key biodiversity	Activity 1.2.1: Technical and socio-economic studies within the BF landscape to support long term sustainable development plan Activity 1.1.2: Sharing of results at			X	X	X																				

Output	Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
areas (KBAs) including core wildlife habitats and corridors, and maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	consultation framework level and co-construction of a common vision Activity 1.2.3: Elaboration and validation of an integrated land management plan translated into communal land																									
Output 1.3 The PAs within the BF landscape (Middle Bafing National Park, Gambia-Falémé Wildlife Reserve and the three Community Forests) are officially proclaimed.	Activity 1.3.1: Legal support to the creation of the PNMB Activity 1.3.2: Creation of Bafing Gambia National Reserve (between PNMB and Senegal border, including 4 classified forests) Activity 1.3.3: Recognition of three Community forests			X	X	X	X	X	X																	
Output 2.1: PA management system established within the Bafing-Falémé	Activity 2.1.1: Study, construction and equipping of 3 home basis Activity 2.1.2: Technical capacity enhancement of			X	X	X	X	X	X																	

Output	Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
landscape with adequate staffing	OGPR and WCF teams Activity 2.1.3: Equipping OGPR and WCF teams (GIS, cybertracker, camera trap, sensibilization tools) Activity 2.1.4: Monitoring & assessment mechanism																									
Output 2.2: Management plans of the PAs are developed integrating climate change and land management dimensions.	Activity 2.2.1: Preliminary studies and inventories Activity 2.2.2: Development and validation of five management plan (PNMB, Wildlife reserve and three community forests)				X	X																				
Output 2.3 Buffer zones and corridors are established	Activity 2.3.1: Habitats mapping and socio-economic study in buffer zones and corridors Activity 2.3.2: Operationalizations of corridors and awareness campaign for								X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X						

Output	Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
	neighbouring populations																									
Output 2.4: A pilot biodiversity-based ecotourism site is developed in the Bafing-Falémé landscape and brings alternative incomes to the communities	Activity 2.4.1: Design/construction of tourism accommodation structure in the PNBM and enhancement of community capacity to manage eco-tourism projects Activity 2.4.2: Feasibility study for Chimpanzee habituation Activity 2.4.3: Prospective and marketing study for tourism development within BF landscape						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X						
Output 3.1: The Eco-village concept is promoted in at least 10 villages around PAs of the Bafing-Falémé landscape	Activity 3.1.1: Elaboration of a management plan for ecovillage Activity 3.1.2: Establishment of the baseline situation in each ecovillage Activity 3.1.3: Field trip organization to learn from eco-				X	X	X	X																		

Output	Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
	village experience in Senegal Activity 3.1.4: Establishment of an eco-village committee development																									
Output 3.2: Improved cookstoves and kilns are disseminated within the ecovillages to reduce GHG emissions and pressure on forests	Activity 3.2.1: Market study Activity 3.2.2: Raise awareness, train and equip for the production and commercialization of cookstoves Activity 3.2.3: Disseminate solar technology in each ecovillage Activity 3.2.4: Develop certification mark with ECREEE				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3.3: Community based afforestation (river banks, water sources) and the creation of a “green belt” increase the carbon stock	Activity 3.3.1: Protection of river banks and water sources through «mise en defens » and plantation of native species of trees (creation of nurseries in the ecovillages) Activity 3.3.2: Plantation of				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Output	Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
	woodlots for fuel production Activity 3.3.3: Rehabilitation of degraded forests planting at least 1 million of trees per year																									
Output 3.4: Farmers and agro-pastoralists (of which 30% are female) adopt agro-ecology and fire management practices to reduce lands degradation	Activity 3.4.1: Improvement of fertility of 1,000ha of farmland Activity 3.4.2: Installation of ecological perimeters (at least 200 ha) Activity 3.4.3: Installation of stone lines Activity 3.4.4: Establishment of prevention of bushfires mechanism				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3.5: Local livelihood is enhanced through value chains improvement (including transformation techniques)	Activity 3.5.1: Value chains study (shea, honey, cashew, nere, gobi) Activity 3.5.2: Support consumption and commercialization of products Activity 3.5.3: Capacity-				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Output	Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4
	enhancement for groups of entrepreneurs																									
Output 3.6: A community engagement and educational program is operationalized	Activity 3.6.1: Strategy development and deployment of communication tools within the ecovillages Activity 3.6.2: Organization of awareness-raising meetings						X	X																		
Output 4.1: Gender mainstreaming strategy developed and implemented	Activity 4.1.1: Development and implementation of gender strategy, piloted by the “Gender and community involvement expert” Activity 4.1.2: Women leadership training Activity 4.1.3: Gender training for management teams				X	X			X	X			X	X				X				X				
Output 4.2: Key experience and lessons learnt are	Activity 4.2.1: Creation of a website Activity 4.2.2: At least 5 exchanges																X	X			X	X			X	X

Output	Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6						
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1	2	3	4			
compiled and widely disseminated	between ecovillages committees Activity 4.2.3: Development of communication and sensibilization spots Activity 4.2.4: Participation of OGPR in 3 international events about Protected Areas																												

Annex B: GEF Tracking Tool at baseline

B.1/ GEF7 Core indicators

Core Indicator 1		Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)			
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)							
		Expected			Achieved				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE				
		815,300	1,119,600						
Indicator 1.1		Terrestrial protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares						
			Expected		Achieved				
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE			
<i>Gambie Falémé Wildlife Reserve</i>		V Protected Landscape/Seascape		337,200					
<i>Community forests</i>		VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources		139,800					
		Sum		477,000					
Indicator 1.2		Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score					
				Baseline		Achieved			
					Endorsement	MTR	TE		
<i>Middle Bafing National Park</i>		II National Park	642,600		32				
		(select)							
		Sum	642,600						
Core Indicator 2		Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)			
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)							
		Expected			Achieved				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE				
Indicator 2.1		Marine protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares						
			Expected		Achieved				

				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			(select)				
			(select)				
			Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score (Scale 1-3)			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				(select)			
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored						(Hectares)
				Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
					6,350		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
					6,000		
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
					350		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored						
				Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				700		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				700		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Tons)
			Tons (6.1+6.2)			
			Entered		Entered	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)		15,435,991		
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Tons			

			Entered		Entered		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Expected CO2e (direct)		13,592,293			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)					
		Anticipated Year					
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided						
			Tons				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Expected CO2e (direct)		1,771,222			
		Expected CO2e (indirect)					
		Anticipated Year					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved						
			MJ				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
				72,476			
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology						
			Capacity (MW)				
		Technology	Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management						(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation						
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)				
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	

Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Tons)
			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Tons)
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(Grams)
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 10.3	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					(Number)
			Number Expected		Number Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	26,000	26,000		
		Male	24,000	24,000		
		Total	50,000	50,000		

B.2/ Tracking Tool for GEF-7 Biodiversity Projects.

GEF 7: Objective 1: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems, Programs 1 and 2

This tracking tool has been applied to the three zones of the Bafing-Falémé landscape area: The Central zone of the Bafing-Falémé landscape corresponds to the Middle Bafing National Park (PNMB), the northwestern zone of the Bafing-Falémé landscape (Wildlife reserve) and the Eastern zone of the Bafing-Falémé landscape (community forests). The tracking tool presented below is related to PNMB. For the two others zone, please refer to the tracking tool in the excel table.

SECTION I: Project General Information

I. General Data	Please indicate your answer here	Notes
Please complete this section for all projects under Objective 1.		
Project Title	Integrated ressources management in the Bafing-Falémé landscape	
GEF Project ID	5677	
Agency Project ID		
Implementing Agency	MEEF	
Project Type	FSP	
Country	Guinea	
Region	Moyenne et Haute Guinée	
Date of submission of the tracking tool	December, 20, 2018	Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 12, 2010)
Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion date	Nicolas Drunet	Completion Date
Planned project duration	6	years
Actual project duration	0	years under implementation to date
Lead Project Executing Agency (ies)	UNDP	

II. Total Extent by Biome	Please indicate your answer here	
Please complete this table with the total extent of protected areas targeted by the project by terrestrial, freshwater, and marine biome.		
Please complete this section for all projects under Objective 1.		
Terrestrial (insert total hectares for terrestrial coverage)		ha
Freshwater (insert total hectares for freshwater coverage)		ha
Marine (insert total hectares for marine coverage)		ha

III. Targeted Protected Areas	Please indicate your answer here	
Please complete the table below for the protected areas that are the target of the GEF intervention (i.e. completing a METT). Add new tables (copy/paste rows) for each protected area, as needed.		
Use N/A for not applicable.		
1. Protected Area		
Name of Protected Area	PNMB	
Is this a new protected area that is being established through this project intervention?	0	Yes = 1, No = 0
Area in Hectares	642600	
Biome type	Terrestrial	Please select from the drop-down list.
Global designation or priority lists		Please select from the drop-down list.
Local Designation of Protected Area		(E.g, indigenous reserve, private reserve, etc.)
IUCN Category	2: National Park: managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation	Please select from the drop-down list.

SECTION II: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool for Protected Areas

The Tracking Tool has five data sheets:

Data Sheet 1: Records details of the assessment and some basic information about the site, such as name, size and location etc.

Data Sheet 2: Provides a specific list of threats that the project is addressing.

Data Sheet 3: Condition of biodiversity in the protected area.

Data Sheet 4: Assessment Form: the assessment is structured around 30 questions presented in table format which includes three columns for recording details of the assessment, all of which should be completed.

Data Sheet 5: Datasources and methods on which above assessments of condition of biodiversity in the protected area in Question 30 are based.

Data Sheet 1: Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites				
Questions	Please indicate your answers here			Notes
	Project Start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	
Name, affiliation and contact details for person responsible for completing the METT (email etc.)	Nicolas Drunet et Arnaud Gotanegre			Consultant WCF Director
Date assessment carried out	August 28, 2018			August, 20, 2018
Name of protected area	Parc National du Moyen Bafing			
WDPA site code (these codes can be found on www.protectedplanet.net)				
Country	Guinea			
Location of protected area (province and if possible map reference)	Region de Moyenne Guinée			
Date of establishment				Under creation
Ownership details (please choose 1-4)				1: State 2: Private 3: Community 4: Other
Management Authority				
Size of protected area (ha)	642 600			
Number of Permanent staff				
Number of Temporary staff				
Annual budget (US\$) for recurrent (operational) funds – excluding staff salary costs				

Questions	Please indicate your answers here			Notes
	Project Start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	
Annual budget (US\$) for project or other supplementary funds – excluding staff salary costs				
What are the main values for which the area is designated				
List the two primary protected area management objectives in below:				
Management objective 1	Chimpanzee protection and natural ecosystems			
Management objective 2	watershed protection and resilience to climate change			
No. of people involved in completing assessment				
Including: (please choose 1-8)				1: PA manager 2: PA staff 3: Other PA agency staff 4: Donors 5: NGOs 6: External experts 7: Local community 8: Other

Data Sheet 2: Key Biodiversity Indicators Used in This Protected Area

At project start-up, identify and list up to five key biodiversity indicators that are monitored on a regular basis in the protected area; these indicators can relate to any/all trophic levels OR using other indicators. For each identified indicator, provide the current (project start-up) status of that indicator in numerical terms or with a short description (see examples below), as appropriate. The examples are only illustrative and the protected area manager should use the indicators that currently are being monitored and/or will be monitored.

At project midterm and at project completion, provide updates on the status of the same indicator(s) identified at project start.

The overall condition of biodiversity -- based on the status of the indicator(s) identified here -- will be reported on in Question 30 in Data Sheet 4 (METT Assessment Form). Therefore the inputs here require focused analysis to assess whether trends are positive, negative or neutral.

Indicator	Project Start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Comments (optional)
<i>Example Indicator 1: Degree of soil compaction and/or erosion, as indicated by test sites compared with exclosures</i> <i>Example Indicator 2: Average total area of grassland burnt by fire per year, as indicated by plotting GPS points following fire events</i> <i>Example Indicator 3: Total area deforested or with forest significantly degraded, as indicated by satellite imagery</i> <i>Example Indicator 4: Estimated population of a key herbivore species as indicated by dung counts</i> <i>Example Indicator 5: Estimated population of a key carnivore species as indicated by camera traps</i>	23 hectares	35 hectares	50 hectares	
Indicator 1: Chimpanzee population estimates (<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>) in PNMB by camera trap monitoring	4030			
Indicator 2: Number of Savannah areas under fire management with local communities	0			
Indicator 3: Involvement level of local communities in creating and managing NPMB process	0			
Indicator 4: Degradation rate due to deforestation of natural habitats				
Indicator 5: Capacity building rate of management team in accordance with established training plan	0			

Data Sheet 3: Protected Areas Threats

Please describe each threat that the project is directly addressing and provide the threat reduction indicator that the project is using from the project logframe to measure progress in reducing each threat. An example is provided.

Questions	Please enter your answers in this column.	Comments (optional)
Example Threat	burning farming	
Threat reduction indicator	Burning Farming number in ZIP is absent and oriented to ecological farming in ZGR and ZD	
Baseline status	XX in ZIP, YYY in ZGR and VVV in ZD	
Target	Reduced of 100% of farms in ZIP and promote 80% of ecological farm in ZGR et 50% in ZD	
Midterm status		
End of project status		
Threat 1	Poaching	
Threat reduction indicator		
Baseline status		
Target		
Midterm status		
End of project status		
Threat 2	bushfire	
Threat reduction indicator	Protect ZIP from uncontrolled fires and reduce the risk of these fires in ZGR and ZD	
Baseline status	0	
Target	100% of savannah are under fire management in ZIP and 80% in ZGR&ZD	
Midterm status		
End of project status		

Data Sheet 4: METT Assessment Form

Please select a score from the drop-down list for each question. If a question is not applicable, then do not select a score and enter "N/A" in the comments space along with a brief explanation.

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
1. Legal status: Does the protected area have legal status (or in the case of private reserves is covered by a covenant or similar)?	0			0: The protected area is not gazetted/covenanted 1: There is agreement that the protected area should be gazetted/covenanted but the process has not yet begun 2: The protected area is in the process of being gazetted/covenanted but the process is still incomplete (includes sites designated under international conventions, such as Ramsar, or local/traditional law such as community conserved areas, which do not yet have national legal status or covenant) 3: The protected area has been formally gazetted/covenanted
Comments and Next Steps	The Park is expected to be created by late 2019			
2. Protected area regulations: Are appropriate regulations in place to control land use and activities (e.g. hunting)?	0			0: There are no regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area 1: Some regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area exist but these are major weaknesses 2: Regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some weaknesses or gaps 3: Regulations for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and provide an excellent basis for management
Comments and Next Steps	The Park is expected to be created by late 2019 and therefore appropriate regulation will be established to control land use and activities in the protected area			
3. Law Enforcement: Can staff (i.e. those with responsibility for managing the site) enforce protected area rules well enough?	1			0: The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations 1: There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget, lack of institutional support) 2: The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain 3: The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
Comments and Next Steps				
4. Protected area objectives: Is management undertaken according to agreed objectives?	2			0: No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area 1: The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these objectives 2: The protected area has agreed objectives, but is only partially managed according to these objectives 3: The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet these objectives
Comments and Next Steps				
5. Protected area design: Is the protected area the right size and shape to protect species, habitats, ecological processes and water catchments of key conservation concern?	1			0: Inadequacies in protected area design mean achieving the major objectives of the protected area is very difficult 1: Inadequacies in protected area design mean that achievement of major objectives is difficult but some mitigating actions are being taken (e.g. agreements with adjacent land owners for wildlife corridors or introduction of appropriate catchment management) 2: Protected area design is not significantly constraining achievement of objectives, but could be improved (e.g. with respect to larger scale ecological processes) 3: Protected area design helps achievement of objectives; it is appropriate for species and habitat conservation; and maintains ecological processes such as surface and groundwater flows at a catchment scale, natural disturbance patterns etc
Comments and Next Steps				
6. Protected area boundary demarcation: Is the boundary known and demarcated?	2			0: The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users 1: The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users 2: The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents/neighbouring land users but is not appropriately demarcated 3: The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents/neighbouring land users and is appropriately demarcated
Comments and Next Steps				

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
7. Management plan: Is there a management plan and is it being implemented?	0			0: There is no management plan for the protected area 1: A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented 2: A management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems 3: A management plan exists and is being implemented
Comments and Next Steps	Action plan for 2018-2020 and implemented, but management plan will be prepared at the end of 2018.			
7.a Planning process: The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders to influence the management plan	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				
7.b Planning process: There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and updating of the management plan	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				
7.c Planning process: The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely incorporated into planning	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				
8. Regular work plan: Is there a regular work plan and is it being implemented	1			0: No regular work plan exists 1: A regular work plan exists but few of the activities are implemented 2: A regular work plan exists and many activities are implemented 3: A regular work plan exists and all activities are implemented
Comments and Next Steps	Work plan for three months has been prepared with OGPR and is being implemented			

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
9. Resource inventory: Do you have enough information to manage the area?	2			<p>0: There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area</p> <p>1: Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making</p> <p>2: Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for most key areas of planning and decision making</p> <p>3: Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support all areas of planning and decision making</p>
Comments and Next Steps				
10. Protection systems: Are systems in place to control access/resource use in the protected area?	0			<p>0: Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) do not exist or are not effective in controlling access/resource use</p> <p>1: Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access/resource use</p> <p>2: Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access/resource use</p> <p>3: Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access/ resource use</p>
Comments and Next Steps				
11. Research: Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work?	3			<p>0: There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area</p> <p>1: There is a small amount of survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management</p> <p>2: There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management</p> <p>3: There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs</p>
Comments and Next Steps				

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
12. Resource management: Is active resource management being undertaken?	2			0: Active resource management is not being undertaken 1: Very few of the requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values are being implemented 2: Many of the requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and, cultural values are being implemented but some key issues are not being addressed 3: Requirements for active management of critical habitats, species, ecological processes and, cultural values are being substantially or fully implemented
Comments and Next Steps				
13. Staff numbers: Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area?	2			0: There are no staff 1: Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities 2: Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities 3: Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the protected area
Comments and Next Steps	For now, staff number is consisting mainly of WCF agents, some OGPR agents			
14. Staff training: Are staff adequately trained to fulfill management objectives?	1			0: Staff lack the skills needed for protected area management 1: Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area 2: Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management 3: Staff training and skills are aligned with the management needs of the protected area
Comments and Next Steps				
15. Current budget: Is the current budget sufficient?	1			0: There is no budget for management of the protected area 1: The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage 2: The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management 3: The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area
Comments and Next Steps				

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
16. Security of budget: Is the budget secure?	1			0: There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or highly variable funding 1: There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding 2: There is a reasonably secure core budget for regular operation of the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding 3: There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs
Comments and Next Steps				
17. Management of budget: Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs?	2			0: Budget management is very poor and significantly undermines effectiveness (e.g. late release of budget in financial year) 1: Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness 2: Budget management is adequate but could be improved 3: Budget management is excellent and meets management needs
Comments and Next Steps				
18. Equipment: Is equipment sufficient for management needs?	0			0: There are little or no equipment and facilities for management needs 1: There are some equipment and facilities but these are inadequate for most management needs 2: There are equipment and facilities, but still some gaps that constrain management 3: There are adequate equipment and facilities
Comments and Next Steps				
19. Maintenance of equipment: Is equipment adequately maintained?	0			0: There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities 1: There is some ad hoc maintenance of equipment and facilities 2: There is basic maintenance of equipment and facilities 3: Equipment and facilities are well maintained
Comments and Next Steps				

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
20. Education and awareness: Is there a planned education programme linked to the objectives and needs?	1			0: There is no education and awareness programme 1: There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme 2: There is an education and awareness programme but it only partly meets needs and could be improved 3: There is an appropriate and fully implemented education and awareness programme
Comments and Next Steps				
21. Planning for land and water use: Does land and water use planning recognise the protected area and aid the achievement of objectives?	1			0: Adjacent land and water use planning does not take into account the needs of the protected area and activities/policies are detrimental to the survival of the area 1: Adjacent land and water use planning does not takes into account the long term needs of the protected area, but activities are not detrimental the area 2: Adjacent land and water use planning partially takes into account the long term needs of the protected area 3: Adjacent land and water use planning fully takes into account the long term needs of the protected area
Comments and Next Steps				
21a. Land and water planning for habitat conservation: Planning and management in the catchment or landscape containing the protected area incorporates provision for adequate environmental conditions (e.g. volume, quality and timing of water flow, air pollution levels etc) to sustain relevant habitats.	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
21b. Land and water planning for connectivity: Management of corridors linking the protected area provides for wildlife passage to key habitats outside the protected area (e.g. to allow migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea, or to allow animal migration).	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				
21c. Land and water planning for ecosystem services and species conservation: "Planning addresses ecosystem-specific needs and/or the needs of particular species of concern at an ecosystem scale (e.g. volume, quality and timing of freshwater flow to sustain particular species, fire management to maintain savannah habitats etc.)"	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				
22. State and commercial neighbors: Is there co-operation with adjacent land and water users?	1			0: There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users 1: There is contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users but little or no cooperation 2: There is contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users, but only some co-operation 3: There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land and water users, and substantial co-operation on management
Comments and Next Steps				

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
23. Indigenous people: Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the protected area have input to management decisions?	1			0: Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area 1: Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management 2: Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some relevant decisions relating to management but their involvement could be improved 3: Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in all relevant decisions relating to management, e.g. co-management
Comments and Next Steps				
24. Local communities: Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions?	1			0: Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area 1: Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management 2: Local communities directly contribute to some relevant decisions relating to management, but their involvement could be improved 3: Local communities directly participate in all relevant decisions relating to management, e.g. co-management
Comments and Next Steps				
24 a. Impact on communities: There is open communication and trust between local and/or indigenous people, stakeholders and protected area managers	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				
24 b. Impact on communities: Programmes to enhance community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				
24 c. Impact on communities: Local and/or indigenous people actively support the protected area	1			0: No 1: Yes
Comments and Next Steps				

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
25. Economic benefit: Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities, e.g. income, employment, payment for environmental services?	1			0: The protected area does not deliver any economic benefits to local communities 1: Potential economic benefits are recognised and plans to realise these are being developed 2: There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities 3: There is a major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities associated with the protected area
Comments and Next Steps				
26. Monitoring and evaluation: Are management activities monitored against performance?	0			0: There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area 1: There is some ad hoc monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results 2: There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results do not feed back into management 3: A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management
Comments and Next Steps				
27. Visitor facilities: Are visitor facilities adequate?	0			0: There are no visitor facilities and services despite an identified need 1: Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation 2: Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved 3: Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation
Comments and Next Steps				
28. Commercial tourism operators: Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management?	0			0: There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area 1: There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters 2: There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values 3: There is good co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, and maintain protected area values

Questions	Project start-up	Midterm	Project Completion	Criteria and Scores
Comments and Next Steps				
29. Fees: If fees (i.e. entry fees or fines) are applied, do they help protected area management?	0			0: Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected 1: Fees are collected, but make no contribution to the protected area or its environs 2: Fees are collected, and make some contribution to the protected area and its environs 3: Fees are collected and make a substantial contribution to the protected area and its environs
Comments and Next Steps				
30. What is the overall condition of the biodiversity of the protected area in terms of the indicator(s) indicated in Data Sheet 2 above?	1			0: Severely degraded 1: Partially degraded 2: Mostly intact 3: Completely intact
Comments and Next Steps	Please complete Data Sheet 5 for Question 30 that follows below.			
Total METT Score (automatically calculated)	37	0	0	Provide comments here (optional)

Data Sheet 5: Data sources and methods used to assess the present overall condition of biodiversity in the protected area (METT Question 30, above).

Summarize the data sources used to track the indicator(s) given in Data Sheet 2, and outline the method for assessing the indicator results. The indicator(s) will automatically appear in this table once entered in Data Sheet 2.

This table (Data Sheet 5) should be updated, as appropriate, during each application of the METT. An example is provided.

Indicator	Summarize the data sources used to track this indicator	Outline the method used for assessing the indicator results and what these show about the condition of biodiversity
<p><i>Example: Average total area of grassland burnt by fire per year</i></p>	<p><i>Records of fire events during the period of monitoring - showing the extent of the area burnt, as recorded by park rangers using hand-held GPS devices to plot boundaries of area and calculate total number of hectares</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation of overall trend – more, less or same amount of fire disturbance - Reference to scientific literature on ecosystem types to understand optimum fire intervals - Examination of fire record to determine historical trends in fires in the PA - Analysis of pattern to determine fire frequency in particular parts of PA in and beyond monitoring period
<p>Indicator 1: Chimpanzee population estimates (Pan troglodytes verus) in PNMB by camera trap monitoring</p>	<p>400 cameras have been installed by field team for monitor and maintain cameras monthly. The collected videos are analyzed at office</p>	<p>The design was installed using Distance sampling and capture-recapture method for individual recognition</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Number of Savannah areas under fire management with local communities</p>	<p>Identify different land uses by remote sensing. Field mission to collect truth data. Identification of sites with communities, signature of agreements for a controlled firing in identified savannah</p>	<p>By NASAFIRMS data analysis. And development of agreements with local communities.</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Involvement level of local communities in creating and managing NPMB process</p>	<p>structuring of village committees, Education / sensibilization and consultation frameworks</p>	<p>Constitution of committees, elaboration of PGTV</p>
<p>Indicator 4: Degradation rate due to deforestation of natural habitats</p>	<p>Remote sensing</p>	<p>Surface calculations for overall habitat type, surface measurement and shape index</p>
<p>Indicator 5: Capacity building rate of management team in accordance with established training plan</p>	<p>Reporting on training and equipment made available to the NPMB staff</p>	<p>List of training and equipment that NPMB benefits for capacity building</p>

SECTION III: Financial Sustainability Scorecard

The scorecard has three sections:

Part I – Overall financial status of the protected areas system. This includes basic protected area information and a financial analysis of the national protected area system.

Part II – Assessing elements of the financing system.

Part III – Scoring.

Part I: Protected Areas System, sub-systems and networks

Part I requires financial data to determine the costs, revenues and financing gaps of the PA system both in the current year and as forecast for the future. It provides a quantitative analysis of the PA system and shows the financial data needed by PA planners needed to determine financial targets and hence the quantity of additional funds required to finance effective management of their PA system. As different countries have different accounting systems certain data requirements may vary in their relevance for each country. However, where financial data is absent, the first activity the PA authority should be to generate and collect the data.

Part 1.1 – Basic Information on Country’s National Protected Area System, Sub-systems and Networks.

Please only complete the elements of the table that are germane to the scope of the project’s interventions.

Protected Areas System, sub-systems and networks	Number of sites	Terrestrial hectares covered	Marine hectares covered[1]	Total hectares covered	Institution responsible for PA management
National System of PAs					
Sub-system					
PA sub-system 1 – insert name					
PA sub-system 2 - insert name					
Additional Sub-Systems					
Network					
Network 1 - insert name					
Network 2 – insert name					
Additional networks					

Part 1.2 – Financial Analysis of the National Protected Area System

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
Available Finances[5]			
(1) Total annual central government budget allocated to PA management (excluding donor funds and revenues generated for the PA system)	0		
- operational budget (salaries, maintenance, fuel etc)	0		
- infrastructure investment budget (roads, visitor centres etc)	0		
(2) Extra budgetary funding for PA management (total of A + B)	2125000		Specify sources of funds
A. Funds channelled through government - total	0		
- PA dedicated taxes	0		eg a conservation departure tax or water fees re-invested in PAs
- Trust Funds	0		Only include available funds for the year and not amounts contributed for capitalization
- Donor funds	0		
- Loans	0		
- Debt for nature swaps	0		
- Others	0		
B. Funds channelled through third party/independent institutional arrangements – total	2125000		
- Trust Funds	2125000		
- Donor funds	0		
- Loans			
- Others			
(3) Total annual site based revenue generation across all PAs broken down by source[6]	0		Indicate total economic value of PAs (if studies available)[7]

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
A. Tourism entrance fees	0		Specify the number of visitors to the protected areas in year X, international and national. Specify fee levels; Estimate % of overall fees generated by most popular PAs within the system (as often a high % of fees may be generated by only one or two PA sites); Estimate total revenues possible if fee level raised.
B. Other tourism and recreational related fees (camping, fishing permits etc)	0		Specify purpose and level of fees:
C. Income from concessions	0		Specify type of concession
D. Payments for ecosystem services (PES)	0		Provide examples:
- water	0		
- carbon	0		
- biodiversity	0		
E. Other non-tourism related fees and charges (specify each type of revenue generation mechanism)	0		
- scientific research fees	0		
- genetic patents	0		
- pollution charges	0		
- sale of souvenirs from state run shops	0		
(4) Percentage of PA generated revenues retained in the PA system for re-investment[8]	0%		Specify whether PA generated revenues are retained directly in the PA system or are sent to government and then returned back to the PA system
(5) Total finances available to the PA system [line items 1 + 2]+ [line item 3 * line item 4]	2125000		
Available for operations	1740000		
Available for infrastructure investment	385000		
Costs and Financing Needs			

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(1) Total annual expenditure for PAs (all PA operating and investment costs and system level expenses)[9]			State any extraordinary levels of capital investment in a given year State degree of disbursement/executed – total annual expenditures as % of available finances (line item 5.) If this % is low, state reasons:
- by government	0		
- by independent/other channels	2125000		
(2) Estimation of PA system financing needs			Where possible breakdown by terrestrial and marine sub-systems
A. Estimated financing needs for <i>basic</i> management costs (operational and investments) to be covered	2125000		Summarize methodology used to make estimate (eg costs detailed at certain sites and then extrapolated for system)
- PA central system level operational costs (salaries, office maintenance etc)	350000		
- PA site management operational costs	650000		
- PA site infrastructure investment costs	400000		
- PA system capacity building costs for central and site levels (training, strategy, policy reform etc)	725000		These system capacity building needs are additional to daily operations but critical for system development and are often covered by donors
B. Estimated financing needs for <i>optimal</i> management costs (operational and investments) to be covered	4 000 000		Summarize methodology used to make estimate
- PA central system level operational costs (salaries, office maintenance etc)			
- PA site management operational costs			
- PA site infrastructure investment costs			
- PA system capacity building costs for central and site levels (training, strategy, policy reform etc)			These system capacity building needs are additional to attaining basic management capacities and may entail additional scientific research, public communications, scholarships etc)
C. Estimated financial needs to expand the PA systems to be fully ecologically representative			Insert additional costs required for land purchase for new PAs:

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
- basic management costs for new PAs			
- optimal management costs for new PAs			
Net actual annual surplus/deficient (available finances - expenditure)			
Net actual annual surplus/deficit[11]	2125000		
Annual financing gap (financial needs – available finances)[10]			
(1) Annual financing gap for <i>basic</i> management scenarios	0		Where possible breakdown by terrestrial and marine sub-systems
Operations	1725000		
Infrastructure investment	400000		
(2) Annual financing gap for <i>optimal</i> management scenarios	1875000		
Operations			
Infrastructure investment			
(3) Annual financing gap for basic management of an expanded PA system (current network costs plus annual costs of adding more PAs)	0		
(4) Projected annual financing gap for basic expenditure scenario in year X+5 ^{[12],[13]}			
Financial data collection needs			
Specify main data gaps identified from this analysis:			
Specify actions to be taken to fill data gaps[14]:			

PART II: FINANCIAL SCORECARD – ASSESSING ELEMENTS OF THE FINANCING SYSTEM

Component 1 – Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
Element 1 – Legal, policy and regulatory support for revenue generation by PAs			
(i) Laws or policies are in place that facilitate PA revenue mechanisms	1	0: None 1: A few 2: Several 3: Fully	Specify the revenue generation mechanisms that are not permitted under the current legal framework:
(ii) Fiscal instruments such as taxes on tourism and water or tax breaks exist to promote PA financing	1	0: None 1: A few 2: Several 3: Fully	
Element 2 - Legal, policy and regulatory support for revenue retention and sharing within the PA system			
(i) Laws or policies are in place for PA revenues to be retained by the PA system	0	0: No 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, satisfactory	Specify % to be retained:
(ii) Laws or policies are in place for PA revenues to be retained at the PA site level	2	0: No 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, satisfactory	Specify % to be retained:

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(iii) Laws or policies are in place for revenue sharing at the PA site level with local stakeholders	1	0: No 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, satisfactory	Specify % to be shared:
Element 3 - Legal and regulatory conditions for establishing Funds (endowment, sinking or revolving)[1]			
(i) A Fund has been established and capitalized to finance the PA system	0	0: No 1: Established 2: Established with limited capital 3: Established with adequate capital	
(ii) Funds have been created to finance specific PAs	0	0: No 1: Partially 2: Quite well 3: Fully	
(iii) Fund expenditures are integrated with national PA financial planning and accounting	0	0: No 1: Partially 2: Quite well 3: Fully	
Element 4 - Legal, policy and regulatory support for alternative institutional arrangements for PA management to reduce cost burden to government			
(i) There are laws or policies which allow and regulate concessions for PA services	2	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(ii) There are laws or policies which allow and regulate co-management of PAs	1	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	
(iii) There are laws or policies which allow and regulate local government management of PAs	0	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	
(iv) There are laws which allow, promote and regulate private reserves	2	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	
Element 5 –National PA Financing Strategies			
(i) There are policies and/or regulations that exist for the following which should be part of a National PA Finance Strategy:			
- Comprehensive financial data and plans for a standardized and coordinated cost accounting systems (both input and activity based accounting)	1	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
- Revenue generation and fee levels across PAs	1	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	Specify the tariff levels for the PAs:
- Allocation of PA budgets to PA sites (criteria based on size, threats, business plans, performance etc)	0	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	List the budget allocation criteria:
- Safeguards to ensure that revenue generation does not adversely affect conservation objectives of PAs	0	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	
- PA management plans to include financial data or associated business plans	1	0: None 1: Under development 2: Yes, but needs improvement 3: Yes, Satisfactory	

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(ii) Degree of formulation, adoption and implementation of a national financing strategy[2]	0	0: Not begun 1: In progress 2: Completed and adopted 3: Under implementation	
Element 6 - Economic valuation of protected area systems (ecosystem services, tourism based employment etc)			
(i) Economic valuation studies on the contribution of protected areas to local and national development are available	0	0: None 1: Partial 2: Satisfactory 3: Full	Provide summary data from studies:
(ii) PA economic valuation influences government decision makers	0	0: None 1: Partial 2: Satisfactory 3: Full	Specify ministries that have been influenced:
Element 7 - Improved government budgeting for PA systems			
(i) Government policy promotes budgeting for PAs based on financial need as determined by PA management plans	0	0: No 1: Partially 2: Yes	
(ii) PA budgets includes funds to finance threat reduction strategies in buffer zones (eg livelihoods of communities living around the PA)[3]	1	0: No 1: Partially 2: Yes	
(iii) Administrative (eg procurement) procedures facilitate budget to be spent, reducing risk of future budget cuts due to low disbursement rates	1	0: No 1: Partially 2: Yes	
(iv) Government plans to increase budget, over the long term, to reduce the PA financing gap	0	0: No 1: Partially 2: Yes	
Element 8 - Clearly defined institutional responsibilities for financial management of PAs			

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(i) Mandates of public institutions regarding PA finances are clear and agreed	1	0: None 1: Partial 2: Improving 3: Full	
Element 9 - Well-defined staffing requirements, profiles and incentives at site and system level			
(i) Central level has sufficient economists and economic planners to improve financial sustainability of the system	0	0: None 1: Partial 2: Almost there 3: Full	State positions and describe roles:
(ii) There is an organizational structure (eg a dedicated unit) with sufficient authority and coordination to properly manage the finances of the PA system	0	0: None 1: Partial 2: Almost there 3: Full	
(iii) At the regional and PA site level there is sufficient professional capacity to promote financial sustainability at site level	3	0: None 1: Partial 2: Almost there 3: Full	State positions and describe roles:
(iv) PA site manager responsibilities include, financial management, cost-effectiveness and revenue generation [4]	3	0: None 1: Partial 2: Almost there 3: Full	
(v) Budgetary incentives motivate PA managers to promote site level financial sustainability (eg sites generating revenues do not necessarily experience budget cuts)	2	0: None 1: Partial 2: Almost there 3: Full	
(vi) Performance assessment of PA site managers includes assessment of sound financial planning, revenue generation, fee collection and cost-effective management	2	0: None 1: Partial 2: Almost there 3: Full	

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(vii) There is capacity within the system for auditing PA finances	3	0: None 1: Partial 2: Almost there 3: Full	
(viii) PA managers have the possibility to budget and plan for the long-term (eg over 5 years)	3	0: None 1: Partial 2: Almost there 3: Full	
Total Score for Component 1	32	Actual score:	
	95	Total Possible: 95	
	34%	% achieved	
Component 2 – Business planning and tools for cost-effective management			
Element 1 – PA site-level management and business planning			
(i) Quality of PA management plans used, (based on conservation objectives, management needs and costs based on cost-effective analysis)	1	0: Does not exist 1: Poor 2: Decent 3: High quality	
(ii) PA management plans are used at PA sites across the PA system	1	0: Not begun 1: Early stages Below 25% of sites within the system 2: Near complete Above 70% of sites 3: Completed or 100% coverage	Specify if management plans are current or out-dated:

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(iii) Business plans, based on standard formats and linked to PA management plans and conservation objectives, are developed across the PA system[5]	1	0: Not begun 1: Early stages Below 25% of sites within the system 2: Near complete Above 70% of sites 3: Completed or 100% coverage	
(iv) Business plans are implemented across the PA system (degree of implementation measured by achievement of objectives)	0	0: Not begun 1: Early stages Below 25% of sites within the system 2: Near complete Above 70% of sites 3: Completed or 100% coverage	
(v) Business plans for PAs contribute to system level planning and budgeting	0	0: Not begun 1: Early stages Below 25% of sites within the system 2: Near complete Above 70% of sites 3: Completed or 100% coverage	

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(vi) Costs of implementing management and business plans are monitored and contributes to cost-effective guidance and financial performance reporting	1	0: Not begun 1: Early stages Below 25% of sites within the system 2: Near complete Above 70% of sites 3: Completed or 100% coverage	
Element 2 - Operational, transparent and useful accounting and auditing systems			
(i) There is a transparent and coordinated cost (operational and investment) accounting system functioning for the PA system	0	0: None 1: Partial 2: Near complete 3: Fully completed	
(ii) Revenue tracking systems for each PA in place and operational	0	0: None 1: Partial 2: Near complete 3: Fully completed	
(iii) There is a system so that the accounting data contributes to system level planning and budgeting	0	0: None 1: Partial 2: Near complete 3: Fully completed	
Element 3 - Systems for monitoring and reporting on financial management performance			
(i) All PA revenues and expenditures are fully and accurately reported by PA authorities to stakeholders	1	0: None 1: Partial 2: Near complete 3: Complete and operational	

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(ii) Financial returns on tourism related investments are measured and reported, where possible (eg track increase in visitor revenues before and after establishment of a visitor centre)	1	0: None 1: Partial 2: Near complete 3: Complete and operational	
(iii) A monitoring and reporting system in place to show how and why funds are allocated across PA sites and the central PA authority	1	0: None 1: Partial 2: Near complete 3: Complete and operational	
(iv) A reporting and evaluation system is in place to show how effectively PAs use their available finances (ie disbursement rate and cost-effectiveness) to achieve management objectives	1	0: None 1: Partial 2: Near complete 3: Complete and operational	
Element 4 - Methods for allocating funds across individual PA sites			
(i) National PA budget is allocated to sites based on agreed and appropriate criteria (eg size, threats, needs, performance)	0	0: No 1: Yes	
(ii) Funds raised by co-managed PAs do not reduce government budget allocations where funding gaps still exist	1	0: No 1: Yes	
Element 5 - Training and support networks to enable PA managers to operate more cost-effectively[6]			
(i) Guidance on cost-effective management developed and being used by PA managers	0	0: Absent 1: Partially done 2: Almost done 3: Fully	
(ii) Inter-PA site level network exist for PA managers to share information with each other on their costs, practices and impacts	1	0: Absent 1: Partially done 2: Almost done 3: Fully	

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(iii) Operational and investment cost comparisons between PA sites complete, available and being used to track PA manager performance	0	0: Absent 1: Partially done 2: Almost done 3: Fully	
(iv) Monitoring and learning systems of cost-effectiveness are in place and feed into system management policy and planning	0	0: Absent 1: Partially done 2: Almost done 3: Fully	
(v) PA site managers are trained in financial management and cost-effective management	0	0: Absent 1: Partially done 2: Almost done 3: Fully	
(vi) PA financing system facilitates PAs to share costs of common practices with each other and with PA headquarters[7]	0	0: Absent 1: Partially done 2: Almost done 3: Fully	
Total Score for Component 2	10	Actual score:	
	59	Total Possible: 59	
	17%	% achieved	
Component 3 – Tools for revenue generation by PAs			
Element 1 - Number and variety of revenue sources used across the PA system			
(i) An up-to-date analysis of revenue options for the country complete and available including feasibility studies;	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: A fair amount 3: Optimal	
(ii) There is a diverse set of sources and mechanisms, generating funds for the PA system	1	0: None 1: Partially 2: A fair amount 3: Optimal	Suggested benchmarks for a diversified portfolio of financial mechanisms for the PA system: Partial – 1-2 Fair amount – 3-4 Optimal – 5 or more List the mechanisms:

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(iii) PAs are operating revenue mechanisms that generate positive net revenues (greater than annual operating costs and over long-term payback initial investment cost)	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: A fair amount 3: Optimal	
(iv) PAs enable local communities to generate revenues, resulting in reduced threats to the PAs	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: A fair amount 3: Optimal	
Element 2 - Setting and establishment of user fees across the PA system			
(i) A system wide strategy and action plan for user fees is complete and adopted by government	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Satisfactory 3: Fully	If PA sites have tariffs but there is no system strategy score as partial:
(ii) The national tourism industry and Ministry are supportive and are partners in the PA user fee system and programmes	1	0: None 1: Partially 2: Satisfactory 3: Fully	
(iii) Tourism related infrastructure investment is proposed and developed for PA sites across the network based on analysis of revenue potential and return on investment [8]	1	0: None 1: Partially 2: Satisfactory 3: Fully	
(iv) Where tourism is promoted PA managers can demonstrate maximum revenue whilst not threatening PA conservation objectives	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Satisfactory 3: Fully	
(v) Non tourism user fees are applied and generate additional revenue	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Satisfactory 3: Fully	
Element 3 - Effective fee collection systems			

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(i) System wide guidelines for fee collection are complete and approved by PA authorities	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Completely 3: Operational	
(ii) Fee collection systems are being implemented at PA sites in a cost-effective manner	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Completely 3: Operational	
(iii) Fee collection systems are monitored, evaluated and acted upon	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Completely 3: Operational	
(iv) PA visitors are satisfied with the professionalism of fee collection and the services provided	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Completely	This can be done through visitor surveys
Element 4 - Communication strategies to increase public awareness about the rationale for revenue generation mechanisms			
(i) Communication campaigns for the public about tourism fees, conservation taxes etc are widespread and high profile at national level	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Satisfactory 3: Fully	
(i) Communication campaigns for the public about PA fees are in place at PA site level	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Satisfactory 3: Fully	
Element 5 - Operational PES schemes for PAs[9]			
(i) A system wide strategy and action plan for PES is complete and adopted by government	1	0: None 1: Partially 2: Progressing 3: Fully	

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(ii) Pilot PES schemes at select PA sites developed	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Progressing 3: Fully	
(iii) Operational performance of pilots is monitored, evaluated and reported	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Progressing 3: Fully	
(iv) Scale up of PES across the PA system is underway	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Progressing 3: Fully	
Element 6 - Concessions operating within PAs[10]			
(i) A system wide strategy and implementation action plan is complete and adopted by government for concessions	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Progressing 3: Fully	
(ii) Concession opportunities are operational at pilot PA sites	1	0: None 1: Partially 2: Progressing 3: Fully	
(iii) Operational performance (environmental and financial) of pilots is monitored, evaluated, reported and acted upon	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Progressing 3: Fully	
(iv) Scale up of concessions across the PA system is underway	0	0: None 1: Partially 2: Progressing 3: Fully	
Element 7 - PA training programmes on revenue generation mechanisms			

Financial Analysis of the Sub-System or Network – [insert name of Sub-System or Network]	Baseline year (US\$) [1][2]	Year X (US\$) [3][4]	Comments Add the source of data and state confidence in data (low, medium, high) Please respond to explanatory notes below
(1) Training courses run by the government and other competent organizations for PA managers on revenue mechanisms and financial administration	1	0: None 1: Limited 2: Satisfactory 3: Extensive	
Total Score for Component 3	6	Actual score:	
	71	Total Possible: 71	
	8%	% achieved	

Annex C: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Type Position/Title Budget Note	Tasks / key deliverables: Required Expertise & Qualifications	Cost/Month (USD) Person-Months	Total Costs (USD)
International Consultant: Chief Technical Advisor Budget Note 1	<u>Tasks / key deliverables:</u> - See TORs in Annex D. <u>Required Expertise & Qualifications:</u> - See TORs in Annex D.	6 months/yr over 6 years @ \$50,000/year	300,000
Contractual Services: Project Manager Budget Note 36	<u>Tasks / key deliverables:</u> - See TORs in Annex D. <u>Required Expertise & Qualifications:</u> - See TORs in Annex D.	12 months/yr over 6 years @ USD 30,000/year	180,000
Contractual Services: Project monitoring and evaluation officer Budget Note 32	<u>Tasks / key deliverables:</u> - See TORs in Annex D. <u>Required Expertise & Qualifications:</u> - See TORs in Annex D.	12 months/yr over 6 years @ USD 20,000/yr	120,000
Contractual Services: Finance & Admin Officer Budget Note 32	<u>Tasks / key deliverables:</u> - See TORs in Annex D <u>Required Expertise & Qualifications:</u> - See TORs in Annex D	12 months/yr over 6 years @ USD 20,000/yr	120,000
Contractual Services: National biodiversity expert Budget Note ?	<u>Tasks / key deliverables:</u> - See TORs in Annex D <u>Required Expertise & Qualifications:</u> - See TORs in Annex D		
Contractual Services: Gender and community involvement expert (full time) Budget note 19	<u>Tasks / key deliverables:</u> - See TORs in Annex D <i>shared 50/50 between Components 3 and 4. Will be in charge of community engagement, communication & sensibilisation in the eco-villages, as well as of implementing and mainstreaming the gender strategy and conducting gender-related M&E</i> <u>Required Expertise & Qualifications:</u> See TORs in Annex D	12 months/yr over 6 years @ USD 20,000/yr	120,000

Annex D: Terms of reference

Terms of Reference for the Project Board

The Project Board (PB) will serve as the project's decision-making body. It will meet according to necessity, at least twice each year, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PB is responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation to ensure that it meets the requirements of the approved Project Document and achieves the stated outcomes. The PB's role will include:

- Provide strategic guidance to project implementation;
- Ensure coordination between various donor funded and government funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Approve annual project work plans and budgets, at the proposal of the Project Manager;
- Approve any major changes in project plans or programmes;
- Oversee monitoring, evaluation and reporting in line with GEF requirements;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Negotiate solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project;
- Ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy is applied throughout project implementation; and, address related grievances as necessary.

INTERNATIONAL CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISOR (part-time)

Background

The Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) will be responsible for providing overall technical backstopping to the Project. He/She will render technical support to the National Project Manager, staff and other government counterparts. The CTA will coordinate the provision of the required technical inputs, reviewing and preparing Terms of Reference and reviewing the outputs of consultants and other sub-contractors. The CTA will be an experienced international expert, staffed on a part-time (70 days per year, over the 6 year project) . He/She will report directly to the National Project Coordinator and may consult with the UNDP RR in case of conflict or delicate issues.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Provide technical and strategic assistance for project activities, including planning, monitoring and site operations, and assuming quality control of interventions;
- Provide hands-on support to the National Project Coordinator, project staff and other government counterparts in the areas of project management and planning, management of site activities, monitoring, and impact assessment;
- Assist the National Project Coordinator in the preparation and revision of the Management Plan as well as Annual Work Plans;
- Coordinate preparation of the periodic Status Report when called for by the National Project Coordinator;
- Play a key role, in close collaboration with the National Project Coordinator and support from project consultants, in the preparation of the Combined Project Implementation Review/Annual Project Report (PIR/APR), inception report, technical reports, quarterly financial reports for submission to UNDP, the GEF, other donors and Government Departments, as required;
- Assist in mobilizing staff and consultants for project implementation, in the conduct of a midterm and a final project evaluation, and in undertaking revisions in the implementation program and strategy based on evaluation results;

- Assist the National Project Coordinator in liaison work with project partners, donor organizations, NGOs and other groups to ensure effective coordination of project activities;
- Document lessons from project implementation and make recommendations to the Steering Committee for more effective implementation and coordination of project activities; and
- Perform other tasks as may be requested by the National Project Coordinator, Steering Committee and other project partners.

Qualifications

- Advanced university education (MS or PhD) with expertise in the area of natural resources management ;
- At least 10 years of professional experience, of which at least eight are at international level, in environmental projects and program development
- Experience in implementation and management of protected areas
- Strong skills in monitoring and evaluation and experience in implementing environmental projects;
- Experience in Project management (financial, operational and administrative)
- Knowledge of UNDP tools and previous experience with GEF projects is an added plus;
- Strong ability for managing multi-stakeholders processes and federating them on collective objectives
- Excellent oral and written communication skills
- Excellent writing skills in English and French.

Terms of Reference for key project staff

NATIONAL PROJECT MANAGER (full time)

Background

The National Project Manager will be a locally recruited national selected based on an open competitive process. He/she will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager will report to the MEEF in close consultation with the UNDP RR (or duly designated UN officer) for all of the project's substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the project, the project manager will report on a periodic basis to the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The project manager will be responsible for ensuring that all UNDP financial administrative procedures pertinent to NEX are adhered to. He/She will perform a liaison role with the Government, UNDP and other UN Agencies, NGOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with other donor agencies providing co-financing.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document;
- Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects;
- Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors;
- Prepare and revise project work and financial plans, as required by MEEF and UNDP;
- Liaise with UNDP, MEEF, OGPR, WCF, relevant ministries and government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organizations and NGOs for effective coordination of all project activities;
- Negotiate and implement co-financing and operational implementation partnerships with various public and private organisations
- Facilitate administrative backstopping to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project;
- Oversee and ensure timely submission of the Inception Report, Combined Project Implementation Review/Annual Project Report (PIR/APR), Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF, and other oversight agencies;
- Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
- Report progress of project to the steering committees, and ensure the fulfillment of steering committees directives.

- Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant institutions and initiatives, both national and international;
- Ensure the timely and effective implementation of all components of the project;
- Conduct regular, announced and unannounced inspections of all sites and the activities of the project site management units.
- Realize, with the support of the MEEF, the Senior M&E Advisor and the consultants the project outputs at national level.

Qualifications

- An advanced university degree (MS or PhD) in natural resource management or environmental sciences or a related field; preferably a forestry engineer
- At least 5 years of experience related to natural resource management, conservation and/or participatory approaches.; solid experience in planning and management of natural land (agriculture, forests, PAs)
- At least 5 years of project/program management experience;
- Working experience involving collaboration amongst ministries, donor-funded projects and national institutions is a plus;
- Ability to effectively coordinate a large, multi-stakeholder project; experience of UNDP-GEF projects and thorough knowledge of UNDP/GEF procedures is an added plus;
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project;
- Ability to negotiate co-financing and operational partnerships is a plus
- Strong writing, presentation and reporting skills;
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search;
- Strong knowledge about Republic of Guinea’s political and socio-economic context, in particular at national and commune level;
- Excellent written communication skills in French; and
- A good working knowledge of English is a requirement.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICER (full time)

Background

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the M&E Officer will have the responsibility for project monitoring and evaluation.

Duties and Responsibilities

Specific responsibilities will include:

- Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;
- Ensure project’s M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;
- Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project’s M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project’s Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan;
- Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results;
- Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses;
- Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;
- Support project site M&E and learning missions;

- Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.

Qualifications

The Project M& E Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications

- Master degree, preferably in the field of environmental or natural resources management;
- At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multi-lateral/ international funding agency. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;
- Significant experience in collating, analyzing and writing up results for reporting purposes;
- Very good knowledge of results-based management and project cycle management, particularly with regards to M&E approach and methods. Formal training in RBM/ PCM will be a definite asset;
- Knowledge and working experience of the application of gender mainstreaming in international projects;
- Understanding of biodiversity conservation, law enforcement, sustainable livelihoods and associated issues;
- Very good inter-personal skills;
- Proficiency in computer application and information technology.
- Excellent language skills in French and English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE OFFICER (full time)

Background

The Project Accountant will be a nationally recruited professional selected based on an open competitive process managed by UNDP. He/she shall be responsible for the overall financial management of the project, under the supervision of the Project Manager.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Facilitate auditing and financial controls with respect to the Project;
- Ensure that project-related disbursements are carried out in a timely and efficient manner;
- Ensure the smooth flow of funds to enable the timely implementation of project activities amongst the various implementation partners, including the timely replenishment of the project account;
- Compile the quarterly and annual financial reports in a timely manner, with a focus on the financial delivery of the project;
- Prepare a monthly project bank reconciliation;
- Maintain a logical and comprehensive record of financial transactions, with supporting documentation, for reference and audit purposes;
- Provide the necessary assistance and documentation for the statutory audit of annual financial statements;
- Support the PM and CTA in project related reporting and relevant organisational functions
- Perform all other duties as requested by the PM;
- Perform any other duty relevant to the assignment.

Qualifications

- A Diploma or Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration, Accounting or related fields;
- Knowledge of accounting policies and principles;
- At least five (5) years' work experience in administration, of which at least one year was closely related to support of project / program activities;
- Capable of working fairly independently;
- Excellent organizational skills;

- Excellent inter-personal skills and the ability to establish and maintain effective working relations with people;
- Excellent communication skills (oral and written) in French; fluency in English in an added advantage;
- Good computer skills and proficiency in standard computer applications (MS Word, MS Excel, etc.)

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY EXPERT

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Biodiversity Expert will carry out the following tasks:

- *Drive the activities related to component 1 and 2;*
- *Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;*
- *Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management;*
- *Assist in the preparation of progress reports;*
- *Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff;*
- *Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.*

The Project Assistant will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- *A Bachelors degree or an equivalent qualification;*
- *At least three years of work experience preferably in a project involving biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;*
- *Very good inter-personal skills;*
- *Proficiency in the use of computer software applications especially MS Word and MS Excel.*
- *Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages*

SAFEGUARDS EXPERT

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer will have the responsibility for the implementation of the environmental and social management plan/framework. The Safeguards Officer will work closely with the M&E Officer and Communications Officers on related aspects of project reporting, monitoring, evaluation and communication. Specific responsibilities will include:

- *Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;*
- *Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans;*
- *Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently;*
- *Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary;*
- *Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders;*
- *Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation;*
- *Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project;*

The Project Safeguards Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- *A Bachelor's degree, preferably in the field of community development or natural resource / environmental management;*
- *A environmental and safeguards qualification (certificate, demonstrated experience)*
- *At least three years of relevant work experience of communications for project or programme implementation, ideally involving international donors. Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;*

- *Previous experience in developing and implementing environmental and social safeguard strategies for organizations or projects*
- *Very good inter-personal skills*
- *Proficiency in computer application and information technology.*
- *Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages.*

GENDER AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT EXPERT (full time)

Background

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Gender and community involvement Officer will have the responsibility for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. The Gender Officer will work closely with the M&E Officer, on related aspects of project implementation, reporting, monitoring, evaluation and communication.

Duties and Responsibilities

Specific responsibilities will include:

- Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;
- Pilot the development and implementation of gender strategy in each ecovillage
- Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;
- Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;

Qualifications

The Gender and community involvement Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- Master's degree in gender studies, gender and development, environment, sustainable development or closely related area.
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and sustainable development; at least 5 years of practical working experience in gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and sustainable development in relevant Country/Region/Area of Work;
- Proven experience in gender issues in Country/Region/Area of Work
- Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Demonstrated understanding of the links between sustainable development, social and gender issues;
- Experience in gender responsive capacity building;
- Experience with project development and results-based management methodologies is highly desired/required;
- Excellent analytical, writing, advocacy, presentation, and communications skills.
- Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages.

Annex E: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Project Information

Project Information

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Project Title | Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing-Falémé landscape |
| 2. Project Number | PIMS5677 |
| 3. Location (Global/Region/Country) | Bafing-Falémé landscape, Middle and Upper Guinea, Republic of Guinea |

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project fully incorporates the human-rights based approach, in particular the principles of participation and inclusion, equality and non-discrimination, accountability and rule of law. Participation of civil society, including farmers, groups of women and youth, will be given priority during both project preparation and implementation. The communes of the area will play a central role, and ten of them will establish the ecovillage model. This eco-village model aims to improve people daily life, with concepts of integrated sustainable development including income generation based on sustainable resource management.

The project will promote sustainable development in rural areas; hence, direct impacts will be the improvement of livelihoods. Indeed the project will allow to develop more efficient energy use and improved livelihoods and income generation based on integrated and sustainable management of land and natural resources. All social consequences of the project are expected to be positive. Local communities' approval and support of the interventions will be sought prior to implementation.

Community-engagement is a fundamental focus of the project. A gender and community engagement expert will be recruited into the PMU and will design educational program, to bring information about the management of the PA, and will organize training at the village level.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Project preparation has included special attention for women and girls, who face multiple and intersecting challenges related to degradation of natural resource. In Republic of Guinea, women are affected by inequality of rights, resources (land, financial resources, productive capital) and power in decision taking due to existing socio-cultural organization. The integration of gender concerns into governmental projects development is still very weak and there are no effective arrangement yet to take into account within the PNMB process.

The project supports a Gender and Development approach, to ensure equally shared opportunities, resources, benefits and climate change adaptation strategies between social groups in the target areas. In order to meet that objective, various tools and strategies have been developed. For example, Gender mainstreaming is one of the key characteristics of the ecovillage model. Specific income-generating activities and capacity-building addressing the needs of vulnerable groups such as women will be a major component of the 10

ecovillages developed as part of the project. Farmers and agro-pastoralist household (of which 30% are female) will adopt a gender responsive improved practices to manage natural resources. The project will support women in participating in the local governance.

A gender and community engagement expert will be recruited into the project management unit. He will design a gender strategy and follow up its implementation. Gender-sensitive indicators and targets have been developed to monitor the progress of the project and will be refined by the baseline study. Gender-disaggregated data will be collected during project implementation to inform and update the project indicators.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The global environmental problem that the project seeks to address is the over-exploitation and degradation of natural resources and unsustainable energy use in the Bafing-Falémé landscape. The project will improve the management of natural resource within the Bafing-Falémé landscape, through the adoption of a landscape approach. It includes the establishment and operationalization of protected area will allow to preserve key natural habitat with local communities, empowered as key agent of change with respect to the good management of land, water, and biodiversity. Besides, the project includes the development of 10 eco-villages, involving communities taking action to become more self-sufficient in energy. The introduction of technologies, tested, affordable, and easy to adopt for domestic energy production will increase the locally available energy. This will have major impact on reducing and avoiding emissions.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
<p>Risk 1: Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: The project could potentially reproduce discriminations against women and girls.</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 1</p>	<p>low</p>		<p>The project supports a Gender and Development approach. To mitigate these risks, the project will pursue thorough and gender responsive communication showing the benefits of gender equality for both women and men. The involvement of stakeholders will be ensured at all levels, with special regard to involving women and men. A Gender and Community Engagement expert will be recruited within the PMU, and will ensure the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy. Women will be recruited in the Project Board to support the implementation of the project activities in a gender-sensitive manner.</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?		QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?	
<p>Risk 2: Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p> <p>1.2. The project activities will be implemented adjacent to protected areas.</p> <p>1.3. The project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems and livelihoods</p> <p>1.5. Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p> <p>1.10. The project could generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>moderate</p>	<p>Project activities are in key ecosystems, but aiming towards conservation and sustainable management.</p>	<p>The project will create new PA, will increase efficiency of existing PA and will develop activities around the PNMB. Hence it will have a positive impact on these areas. The area of intervention is the source of main rivers in west Africa, hence ecosystems preservation will enhance water regulation services. The risk is minimal. There are no major infrastructure development plans in place.</p> <p>The project is designed by biodiversity, SLM, SFM and climate change experts to promote reforestation and regeneration of degraded forests and watersheds. Only indigenous plant species will be promoted by the project for enrichment planting and nurseries. It should be noted, however, that in Guinea the government support the extension of cashew trees. The project will actively pay attention to ensure that project funds will be promote the extension of cashew trees within the protected areas. Where exotic species are used, UNDP will ensure that these are procured using government co-financing, and not UNDP or GEF funds.</p>
<p>Risk 3: Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p> <p>Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 2</p>	<p>low</p>		<p>The project will promote climate resilient varieties, implementation and dissemination of good practices in the EV. This will reduce the vulnerability of farmers and agro-pastoralists.</p> <p>The eco-village model will contribute to increase overall resilience of families living in the BF landscape.</p> <p>The project will collaborate with adaptation projects, especially for DRM and early warning trainings.</p> <p>Interventions will improve river flows through the restoration of upper catchment areas through the introduction of innovative landscape-level sustainable land management and reforestation of riverbanks. Consequently, water availability within the project area will be strengthened, reducing the impacts of droughts on wildlife. This risk will also be mitigated through the identification of natural wildlife corridors connecting the project area to neighbouring areas. Restoration activities implemented under component 3 will improve the</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?		QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
			ecological functioning of this natural corridor allowing local wildlife to access water (and other resources) during drought periods.
<p>Risk 4: Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</p> <p>4.1. Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?</p>	<p>I = 1 P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project aims at changing unsustainable practices that threaten the provision of ecosystem services in the Bafing-Falémé landscape. Local communities and relevant groups will hence be trained to innovative agro-ecology and SLM practices. The project will base its intervention on the local knowledge of local population. For instance, a tradition does exist in many villages of the Bafing: rules such as (i) forbidden to slaw and burn in the vicinity of the rivers, (ii) forbidden to allocate lands for agriculture use in the riverbanks, etc. The Community engagement expert will identify these traditions and built its intervention methodology on the traditional values and rules.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</p> <p>5.1. Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?</p> <p>5.2. Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?</p> <p>5.3. Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?</p> <p>5.4. Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 4</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The project will create the Gambia Falémé wildlife reserve and three community forests, after extensive consultation and socio-economic surveys. Hence the risk of displacement is minimal.</p> <p>As regard the PNMB, the government created the national park and the project will implement additional activities to increase its efficiency. The PNMB includes 240 villages, mainly in the sustainable development zone. OGPR and its partner WCF are now carrying out socio-economic surveys in order to settle borders of the integral protection zone and to identify any villages potentially in this zone.</p> <p>The project will intervene after the clarification of the zonation of the park. It will finance activities to improve efficiency of the park management especially in terms of fauna and flora monitoring. UNDP will ensure that no UNDP or GEF funds will be used for temporary or permanent displacement. These funds will bring alternative generating activities for communities in the ecovillages around the park.</p>

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?	QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?	
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)	Comments
	<i>Low Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Moderate Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>High Risk</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project aims to create a new Protected Areas. There is a high risk of displacing people when creating PAs. The risk has been looked into during PPG phase and no displacement will be conducted. However, the project needs to ensure this agreement during its implementation.
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?	
	Check all that apply	Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Identify ways of improving participation and empowerment of vulnerable communities, with a particular focus on women.
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ensure that women and girls are fully involved in both project preparation and implementation.
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Establishment and operationalization of protected areas to preserve key natural habitat
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Development of a model of eco-village, increasing sustainable energy for communities. Ensure potential GHG emission
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Development of livelihoods
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁴⁰	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	No

⁴⁰ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	Yes
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁴¹ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No

⁴¹ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	Yes
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁴²	Yes
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	No

⁴² Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	<i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex F: Environmental and social management framework

See the technical report attached (written by the impact specialist of the PPG team).

1/ Environmental and social criteria for eligibility of activities

The eligibility criteria for the activities are proposed as follows:

Location of the activity without environmental risk:

- The activity does not take place in a protected area or in another environmentally sensitive area such as areas with high risk of erosion and flooding; The Ecovillages are located around the protected areas (not inside).
- Respect for buffer zones: the sub-project site must be located more than 250 m from protected areas and forest.

Positive impact of the activity on the environment:

Will the activity contribute positively to the implementation of biodiversity conservation measures, particularly in the implementation of protected area management plans in the project area and / or the protection of sensitive areas?

Adequate management of potential negative impacts on the environment:

Is the negative impact of the activity on the environment clearly identified and assessed (in particular in relation to the risk of provoking or reinforcing the phenomenon of erosion or flooding, pollution, destruction or disruption of biodiversity? or culturally sensitive areas)? Are adequate mitigation measures integrated into the activity (or sub-project)?

Social Security:

- the activity is without significant risks of social conflict (particularly the land dispute), or social exclusion of marginalized or vulnerable groups;
- the activity does not involve the loss of land (or portions of land) or economic activities to certain persons or social groups;
- if losses of land or economic activities are unavoidable, ensure that losses and affected persons or groups are clearly identified and compensation measures are included in the activity and affected persons are fully and adequately compensated before starting the activity itself.
- ensure that the current law implementing the Labor Code is applied, particularly with regard to PAs, women and displaced workers.

Compliance with laws and regulations:

- there are activities that are subject to the authorization regime. Each activity must justify its classification in relation to that and, if so, submit the act of authorization issued by the competent authority;
- there are also activities for which preliminary studies must be carried out. In this case, be reassured that such studies are actually done and within acceptable deadlines.

2/ Screening, analysis and environmental validation process

The environmental and social screening process aims to ensure that environmental and social requirements are taken into account throughout the process of planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring of investment projects. It is divided into the following stages:

Step 1: Sorting or categorizing projects

A screening form has been carried out during the PPG phase (see Annex). This is a Category B project, with risks but which can be mitigated. The Risks do not make it necessary to conduct in-depth socio-environmental studies. In this case a simple PGES has to be realized during the inception phase of the project.

Step 2: Preparation of environmental and social monitoring tools

First, the Environmental Protection Specialist of the PMU consults the checklist in order to extract generic mitigation measures from the impacts of the activity concerned. Secondly, the Environmental Protection Specialist of the PMU prepares the Terms of reference for environmental studies (ESIA). Then proceeds to the recruitment of environmental and social management consultants who will do the work. Environmental and social studies should be prepared independently.

Step 3: Preparation and development of ESMPs and ESIAs

As the project is in category B, an ESMP has to be prepared during the project implementation. The ESMP will be submitted for verification by the BGEEE. The latter ensures the conformity of the ESMP with the national legislation and also the UNDP. BGEEE and UNDP validate ESMPs. The PMU ensures the integration of the measures and provisions of the ESMP into the Bidding Documents.

The ESIA and the ESMP are prepared by a consulting firm recruited by the PMU. ESIA's must at least integrate:

- the description of the sub-project and the reasons for its choice;
- analysis of the initial state of the site and its natural (biophysical) and human environment (socio-economic and cultural);
- analysis of the evolution of the site environment in the absence of the sub-project;
- identification, analysis and evaluation of possible and potential negative and positive effects the implementation of the subproject on the natural and human environment;
- identification of the measures planned to avoid, reduce or eliminate the effects harmful and those intended to optimize the favorable effects on the environment;
- the environmental and social management plan (ESMP);
- the summary in non-technical language;
- a summary of the public consultations, including comments and recommendations received from affected or interested persons in the sub-project.

Step 4: Review and approval of ESIA reports

Once environmental and social impact assessments have been developed, the report is forwarded to BGEEE and UNDP for review and approval. Both institutions will need to ensure that all environmental and social impacts have been identified, assessed and that effective mitigation measures have been proposed as part of the implementation of the sub-project.

Step 5: Public Consultations and Dissemination

National legislation on ESIA states that information and public participation must be ensured during the execution of the environmental impact assessment, in collaboration with the relevant bodies of the administrative district and the concerned.

Consultations should also be conducted during the process of environmental and social selection of subprojects. Public information includes one or more presentation meetings of the subproject bringing together local authorities, populations, and particularly indigenous peoples, potential investors. These consultations will identify the main issues and determine how to address the various concerns in the ESIA report. The results of the consultations will

be incorporated into the ESIA report and made available to the public. To meet the World Bank's consultation and dissemination requirements, the PMU will produce a newsletter in which it will inform UNDP of the approval of the ESIA; (ii) the effective dissemination of all reports produced to all relevant partners and, possibly, those likely to be affected. ESIA's must also be approved by UNDP and published on their website.

Step 6: Environmental and social monitoring

Environmental monitoring makes it possible to verify and assess the effectiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of environmental and social measures:

- monitoring at the project level will be done by the project safeguards monitoring officer;
- proximity monitoring will be provided by dedicated experts from FTAs or project leaders;
- local authorities and consultation bodies will be involved in monitoring;

As regards the institutional monitoring of the Environmental and social management framework, please refer to the technical report produced during the PPG.

Annex G: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Project, with its broad vision of integrated action at multi-level, will need to bring together a wide array of stakeholders for both planning and implementation. The objective will be to engage all stakeholders at the relevant stage to employ their expertise and the resources they can bring to assist in achieving Project objectives. The following stakeholders are expected to play important roles, as outlined below:

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Stakes, role and responsibilities in the project</i>
Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Forestry	The Ministry of environment will coordinate the overall project preparation and activities. In close collaboration with all its Directorates (Eaux-et-Forets; OGPR, FSE, etc.), it will ensure consistency in the project.
OGPR (Parks and Reserves Office of Guinea)	OGPR will play a pivotal role in the implementation process of the protected area creation and eco-tourism management as the official coordinator/mediator of the proposed management board. OGPR is expected to be the project's implementing partner. To be confirmed during the PPG.
Other ministries (Energy, Agriculture, etc.)	Ministries in charge of energy, agriculture, local development, mining, tourism, finance, etc. All of these entities will be consulted during the PPG.
Research and Development	University of Conakry, CERESCOR and COSIE will be involved in project design and ensure a transfer of technologies and capacities from NGOs to research institutions. CERESCOR will be particularly involved in the realization of biodiversity inventories
NGOs, SMEs, private economic operators	WCF, Guinee Ecologie, CERE, SEG, and CNOP-G will be involved in project design and ensure a share of knowledge.
Local communities and CSOs	Participative approach is ensured throughout the project, from preparation to implementation. Participation of local communities and CSOs will help in organizing and conducting awareness-raising campaigns, and ensure strong support and buy-in from project beneficiaries. several local NGOs/CSOs, SMEs, and local stakeholders
Farmers, charcoal and fuelwood producers and other cooking value-chain stakeholders	All stakeholders in the cooking value-chain will be duly consulted during the PPG. Farmers and charcoal/fuelwood producers will be involved in the design of financial mechanisms of clean cooking products.
Private Sector	Regarding the private sector, the most important stakeholders are the agribusiness developing agricultural projects around the Bafing-Falémé Complex – who need to start complying with land-use regulations and adopting more sustainable land-use practices. Stakeholders in the tourism sector will also need to comply with new regulations and fully participate in the development of the PAs. Private sector role during the project preparation would mainly be to share needs in term of investments and to provide feedbacks vis-à-vis designed project instruments.
All other potential co-financiers	Will be duly consulted and involved in the PPG phase.
UNDP	GEF Agency for this project. Will coordinate the PPG in close collaboration with Government.

Annex H: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

I. Introduction

The proposed project is designed to promote an integrated and sustainable management of natural resources by introducing landscape approach and establishment and operationalisation of a cluster of protected areas (Middle Bafing National Park, Wildlife reserve and community forests) with a strong community involvement, along the Bafing and Falémé rivers. The total direct beneficiaries will be around 50,000 in the Bafing-Falémé landscape (including 10,000 within the ecovillages) who will benefit from improvements to sustainable natural resources management through integrated landscape approach.

Women represent 53% of the overall population of the 15 communes within the PNMB. They are a distinct heterogeneous group with different status and rights from those of men. Despite their importance in natural resources use, women are under-represented within decision-making bodies. Several testimonies recognize that situation is slowly changing with the emergence of mixed economic groups. Female leaders of these entities are sometimes invited in village-communities discussions. However, if their presence is effective, their opinion in decision-making is very low.

II. Gender equality and social inclusion in Guinea

Guinea is a least developed country (LDC), with one of the lowest human development Index which is estimated at 0.411 (compared to an average of 0.52 for sub-Saharan Africa), placing Guinea 182nd out of 188 countries in terms of human development⁴³. The Government of Guinea recognizes the importance of gender mainstreaming in ensuring sustainable development and reducing poverty through various policies and actions.

Despite the principle of gender equality enshrined in the Basic Law and the various legal texts, women's lives are still largely governed by customary rules and practices which devote the traditional division of roles and tasks between women and men. Moreover, the woman is still too often considered as a minor to remain under the tutelage of a man, (father, husband or brother) at the same time as it constitutes a manpower available for the latter. This reality is perceptible and duly formalized during ceremonies of religious and civil marriages where the feelings of superiority of the man are exacerbated to the detriment of the woman considered as a simple instrument in the service of the spouse. All things that jeopardize the many legal instruments that advocate equal rights for men and women.

As guardians of certain customs, women contribute, through traditional family education, to perpetuate some of these sociocultural concepts and weightings that are unfavorable to them; the result is a lack of trust, which is highly detrimental to self-empowerment in the face of the demands of modern society and development.

At the legal level, Guinea has an arsenal that affirms and guarantees equal rights for men and women. This is the case of the Basic Law, the Penal Code, the Civil Code, the Labor Code, the Social Security Code, the Land and Land Code, the Children's Code and various ordinances that complement these different texts.

Notwithstanding the existence of an international, regional and national legal framework for women enshrined in the main legal instruments, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and its additional protocol, it should be noted that this asset has not, however, so far made it possible to eradicate inequalities and disparities between men and women because of the bad application of these texts as well as legal loopholes in certain sectors.

Certain legal texts and instruments even prejudice women by containing discriminatory articles. In addition, illiteracy, ignorance of the law, as well as sociological and economic reasons considerably limit women's access to justice. In

⁴³ [Guinea: Economic Development Documents; IMF Country Report No ...https://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/CR/.../cr17388.ashx](https://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/CR/.../cr17388.ashx)

the matrimonial field too, injustices persist insofar as practices such as female repudiation, physical abuse, marital rape, forced and / or early marriage, sexual harassment, etc., still persist.

It should be noted that the juxtaposition between the three factors (persistence of sociocultural restraints, misinterpretation of certain religious precepts and positive law) limits women in the enjoyment of their rights.

All these practices constitute violence against women and major obstacles to their full participation in the life of society. In addition, this violence is not considered by the community to be a reprehensible act and is therefore not the subject of any legal proceedings. At the level of the public administration, certain practices such as the systematic and exclusive attribution of the family allowance to the father, constitute discriminatory situations against the woman.

Poverty

In Guinea, poverty has worsened from 52 percent in 2005 to 55 percent in 2015. Poverty and food insecurity affect more than half of the population. The incidence of poverty has increased from 53% in 2007 to 55% in 2012 with large spatial, regional and gender disparities.

As mentioned earlier, Guinea's human development Index is estimated at 0.411 in 2015 (compared to an average of 0.52 for sub-Saharan Africa), placing Guinea 182nd out of 188 countries in terms of human development.⁶

Despite all the efforts made by the government, many problems are still crucial. Many women lack climate information, even in national languages; information that could help them to better plan their income-generating activities, protect children from illness, access credit and family welfare, and fully enjoy their rights.

As far as young people (boys and girls) are concerned, mostly between the ages of 15 and 25 have not had the chance to go to school or have abandoned it very early. They constitute the largest proportion of the population and represent the rising force in the production of goods and services.

Education

According to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (PRSP2, 2007-2010), the analysis of the education sector shows that, despite the progress made in recent years, the Guinean education system still needs to significantly improve its performance in order to reach the objectives of universal quality education.

At the pre-school education level, the Guinean Government adopted in 1987, a policy document of education and protection of the early childhood. It has also developed a program based on the integrated approach (taking into account the awakening of health / hygiene, nutrition, environment, protection and recreational activities) of the young child.

At the primary level, according to data provided by the Planning and Statistics Service of MEPU-EC (2008), the gross enrollment rate for girls is 66% (2003-2004) against 71% (2007-2008) an increase of 5% for the same period; while the rate for boys is 85.7% for 2003-2004 school year and 86.2% for 2007-2008, an increase of 0.5%.

At secondary level, we recorded 105,335 girls (2003-2004) against 187,289 (2007-2008), for boys, we have a workforce of 235,065 (2003-2004) against 332,358 students (2007-2008), an increase of 97,293 students.

At the Technical Education and Vocational Training (ETFP) level, according to the METFPSECS / SEEB, for the primary sector of socio-economic development, there is a significant decline in the number of girls, which decrease from 147 out of a total of 545 boys (2003-2004) to 97 out of a total of 696 (2008-2009).

For the secondary sector of socio-economic development, for the same period, there were 330 girls out of a total of 3,661 (2003-2004) against 1031 girls out of 7569 students (2008-2009).

For the tertiary sector of socio-economic development, there is an increase in the number of girls: 5,124 girls out of a total of 8,884 in 2003-2004 against 8,705 girls out of a total of 16,206 in 2008-2009.

At the level of literacy and non-formal education, according to the service in charge of literacy, the general illiteracy rate for men is 55% against 74% for women.

At the level of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the gross admission and attendance rate has an overall increased. However, the attendance of girls is still weak. It went from 0.25% in 2003-2004 to 1.29% in 2007-2008, while that of boys went from 1.21% to 4.9% for the same period.

The numbers of both girls and boys are constantly increasing. The percentage of girls in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) increased from 17.3% in 2003-2004 to 24% in 2007-2008. For external scholarships, the percentage of Guinean female students is constantly decreasing (21.60% in 2004-2005 against 13.45% in 2007-2008). The situation at the faculty level is even more drastic, as women professors represent only 5.75% of which 3.64% at the doctoral level (2006-2007).

Social and legal sectors

Despite the principle of gender equality enshrined in the Basic Law and the various legal texts, women's lives are still largely governed by customary rules and practices which devote the traditional division of roles and tasks between women and men. Moreover, woman is still too often considered as a minor to remain under the tutelage of a man, (father, husband or brother) at the same time as it constitutes a manpower available for men. This reality is perceptible and duly formalized during ceremonies of religious and civil marriages where the feelings of superiority of man are exacerbated to the detriment of woman considered as a simple instrument in the service of the husband. All things that jeopardize many legal instruments that advocate equal rights for men and women.

As guardians of certain customs, women contribute, through traditional family education, to perpetuate some of these sociocultural concepts and weightings that are unfavorable to them; the result is a lack of trust, which is highly detrimental to self-empowerment in the face of the demands of modern society and development.

At the legal level, Guinea has an arsenal that affirms and guarantees equal rights for men and women. This is the case of the Basic Law, the Penal Code, the Civil Code, the Labor Code, the Social Security Code, the Land and state Code, the Children's Code and various ordinances that complement these different texts.

Notwithstanding the existence of an international, regional and national legal framework for women enshrined in the main legal instruments, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and its additional protocol, it should be noted that this asset has not, however, so far made it possible to eradicate inequalities and disparities between men and women because of the bad application of these texts as well as legal gaps in certain sectors.

Certain legal texts and instruments even prejudge women by containing discriminatory articles. In addition, illiteracy, ignorance of the law, as well as sociological and economic reasons considerably limit women's access to justice. In the matrimonial field also, injustices persist to the extent that practices such as female repudiation, physical abuse, marital rape, forced and / or early marriage, sexual harassment, etc., still persist.

It should be noted that the juxtaposition between the three factors (persistence of sociocultural restraints, misinterpretation of certain religious precepts and positive law) limits women in the enjoyment of their rights.

All these practices constitute violence against women and major obstacles to their full participation in the life of society. In addition, this violence is not considered by the community to be a reprehensible act and is therefore not subject of any legal proceedings. At the level of the public administration, certain practices such as the systematic and exclusive attribution of the family allowance to the father, constitute discriminatory situations against woman.

Agricultural sector

Agriculture participates in 30% in the constitution of the gross domestic product (GDP). These agricultural activities are practiced largely by women, 85% of whom live in rural areas. They predominate over men in the agricultural sector, averaging 144 women per 100 men in the nationally active agricultural population, or 87% of the female labor force. They represent 53.3% of the agricultural labor force and are mostly illiterate and ignorant of their rights.

Women in general, are present throughout the entire process of agricultural production, that is from the preparation of soil to the harvest through the semi. They devote 80% of their working time to agriculture. Despite this obvious reality of their contribution to agricultural development, they do not control any resources derived from this sector. The little money they earn from this activity is spent on maintaining the family and educating the children. They belong to the lower category in the agricultural sector, 78.5% of which are agricultural helpers.

Although men have a low rate of participation in the work, decision-making about land-sharing and the choice of areas to be developed is theirs. They have more access to inputs, means of production and technology than women. Even though there are provisions in favor of the latter in the Land and Land Code, customary law deprives them of the enjoyment of this right.

There is also an inequitable distribution of work between men and women. In addition to agricultural work, women perform most of the unpaid and non-valued reproduction activities such as: cooking, collecting wood, transporting water, washing clothes among others.

At the level of livestock, in some communities, women at the time of marriage are traditionally endowed with livestock. This kind of acquisition does not benefit them in general because it is a family management. They play a role in maintaining livestock operations in addition to its traditional social role. As for the men, they control the resources resulting from the breeding to the detriment of the women although these latter are sometimes owners also by inheritance.

In the artisanal or maritime fishery, women are in large numbers in this sector, but they do not make as much profit compared to men, since they only ensure the sale of these fish products which are once again controlled by men. In addition, they have no means of production (canoes / boats, engines ...) nor working capital for this activity. They have no protection against the risks they may face in this area. They have the status of simple resellers. However, they are now asserting themselves through formal marketing organizations that are increasingly recognized at the national level.

Environmental Protection and Management Sector

Today, the issue of the environment in Guinea no longer arises at the level of a city or a natural region but rather it has reached a national dimension and requires practical and appropriate responses.

With the advent of the growing number of industrial and mining companies and the uncontrolled and increasing urbanization of our cities as a result of the growing population, the degradation of the environment and ecosystems is becoming more and more visible.

Indeed, the anarchic exploitation without accompanying measure of the soil and subsoil resources in Guinea contributes enormously to the degradation of the fauna and the flora.

It is obvious that the preservation of the environment involves the protection of the living environment, the prevention of risks and the effective management of the environment. This preservation of the environment requires the political will of the decision-makers at all levels but also a citizen response to perpetuate the Guinean fauna and flora in order to ensure a healthy living environment for the Guinean population.

In Guinea, it is traditionally recognized that women play an important role in preserving the environment, but also that they have a central role in the process of poverty reduction because of the causal link between poverty and degradation of the environment. They are the majority in the food production sector and spend a great deal of time collecting wood and transporting water, especially in rural areas.

Despite the role they play in protecting the environment, they do not participate in decision-making for the management of this sector and do not control natural resources. In terms of sources of energy, Guinea has enormous hydroelectric potential, unused and deteriorated by desertification due to mismanagement and bush fires. Most West African rivers originate in Guinea, but the Guinean population still lives almost in the dark. This increases the workload of women who need a lot of energy for domestic work, especially for processing agricultural products.

In general, the constraints in terms of gender promotion are summarized as follows:

- The lack of a general policy, planning and coordination framework between the different interventions in the gender promotion;
- The absence at the national level of a basic intersectoral consensus between the State, the private sector and civil society on gender promotion;
- The weak institutional and human capacities of the governmental and non-governmental structures involved in gender promotion;
- The concentration of jobs held by women in a relatively small number of occupations and "women's" sectors, low pay and low prestige;
- Under evaluation of women 's contribution to the national economy and the integration of the product of their labor into household subsistence production, with no monetary value;
- The high concentration of female labor in the underfunded and low-productivity informal sector;
- The higher unemployment rate among women;
- The limited, indirect and precarious nature of women's right of access to resources and factors of production.

Women's place in political decision-making

Women have very little power of influence at the national level. Studies show that women's empowerment and equality are important for sustainable development in terms of increased productivity, efficiency, climate resilience and improved health and well-being. Guinean women have the right to vote and to be elected. Officially, they are not discriminated against in relation to civil and political rights.

In Guinea, there are several gender management structures such as:

- the Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Children;
- the National Directorate of Social Action;
- the National Directorate of Equity and Gender;
- School of the deaf-mutes;
- Women's Centers of Promotions;
- the City of Solidarity.

The government's willingness to include more women and to adopt a gender perspective is important. However, progress is slow and women are rarely elected to political office.

In Guinea, the National Assembly has 25 women, or 21.93% despite the growing number of women candidates available. In practice, poverty and women's high illiteracy rate translate into limited or uneven progress in terms of gender equality and the protection of women's rights.

At the community level, women are generally more involved in decision-making and often carry important aspects of climate-related projects. Unfortunately, when community projects are put in place, women are sometimes vaguely consulted.

Gender Access to Resources

Women have limited access to resources and do not control them. In Guinea, women entrepreneurs are often unable to comply with loan requirements and, as a result, they are unable to access conventional bank credit. This second reality is due to the requirements of microfinance institutions that are summarized by:

- the property guarantee;
- the high interest rate;
- the high repayment rate;
- unrealistic payment deadlines.

The integration of the gender approach into sectoral policies, given its cross-cutting vision of development issues, is one of the solutions to balance and humanize the balance of power between men and women and to overcome the many difficulties associated with Equitable and equal redistribution of resources and benefits from the implementation of policies and programs.

Despite the declared will and the efforts made, socio-cultural sequelae and other discriminatory factors persist and have not so far been able to overcome these disparities, of which the vast majority of women are victims in terms of access to resources and to the exercise of power.

The right to own land is an important right that Guinean women do not enjoy. According to a tradition of patrilineal domination, women can inherit and own land only in urban centers.

In the area of gender, all studies on the issue of poverty have established that women are the poorest, the most vulnerable, the least equipped and empowered to make their rights and interests prevail in arbitrations where they are involved alongside men (86% of the poor live in rural areas and are made up of 53.3% of women - PRSP2).

From the foregoing, it appears that one of the essential results of the analysis of Guinea's situation is that the living conditions of women and young people remain very difficult.

III- Gender equality and social inclusions

The Human Development Index (HDI) of Guinea is 182/188, according to the United Nations System classification with an economy highly dependent on agriculture, livestock and mining activities. The Guinean government recognizes the importance of gender mainstreaming in sustainable development and poverty reduction through various policies and actions. This denotes the strong influence of religion in the role of gender in Guinea.

In this way, Islam is preaching the inferiority of the housewife, concentrating its role on the exclusive maintenance of the family, with little or no power and income. Income differences between men and women are important. This difference in income is due to the majority of women doing unpaid work (such as housework, agricultural activities on land that is not owned and non-farm).

Despite the strong patrilineal Islamic tradition, Guinean women are gradually gaining a certain presence in society and can even obtain jobs at national and international level. The study found that women, children, the disabled and girls are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Guinea is a strongly Muslim country (85%) and this culture is deeply rooted in customs and traditions, we are dealing with a religious syncretism.

In this study, Guinean women are perceived not only as agents of change, but also as key actors in adaptation and resilience to the effects of climate change, hence the need to train women and young people to natural resource and climate management techniques.

IV- Proposed gender mainstreaming actions for project implementation

Design section	Responsible	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
Component 1 <i>Integrated Bafing-Falémé landscape management</i>		
Outputs 1.1 to 1.4	OGPR / PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure gender representation of at least 30% in the the high-level multi-stakeholder committee (Inter-ministerial commissions, regional committees) Members of the eco-village committee and coordination mechanism must include at least 30% women at the start of the project and increase to 50% at TE The capacity building programs specifically includes training opportunities for female staff

Design section	Responsible	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, hold and publicize specific activities that promote women in biodiversity management related professions
Component 2 Operationalization of Bafing-Falémé Protected Areas and buffer zone management		
Output 2.1. to 2.4	OGPR / PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement gender focused recruitment of PA management unit Apply gender screening and mainstreaming in all training and awareness raising materials Consider women as part of PA management staff and community structures; design and implement infrastructure investments in a way that both men and women can be considered in staff recruitment (toilets, prayer rooms, other, as needed) Recruit both male and female staff for community outreach Design, hold and publicize specific activities that promote women in PA at site level including at community level Design project small-grants with gender as a design and selection criterion Financing projects related to the local eco-tourism managed by women associations or similar
Component 3 Establishment of the eco-village model in the Bafing-Falémé landscape		
Outputs 3.1 to 3.6	OGPR / PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply gender guidelines to engagement of community beneficiaries Include gender training and tools for work with local communities Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates and their hiring in all level include ecoguards. Recruit qualified women as project experts as appropriate Support value chains where women are mostly involved (shea, gobi)
Component 4 Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and learning.		
Outputs 4.1 to 4.2	PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track gender disaggregated data for M&E Include gender issues in KM compilation and reporting
Project Management		
	PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates At inception: gender screening of design TORs of all staff to include specific responsibilities that support mainstreaming of gender throughout project implementation

Annex I: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	The Republic of Guinea has faced political instability in the past. Since 2010, a new elected and more stable government has been ruling. However political instability could occur suddenly as it was the case in August 2018 during the oil rising price strike. The upcoming presidential election will be held in 2020 and might bring political tension or political change with negative impact on the project implementation level.	PIF stage (march 2017)	<i>Political</i>	Impact: 4 Probability: 4	The project focuses mainly on the Bafing Faleme landscape with on the ground oriented activities. It will work mostly with decentralized authorities in regions. The political will to support this project in these regions is strong. The impact of political instability at national level is seen more in the capital, Conakry. The project will also build a wide coalition of partners and stakeholders at the BF landscape level whose interest in rural development will likely sustain, even in case of regime change. Current high governmental support for sustainable planning in the BF landscape will support launch of Project. It is likely that the priority in terms of protected areas creation will remain the same.	MEEF	PPG team	December 2018	No change (high)
2	Difficulties in constructing the required collaborative process through an effective management board; Lack of collaboration between different sectorial ministries, regions, agencies, and communities' organizations.	PIF stage (march 2017)	<i>Regulatory framework</i>	Impact: 4 Probability: 2	The project will build upon the Inter-ministerial commission at national level already implemented for the PNMB. This commission has already proven its effectiveness for the PNBM and will therefore be replicated for the whole landscape approach. To support the inter-ministerial commission work, Regional committees, for each	MEEF	PPG team	December 2018	<i>Medium – Decreasing.</i>

					landscape area will be established. They shall bring together key stakeholders (extension services, decentralized organizations, NGO, private sector, community leaders) will be implemented at the landscape level to deeper enhance collaborative process on the ground and take appropriate decisions to better articulate economic development (planned dam, mining activities) and environment protection.				
3	Widespread poverty and lack of sustainable sources of income, resulting in low ability to pay for new services (ex. Cookstoves); Market fluctuation or failure (carbon and value chains)	PIF phase	<i>Financial</i>	Impact: 2 Probability: 2	<i>The project will work closely with IMF and cereal/seed banks to buffer / offset shortfalls or stabilize prices. The project will enhanced diversified resilient value chains for managing risks on specifics products.</i>	PMU	PPG team	December 2018	<i>Low – decreasing.</i>
4	Local communities and relevant groups of are not receptive to changing unsustainable practices that threaten the provision of ecosystem services.	PIF stage	<i>Social</i>	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	<i>Communities are very enthusiastic. During the PPG stage, the team of experts used a list of criteria to select project villages for inclusion in the project. A key criterion was social cohesion and commitment. The selection of a small number of pilot villages (10) will allow thorough development of activities which are chosen by all stakeholders in villages and have strong technical and financial support to ensuring their effectiveness. Moreover the project will provide capacity building, regular meetings, and ensure</i>	PMU	PPG team	December 2018	<i>Low – no change</i>

					<i>involvement in each stage of the process.</i>				
5	Climate change risks may cause changes in the Bafing Falémé landscape	PIF phase	<i>Climate</i>	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	<i>The project will promote climate resilient varieties, implementation and dissemination of good practices in the EV. This will reduce the vulnerability of farmers and agro-pastoralists. The eco-village model will contribute to increase overall resilience of families living in the BF landscape. The project will collaborate with adaptation projects.</i>	<i>PMU</i>	PPG team	December 2018	<i>Low – no change</i>
6	Social resistance against the involvement of women in activities; Low participation of women in local committee / governance; Project interventions are not gender-sensitive and gender-responsive.	PPG phase	Gender	Impact: 2 Probability: 1	<i>To mitigate these risks, the project will pursue thorough and gender responsive communication showing the benefits of gender equality for both women and men. The involvement of stakeholders will be ensured at all levels, with special regard to involving women and men. A Gender and Community Engagement expert will be recruited within the PMU, and will ensure the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy. Women will be recruited in the Project Board to support the implementation of the project activities in a gender-sensitive manner.</i>	<i>PMU</i>	PPG team	December 2018	<i>Low – decreasing</i>
7	This is a multi-focal areas project, which covers a large landscape, and requires the engagement of an array range of stakeholders with different views/interests.	PPG phase	<i>Operational</i>	Impact: 3 Probability: 1	The process recruitment will be carefully done to select the best profile project coordinator to carry out the day-to-day project (terms of references whilst prepared by UNDP will also be	<i>PMU UNDP</i>	PPG team	December 2018	Low - decreasing

	<p>Adequate project management will be a key challenge to avoid delay in the implementation and to ensure a high coordination process.</p>			<p>reviewed by OGPR and WCF). Among the key required assets: a strong experience in stakeholder’s engagement.</p> <p>A Chief Technical Advisor will be also recruited (part time) to support the project implementation.</p> <p>The management unit will be established at Labe and will work closely with OGPR and WCF to ensure a smooth collaborative implementation.</p> <p>OGPR and WCF will also play a key role in the public good and services procurement process (review tors, validation of the propose budget) to ensure that the best skilled experts and firms are selected to conduct their assignments.</p> <p>Based on the previous project experience, the UNDP country office team will follow the project to avoid delay in the implementation of the project.</p>				
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Annex J: Procurement Plan

Data to be provided/completed by Programme/Project												
Project Name	Project ID	Type of Supply	High Level Categorization	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity/ Duration	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Total Price in USD	Available budget in USD	Estimated Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities	Comments
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	IC	Human Resources Services	International consultants	days	13	489,240	489,240	489,240	12/31/2024	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	IC	Human Resources Services	Local consultants	days	42	681,890	681,890	681,890	12/31/2024	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Motor Vehicles	Vehicules	Ea	4	40,000	160,000	160,000	6/30/2020	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Services	Human Resources Services	Project staff	Ea	6	1,194,000	1,194,000	1,194,000	6/30/2020	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Computer Equipment & Accessory	Office Furniture, field and communication equipments (GPS, radio, drones, etc.)	Ea	1	10,000	10,000	10,000	6/30/2020	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Computer Equipment & Accessory	Laptop	Ea	10	1,200	12,000	14,000	6/30/2020	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Services	Information Technology Service	Consulting company for supporting the process of PA creation	Ea	1	140,000	140,000	140,000	12/31/2023	IP, UNDP	

Project Name	Project ID	Type of Supply	High Level Categorization	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity/ Duration	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Total Price in USD	Available budget in USD	Estimated Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities	Comments
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Construction Works	Office Machines and Supplies	Equipment of the PA offices	Ea	3	20,000	60,000	70,000	12/31/2024	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Motor Vehicles	Motorcycles	Ea	10	2,500	25,000	25,000	12/31/2020	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Industrial Process Machinery	Solar kits	Ea	10	3,000	30,000	30,000	12/31/2024	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Industrial Process Machinery	Equipment for transformation of NTF products	Ea	10	5,000	50,000	50,000	12/31/2024	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Communications Devices & Acces	Printers, mobile phone	Ea	5	800	4,000	4,500	12/31/2024	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Communications Devices & Acces	cartridges and paper	Ea	3	10,000	30,000	30,000	12/31/2024	IP, UNDP	
Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing Falémé landscape	00107545	Goods	Photography or Video Equipment	Camera	Ea	8	700	5,600	6,000	12/31/2022	IP, UNDP	
Total									2,904,630			

Annex K: Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment

Annex L: Emission reduction and sequestration related to the proposed project

The project will mitigate greenhouse gas emission both through the creation and operationalization of protected area, land-use change & forestry and through the promotion and adoption of low carbon energy solution. The implementation phase of project activities is 6 years. The capititation phase is 14 years, hence accountability period is 20 years.

a) Avoided deforestation through the creation of 477,000 ha of protected areas

Note that the PNMB has been excluded from this estimation, as most of the activities reducing GHG will be provided by the OGPR/WCF offset program.

Baseline scenario : The anual deforestation rate is 1,4% in the Labé region. Without the project, the 477,000 ha of forest cover will be reduced to 343,440 ha after 20 years.

Project scenario : The project activities implementation (creation of the Gambia Falémé Wildlife reserve (337,200 ha) and the three Community Forests in the eastern part over 139,800 ha), will reduce the deforestation rate. According to a study by the University of Leeds (UK)⁴⁴, the reduction of forest loss within protected area in Africa, is estimated at 17%. By holding that it will be reduced by 17%, the annual rate of deforestation will drop to 1,16% over 477,000 ha of forest cover.

Project activities reducing CO2 emissions	Baseline scenario	Project scenario	GHG Emission reduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of the Gambia Falémé Wildlife reserve (337,200 ha) - Creation of three Community Forests (139,800 ha) <p style="text-align: center;">⇒ 477,000 ha of protected area</p>	<p>It would remain 343,440 ha after 20 years.</p> <p>79,954,663 tCO2-eq emitted.</p>	<p>366,145 ha after 20 years of implementation</p> <p>66,362,371 tCO2-eq emitted</p>	<p>Avoided deforestation: 22,705 ha</p> <p>Direct emissions: ⇒ 13,592,293 tCO2-eq emitted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">avoided</p>

b) Carbon sequestration in land use change and community afforestation around the 10 ecovillage

Project activities reducing CO2 emissions	Baseline scenario	Project scenario	GHG Emission reduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based afforestation: 6,000 ha • Ecovillage forests : ~350 ha where "mise en défens is practiced" • Agroecological practices : Ecological Perimeters (200 ha) + Agricultural and grazing lands (500 ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No afforestation • 252 ha after 20 years => ~58,667 tCO2-eq emitted over the next 20 years • 700 ha exploited unsustainably => ~10,712 tCO2-eq 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,000 ha planted after 20 years => ~1,701,843 tCO2 sequestered over the next 20 years • 350 ha after 20 years => No tCO2-eq emitted • 700 ha of agroecological practices => No tCO2-eq emitted 	<p>Direct emissions: ⇒ 1,771,222 tCO2 in 20 years</p> <p style="text-align: right;">avoided</p>

⁴⁴ [A global analysis of deforestation in moist tropical forest protected areas](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4669159/), B.D Spracklen, M. Kalamandeen, D. Galbraith, E. Gloor, D.V. Spracklen, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4669159/>

⇒ Around 7,000 ha of land use change	<i>emitted over the next 20 years</i>		
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c) Development of low Carbon technologies

Baseline scenario : The annual firewood consumption per ecovillage is estimated on average to 8,7 tons/year⁴⁵ per household. Within 5,000 households of the 10 ecovillages, the firewood consumption will be about 43,500 tons/year and around 870,000 tons over the next 20 years.

Project scenario : The use of cookstove will allow to reduce by half firewood consumption. The dissemination of 5,000 cookstoves will induce a consumption of 21,750 ton/per year for the 5,000 households, and around 435,000 tons of wood over the next 20 years.

As regards the CO₂eq calculations for biogas units: 10 biodigesters (6m³) will be installed in year 2 of the project. Under this scenario, the biodigesters will produce 30m³ of biogas/day (from year 2). Hence, at the end of the project, 54,750 m³ of biogas will be produced, and, the following years after the project completion, 10,950 m³ of biogas will be produced. The calorific power of biogas varies from 20 to 26 MJ/m³ (it depends of the methan), the value of 23 MJ/m³ is utilized in the CO₂ calculation. According to the IPCC, the CC mitigation potential of the biogas is 81.5 g/MJ or 1.87 kg CO₂ / m³. During the implementation phase of the project, a total of 102 tCO₂ will be reduced, and, over the 20 years of accounting period, 382 tCO₂ will be reduced.

Project activities reducing CO ₂ emissions	Baseline scenario	Project scenario	GHG Emission reduction
Dissemination of low carbon energy solutions	<i>Consumption of firewood: 43,500 tons/year</i>	<i>Consumption of firewood: 21,750 tons/year</i>	<i>Avoided emissions from cookstoves: 72,094 tCO₂ in 20 years</i>
- 5,000 cookstoves			
- 10 biogas unit			
- 50 improved kilns			
- 10 solar kits			
	<i>~169,633 tCO₂-eq emitted over the next 20 years</i>	<i>~97,539 tCO₂-eq emitted over the next 20 years</i>	<i>Reduced emissions from biogas units: 382 tCO₂</i>
			<i>Direct emissions:</i>
			<i>avoided emissions:</i>
			=> 72,476 tCO₂ in 20 years

Global emission reductions

Considering the protection of 477,000 ha of protected area, the land use change of 7,000 ha and the dissemination of low carbon energy solutions, the project “Integrated management of natural resources in the Bafing-Falémé landscape” is then estimated **15,435,991 tCO₂-eq over the next 20 years**, that is **771,799 tCO₂-eq/year**.

⁴⁵ Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics

CO2 calculations - FAO EXACT result sheet (see excel file attached):

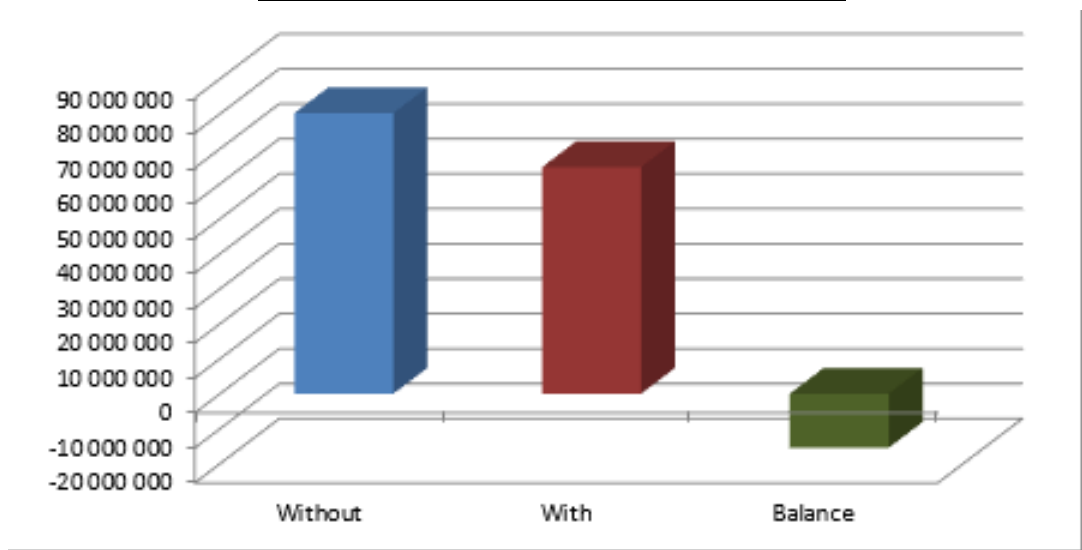
The EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT)

Start Description Land Use Change Crop production Grassland Livestock Management Degradation Coastal Wetlands Inputs Investments Fisheries Aquaculture

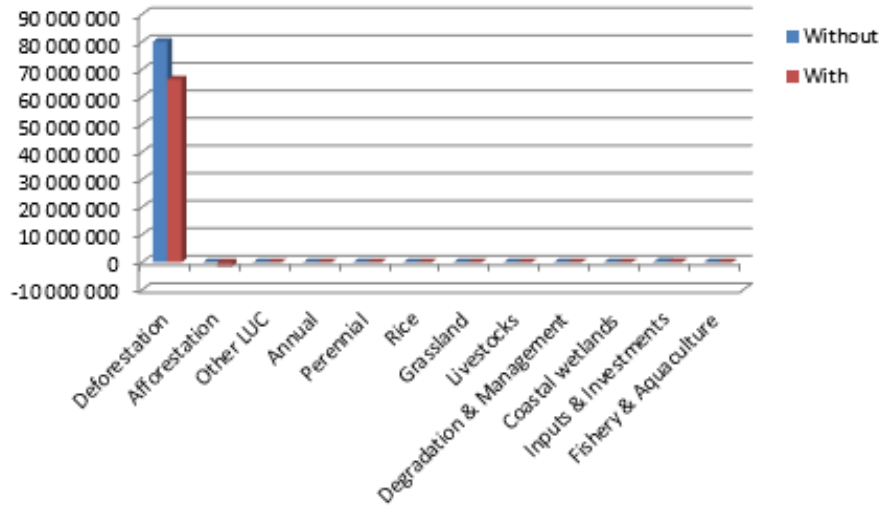
Project Name	Integrated Management o	Climate	Tropical (Moist)	Duration of the Project (Years)	20						
Continent	Africa	Dominant Regional Soil Type	LAC Soils	Total area (ha)	483350						
Components of the project	Gross fluxes			Share per GHG of the Balance					Result per year		
	Without	With	Balance	All GHG in tCO2eq			N ₂ O	CH ₄	Without	With	Balance
	Positive = source / negative = sink			CO ₂							
				Biomass	Soil	Other					
Land use changes											
Deforestation	80 013 330	66 362 371	-13 650 960	-12 556 643	-601 252		-130 220	-362 845	4 000 667	3 318 119	-682 548
Afforestation	0	-1 701 843	-1 701 843	-1 112 980	-588 863		0	0	0	-85 092	-85 092
Other LUC	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture											
Annual	0	-8 322	-8 322	0	-9 690		1 368	0	0	-416	-416
Perennial	0	-2 380	-2 380	0	-2 380		0	0	0	-119	-119
Rice	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Grassland & Livestocks											
Grassland	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Livestocks	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Degradation & Management											
Degradation	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Inputs & Investments											
Inputs & Investments	169 633	97 539	-72 094				-72 094	0	8 482	4 877	-3 605
Fishery & Aquaculture											
Fishery & Aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	80 182 963	64 747 364	-15 435 599	-13 669 623	-1 202 185	-72 094	-128 853	-362 845	4 009 148	3 237 368	-771 780
Per hectare	166	134	-32	-28,4	-2,5	-0,1	-0,3	-0,8			
Per hectare per year	8,3	6,7	-1,6	-1,4	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	6,7	-1,6

The carbon reduction estimates have been computed using the Ex-Ante Carbon-Balance Tool (EX-ACT) Tier Standard Edition, developed by FAO. The forest-type selected for the calculations is Tropical moist deciduous Forest, building on a baseline of degraded land in a moist deciduous Tropical climate. The soil-type generally consists of fertile Wetland soils, albeit highly degraded through prior deforestation activity and subsequent over-grazing/agriculture. The project involves conservation in 477,000 ha using native and introduced tree species selected for their adaptability to the area. To be conservative, 477,000 ha has been used in the calculation, instead of the entire 3,257,500 ha of landscape. The deforestation rate before the project is 1,4%. The deforestation rate after the project is 0.41%.

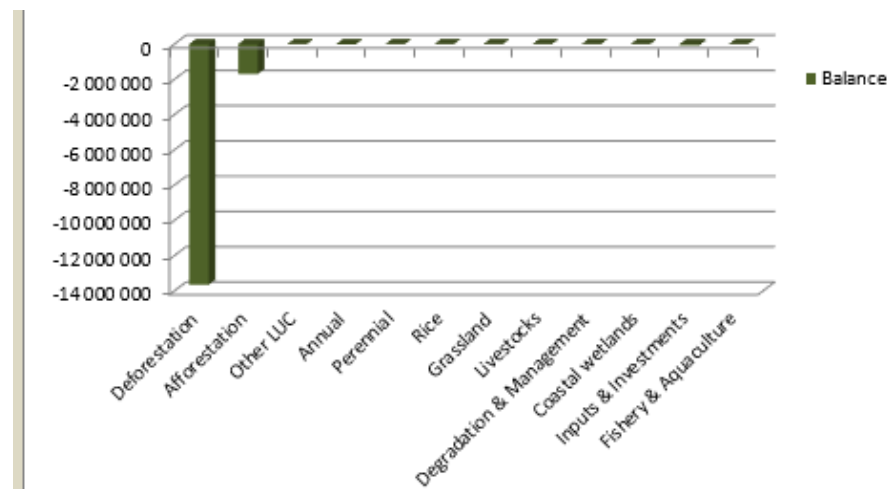
Total GES emissions with and without the project (source: EX-ACT)



GES Fluxes per component

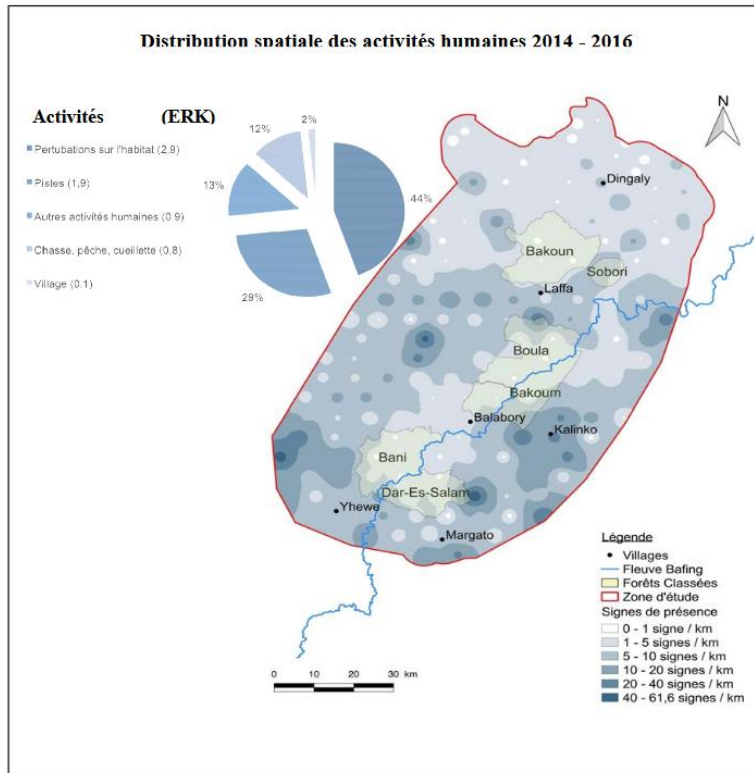


Balance per component :



Annex M: Additional maps of the Bafing-Falémé landscape

Population density in the PNMB. Source: WCF report 2016



Annex N: Co-financing letters

Co-financing letters – see separate files.

Annex O: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system by UNDP Country Office, does not need to be attached as separate document)

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL				
OVERALL PROJECT				
EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.
DECISION				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROVE – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner. • DISAPPROVE – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted. 				
RATING CRITERIA				
For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project				
STRATEGIC				
<p>1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme’s Theory of Change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project is clearly linked to the programme’s theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project’s strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks. • 2: The project is clearly linked to the programme’s theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change. • 1: The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme’s theory of change. <p><i>*Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.</i></p>				
<p>2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?</p>				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan⁴⁶ and adapts at least one Signature Solution⁴⁷. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan⁴. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. <i>(both must be true)</i> • 1: The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.
<p>3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)</p>
<p>RELEVANT</p>
<p>4. Does the project target groups left furthest behind?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence. • 2: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind. • 1: The target groups are not clearly specified. <p><i>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support</i></p>
<p>5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. • 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, but have not been used to justify the approach selected. • 1: There is little or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence. <p><i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i></p>
<p>6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. <i>(all must be true)</i> • 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans. • 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. <p><i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i></p>
<p>PRINCIPLED</p>

⁴⁶ The three development settings in UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

⁴⁷ The six Signature Solutions of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?

- **3:** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project’s strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*
- **2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. *(both must be true)*
- **1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?

- **3:** A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. *(all must be true)*
- **2:** A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. *(all must be true)*
- **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project’s development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?

- **3:** Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*.
- **2:** The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(both must be true)*
- **1:** Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

11. Does the project have a strong results framework?

- **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true)*
- **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true)*
- **1:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *(if any is true)*

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?

- **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true)*.
- **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true)*
- **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?

- **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. *(both must be true)*
- **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1

EFFICIENT

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.

(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)

15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- **3:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated.
- **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
- **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
- **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.

EFFECTIVE

17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project?

- **3:** Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)
- **2:** Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.
- **1:** No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.

18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?

19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"

SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?

- **3:** National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
- **2:** The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners.
- **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.

21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?

- **3:** The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.

- **2:** A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.
- **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out.

22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?

23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?