GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title	
Protection of wildlife in the Folonigbè reserve through participatory and integrated management	
Region Guinea	GEF Project ID 11155
Country(ies) Guinea	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies) UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID 9627
Project Executing Entity(s) Guinean Office of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (OGPNRF) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	Project Executing Type Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 2/7/2025
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 60
GEF Project Grant: (a) 8,558,409.00	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b) 770,255.00
PPG Amount: (c) 200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d) 17,999.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 9546663	Total Co-financing 43,865,000.00
Project Sector (CCM Only) AFOLU	

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the

broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Guinea's biodiversity is increasingly threatened by poaching, illegal bushmeat trade, transhumance, and unsustainable logging, leading to wildlife loss, habitat degradation, and fragmentation in the 537,767-hectare Folonigbè Nature Reserve (FNR), while conservation efforts have been hindered by several challenges. As part of the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (GEF-8 GWP), this project aims to protect wildlife in the NFR by addressing these key drivers of biodiversity loss.

This objective will be achieved through a participatory and integrated management. It revolves around four main components , aiming to (i) ensure coexistence between humans and wildlife to tackle the decline of FNR's habitats and wildlife ; (ii) reduce illegal, unsustainable and high-risk zoonotic use and trade of wildlife species ; (iii) realize the role of wildlife for prosperity with improved natural resources sustainable use, livelihoods options and diversified innovative wildlife conservation mechanism; (iv) strengthen knowledge management and sharing to improve the impact, replication and scale up of the project best practices and lessons learned especially within the GWP.

This project will contribute to Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs): 537,767 ha of terrestrial protected areas under improved management (CI 1), 2,685 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration (CI 3); 5,000 ha of landscapes with improved practices (CI 4); 1,873,715 tCO2eq of GHG mitigated (CI 6); and 50,000 individuals (52% women) benefiting from GEF-financed investments (CI 11).

Leveraging the GWP knowledge platform, the project, the project will foster cross-country collaboration, knowledge sharing, and exchange and policy integration to ensure the sustainability of the FNR and its biodiversity.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To protect wildlife in the Folonigbè Nature Reserve through a collaborative and integrated management approach that strengthens governance, reduces poaching and illegal activities, mitigates human-wildlife conflict, promotes sustainable livelihoods, and enhances opportunities for innovative conservation mechanisms through private sector engagement.

Project Components

Component 1 - Coexistence between humans and wildlife

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,903,289.00	2,987,562.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1. The FNR is effectively managed through a strong institutional framework and a collaborative landscape management and development plan.
Indicator: the FNR Steering Committee is updated and operationalized including key stakeholders (and by gender) of the FNR landscape including women representation, with annual meetings or as needed for exceptional circumstances.
CI 1 : 537,767 ha
CI 3: 2,685 ha
CI 4: 5,000 ha

Outcome 1.2. Threats to wildlife in the region from poaching and other illegal activities are reduced.
Indicator a: number of man-days patrolled by trained FNR agents disaggregated by gender (GWP indicator 1.3.1. ii).
Indicator b: number of illegal killings over time (GWP indicator 1.3.1.i).

Outcome 1.3. Human-wildlife conflict is reduced and high-risk interfaces of zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed.
Indicator a: Number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidences (GWP indicator 1.5.1.i), disaggregated by gender, type and severity.
Indicator b: Evolution of reported and verified zoonoses cases, disaggregated by gender, type and severity.

Outcome 1.4. Stakeholders' awareness and knowledge of wildlife and the impacts of wildlife protection are enhanced through knowledge generation and data collection.
Indicator: Targeted wildlife population trends in project supported site (GWP indicator 1.1.1.).

Output:

Output 1.1.1. Conduct a comprehensive review of FNR's governance bodies and provide capacity-building support to enhance their functionality.

Output 1.1.2. Develop and deliver a comprehensive FNR management and development plan.

Output 1.1.3. Develop and implement a restoration program for degraded habitats in the FNR.

Output 1.2.1. Develop and implement capacity-building programs and community engagement activities to enhance FNR protection measures.

Output 1.3.1. Establish a system to monitor and mitigate human-wildlife conflict (HWC).

Output 1.3.2. Enhance zoonotic risk management through improved monitoring and a One Health approach.

Output 1.3.3. Implement measures to regulate transhumance in the FNR.

Output 1.4.1. Establish and operationalize data collection and analysis systems on FNR wildlife and habitats to support evidence-based decision-making.

Component 2 - Combating illegal, unsustainable and high-risk zoonotic wildlife use and trade

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,598,992.00	784,960.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1. The capacity of the law enforcement and criminal justice systems are strengthened to combat wildlife crime.
Indicator a: % of people trained obtain a training score of above 80 and are using their training in their daily work more efficiently fight against wildlife crime disaggregated by gender, and stakeholder type and level (law enforcement, criminal justice staff; conservation/PA staff; national; local).
Indicator b: % of significant offenses successfully prosecuted (Increase in successful prosecution overtime).

Outcome 2.2. Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced.
Indicator: % of target audience that self-reports (i) past 12 months claimed purchase/use of; and (ii) expressed future intent to purchase/use illegal, unsustainable or high zoonosis risk wildlife products (GWP indicator 2.5.1.), disaggregated by Gender.

Output:

Output 2.1.1. Strengthen capacities to combat wildlife crime.

Output 2.1.2. Enhance capacity to dismantle illegal wildlife trafficking.

Output 2.2.1. Initiate social and behavioural change interventions that promote the adoption of alternative protein sources.

Component 3 - Wildlife for prosperity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,833,040.00	37,313,113.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1. Sustainable livelihoods and wildlife-based economies, particularly that of women, youth and socially marginalized groups are strengthened and contribute to reducing the unsustainable use of the FNR resources.
Indicator a: Number of community members benefiting economically from the project through an overall increase in community income of more than $12,500 per year, disaggregated by gender (GWP indicator 3.4.1.ii).

Indicator b: Number of community members benefiting economically from the project through new businesses created or supported (GWP indicator 3.4.1.iii).

CI 11: 50,000 people (50% are women).

Outcome 3.2. Innovative wildlife conservation mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships contribute to wildlife conservation.
Indicator a: Number of new or strengthened public-private-community partnerships in nature-based tourism (GWP indicator 3.2.1).

Indicator b: Number of wildlife conservation financing mechanisms introduced or supported (GWP indicator 3.2.2)

CI 11: 50,000 people (50% are women).

Output:

Output 3.1.1. Empower local communities, including women, youth, and marginalized groups, to adopt sustainable income-generating activities.

Output 3.1.2. Support local businesses to reduce pressure on wood resources for energy needs.

Output 3.2.1. Strengthen the enabling environment for wildlife-based economic opportunities, including ecotourism in the FNR.

Output 3.2.2. Establish public-private-community partnerships for wildlife conservation in the FNR.

Component 4 - MEL for biodiversity protection and conservation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
566,271.00	450,567.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E shared to enhance human wildlife coexistence, combat IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods, within GWP countries, GWP platform and beyond.
Indicator: number of lessons learned and/or good practices shared (i) nationally, (ii) across GWP, (iii) beyond GWP (GWP indicator 4.1.2).

Output:

Output 4.1.1. Knowledge products are developed, and lessons learnt are documented, shared and disseminated.

Output 4.1.2. Close collaboration with GWP to ensure effective knowledge exchange and learning.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
249,274.00	259,036.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation framework established, and M&E activities conducted
Indicator a: Number of program milestones achieved as per the established M&E plan (such as agreed MTR recommendations implemented, and TE completed on time), demonstrating alignment with management and coordination standards, including SES policies.
Indicator b: Number of UNDP Annual reports, audits and PIR with a minimum rating of Satisfactory.

Output:

Output 5.1.1. Develop and implement the project M&E framework.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)

Component 1 - Coexistence between humans and wildlife	2,903,289.00	2,987,562.00
Component 2 - Combating illegal, unsustainable and high-risk zoonotic wildlife use and trade	1,598,992.00	784,960.00
Component 3 - Wildlife for prosperity	2,833,040.00	37,313,113.00
Component 4 - MEL for biodiversity protection and conservation	566,271.00	450,567.00
M&E	249,274.00	259,036.00
Subtotal	**8,150,866.00**	**41,795,238.00**
Project Management Cost	407,543.00	2,069,762.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**8,558,409.00**	**43,865,000.00**

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A. National context

Located in southwestern West Africa, the Republic of Guinea covers an area of 245,857 km² and is home to around 13 million people[1]. More than two-thirds of the population live in rural areas[2].

More than two-thirds of the population live in rural areas. With a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.465 in 2021, Guinea ranked 182nd (out of 191 countries). This indicator reflects the many social challenges facing the country. In 2018, 43.7% of the population lived below the national poverty line, disproportionately affecting rural dwellers, more than half of whom are affected by poverty, compared with around one in five in urban areas[3][4]. Regarding food security, in 2024, approximately 3 million people were experiencing stress, and over a million were in crisis[5]. The literacy rate is low, at 39%, and varies significantly by gender and environment: the rate drops to around 18% in rural areas (compared with 55% in urban areas), and only 27.7% of women can read and write, compared with more than half of men[6].

In 2023, Guinea's GDP amounted to USD 22.2 billion. In 2014-2015, Guinean growth was severely impacted by the double shock caused by the Ebola epidemic and falling commodity prices. After rebounding to 10.8% in 2016, economic growth reached 6.3% in 2023. The Guinean economy highly relies on natural resources. With six million hectares (25% of the national territory) of arable land, agriculture contributes nearly 30% of GDP and employs around 80% of the working population. The main agricultural products are rice, fonio, maize, groundnuts, manioc, coffee, palm oil, rubber, cashew nuts, oranges, mangoes and bananas. Livestock farming accounts for 14.1% of agricultural GDP. Mineral resources also represent an important part of the Guinean economy, contributing

15% of GDP[7]. Finally, despite significant tourism potential thanks to its landscapes and biodiversity, the tourism sector is still underdeveloped, notably due to a lack of infrastructure (roads, hotels, restaurants, etc.).

Environmental context and biodiversity significance

Guinea is home to a wide variety of ecosystems, including terrestrial (dense rainforests, dry forests, Sudano-Guinean savannahs, etc.), freshwater (marshes, floodplains, rivers, etc.), coastal (mangroves, mudflats), marine and island. The country's specific diversity is no less considerable, with more than 3,600 species of plants, over 500 species of birds and 260 species of mammals, including endemic species. However, many species are vulnerable, endangered or even critically endangered, such as the forest elephant, the western chimpanzee or the slender-snouted crocodile.

Protected area (PA) network in Guinea has increased from only 8% of the territory in 2009 to 15% representing a total of 53 PAs covering a total area of 36,879 km² in 2016. Guinea's PA network comprises 3 National Parks (Badiar, Moyen-Bafing and Haut-Niger), 14 Nature Reserves and Wildlife Sanctuaries and 162 Classified Forests. Some of these sites also have international UNESCO status, including the Monts Nimba World Heritage Site and 4 Biosphere Reserves (Mont Nimba, Ziama, Badiar and Haut-Niger). Some of these PAs, but also other natural areas, have been recognized for their ecological importance: 16 Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance), 18 Important Bird Areas (IBA), 22 Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPA). There are also 186 community forests. Finally, Guinea's dense rainforests are part of the West African Guinean Forest biodiversity hotspot. In line with the Aichi objectives, the 2016-2025 national strategic plan for biodiversity envisages extending this network to 25% of the territory, or 61,500 km². Following the ratification of the Kunming-Montreal agreement, which calls for the surface area of marine and terrestrial protected areas to be extended to 30% by 2030, Guinea is looking to create new PAs. The State plans to develop a network of 17 PAs (12 terrestrial National Parks (NPs) and 5 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) based on existing NPs, but also on the most significant classified forests. This network should be completed by nature reserves.

In Guinea, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is responsible to design, draw up, implement and monitor government policy in the fields of the environment and sustainable development. In particular, the MEDD is responsible for implementing national environmental policies, including environmental impact assessments, the management of PAs and biodiversity. Under the aegis of the MEDD, the Guinean Office of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (OGPNRF) is the main department responsible for developing and monitoring government policies on biodiversity and PA. The OGPNRF works in close collaboration with several other departments within the MEDD.

Climate

Guinea has a tropical climate characterized by two distinct seasons: a dry season and a rainy season. The dry season lasts from November to May, while the rainy season extends from May to October, with July and August receiving the highest rainfall. The average annual rainfall from 1961 to 2020 was 1,784 mm, ranging from 4,500 mm per year in the Conakry region to 765 mm in the northern part of the country. The average annual temperature over the same period was 25.7°C, with maximum temperatures exceeding 30°C in March and April in northern Guinea and minimum temperatures dropping below 10°C in December and January in the highlands of Fouta Djallon ftn9[9].

Guinea is divided into four major eco-climatic zones: Lower Guinea, Middle Guinea, Upper Guinea, and Forest Guinea. Upper Guinea, which covers 40% of the country's territory, is the driest region, characterized by a sub-Sudanese climate with annual rainfall below the national average and generally lower humidity levels than other regions. In contrast, Forest Guinea accounts for 20% of the territory and has a sub-equatorial climate, with annual rainfall ranging from 1,700 mm to 2,900 mm. The dry season in this region lasts only two months, from December to January ftn10[10].

Climate change

Over the period 1950-2020, Guinea has experienced a clear increase in average annual temperatures (+1.90°C) ftn11[11]. This increase is reflected in both maximum and minimum temperatures ftn12[12]. The largest temperature increase was recorded at the Kankan and Labé weather stations ftn13[13]. This upward trend in temperatures is expected to be confirmed regardless of the emission scenario. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, the most pessimistic, average annual temperatures could reach 31.5°C by 2100, an increase of almost +5°C compared to 2020. In contrast, precipitation has shown a declining trend, with annual rainfall decreasing by an average of 4.65 mm per year between 1950 and 2020. This downward trend in precipitation is expected to continue in the future ftn14[14]. In addition, climate forecasts predict an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, including heavy rainfall and drought.

The ND Gain Index places Guinea 157th out of 185 in the world in terms of vulnerability to climate change and adaptive capacity ftn15[15]. Economically, the combined effects of climate change and low adaptive capacity are estimated to reduce Guinea's economic growth by 18%, with climate change costs potentially reaching $3.4 billion (PPP) by 2030. Socioeconomic activities, particularly in rural areas, rely heavily on food production, making a significant portion of the population vulnerable to rainfall variability. By 2050, rice production could decline by 14% due to climate change ftn16[16]. Reduced precipitation will

negatively impact river flows and, along with rising temperatures, may lead to a decline in forest biomass. Guinea's energy sector is highly dependent on water resources, as hydroelectric power and firewood—used by 90% of households for domestic energy—are the primary energy sources. In terms of health, many recent epidemics have been linked to climate change. Rising temperatures and increased flooding contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases and create stagnant water reserves that foster mosquito populations, increasing the risk of malaria. Prolonged droughts also exacerbate health issues such as meningitis, diarrheal diseases, and measles_ftn17[17].

B. Project intervention area

The project will be targeting its activities in the Folonigbè Nature Reserve (FNR) also referred to as the Kankan Nature Reserve located in the East of the country, in Upper Guinea, extending south into the Boula prefecture in Forest Guinea. The FNR has a surface area of 537,767 hectares (ha), is mostly located in a dry sub-Sudanese climate with limited rainfall. The geography of the FNR is dominated by vast expanses of plains, hillsides, low-lying areas and a few rare elevations. The reserve is made up entirely of shrub savannahs, tree savannahs, open forests, gallery forests and plateaus. The FNR is home to emblematic species such as chimpanzee, hippopotamus, leopard, and several antelope species and some of its larger areas as well as its core protected area Diwasi park remain untouched or relatively untouched.

The FNR was created by the colonial administration in 1925, due to the area's rich wildlife and low human density. In terms of territorial division, the FNR extends over three sub-prefectures or Communautés Rurales (CR): Sabadou Baranama, Boula and Karala. In 2004, part of the FNR (around 1/5th, i.e. 104,000 ha) was designated as the Diwasi park, to be managed by a private actor under a 45-year long lease (Arrêté n°11200 du 31/12/2004), with a view to turning it into a wildlife park for tourism purposes.

The communes/municipalities of Sabadou Baranama and Boula, which are directly concerned by the reserve, cover 4,200 km² with a combined population of 51,871 inhabitants, 52% of whom are women, giving an average of 12 inhabitants per km². According to estimates, while the entire Commune of Boula is located within the FNR, only 20% of the population of Sabadou Baranama is concerned by the FNR. Accordingly, the human population living inside the FNR amounts to about 27,103 inhabitants for the communes of Sabadou Baranama and Boula. If the portion of the population of the commune of Karala concerned by the FNR (14,790 people) were to be added, the FNR population would be 41,893 inhabitants.

As for most of Guinea, local communities living in the FNR highly rely on natural resources for their livelihoods, with agriculture being the main economic activity. Based on literature, including the National Strategy on Climate Change and as confirmed during the field mission of the PPG phase, the main crops are rice, fonio, cassava, yams and maize, which form the staple diet of the communities, as well as cowpeas, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, sesame, cashew nuts, mangoes, oranges, guavas and market garden produce such as onions, tomatoes and chillies. Market gardening is mainly carried out by women, either individually or in groups. Local communities also raise livestock, hunt in the traditional way and fish to meet their protein needs. People living in the FNR also exploit non-timber forest resources for the preparation of medicines, aromatic products, oil or dyes, and harvest timber to meet household energy needs and to provide lumber for the urban populations of Kankan. Young people, in particular, are moving away from agriculture in favour of more lucrative, often illegal activities such as logging and gold panning.

Although there is currently very limited scientific data available on the state of wildlife and natural habitats constituting the FNR, documentation from the Diwasi Park, as well as information provided by local stakeholders and communities during the PPG mission indicates that some relict emblematic species are still present in the area such as the chimpanzee, the hippopotamus, the rare panther and a few antelopes, including the Buffon's cob, the waterbuck and the roan's antelope. Unfortunately, some species, such as the hyena, elephant, lion and wild dog, have disappeared locally due to several increased pressures and threats which are detailed in the section below.

C. Problem statement

One of the major direct causes of biodiversity degradation in Guinea is the over-exploitation of resources (depletion of soils through agricultural practices, over-exploitation of fishery resources, uncontrolled harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products and wildlife, poaching and illegal wildlife trade, over-grazing, etc.). These factors are compounded by habitat destruction and degradation from unsustainable subsoil exploitation (mining), bush fires, urban expansion, infrastructure development, and various forms of pollution (gaseous, liquid, or solid), all of which further degrade biodiversity.

This is particularly alarming as biodiversity provides many ecosystem services such as the provision of forest products, animal protein with hunting and fishing providing a considerable proportion of the animal protein consumed in the country, particularly in rural areas. Ecosystems also perform regulatory functions such as water purification, carbon sequestration, land stabilization, air quality improvement, climate regulation, etc[18].https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/ - _ftn8

The consequences of biodiversity and ecosystem degradation in Guinea are disruption of ecological balances, increased precarious living conditions for populations, worsened by the effects of climate change, and pressure and conflict over land tenure. From a climatic point of view, for the moment, the capacity of vegetation to sequester carbon is still greater than the carbon produced by socio-economic activities, but the conversion of forest into agricultural land is drastically reducing this capacity.

Similar to the rest of the country, the FNR is experiencing significant ecological degradation and natural habitat fragmentation driven by increasing human pressures, governance challenges, and unsustainable natural resource use. These growing threats, further intensified by climate change-related events such as prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall, have led to a drastic decline in wildlife populations. In particular, the reduction of flagship species highlights the urgent need for strengthened territorial governance, enhanced intersectoral coordination, and more robust enforcement mechanisms. The lack of comprehensive data on biodiversity trends, human-wildlife conflicts, and zoonotic disease risks hampers the development of targeted and effective conservation strategies, limiting the ability to implement evidence-based management interventions.

More specifically, main threats and underlying drivers contributing to the degradation of natural habitats and decrease of wildlife in the FNR are described below.

Main threats to the loss of biodiversity, including wildlife

Unsustainable agricultural and pastoral practices

Agriculture and pastoralism are the primary means of subsistence and economic activity for communities living around the FNR. However, unsustainable practices are placing increasing pressure on local ecosystems, accelerating habitat degradation and threatening biodiversity. Deforestation, land conversion, and grazing in partially preserved areas have intensified human-wildlife interactions, often resulting in conflicts (HWC). A common practice in the FNR is slash-and-burn agriculture and fires, frequently uncontrolled, lead to widespread bushfires that destroy vegetation, degrade wildlife habitats, and contribute to soil erosion, reduced fertility, and biodiversity loss. Moreover, farmers often use pesticides and other chemical products inadequately, to try to increase their productivity. Over time, this depletes the land's productivity, degrading soil biodiversity and polluting natural waters, negatively impacting natural ecosystems and wildlife of the FNR. Although wildlife densities are low, HWC still occurs, particularly with warthogs, monkeys, and hippopotamuses, the latter being the most problematic due to crop destruction, especially in rice fields.

Additionally, the expansion of agricultural activities such as rice cultivation in flooded plains have heightened the risk of conflicts, particularly with hippopotamuses.

Regarding pastoralism, during the rainy season, pastures primarily consist of savanna zones and fallow lands and cattle remain in enclosures at night. But, in the dry season, livestock graze on non-flooded wet plains, lowlands, and harvested rice floodplains. During this period, most pastoralists allow their animals to roam freely in search of pasture in the FNR and illegally in Diwasi Park. This results in the depletion of natural vegetation essential for wildlife. As habitats deteriorate and wildlife is disturbed, animals such as hippos and primates increasingly raid crops, causing economic losses for farmers and exacerbating human-wildlife conflicts.

Unsustainable hunting, fishing and collection of forest products

Hunting is a traditional and cultural activity for most villages in the area. Hunters are organized into brotherhoods, with the Boula brotherhood comprising over 400 individuals. Practiced all year round, the products of hunting are intended for household consumption, as well as for sale. They remain an important source of protein for most communities. However, the demand for bushmeat has only increased over the years, and hunters themselves are complaining about increased scarcity of game, compelling them to travel greater distances and hunt in the core zone of the FNR, Diwasi Park.

Moreover, in and around the FNR, fishing practices are also a traditional livelihood practice. It falls into two categories: professional fishing, typically carried out in groups, and non-professional fishing, conducted either individually or in groups. While fishing has long been a traditional activity in the region, the lack of regulation has led to the growing use of industrial and inappropriate fishing tools in recent years. This unsustainable practice is depleting water resources and hindering fish population regeneration.

The exploitation of both timber and non-timber forest products has long been a traditional practice in the region, providing essential resources for local communities. Non-timber forest products, such as medicinal plants, aromatic substances, oils, dyes, honey, and animal-derived materials, are collected using basic tools and techniques. Meanwhile, firewood and construction timber are extensively harvested to meet household energy needs and urban demand. Firewood cutting is a daily activity carried out by women, young people, or woodcutters, as almost all households rely on firewood and plant residues for cooking. The firewood trade operates informally, with wood being sold along roads and tracks. However, the lack of regulation and increasing commercialization have rendered these practices unsustainable. Overharvesting, uncoordinated logging, and unspecialized collection methods have contributed to the degradation of forest resources, and natural habitats for wildlife, it is also increasingly contributing to compromising the long-term availability of these essential natural products for local communities.

Increasing cross-border transhumance

In recent years, transhumance has become a growing and worrying issue for the FNR. Although transhumance is authorized by a cross-border agreement between Guinea and Mali, the grazing areas and the terms and conditions of transhumance are not detailed in the agreement, creating uncertainty and conflict between users of the territory. Transhumance can have negative impacts if it is not regulated. It is a source of security degradation, as it can quickly lead to deadly conflicts between crop farmers/transhumants/local herders competing for limited lands and natural resources. Transhumant herders are increasingly armed to protect their herds and livelihoods, as they themselves flee armed conflict zones, particularly in Mali. Transhumant herders are often involved in hunting, deforestation and poaching, which can have a double negative impact on a protected area and its biodiversity. Finally, there is an increased risk of diseases being transmitted between cattle and wildlife.

Poaching, logging and other illegal activities

Some illegal activities have been identified to be an important pressure on wildlife decline and deterioration of their natural habitats. While the limited documentation available provided some information on the situation, the PPG field mission also enabled to some extent to understand some of the main threats to the FNR biodiversity and ecological integrity. Main illegal activities include poaching, illegal logging, and small-scale gold mining.

Regarding poaching and the bushmeat trade, in the area, they have caused a drastic decline leading to the local extinction of species such as lions, hyenas, elephants, and wild dogs. Ungulates like waterbucks, roan antelopes, and Kobs now persist at relict levels. While poaching is sometimes driven by vulnerable households seeking income for basic needs, organized hunting groups – often operating with local complicity – engage in commercial poaching. In general, wildlife trafficking remains discreet, with transactions occurring at night in urban areas, including luxury hotels. Despite the already diminished wildlife populations, poaching remains a severe threat and could lead to the complete disappearance of remaining ungulates.

Illegal logging also poses a critical risk, particularly in Diwasi Park, where valuable timber species such as the African mahogany (*Afzelia africana* - VU), mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis* - VU), iroko (*Milicia excelsa* - NT), and barwood (*Pterocarpus erinaceus* - EN) are in high demand for urban markets like Kankan. The commercial interest in these species fuels a trafficking network suspected to involve corruption among authorities and civil servants. The destruction of these last remaining natural forest habitats is particularly alarming due to the difficulty of restoring them.

Finally, artisanal gold mining presents a moderate risk. While limited data exists on the extent of this activity, it contributes to the pollution of soil and water, the degradation of habitat (forests and riverbanks) and is difficult to control. Current evidence suggests that mining is spatially restricted to certain areas around Dion, but its impact on the ecosystem remains a concern.

These illegal activities, particularly poaching and logging, continue to undermine conservation efforts in the FNR, requiring urgent intervention to prevent further degradation and biodiversity loss.

Increased risks of zoonoses

In a context of strong anthropic pressure on ecosystems and wildlife populations, the risks of HWC and zoonoses transmission are inevitable. The FNR, like most PAs in West and Central Africa, is also confronted with these issues. As far as HWC are concerned, although data are almost non-existent and the cases listed are undocumented, the main pressures revolve around hippopotamus, warthogs and monkeys, which have a negative impact on plantations, crop farms and other market gardening activities of local populations.

While the risk of zoonotic transmission appears moderate to low in the FNR due to the scarcity of wildlife, the broader landscape remains vulnerable. Moreover, climate changes are likely to exacerbate the risk of certain zoonoses through increased contact between humans and wildlife, and between wildlife and domestic animals. Since 2021, 13 zoonotic diseases have been reported in the Kankan region, including rabies, anthrax, brucellosis, avian influenza, Ebola, Rift Valley fever, "*peste des petits ruminants*" (PPR), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (PPCB), Newcastle disease, African swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis, and trypanosomiasis. Newcastle disease has been the most prevalent, with 1,167 recorded cases, followed by PPR (301 cases), foot-and-mouth disease (300 cases), and PPCB (182 cases). In Boula, PPR has been the most widespread (82 cases), followed by Newcastle disease (58 cases) and foot-and-mouth disease (32 cases). Traditional dietary practices, such as the consumption of bats, further heighten the risk of zoonotic spillover, particularly for diseases like Ebola.

<u>Underlying drivers to the loss of biodiversity loss, including wildlife</u>

Increased population density

The FNR has seen considerable population growth over time, driven largely by waves of human settlement, including the return of Fulani herding families who had left the area around the 1940s. Initially, the forestry administration strongly opposed their return, but eventually, some permissions were granted, allowing the Fulani to settle and resume their pastoral activities. This marked the start of a repopulation process that has continued up to the present day, resulting in increased human settlement and land use within the FNR. More recently, the area has also seen an influx of transhumant groups fleeing insecurity in neighboring countries or seeking remaining preserved areas for grazing their livestock.

With this rise in population density, infrastructure expansion, road development, housing, and agricultural activities have contributed to widespread natural habitat degradation. As the area has become more densely populated, the pressure on natural resources has intensified, leading to deforestation, fragmentation of habitats, and a decline in biodiversity.

Limited livelihoods opportunities highly dependent on natural resources

Socio-economic activities are based on natural resources. Firstly, subsistence farming (rice, fonio, manioc, etc.), but also cash crops (millet, sorghum, cashew nuts, market gardening, etc.) are key livelihoods confronted with numerous difficulties: lack of equipment and inputs, logistical difficulties in transporting produce, climatic hazards, etc. Livestock farming is another important activity for the population of the FNR, and cattle numbers appear to be on the rise. Although statistics have been lacking in recent years, the *Direction Régionale de l'Elevage* had counted 133,438 heads of livestock in 2010 (including sheep, goats and cattle) against 384,081 in 2018, corresponding to an increase of 287%. In recent years, transhumance has been impacting the management of the FNR by increasing the pressure on natural resources and other land users, notably farmers. The lack of alternative livelihoods forces local communities to overexploit natural resources, leading to further environmental degradation. Moreover, their limited involvement in conservation efforts hinders sustainable resource management.

Lack of access to basic services

Local communities within the FNR continue to face significant poverty and lack access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and clean water. These communities experience marked isolation, particularly in the southern regions of the FNR, and suffer from a near absence of government services. As a result, many rely heavily on natural resources and wildlife products to meet their basic needs and address health concerns. Additionally, the lack of infrastructure, coupled with limited education on hygiene and disease prevention, leaves communities, especially women and youth, highly vulnerable to health risks. Awareness regarding the transmission of zoonotic diseases is particularly insufficient, which further exacerbates the challenges they face. The absence of proper education and resources to address vectors of disease heightens the risks of outbreaks, which could severely impact both human health and the biodiversity of the FNR.

Lack of an integrated territorial and land-use planning

The lack of integrated territorial and land-use planning in the FNR has led to significant challenges in managing its resources and addressing conflicts among different stakeholders. As highlighted by interviews with the OGPNRF, Diwasi park management, and local communities, as well as the limited documentation available, the absence of formal territorial planning outside of Diwasi Park, combined with traditional land management systems, has created a landscape of competing interests. This has resulted in frequent conflicts between herders, farmers, conservation authorities, and wildlife. Additionally, there is ongoing hostility from some local communities, particularly in the Boula area, toward Diwasi Park due to past evictions carried out over twenty years ago.

Without secure land tenure, agriculture and pastoralism have become tools for territorial claims, with communities and herders using these practices to assert control over land. This situation is further complicated by the emergence of alliances between transhumant herders and communities hostile to the FNR and Diwasi Park. These alliances often intensify tensions and hinder efforts to foster collaborative management of the FNR's resources. A lack of clear land-use planning and secure property rights exacerbates these issues, creating a cycle of conflict that undermines conservation efforts and sustainable land management practices.

Limited institutional capacity and poor governance at local level

Limited institutional capacity and poor governance at the local level have been significant barriers to effective management and conservation in the FNR. A lack of clear, coordinated leadership and weak enforcement of regulations has allowed unsustainable practices to flourish. One notable example is the intrusion of transhumant herders from neighbouring countries, which has further degraded critical natural habitats. Village leaders, often lacking the resources or authority to implement effective land-use management, have granted grazing rights to these herders in exchange for short-term economic benefits. This arrangement has led to overgrazing and environmental degradation, further straining the already fragile ecosystems of the FNR.

The absence of strong governance mechanisms and inadequate capacity at the local level has contributed to heightened tensions between park management, pastoralists and local farmers. These conflicts have often gotten unresolved, as local leaders are either unable or unwilling to mediate effectively. Moreover, the lack of institutional support for both communities and conservation efforts means that opportunities for sustainable land management and conflict resolution are limited, leaving the FNR vulnerable to continued degradation.

Increased impact of climate change

The FNR is facing progressive land degradation due to unsustainable practices described above which are exacerbated by factors such as water and wind erosion, as well as extreme climate events like droughts and floods. This situation is expected to worsen the condition of agricultural lands, natural ecosystems, and wildlife habitats. Large areas of cultivated land are already experiencing low fertility levels due to various environmental constraints, and soil erosion continues to degrade the landscape. While no scientific

data is available at FNR level, the extrapolation of the situation at the level of the country assume that the effects of climate change are anticipated to have a particularly severe impact on agriculture, soil quality, and the productivity of both livestock and fisheries.

In addition, to anthropogenic pressures, wildlife and natural ecosystems within the FNR are also increasingly vulnerable to the changing climate. Rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events are diminishing food availability, and degrading essential habitats. Species already at risk, including large mammals and endemic species, are the most affected as their habitats become fragmented or unsuitable. As climate change continues to intensify, it poses a growing threat to the stability of both human and wildlife populations that depend on the FNR's resources.

D. Alignment with national and regional/global priorities

Guinea's commitment to strengthening wildlife and ecosystem protection, promoting restoration, and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources—while mitigating further land degradation in the face of climate change—is already tackled within various national laws, policies and legal frameworks. The country has established regulations such as the Environmental Code, Forest Code, and Wildlife Protection Laws, alongside strategies on biodiversity, climate change, and environmental management. Policies and strategies at national level include:

- **National Climate Change Strategy (2019)** – Focuses on climate resilience, sustainable forest management, carbon sequestration, and mitigation measures such as improved cookstoves.
- **National Biodiversity Strategy (2016)** – Supports conservation awareness, protected area management, alternative energy promotion, wildlife protection, and ecotourism development.
- **National Sustainable Development Strategy (2019)** – Targets rational resource management, biodiversity conservation, sustainable agriculture, gender equity, and green job promotion.
- **National Environmental Policy (2016)** – Strengthens environmental governance, combats wildlife trafficking, enhances technical capacity, and promotes environmental education.
- **Revised National Gender Policy (2017)** – Ensures equitable access to resources, strengthens women's entrepreneurship, and promotes gender-inclusive governance.
- **National Sustainable Tourism Strategy** – Aims to develop high-value ecotourism, including Diwasi Park and related tourism circuits.

Internationally, Guinea is a signatory to key conventions, including CITES, UNFCCC, Ramsar, and CMS. Following its ratification of the Kunming-Montreal Agreement, Guinea also aims to expand its protected areas to cover 30% of its terrestrial and marine territories by 2030.

E. Preferred solution

Building on ongoing efforts and initiatives within Guinea and the FNR, the preferred solution seeks to tackle the drivers of wildlife loss in the FNR, through an integrated and coordinated wildlife protection strategy actively involving institutional stakeholders and local communities. The preferred solution focuses on the conservation of wildlife and natural ecosystems by eliminating the factors leading to species loss and ensuring that communities are benefiting from these natural assets. Enhanced local capacity (human, technical and financial) at the FNR landscape level, is essential to increase wildlife protection and avoid further natural habitat degradation (by avoiding over-exploitation and supporting participatory landscape management). It also seeks to further reduce land degradation (through sustainable land management practices), and wildlife habitat degradation (by promoting alternative energy sources and Ecological Natural Regeneration) while contributing to improve human and wildlife health (by reducing the risk of zoonosis and HWC through improved management of livestock movement at livestock-wildlife interface to minimize direct contacts and potential disease transmission between livestock and wildlife). This approach delivers both sustainable environmental and socio-economic benefits by ensuring the protection of key ecosystems and biodiversity and restoring degraded FNR ecosystems through an integrated multistakeholder participatory approach engaging actively local communities, which aims to contribute to maintain and restore sustainable ecosystem services for wildlife and local FNR communities, helping to strengthen their resilience in a context of climate change.

F. Barriers to the implementation of the preferred solution

The main barriers to the preferred solution that the project will seek to address are the following:

Barrier 1: Lack of coordination and governance between FNR stakeholders for better management.

The FNR is theoretically governed by a steering committee that brings together the supervisory administration and decentralized government departments to discuss issues, validate strategic documents and monitor the progress of FNR management results. Nevertheless, its last meeting was held in 2020. Moreover, based on consultations conducted during the PPG mission to the FNR, for a variety of reasons (lack of resources, opportunities, initiatives, etc.), there is little collaboration between local stakeholders (authorities, state services, local communities, etc.) in the management of the FNR, although a number of issues (combating crime against flora and fauna, conflict management, zoning/land-use planning, local development, etc.) would benefit from such collaboration. In addition, the OGPNRF, which is the central actor in the management of PAs, should be the driving force behind this collaboration but it is critically limited by a lack of resources making it difficult to be pro-active vis-à-vis other stakeholders.

Barrier 2: Limited capacity and resources (human, technical, material) to ensure effective management and protection of FNR ecosystems and biodiversity.

The FNR has benefited from very few operating and management resources since its creation, and the involvement of local communities and stakeholders in the management of this protected area has been limited. Based on the PPG phase where 2 experts in protected areas management and law enforcement have been involved and have worked with the OGPNRF, the FNR's current capacity does not allow for efficient protection of its biodiversity. The FNR suffers from a very important lack of resources (human, technical, logistical...). Interviews with the OGPNRF and the *Corps des Conservateurs de la Nature* (CCN) revealed that the FNR management team is made up of 12 FNR agents (MEDD officials), including a chief conservationist, 3 conservationist-coordinators and eight nature conservationists (field agents). A base camp is at their disposal although it is not yet operational. They lack access to transportations and must resort to borrowing from banks to acquire motorcycles to carry out their work. They lack access to transportations and must resort to borrowing from banks to acquire motorcycles to carry out their work. In addition, agents lack basic equipment such as proper surveillance outfits (shoes, backpacks, fatigues), compass, GPS, individual outdoors camping gear to conduct their mission. Additionally, FNR agents are severely limited in their deployment capacity for lack of means of transport adapted to the FNR. The FNR also lacks a formal control room and reporting system to take stock of LE efforts. Finally, FNR agents have not received adequate all-around training (physical training, discipline and ethics, human rights, legislation, information technologies, Earth Ranger and/or SMART, etc.) which undermines their professionalism. With FNR covering 537,767 ha, and even though the core biodiversity zone has been reduced to around 6,000 ha, the team's human, technical and material resources are undeniably too limited to ensure optimal protection and operation of the PA. This inadequacy affects all aspects of their work, including Law Enforcement (LE) measures, awareness-raising and dialogue with local communities, the involvement of local populations in PA management and governance, and support for community development initiatives, etc.

This inadequacy affects all aspects of their work, including Law Enforcement (LE) measures, awareness-raising and dialogue with local communities, the involvement of local populations in PA management and governance, and support for community development initiatives, etc.

Barrier 3: Local communities are heavily dependent on FNR natural resources with few viable alternative livelihoods which perpetuate unsustainable resource use

Poverty, traditional practices, and the absence of viable alternatives drive communities to persist in unsustainable resource exploitation, both legal and illegal. In the absence of alternative livelihoods and a strong focus on behavioural and social change, these communities are likely to continue relying on short-term income-generating activities like logging and gold panning, further contributing to habitat degradation, biodiversity loss, and the over-exploitation of wildlife. Additionally, challenges such as limited infrastructure, poor market access, underdeveloped national tourism, and a longstanding dependence on resource extraction remain significant challenges to preserving natural ecosystems and wildlife of the FNR.

Barrier 4: Limited involvement of local communities in wildlife and ecosystem conservation and protection

As detailed above, mechanisms and tools for local governance of the FNR have been dormant for several years, or even virtually non-existent, due to the lack of resources for the management of this PA. The FNR designation text provides for a Steering Committee, however, it is dysfunctional and does not include local communities, who are therefore not invited to participate in the management of the FNR. Data collected during the field mission revealed that this lack of community integration into decision-making is fuelled by the fact that communities in the FNR are not structured in such a way to facilitate their representation in governance bodies, nor to ensure that they are better involved in and benefit from FNR management activities. Village committees, inter-village committees, umbrella organizations, etc. are all absent. Finally, these communities receive few direct benefits from FNR management, with no local jobs creation and only modest Income-Generating Activities (IGAs).

Barrier 5: Lack of data for comprehensive data-driven decisions making for ecosystems and biodiversity conservation

Knowledge of the FNR's wildlife and habitats is incomplete, disparate and insufficient to guide PA management decisions. Diwasi Park has hosted a couple of ecological monitoring activities which have provided more precise information on the presence/absence of certain species, including mammals and birds, notably 2 wildlife inventories in 2012 (January and September). An assessment of the chimpanzee population was initiated in 2019 with the Centre de Conservation des Chimpanzés (CCC), but did not produce any robust data. This initial field study aimed to investigate the feasibility of translocating chimpanzees and identified the existence of a community in the north-western part of Diwasi.

A characterization of key natural ecosystems was also produced during the GIZ project in 2000, but no monitoring tool has been developed to track their evolution over time. Given the increase in human presence and related anthropogenic activities, the FNR has clearly been experiencing a degradation of its natural forests and ecosystems but the current GIS data does not provide a clear assessment of the level of degradation in the FNR. They fail to capture the condition of natural habitats, which are estimated to cover 89.2% of the FNR, including open woodlands that account for 26.5% of the total area (see map in Annex 2) and seem to overlap with populated zones. As a result, the lack of data and more specifically GIS data hinders the ability to assess the extent and state of degradation, likely underestimating the growing pressure on the FNR's natural ecosystems and preventing targeted conservation actions.

Moreover, data on wildlife populations, the scale and impact of hunting, consumption and trade are also lacking, making it difficult to adopt a targeted, coordinated approach to combating poaching and illegal trade and implementing conservation measures.
In general, the specific data regarding natural ecosystems and wildlife as well as anthropogenic uses and pressures are lacking, hindering an integrated approach to wildlife and habitat protection and the development of approaches to human-wildlife coexistence.

Barrier 6: Lack of knowledge and appropriate measures for HWC, intensifying the risk of zoonoses.

On the one hand, stakeholders consultation revealed that HWC occur sporadically and that cases of predation of domestic animals are scarce. On the other hand, some stakeholders mentioned occurrences of crop damage caused by species such as hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), warthogs *(Phacochoerus africanus*) or primates (grivet (*Cercopithecus aethiops*), patas (*Cercoptithecus patas*); however, the information regarding these incidents are often imprecise. In any case, HWC in the FNR are not documented in any formal way. Similarly, farmers affected by these HWC implement measures to mitigate them, but these efforts are often empirical and largely ineffective or leading to the killing of animals.

Barrier 7: Limited mobilization and interest from the private sector in the conservation and restoration of FNR.

In Guinea, several strategic documents highlight the crucial role of the private sector for biodiversity conservation. In particular, it is its potential for resource mobilization that is pinpointed. In this regard, the last National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) estimated that 10% of the budget required for its implementation should come from the Guinean private sector and that the rest (USD 212,295,762 are to be raised from external funding sources of which USD 10 million that could come from innovative financing mechanisms including compensation mechanisms and ecotourism. Yet, consultations have revealed that there is currently no dedicated national strategy for the engagement of the private sector and private sector mobilization in biodiversity conservation.

Moreover, in relation to Barrier 5, there is lack of visibility on the opportunities available in the FNR for private sector involvement. The very little information available on wildlife habitats and ecosystems limits the engagement from the private sector in supporting conservation and restoration efforts, further reducing funding and intervention capacity for biodiversity protection. For example, interviews with mining actors underscored that without an in-depth study of the ecosystems present in the FNR and their conservation status, major mining groups cannot consider the FNR for their compensation strategy, thus depriving the reserve of a significant source of funding. In addition, the lack of data on wildlife populations limits the attractiveness of the FNR for vision tourism. The development of ecotourism, and therefore its potential contribution to the conservation of the FNR, is hampered by a lack of awareness among the tourism professionals about the Upper Guinea and its tourism opportunities. This lack of knowledge results in general disinterest in the region from tourism professionals.

[1] INS, 2022

[2] National biodiversity strategy. 2016

[3] https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/130/docs/french/EB-2020-130-R-21.pdf?attach=1

[4] INS, 2022

[5] https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/ipc-dashboard/

[6] INS, 2022

[7] Deuxième communication Nationale

[8] Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts, 2016. Stratégie nationale sur la diversité biologique pour la mise en œuvre en guinée du plan strategique 2011 – 2020 et des objectifs d'aichi

[9] National Climate Change Strategy. 2019

[10] National Climate Change Strategy. 2019

[11] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/guinea/trends-variability-historical

[12] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/guinea/climate-data-historical

[13] National Climate Change Strategy. 2019

[14] Second National Communication, 2018

[15] https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/

[16] National Climate Change Strategy. 2019

[17] National Climate Change Strategy. 2019

[18] Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts, 2016. Stratégie nationale sur la diversité biologique pour la mise en œuvre en guinée du plan strategique 2011 – 2020 et des objectifs d'aichi

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

In order to alleviate the barriers described above and achieve the child project's objective of protecting wildlife in the FNR through a participatory and integrated management approach, the project plans to intervene through five components and ten outcomes aligned with the GWP IP components and outcomes, aiming to (i) ensure coexistence between humans and wildlife to tackle the decline of FNR's habitats quality and integrity for its wildlife which has severely declined in recent decades, the lack of effective land use planning and PA management, the lack of inadequate on-the-ground mechanisms and tools to reverse negative trends on biodiversity and to improve local communities' perception of conservation ; (ii) reduce illegal, unsustainable and high-risk zoonotic use and trade of wildlife species through better law enforcement coordination and intelligence sharing, improved investigation techniques and to stir consumer demand towards alternative protein sources; (iii) enhance the role of wildlife for prosperity with improved sustainable natural resources use principles, livelihoods options and diversified innovative wildlife conservation mechanism; (iv) strengthen knowledge management and sharing within the country and regionally and globally to improve the impact, replication and scale up of the project best practices and lessons learned, as well as the global dialogue and coordination.

A. Incremental Cost reasoning

The FNR is home to emblematic species and although some of its larger areas, including the core protected Diwasi Park, remain relatively untouched, the reserve is experiencing significant ecological degradation due to human pressures such as agriculture, livestock grazing, hunting, and wildlife trafficking. Governance challenges have further contributed to declining wildlife densities and even local extinctions of key species. Despite its ecological importance—comparable in size to Haut Niger and Moyen-Bafing National Parks—the FNR has never received sufficient conservation and management resources to adequately protect its biodiversity and the environmental services it provides to local communities.

In response, this project is designed to maximize impact within the available resources, considering accessibility challenges, Guinea's national conservation landscape, and recurrent political instability. It aims to strengthen the management and

governance of the FNR, address biodiversity loss through law enforcement, habitat restoration, and anti-wildlife trafficking measures, and actively involve local communities in conservation efforts while improving their livelihoods through sustainable income-generating activities.

By directly tackling the drivers of environmental degradation, the project enhances governance, strengthens territorial planning, and builds local conservation capacity. This initiative integrates community participation, institutional coordination, and sustainable economic alternatives to foster long-term resilience. Capacity-building efforts, improved data collection, and strategic private sector engagement will ensure an adaptive conservation model that remains effective amid evolving socio-economic and environmental conditions.

The project will contribute to Guinea's biodiversity and landscape conservation goals while ensuring that local communities are benefiting from their natural resources. Its incremental approach includes:

- **Multi-level stakeholder coordination**, engaging decentralized public services, government institutions, local community groups, cooperatives, and NGOs across village, commune, regional, and national levels, fostering synergies across project components.
- **Cross-sectoral governance improvements**, facilitating dialogue, negotiation, and agreements to strengthen protected area management, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable resource use through coherent policies and instruments at local and regional levels.
- **On-the-ground conservation efforts**, including protected area management, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices to ensure long-term ecological and socio-economic benefits.

B. Cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

To foster effectiveness and efficiency, the project will actively collaborate with several recent or ongoing projects and programs to optimize funding, avoid thematic overlaps and duplication, share lessons learned and increase the overall positive impact on the biodiversity and natural resources of the FNR.

- **Diwasi Park**: As a long-term conservation actor in FNR, the project will seek collaboration with Diwasi Park management in support to governance improvement, management planning, and habitat restoration. The project will work closely with Diwasi Park on law enforcement logistics, ecoguard deployment, wildlife monitoring, and infrastructure improvements, leveraging its headquarters as an operational hub.
- **NON-NOBIS**: The project will coordinate with NON-NOBIS to align biodiversity conservation efforts with community engagement. This includes collaboration on sustainable agriculture, the Women's House initiative in Boula, and promoting One Health approaches. NON-NOBIS will provide co-financing and expertise for activities under Output 3.1.1, particularly in women's empowerment and community-based conservation.
- **World Bank PGRMNE** (Guinea Natural Resources, Mining and Environmental Management Project): The project will leverage PGRMNE's support to OGPNRF, particularly in capacity-building for protected area staff, ecological monitoring, and infrastructure development. The Guinea Conservation Endowment Fund, established under PGRMNE, will provide financial sustainability for protected areas, including potential funding sources for this project.
- **Natura Guinea project**: Funded by the EU, the project will benefit from Natura Guinea project's expertise in wildlife crime prevention and law enforcement training. Areas of collaboration include training judicial and enforcement authorities, developing information-sharing protocols, and standardizing anti-poaching tools and equipment. Additional coordination may extend to surveillance strategies, patrol methodologies, and wildlife monitoring.
- **AFD Kounki Project**: The Kounki project's focus on sustainable fish farming aligns with Component 3 of this project. Collaboration will ensure that fish-farming initiatives contribute to biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation while strengthening community livelihoods.
- **COMBO+ Project**: This CP project will be based on COMBO+'s legal and policy advancements in ecological compensation as an example to drive private sector engagement. The development of regulatory incentives for community conservation agreements will be informed by COMBO+'s work, ensuring effective private sector participation in conservation financing.

- **GEF7/FAO Project**: this project will aim to develop synergies in strengthening community governance structures, capacity-building, and fostering private sector engagement in conservation efforts. Lessons from the GEF7 project will help optimize implementation strategies and maximize impact.

- **GEF8/UNDP Biodiversity Finance & Bafing-Falémé Project**: This project will collaborate on innovative conservation financing (Output 3.2.2) and share best practices in landscape-level conservation planning. Both projects prioritize participatory governance and sustainable land management, providing opportunities for mutual learning and coordination.

- **PARSS 3** (Programme d'appui à la réforme du secteur de la sécurité en Guinée): This project will build upon PARSS3's achievements in anti-poaching training, community outreach, and the development of sustainable income-generating activities for women's groups. The existing eco-tourism infrastructure, including ecolodges and trained ecoguides, will also be leveraged under Output 3.2.1.

- **PADDAMAG** (Projet d'appui au développement Agropastoral, à la digitalisation et à l'accès aux marchés en Guinée): Coordination with PADDAMAG will focus on regulating transhumance (Output 1.3.3) and promoting silvopastoralism (Output 3.1.1). The project will benefit from PADDAMAG's investment in agropastoral infrastructure and climate resilience measures, ensuring complementarity in rural development efforts.

- **PAGUITA** (Guinea-Italy Agricultural Project): The project will with seek synergies with PAGUITA being implemented in the Kankan region, in terms of food security and sustainable agriculture, particularly in capacity-building for local farmers and institutions like ANPROCA (Output 3.1.1).

- **The Regional Soil Fertility Mapping Program in West Africa**: This initiative's research findings will inform sustainable agriculture strategies (Output 3.1.1).

- **AgriFarm**: The project will seek to coordinate with AgriFarm to expand training in sustainable farming techniques, climate resilience, and market access for smallholder farmers. The focus will be on ensuring synergies in promoting agroecological practices and value chain development.

- **PDRI** (Projet de développement rural intégré pour la relance de l'horticulture et forage en Guinée): PDRI is taking place in the Kankan prefecture. This CP project will seek to collaborate and build on PDRI's irrigation investments to support climate-resilient agriculture within the FNR landscape. These initiatives will enhance food security and serve as co-financing for this project.

As a Child Project of the GWP, this project will benefit from technical support from the GWP, as well as it will share lessons learned and other information with the program. Various project activities will benefit from either technical support from the GWP (in central), or from exchange of experiences with other projects/countries of the GWP: zoonoses monitoring (One Health approach), human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures (see experiences in other African countries), monitoring and research methods and tools (technical support from GWP and TRAFFIC, especially with regard to socio-economic aspects), approaches and tools for raising awareness of local populations ('social and behavioural change' approach promoted by GWP and TRAFFIC).

Through its 4th component, the project will reinforce its contribution to GWP and will benefit from being part of the programme. This effort will be made through the GWP platform, which will enable activity reports and other materials developed and described above to be shared with the rest of the platform's stakeholders. In addition, the project team will participate in quarterly meetings, exchange workshops, thematic groups and contribute to conferences that will be organized within the framework of this GWP platform. Project achievements will be documented and success stories shared. Local stakeholders will be heavily involved in documenting and sharing these successes. They will appear in videos and will be invited to participate in learning exchanges with other communities in Guinea, in the region or even globally. Finally, the project will actively participate in the GWP knowledge platform in a variety of ways: quarterly GWP regional coordination meetings, exchange workshops, annual conferences, thematic groups and surveys, etc.

The project approach also reflects lessons learnt from previous initiatives and projects:

- The Bafing-Falémé project focuses on the integrated management of natural resources in this landscape. This project has positives results in the creation of protected areas (three community forests and one wildlife reserve), the efficient collaboration between various stakeholders and at different levels (locally, nationally, etc.), the development of a management plan for the landscape, the restoration and conservation of natural resources especially riverbanks. This project will continue the strengthening of protected area management and protection of its biodiversity.

- Moyen Bafing National Park management by WCF with the financial support of the Bafing-Faleme project and the private sector (through an offset). During 6 years (2019-2024), WCF has developed operations in this park leading to a sound understanding of key wildlife species (especially chimpanzees but also habitats/ecosystems characterization), the creation of the national park status, the protection of its biodiversity, the structuring of local communities for better involvement in the management and governance of the park, the management of bushfires, the increased law enforcement effort with ecoguards (employment, training, monitoring, etc.), the development of value-chain (shea butter, bee activities, etc.) and sustainable use of natural resources (agriculture, cattle management, etc.), etc.

- TRAFFIC, as an international organization specialized in the fight against wildlife trafficking and operating in Guinea, has developed lessons learned in the dismantlement of illegal environmental network, improving the contribution of Guinea towards the CITES and in designing social and behavioural changes campaigns.

- The lessons drawn from the activities conducted by NON-NOBIS in the project intervention area have been integrated into the project design. For instance, NON-NOBIS experience revealed that women in the area's communities have been reluctant in the past to cultivate in a community garden and would rather cultivate on their own family garden. Therefore, to be culturally appropriate, it was decided to rely on a field-school approach where women can then apply their learning to their own family garden.

- Under the COHAB project, Guinea has experimented with the design of community conservation agreements using a tri-partite structure and the implementation of serious games for community engagement. This project will draw on the experience of the COHAB project to engage with the private sector and develop innovative wildlife conservation mechanisms (Output 3.2.2).

C. Innovation

While the project's integrated approach to conservation may seem conventional, it is crucial to recognize that it is being implemented in a context where the baseline is extremely low, and fundamental governance, management, and conservation structures still need to be established and/or strengthened before pursuing truly disruptive innovations. However, the project introduces key innovative elements tailored to this reality. It goes beyond traditional conservation methods by addressing the root causes of environmental degradation, such as lack of awareness and unsustainable resource use, through a social and behavioral change approach that actively shifts attitudes and practices. Additionally, the project incorporates ecological compensation mechanisms, providing tangible benefits such as improved livelihoods and resource access in exchange for conservation commitments. These compensation measures are designed to be sustainable and long-term, ensuring that communities recognize the value of preserving their ecosystems. By embedding these elements into community conservation agreements, the project fosters a collaborative framework where local stakeholders actively participate in decision-making and implementation. This holistic approach not only strengthens biodiversity conservation but also empowers communities as environmental stewards, ensuring lasting ecological and socio-economic impact.

D. The Theory of Change

Based on the threats and barriers presented in section A, a Theory of Change (ToC) was devised to protect wildlife in the Folonigbè Nature Reserve through a participatory and integrated management approach that strengthens governance, reduces poaching and illegal activities, mitigates human-wildlife conflict, promotes sustainable livelihoods, and enhances opportunities for innovative conservation mechanisms through private sector engagement. Importantly, this ToC is fully aligned with the GWP program's ToC notably its longer-term outcomes namely (i) "healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife", (ii) "reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade", (iii) "community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation", and (iv) collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness".

The ToC is structured into four components organized into nine outcomes. It involves the strengthening of the governance of the FNR (Outcome 1.1.), the reduction of threats to wildlife from illegal activities (Outcome 1.2.), the reduction of HWC and high-risk interfaces of zoonotic spillover (Outcome 1.3.), the enhancement of awareness and knowledge of wildlife (Outcome 1.4.), the strengthening of the capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice systems to combat wildlife crime (Outcome 2.1.), the reduction of consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife products (Outcome 2.2.), the strengthening and diversification of livelihoods and wildlife-based economies to reduce the unsustainable use of the FNR resources (Outcome 3.1.), the diversification of innovative wildlife conservation mechanisms and the establishment of public-private-community partnerships to contribute to wildlife conservation (Outcome 3.2.), and the fostering the scaling up of project results through knowledge management (Outcome 4.1).

Through these, the strategy will be activating several transformation levers (TLs): multi-actor governance and dialogue (TL1), capacity building (TL2), innovation (TL3), financial leverage (TL4), learning (TL5).

In particular, the project will focus on improving the institutional framework of the FNR and its management through strengthened capacities (staff, equipment, PA planning and management tools, etc.). It will also involve implementing better collaborative approaches especially with the revitalization of the PA governance bodies including local stakeholders, notably local communities. The project will improve the landscape management and development planning considering the traditional uses of local communities. Emphasis will be placed on improving knowledge on the FNR's wildlife and developing scientific research to feed into planning, decision-making and governance processes in the region.

The project will work towards mitigating threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities through increased protection capacities with the involvement of local communities and a better law enforcement and criminal justice system with the collaboration of the legal chain actors. It will seek to foster behavioural and social change regarding bushmeat consumption, human-wildlife coexistence and sustainable resource management. It will involve local communities in decision-making, protection and monitoring activities, and target them for alternative income-generating activities and the development of a local wildlife-based economy. Women and young people are also expected to play a key role in behaviour change (e.g. bushmeat consumption), sustainable land management and strengthening protection and law enforcement. Consequently, women and young people will co-decide and be closely involved in all activities. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring that 50% of women participate in and directly benefit from all activities. A detailed gender analysis at the PPG stage and a gender action plan have informed the design of this project and should guide its implementation and monitoring. All data collected as part of the project will be disaggregated by gender.

Through Outcomes 1.1 to 1.4, this GEF8 project will contribute to enhancing the FNR's governance framework and capacities, including those of the local communities, as well as to support knowledge of the FNR's biodiversity in order to restore, stabilize or increase populations of threatened wildlife species by alleviating issues related to the lack of coordination and governance between FNR stakeholders (Barrier 1), the limited capacity and resources to ensure effective management of the FNR (Barrier 2), the lack of knowledge and appropriate measures for HWC (Barrier 3), the limited involvement of local communities in conservation (Barrier 4), the lack of data for data-driven decisions (Barrier 5), and the limited interest from the private sector (Barrier 7). By addressing, Barrier 2, and Barrier 4, Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 will foster a reduction in wildlife crimes through support to the law enforcement and criminal justice systems as well as by addressing the drivers of demand for wildlife products eventually reducing the threat posed by illegal, unsustainable and high-risk use of and trade in wild species. Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 will participate in the sustainable development of local communities via the development of alternative livelihoods based on wildlife and the exploration of innovative wildlife conservation mechanisms involving the private sector. These two outcomes will thus address the dependence of local communities on the FNR natural resources (Barrier 3), Barrier 4 and Barrier 7. Finally, Outcome 4.1 will contribute to better collaboration, capacity building and partnerships in conservation thereby serving to alleviate Barrier 5.

This ToC is based on several assumptions and transformational levers, which must be respected if the project is to achieve its objective.

A1: People have a positive perception of conservation and are willing to take part in conservation activities.
A2: Alternative IGAs generate sufficient benefits for target populations to discourage unsustainable practices and illegal activities.
A3: The relevant authorities are significantly involved in FNR conservation.
A4: Economic opportunities for private players in the FNR territory are recognized as viable and realistic in the tourism and carbon credit markets.
A5: The project's best practices are replicated nationally and regionally.
A6: The project can help communities establish their own governance structures, and that these effectively represent all members of a given community enabling effective participation and ownership of project objectives.

Transformation levers:
TL1: multi-actor governance and dialogue
TL2: Capacity building
TL3: Innovation
TL4: Financial leverage
TL5: Learning

The Theory of Change which underlines the project's intervention logic can be summarized as follows:

- IF the FNR establishes a solid institutional framework involving all key partners (government, private sector, NGOs, and local communities), supported by an integrated management and development plan (addressing Barrier 1 and Barrier 2), ensuring effective governance and planning for conservation.
- IF local communities' capacities are strengthened, enabling their meaningful participation and ownership of conservation initiatives (addressing Barrier 6);
- IF anti-poaching efforts are reinforced, and the capacities of FNR agents are enhanced to reduce direct threats to wildlife (addressing Barrier 4 and Barrier 6);
- IF HWC and zoonotic risk interfaces are systematically recorded and characterized, enabling the adoption of targeted measures to mitigate conflicts (addressing Barrier 3);
- IF stakeholders' knowledge of wildlife conservation and the socio-economic benefits of biodiversity protection are enhanced through improved data collection, research, and awareness campaigns (addressing Barrier 7);
- IF the capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice systems are strengthened to combat wildlife crime and enforce conservation laws effectively (addressing Barrier 4);
- IF consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable, and high-risk wildlife products within the FNR and neighbouring urban centers is reduced through awareness and behavioural change initiatives (addressing Barrier 8);
- IF sustainable livelihoods and wildlife-based economies are developed to reduce unsustainable exploitation of FNR resources, providing alternative income sources for local communities (addressing Barrier 5);
- IF innovative conservation financing mechanisms and public-private-community partnerships are established to contribute to long-term wildlife protection (addressing Barrier 8);

THEN, the project will make a significant contribution to the restoration and conservation of the wildlife and natural habitats of the FNR, while ensuring the sustainable development of local populations.

BECAUSE these interventions will directly address the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss and habitat degradation, halt the decline of key wildlife populations, promote coexistence between communities and wildlife, provide viable economic alternatives, and foster collaboration, learning, and scaling up of best conservation practices for transformational change in protected areas in Guinea.

The Theory of Change (ToC) designed for this project is depicted in Figure 1 below.

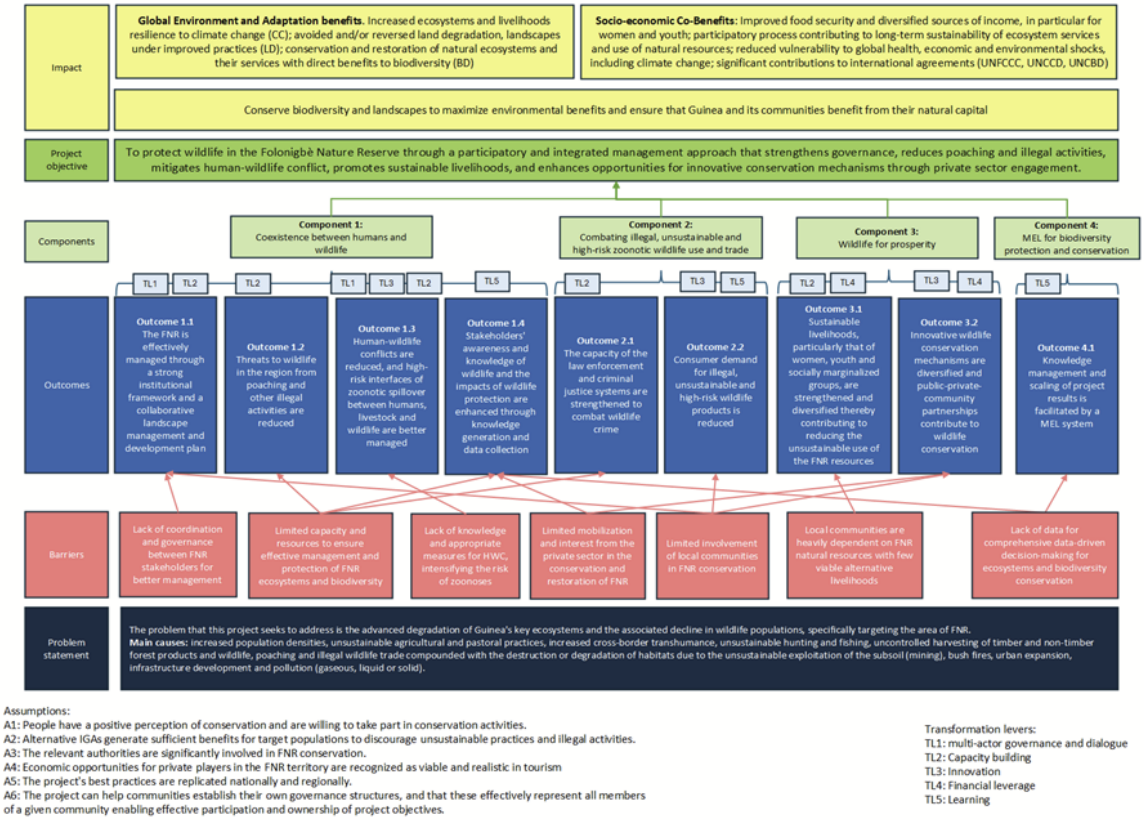

FIGURE 1: THEORY OF CHANGE

E. Expected outcomes and components of the project

To achieve the project's objective namely *to protect wildlife in the Folonigbè Nature Reserve through a collaborative and integrated management approach that strengthens governance, reduces poaching and illegal activities, mitigates human-wildlife conflict, promotes sustainable livelihoods, and enhances opportunities for innovative conservation mechanisms through private sector engagement,* the project is structured around 5 components and 10 outcomes, including Outcome 5.1. M&E for project management. Detailed components, outcomes and outputs are described below.

Component 1 - Coexistence between humans and wildlife

The main objectives of this component will be to strengthen the institutional and governance framework of the FNR, to develop planning and development tools for the PA, and to reduce the threats affecting the biodiversity of the FNR, as well as the HWC and the risk of zoonosis transmission, using the One Health approach. In addition, through this component, the project will seek to increase stakeholder awareness and knowledge of wildlife. This component will be mainly implemented by FNR management team (OGPNRF) and the PMU, in close collaboration with decentralized sectoral public services (Agriculture, Land Use, Husbandry, etc.) especially for the development of the MDP, the improvement of FNR's governance, the management of zoonoses risks, with local communities in improving the protected area protection, the mitigation of HWC and transhumance, the restoration of degraded habitat and the conduct of wildlife inventories. Some individual and/or external expertise (consultant, NGOs, firms, etc.) will be mobilized by the project to strengthened activities implementation such as the designing of the MDP, the mapping of FNR's ecosystems and habitats, the analysis of wildlife data, etc.

Outcome 1.1. The FNR is effectively managed through a strong institutional framework and a collaborative landscape management and development plan.

One of the priorities of this project will be to strengthen the management of the FNR in terms of its governance bodies and planning tools. Indeed, since the institutional reforms and the creation of the OGPNRF, the basic standards of PA management have not been applied to FNR. Through this outcome, this project will revitalize the FNR's management and governance bodies and develop a Management and Development Plan (MDP). The MDP is a multi-sectoral and cross-cutting process, involving several key national and local stakeholders impacted by the protected area (especially government institutions such as Environment, Water and Forests, Agriculture, Husbandry, Fish and Aquaculture, Tourism, etc.), allowing to improve the policy coherence of the FNR and the main activities to be developed to achieve its overall objectives.

Output 1.1.1. Conduct a comprehensive review of FNR's governance bodies and provide capacity-building support to enhance their functionality.

This output will aim at improving the involvement of FNR stakeholders in the management of the PA, particularly local communities and women representation, through its steering committee. The project team will work on formalizing legal and institutional framework to strengthen their legitimacy and functioning. A road map for regular meetings and exchange sessions will be developed and implemented by the project team to improve local stakeholder involvement in the FNR's management. The steering committee will foster the consideration of their concerns and recommendations for improving FNR management. It will validate the PA management and planning documents (annual work plan, five-year business plan, etc.) and facilitate the identification and implementation of solutions to problems encountered by managers. This output will support the assessment of its governance and management by implementing METT sessions, on a two-year basis, involving the main stakeholders of the FNR. An assessment workshop will be organized in the project's first year, at mid-term and at completion.

To facilitate local community implication into FNR management, the project will support the structuration of community representation at different social level (villages, inter-villages and communal). A particular emphasis will be placed on the representation of women within these structures. This GEF8 project will liaise with the GEF7/FAO project, which includes activities aimed at strengthening of commune and village level governance for integrated landscape management planning and implementation in Upper Guinea, to share best practices and on the ground experience. It will also capitalize on the *Moyen-Bafing* and the Natura Guinea projects implemented by the WCF which has developed an interesting methodology to involve local communities in protected areas management.

Activities:

- Activity 1.1.1.1. Update the composition of the steering committee to ensure that it is consistent with the ecosystem of FNR stakeholders and that the main stakeholders are involved in PA governance.
- Activity 1.1.1.2. Structure community representation in FNR management by setting up local management bodies (village committees, inter-village committees, communal committees, apex units, etc.)
- Activity 1.1.1.3. Organize and lead annual steering committee sessions.
- Activity 1.1.1.4. Organize and lead protected area management effectiveness assessments.
- Activity 1.1.1.5. Strengthen OGPNRF's technical and operational capacities.

Output 1.1.2. Develop and deliver a comprehensive FNR management and development plan.

The aim of this output is to develop a MDP for the FNR. The MDP is a holistic and cross-cutting tool, its design process will be participatory involving local stakeholders and especially local communities. Workshops, focus-group and consultation sessions will be developed to better define and sensitize on roles and responsibilities, participatory governance and management of natural resources. This will enhance the behavioural change efforts deployed by the project. A participatory methodology will be implemented to identify and map the use of natural resources by local communities. This information will be included in the MDP securing access and response to the traditional needs. It will draw on the results obtained from wildlife inventories and activities to improve knowledge of biodiversity (output 1.4.1), characterize human-wildlife conflicts (output 1.3.1), regulate pastoral and transhumance activities (output 1.3.3), as well as the initiatives and results obtained by component 3. In the other way, this output will help the local communities to be informed of the results obtained in other activities especially on biodiversity knowledge, human-wildlife conflict, etc. The findings of these studies and activities will be shared with them through the governance system and using creative ways.

As part of the institutional framework and protected areas status revision initiated at the national level by MEDD/OGPNRF, this output will support this dynamic by conducting preliminary or complementary technical studies and analysis (conservation status, boundaries, zoning, legal status, conservation purposes, etc.) implemented through the MDP designing process. This work will facilitate the clarification between the Foloningbe Nature Reserve and the Diwasi park (which does not have a status of national park) and will assess the consent of local communities and stakeholders. This output will provide at the end a conservation strategy to the MEDD/OGPNRF to facilitate decision making on the potential revision of FNR's status.

Activities:

- Activity 1.1.2.1. Carry out an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA)
- Activity 1.1.2.2. Draw up an environmental and social management plan (ESMP)

- Activity 1.1.2.3. Carry out preliminary and complementary technical studies (socio-economic, botanical, ornithological inventories, etc.) to inform the design of the MDP, including options for zoning and upgrading the FNR's status.
- Activity 1.1.2.4. Carry out participatory mapping of the FNR's main villages.
- Activity 1.1.2.5. Draw up the development and management plan.
- Activity 1.1.2.6. Carry out the local validation process for the MDP with FNR stakeholders (riparian communities, deconcentrated state services, etc.) through meetings, focus groups and local workshops.
- Activity 1.1.2.7. Lead the national validation process for the FNR's MDP, including options for upgrading the FNR's status.

Output 1.1.3. Develop and implement a restoration program for degraded habitats in the FNR.

Through this output the project will focus on identifying priority areas for restoration, with the goal of rehabilitating at least 2,685 hectares of these degraded habitats to enhance the FNR's ecological functions and its role in mitigating climate change.

This will be done by engaging local communities in mapping priority degraded plots, in implementing and upskilling of Ecological Natural Regeneration (ENR) practices and in monitoring ENR activities. This mapping work will help identify potential community forests to be promoted. It must also be underpinned by the concept of ecological connectivity. The mapping of degraded areas could be done by projecting Google Earth-type presentations as part of the engagement process enabling the attraction of community members' attention and sharing technical information improving the trust-building process. The ENR methodology relies on identifying key areas for the protected area to be restored using wildlife and hydro densities, vegetation index and bushfire frequency. Those key areas will then be designed into plots and mitigation measures against bushfire will be implemented (fire wall). A partnership must be developed with local communities to identify and implement those plots, as well as creating fire breaks. The maintenance of those plots will be handled by the local communities, especially women and youth, through bushfires brigades with the technical assistance of the project/FNR team. Annual bushfires management campaigns around sensitive areas will be implemented by the FNR/project team. Elaborating those plots will ease the monitoring and assessment processes. For comparison, this ENR methodology has been experienced in the Moyen-Bafing National Parks by the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) with the restoration of 558 ha in 3 years.

Activities:

- Activity 1.1.3.1. Engage local communities in mapping the plots to be restored using a participatory and inclusive approach.
- Activity 1.1.3.2. Provide training to local communities on the implementation of FNR restoration methods and on the prevention and control of bush fires.
- Activity 1.1.3.3. Implement with the collaboration of local communities ENR techniques in the targeted plots to restore the areas identified in activity 1.1.3.1.
- Activity 1.1.3.4. Set up a comprehensive monitoring system to ensure that ENR standards are consistently applied.

Outcome 1.2. Threats to wildlife in the region from poaching and other illegal activities are reduced.

In order to reverse the trend and of wildlife decline and the disappearance of species still present within the FNR, this outcome will aim to strengthen anti-poaching efforts and the capacities of FNR agents and nature conservationists to efficiently carry out their mission of protecting and monitoring the PA, as well as boosting the numbers and involvement of local communities in FNR protection through the recruitment of local ecoguards.

Output 1.2.1. Develop and implement capacity-building programs and community engagement activities to enhance FNR protection measures.

To improve FNR management, current number of FNR agents (12 people) needs to be doubled to always enable the deployment of two patrols throughout the FNR. Strengthening the conservationist workforce will be a contribution from MEDD and its long-term functioning will rely on the development of the Guinean Conservation Endowment Fund (through the World Bank project PGRMNE) and the involvement of private sector in funding the management of protected areas.

This output will seek to contribute to FNR's staffing needs in terms of resources and capacities and improve local communities' involvement and ownership of FNR management, ecoguards (or village guards) will be recruited from the FNR communities, particularly from traditional hunting groups, women and youth. Unlike FNR agents, these elements are not representatives of the state and could not therefore carry out repressive missions alone. They can come to reinforce the conservationists on joint patrols. Other functions may be assigned to them. They can collect ecological data during inventories or socio-economic data during surveys or raise local communities' awareness of FNR conservation issues. These ecoguards will also benefit from training, in the same way as FNR agents, to strengthen their capacity to carry out their tasks. These training courses (discipline, work ethic, human rights, physical condition, self-defence, legislation, etc.) will be targeted and designed according to the needs of FNR and its managers. Through enhanced protection capacities, it is estimated that conservation management efforts will be able to effectively protect approximately 20% of the FNR total area equivalent to 107,400 hectares.

Activities:

- Activity 1.2.1.1. Support the selection and recruitment of new FNR agents and ecoguards to strengthen the monitoring workforce.
- Activity 1.2.1.2. Equip FNR agents and ecoguards to improve their working conditions and efficiency (twice – once in the beginning of project implementation and once at the end to replace gear that wears out quickly).
- Activity 1.2.1.3. Purchase logistical resources (vehicles, motorcycles, boats) to increase the geographical coverage of agents in the FNR.
- Activity 1.2.1.4. Equip the Diwasi base camp with an FNR control room and LE monitoring tools.
- Activity 1.2.1.5. Train FNR agents and ecoguards in law enforcement and PA protection.
- Activity 1.2.1.6. Carry out surveillance and protection patrols in the FNR.

Outcome 1.3. Human-wildlife conflict is reduced and high-risk interfaces of zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed.

In a context of strong anthropic pressure on ecosystems and wildlife populations, the risks of HWC and zoonosis transmission are inevitable. Nevertheless, based on the limited current data, it is not possible to establish a link between the human-wildlife conflicts that may occur in the FNR and the spread of zoonoses.

Moreover, regarding zoonoses, there is no scientific evidence documented of any cases of disease transmission between wildlife and livestock or humans in the FNR but given the increasing pressure of transhumance and livestock farming on natural resources and key habitats, the risk of transmission between domestic and wild animals as well as through bush meat consumption remains. To address these challenges, the administration has deployed the One Health program at the national and local (Kankan) level that will help to better survey this problematic.

In Guinea, there is a national One Health platform, as well as a decentralized platform in the regions and prefectures. Regarding the One Health system in the field, each sub-prefecture has an epidemiological disease surveillance and monitoring committee made up of representatives from the Ministries of Health, Livestock and the Environment. These sub-prefectural committees are placed under the supervision of the prefectural committee. The OGPNRF represents the MEDD on behalf of the national One Health platform, and at the deconcentrated level, the chief wardens, head of antenna in the zones and head of post in the fixed positions. However, forest cantonment chiefs can be used for certain sub-prefectures. These sub-prefectural disease monitoring and surveillance committees work in synergy in the event of the discovery of a suspect case (dead animals), once informed this sub-prefectorial committee forms a joint investigation mission and report back to their hierarchies to activate the national platform.

In line with this approach, this outcome will aim to (i) systematize the monitoring and characterization in the FNR, (ii) introduce pilot techniques for mitigating HWC and strengthen the 'One Health' system, and (iii) develop measures for regulating transhumance in the FNR.

Output 1.3.1. Establish a system to monitor and mitigate HWC.

Given the lack of documented sources and formal findings on cases of HWC in the FNR, the aim of this output will be to develop a system for monitoring HWC with a focus on gender differentiation. To achieve this, the management team will rely on local agents and ecoguards, especially women and youth, to develop reports for each case of HWC reported to them. There is currently no HWC data base nor HWC expert in the FNR to centralize this information and produce specific analysis reports shared with FNR managers and the steering committee to make informed decisions on the ways to prevent such incidents. Therefore, the project will seek to

remediate this gap and promote the use of new technologies such as rugged phones with specialized applications (1, 2, 3 Survey, Kobo Collect, etc.) to enable qualitative monitoring and data resilience. Experiences of HWC data base developed through the GWP projects and initiatives will be leverage as well as lessons learned and best practices. Specific training in this area will be provided to the HWC monitoring team.

Once the FNR teams have a better understanding of the typology of HWC, it will be possible to test and experiment with mitigation techniques and measures in collaboration with the victims of these conflicts, to reduce the social pressure surrounding this issue. The project team will capitalize on the techniques used in Guinea, with a view to replicating successful initiatives in the FNR, particularly those used in the country's other PAs (*Moyen-Bafing, Haut-Niger*, etc.) and in other countries of the GWP affected by this problematic (Malawi, Uganda, Mozambique, etc.). This capitalization will be particularly useful for specifically identified species that crystallise HWC, such as warthogs and monkeys, as listed in the FNR.

To facilitate greater initial understanding of the scope and viability of these solutions and potential others, as well as to ensure the right level of participation to promote their uptake, a behavioural informed approach preventing exposure and escalation of HWC will be applied through the co-designing of workshops with community members to communicate, demonstrate and suggest existing approaches from other areas and identify self-defined approaches to adopting precautionary attitudes and actions. These may include early warning systems, ways of identifying dependable and safe access to resources shared with wildlife (e.g. grasslands, water sources), enclosures and deterrents, other pre-emptive actions such as not keeping wet waste near dwellings. Combine with Barriers Analysis to find out why any of these might not work or may be seen as inviable and once actions are decided, ensure easy and timely access to relevant equipment, infrastructure and any necessary support / training.

Regarding hippopotamuses, measures have been successfully tested in other African national parks, notably Akagera in Rwanda. HWC mitigation measures will be piloted and scaled-up is successful in the FNR context. One technique that has demonstrated positive results is the construction of low stone walls around fields, providing a sufficiently solid obstacle to prevent this animal from overcoming and/or destroying it. This technique could therefore be tried out in several low-lying areas of the FNR (3-5) to protect rice fields. This technique has the dual advantage of retaining rainwater, facilitating sediment capture and thus maintaining soil fertility.

Activities:

- Activity 1.3.1.1. Recruit experts in HWC, as well as a field data collection team.
- Activity 1.3.1.2. Train the team in HWC data collection tools and new technologies.
- Activity 1.3.1.3. Design and manage HWC database for FNR and its surroundings.
- Activity 1.3.1.4. Produce analyses and media (maps, reports, fact sheets, etc.) on the extent of FNR's HWC.
- Activity 1.3.1.5. Capitalize on HWC mitigation experiences and techniques in other protected areas in Guinea.
- Activity 1.3.1.6. Replicate successful HWC mitigation techniques (monkey, warthog, etc.) through pilot projects in the FNR.
- Activity 1.3.1.7. Experiment with the construction of stone bunds around the lowlands of the FNR and its surroundings to protect rice crops from hippopotamuses.

Output 1.3.2. Enhance zoonotic risks management through improved monitoring and a One Health approach**.**

Regarding the issue of zoonoses management in the FNR, the One Health system will be strengthened by this project through capacities development, implementing and replicating priority behaviours and suggestions for behaviour change initiatives and complementary actions. Thus, this project will contribute to implement the National One Health Strategy through ensuring the effectiveness and functionality of one health coordination at the prefectural level, establishing collaboration between the sectors involved in the One Health, improving at the local level the One Health interventions monitoring and evaluation system, improving local capacities in this field and ensuring better prevention of diseases under surveillance and response capacities.

The data collection relies on the One Health system consisting of a local committee composed of agents from the Ministry of Livestock, Health and Environment. The project will reinforce the monitoring of zoonosis through training, expertise mobilization, equipment, use of new technologies and better field deployment and reactivity capacities. TRAFFIC has developed an Options Paper on stakeholder and public engagement strategies to reduce risk of zoonotic disease transmission through wildlife trade. The intervention logic of the project will consist in (i) raising awareness of zoonoses risks among FNR field agents, (ii) training community animal health agents on the wildlife epidemiological surveillance manual, in collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock, and (iii) promoting collaboration between the FNR and veterinary services. This output will help reducing the risk of zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife.

Activities:

- Activity 1.3.2.1. Recruit experts in zoonoses to develop trainings and data collection system.
- Activity 1.3.2.2. Design and manage a zoonoses database for FNR and its surroundings.
- Activity 1.3.2.3. Raise awareness and train FNR agents and community animal health agents in zoonoses management.
- Activity 1.3.2.4. Equip the One Health local committee and animal health agents to better manage zoonoses.
- Activity 1.3.2.5. Support field mission for public health and zoonoses surveillance and management.
- Activity 1.3.2.6. Promote collaboration between FNR and veterinary services

Output 1.3.3. Implement measures to regulate transhumance in the FNR.

Although authorized in the area, transhumance has become a growing and worrying issue for the FNR. to control and regulate this activity, it is essential to have a good understanding of transhumance and the way it is carried out in the target area. This involves understanding the transhumants (ethnic groups, origins, customs, motivations, problems encountered), their livestock and their activities (animal species, their needs, commercial value, etc.), which requires the establishment of a dialogue between the protected area managers and the transhumants. To achieve this, community mediators are recruited, ideally from within the transhumant communities, to raise awareness of the existence of the PA, natural resource management, etc., and to establish the basis for a peaceful relationship.

The next step is to find solutions to the restrictions that a PA represents for herders and transhumant. Generally, in search of pasture, water and security for their animals, on routes linking the region's main livestock markets, efforts for the FNR should focus on identifying free grazing areas and secure corridors, which could be dedicated to transhumant livestock, and developing hydro-pastoral boreholes on these routes to channel the migratory flows of transhumants. Having watering points (outside the reserve) for livestock can reduce the potential conflict between crop farmers and pastoralists, and limit access to rivers or watering points inside the reserve, hence reducing contact with wildlife. However, this needs negotiations with local communities to identify, set up and secure the corridors from cropping.

Better knowledge of this activity could inform negotiations on the Guinea-Mali transhumance agreement, which would benefit from a clarification in the terms of use. The project will support meetings and workshops to facilitate negotiations between these two countries and enable the strengthening of the agreement to protect the natural resources of the FNR.

Finally, long-term management of transhumance requires continuous consultations to facilitate dialogue among stakeholders and to identify solutions to the challenges faced. Such a body does not currently exist, the project will support the FNR in setting up a multi-stakeholder consultation framework specific to transhumance, bringing together key players (local herders, representatives of transhumants, relevant government departments, FNR managers, etc.). The latter will meet twice a year, before and after the transhumance season, to regulate this activity and mitigate its negative impact on FNR ecosystems.

Activities:

- Activity 1.3.3.1. Identify and equip mediators from herding communities to raise awareness and establish dialogue with transhumant groups.
- Activity 1.3.3.2. Collect data to characterize transhumance in the FNR and map transhumance routes.
- Activity 1.3.3.3. Identify and develop free grazing areas and corridors that can be dedicated to transhumance.
- Activity 1.3.3.4: Identify and develop hydro-pastoral boreholes and associated corridors to reduce the negative impact of transhumance on FNR ecosystems.
- Activity 1.3.3.5. Review the Guinea-Mali agreement on transhumance to integrate FNR-related restrictions into the practice of this activity.

Outcome 1.4. Stakeholders' awareness and knowledge of wildlife and the impacts of wildlife protection are enhanced through knowledge generation and data collection.

To increase wildlife knowledge and protection effectiveness, filling data gaps is essential. Through this outcome, the project will support inventories to gain a better understanding of the conservation status of the remaining fauna in the FNR, in particular its flagship species. Given the configuration of the PA and the areas relatively untouched by human activity, inventory efforts will focus on the Diwasi integral zone. Inventories could also be carried out in the border area with Côte d'Ivoire, where anthropic pressure appears to be lower. This knowledge and data will improve the short and long-term management of the protected area. On the short-term, it will support the management team in prioritizing the field protection effort, the designing of the MDP, the elaboration of awareness content (targeting and based on the FNR's biodiversity knowledge), the discussion and the involvement of local communities. On the long-term, it will help in addressing negative trends impacting the biodiversity, develop specific protection measures on key umbrella species, assessing the management effectiveness and its ability to maintain or increase wildlife populations, improve the lobbying and buy-in capacities of the FNR and prioritizing national conservation policies and plans.

> **Output 1.4.1.** Establish and operationalize data collection and analysis systems on FNR wildlife and its habitats to support evidence-based decision-making.

Inventories (data collection and analysis) will be based on simple methodologies that can be easily replicated and adapted by FNR management teams. In this respect, it is recommended to carry out an evaluation of the Kilometric Abundance Index (KAI) based on a methodology of inventory on foot by recce. A more detailed protocol should be developed at the start of the project, and the inventories carried out on foot in years 2 and 4. These inventories will need to draw on local know-how, by recruiting people with in-depth knowledge of the environment and its species, including women and youth. Traditional hunters are a natural choice for these activities and should be recruited as biomonitoring field agents and/or ecoguards. Training should be provided in the application of the inventory protocol.

In addition, FNR teams, including traditional hunters, will be trained in camera-trap protocols and methodologies. They will then set up a camera-trap system throughout the Diwasi integral zone to collect additional data. This system will provide more detailed knowledge of wildlife potential, notably by collecting data at night, when many species are most active. A protocol will also be developed to define the deployment grid for the camera traps, the number and frequency of camera readings, etc. A test phase will be established to verify the field reality and reliability of the equipment. Given the size of the entire Diwasi zone, it is envisioned that around fifty cameras will be sufficient, including loss and damage. Finally, this system will provide a better understanding of the occupation of space by wildlife, which is a very interesting indicator for assessing the health of a protected area.

Furthermore, as the hippopotamus is the FNR's main flagship species and its ecology is simpler, it would be worthwhile for the project to carry out population censuses in the two main rivers where hippopotamuses are known to converge to. These inventories, which could be carried out in years 2 and 4 of the project, will be based on a simple methodology of counting direct and indirect observations from the riverbanks, following them as closely as possible, to increase the chances of direct visual contact[15]. To prevent the risk of dangerous confrontation with the animal, ecoguards will be specifically trained to apply this biomonitoring technique. The camera-trap system will bring further and complementary information on hippo's population and home range. This data will be useful for FNR managers, both in mitigating hippo-related HWC and in regulating agriculture to the detriment of the species' natural grazing areas.

It will also be necessary to carry out remote sensing monitoring of land use and FNR habitats (monitoring of the state of degradation/restoration). This monitoring will be conducted at the start of the project, midway through and at the end. They will make it possible to monitor the benefits of certain component 1 activities and to follow up on GEF core indicator 3.

Finally, in-depth scientific studies (natural and social sciences) will be developed, especially with the Universities of Kankan and Nzérékoré, to host students and researchers to reinforce the level of knowledge on FNR. Those students and researchers will also be involved in the different biomonitoring methodologies and activities, strengthening the scientific approach and improving knowledge sharing at the local and national levels. Survey approaches and research design plan will be developed with the support of TRAFFIC and the GWP that are capitalizing on social science methodologies and finalizing a guidance note on that matter.

The data and knowledge collected will provide a solid basis for strengthening wildlife protection policies and implementation frameworks for PA management in Guinea. They will also contribute to the production of regional and global knowledge within the framework of the IP, as well as for the national MRV (Measuring, Reporting and Verification) system for monitoring climate change mitigation/adaptation measures.

Activities:

- Activity 1.4.1.1. Carry out inventories of the fauna of the Diwasi integral zone.
- Activity 1.4.1.2. Set up a camera-trap system in the Diwasi integral zone to complete wildlife data.

- Activity 1.4.1.3. Carry out pedestrian inventories of the FNR hippopotamus population.
- Activity 1.4.1.4. Monitor FNR land use and habitats (state of degradation/restoration) by remote sensing.

Component 2 - Combating illegal, unsustainable and high-risk zoonotic wildlife use and trade

As mentioned above, FNR wildlife densities have fallen to very low levels today due to intense wildlife poaching and trafficking. Nevertheless, it continues to be subject to poaching/trafficking and is still home to a few endangered species. Faced with these pressures on wildlife resources, there is a lack of basic information on the current situation and a critical lack of resources and capacity on the part of the services responsible for combating this crime (MEDD, justice, law enforcement agencies, etc.). In addition, there is often corruption, complicity or, at best, ignorance of the regulations in force on the part of some local authority representatives and populations. Moreover, while hunting is of cultural importance to the latter, it also constitutes their main source of protein with little to no access to alternative protein sources. The aim of this component is therefore, on the one hand, to strengthen the capacity of the law enforcement system to combat wildlife crime and, on the other, to influence the attitudes and behaviour of local consumers.

These actions were chosen in response to observations made in the field and to reflect the recommendations of various documents: the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, the national conservation action plan for Guinea's threatened trees, the ICCWC Guinea assessment, etc. Considering that local trafficking in fauna products from the FNR does not appear to be cross-border in nature, this GEF8 project will not promote cross-border collaboration to dismantle poaching and trafficking networks but instead will focus on actions that can be implemented by local players. This component will mainly be implemented by the FNR's management team (OGPNRF) and the PMU with a strong involvement of MEDD's services (especially the nature conservation brigade), local security and defence services (police, gendarmerie) and the Justice department. Collaborations will be developed with individual expert, projects (especially NaturaGuinea) and/or organization (TRAFFIC) to build capacities of local stakeholders involved in this component.

Outcome 2.1. The capacity of the law enforcement and criminal justice systems are strengthened to combat wildlife crime.

The remaining wildlife and biodiversity of this area found refuge in the last remote places of the FNR especially the Diwasi Park. These wildlife species (waterbucks, duikers, roan antelopes, Kobs, etc.) are still targeted by local poachers for their protein (hunting for local consumption) but also for commercial purposes. Wildlife trafficking represents a severe threat to the local extinction of these key species. In a complementary approach with the component 1 and especially the outcome 1.2, this outcome will aim at improving the local capacities to combat wildlife crime, mainly through the strengthening of the services in charge of tackling those traffics, and to dismantle illegal wildlife trafficking networks.

Output 2.1.1. Strengthen capacities to combat wildlife crime.

This output will be carried out in three complementary phases: i) stocktaking of wildlife crime in and around the FNR; ii) capacity building (technical and logistical) of the services in charge of combating wildlife crime; iii) technical and logistical support for certain activities and inter-service collaboration. The principles underpinning this approach are knowledge, awareness, empowerment and technical support, with a view to efficiency and sustainability. For the sake of efficiency, most of these actions ought to be carried out in synergy with the Natura Guinée project (in particular activity 2.1.1.). It is also recommended that trainings, technical support and mentoring activities involve an NGO specializing in the fight against wildlife crime.

Activities:

- Activity 2.1.1.1. Conduct a study about illegal trade of wildlife products in and around the FNR.
- Activity 2.1.1.2. Use the behavioural approach to train staff from the various MEDD departments, the justice system and law enforcement agencies working in and around the FNR in the fight against wildlife crime.
- Activity 2.1.1.3. Judicial police officers and agents training for FNR agents.
- Activity 2.1.1.4. Logistical support for the National Brigade (2 regional units and 4 prefectural units).

Output 2.1.2. Enhance capacity to dismantle illegal wildlife trafficking.

Alongside the resources provided to build the capacity of those involved in the fight against wildlife crime around FNR, the project will focus its efforts on dismantling illegal wildlife trafficking networks, which requires specific skills and a specific approach.

Firstly, the main government agencies involved in the fight against wildlife crime will have to strengthen their collaboration, albeit on a limited scale, to limit the risk of sensitive information leaking out and thus ensure more effective dismantling operations. This collaboration will be enabled by the creation of a platform or 'task force' bringing together all the relevant actors including the nature conservation brigade, the police and the justice system. This platform will meet regularly, at least once a month, to exchange information, take stock of ongoing investigations and monitor legal cases. Subsequently, the nature conservation brigade will set up systems to dismantle trafficking networks. As these methods are highly specific, collaboration with the Natura Guinea project could be envisaged to guarantee the effectiveness of these operations and the safety of the agents involved. These methods will be based on close consultation with all players in the law enforcement chain through the task force. The overall objective will be to make targeted seizures and arrest the people at the head of these trafficking operations. Finally, the project will provide support for information management and manipulation techniques (triangulation, databases, etc.), as well as for judicial follow-up procedures.

Activities:

- Activity 2.1.2.1. Develop and support the operation of an interdepartmental collaboration platform to combat wildlife crime in and around the FNR.
- Activity 2.1.2.2. Technical and logistical support for investigative operations/development of a network of informants.
- Activity 2.1.2.3. Capacity building in information management and judicial follow-up procedures.

Outcome 2.2. Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced.

Output 2.2.1. Initiate social and behavioural change interventions that promote the adoption of alternative protein sources.

This output will focus on experimenting and implementing first phases of new methodologies on social and behavioural changes among local populations to reduce on the long-term their demand for wildlife products and thereby incentives for wildlife crime. In line with CITES guidance on demand reduction strategies to combat illicit wildlife trade, the approaches will follow a five-step process: i) identifying the species and types of consumption behaviour to change; ii) identifying the audience segment to target; iii) identifying the most effective approaches to reducing demand; iv) identifying messages and messengers for impact; v) implementing, evaluating and refining. The production of alternative proteins is a delicate issue that often faces cultural barriers and needs to be developed on an integrated basis.

The first step of this output will be to assess and better understand the cultural context of protein production by FNR's local communities. Initially, social and behaviour change campaigns by FNR agents and community ecoguards will be carried out in FNR villages to exchange information on culinary practices, customs and protein sourcing methods. Then, awareness campaigns will be developed based on the nutritional needs of the local communities and how they can be addressed through alternatives protein sources and with the support the One Health approach. An organization such as TRAFFIC could provide training to the FNR staff to conduct such campaigns. This work will be carried out in parallel with the One Health teams, who will be able to reinforce messages to the local population about the dangers of zoonoses transmitted by wildlife. Training sessions will be developed towards key community actors (women and restaurants) to promote and test the use of alternative protein sources. This promotion work will be complemented by specific activities to support the development of alternative protein sources conducted in the component 3.

Activities:

- Activity 2.2.1.1. Inventory of protein production and needs for the development of alternative protein sources in FNR villages.
- Activity 2.2.1.2. Provide cooking classes to women and restaurants on use of alternative protein sources.
- Activity 2.2.1.3. Social and behaviour change campaigns involving local political and community leaders and representatives of the diaspora (based in Conakry) to promote alternative proteins and raise awareness of the wildlife regulation.

Component 3 - Wildlife for prosperity

Outcome 3.1. Sustainable livelihoods and wildlife-based economies, particularly that of women, youth and socially marginalized groups are strengthened and contribute to reducing the unsustainable use of the FNR resources.

One of the prerequisites for ensuring the preservation of biodiversity in the FNR is the adjacent communities' full commitment to the project. To achieve this, it is essential that the local communities are benefiting from the project and see value in biodiversity conservation. The intended causal pathways as follows: diversifying the livelihoods and increasing the incomes and well-being of people living in close proximity to wildlife facilitates their support for conservation by (i) reducing their dependence on natural resources for their food security and economic well-being to levels that lead to their over-exploitation, and (ii) reducing the incentives for them to participate in illegal and unsustainable consumption or trade of wildlife, or in the killing of wildlife that has damaged their property or livelihoods. Diversifying livelihoods and increasing the incomes of local communities is therefore key to supporting the outcomes of components 1 and 2.

Through this outcome, the Project will therefore address the underlying factors of poverty and unsustainable reliance on natural resources driving overexploitation at the root of wildlife loss in the FNR through capacity building of local communities in sustainable and climate-resilient value chains, the promotion of alternative protein sources and the promotion of improved energy sources enabling people to emancipate themselves from the use of wood. This outcome will be monitored by the Expert in Sustainable Livelihoods and Wildlife Conservation through the following two indicators: Number of community members benefiting economically from the project through (i) an overall increase in community income of more than $12,500 per year, disaggregated by gender and through (ii) new businesses created or supported. The Project will endeavour to include women in all the activities planned under this component, as well as young people. Indeed, data collected in the field indicate that young people are increasingly attracted to gold panning and timber exploitation, and are therefore an important target for this project, whose aim is to reduce anthropogenic pressures on natural resources. Beneficiaries will be selected with a view to respecting fairness and equality principles between the different FNR villages. In particular, communities from Boula and Karala will be included in the project activities in order to avoid replicating past scenarios where Sabadou Baranama benefited from development interventions, but Boula and Karala were left out.

> **Output 3.1.1.** Empower local communities, including women, youth and marginalized groups to adopt sustainable income-generating activities.

As part of this output, GEF funding will be used to develop sustainable income-generating activities (IGAs) that reduce pressure on FNR wildlife through economic diversification and/or enhance climate resilience that decreases rural poverty. In particular, Beekeeping and processing activities will provide alternative income sources while activities related to agriculture, livestock and fish farming will focus on strengthening existing livelihoods by making them more sustainable and resilient. These IGAs will be developed in close collaboration with various local stakeholders: economic interest groups, local NGOs, governmental technical services, etc.

Agriculture:

To date, current GIS data indicates that 10.5% of the FNR has experienced land use changes to the benefit of agricultural activities (see map in Annex 2). There is therefore a clear need to promote sustainable/resilient and nature-positive agricultural practices to ensure that the agricultural sector does not further contribute to habitat degradation in the FNR. The project will support agriculture in three ways. First, and in coherence with Output 2.2.1, the project will promote the cultivation of plant-based alternative protein sources. Indeed, the adoption of more plant-based protein will contribute to meeting a healthy diet protein requirement for local communities but will also help reduce pressure on wildlife by providing an alternative to bushmeat as a main protein source. A full market study will be initially required to identify the most promising crops in terms of generating nutritional and environmental benefits but also in terms of associated economic opportunities.

Second, the project will promote the use of sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices with the aim of increasing the resilience of local communities to shocks, including climate shocks, and thereby contributing to reducing rural poverty which is a root cause of wildlife loss in the FNR. Several stakeholders consulted as part of the PPG have confirmed the difficulty farmers have in accessing climate-resilient vegetable seeds adapted to the local context, even in Kankan. The project will therefore help to set up a community seeds bank that will provide a local response to a clearly identified need and will also help to strengthen the value chain in the market-gardening sector. The seeds bank will also directly contribute to strengthening agro-biodiversity, supporting climate resilience, food security and livelihoods through the use of locally adapted seeds thereby reducing the risk of crop failure and the need for inputs. In addition, the community seeds bank will foster social cohesion and cooperation. The project will also strengthen farmers' technical skills in conservation agriculture and climate-smart farming techniques. Furthermore, trainings will be provided to train farmers on the cultivation itinerary for the plant-based protein alternatives identified in the study. The project will adopt a field-school approach, enabling beneficiaries to put their learning into practice in their own family market gardens. This approach has been favoured as it was found that local communities have been reluctant to share a community garden in the past. Capacity-building will include encouraging beneficiaries to diversify their crops to meet their nutritional needs, and integrating local medicinal plants (Artemisia, lemongrass, neem etc.) to anchor the project in a One Health approach. In particular, Artemisia can be

used in human, animal and environmental health. Indeed, this species is anti-parasitic, anti-viral and anti-bacterial, it also acts as a natural biopesticide and is repulsive. Finally, the project will support the development of the Beekeeping value chain which will contribute to the program objectives in three ways (i) beekeeping is a nature-positive activity that contributes to a healthy wildlife through pollination, (ii) experiences in sub-Saharan Africa, including in Gabon, Mozambique and Uganda, have demonstrated that beekeeping can help reduce HWC, (iii) apiculture can support revenue generation and diversification . The NGO NON-NOBIS was pre-identified for the execution of these activities given its knowledge of the area, and its long-standing work with local communities in setting up IGAs and training in agricultural issues. Through this approach, the project will seek to contribute to improved agricultural practices for 33,750 ha (+/- 60% of the cultivated lands).

Third, with a view to ensuring the sustainability of the project's achievements, the local branch of the *Agence Nationale de Promotion et du Conseil Agricole* (ANPROCA) needs to be strengthened, as its presence appears to be very limited, mainly due to a lack of technical, human and logistical resources to carry out its mandate of providing farmers with agricultural advice and training. Coordination will be required on that topic with the GEF7/FAO project which will include capacity building activities for ANPROCA in Kankan to avoid duplication of activities.

Activities:

- Activity 3.1.1.1. Study of promising crops for alternative plant-based protein sources: market size and location, distribution channels, profitability, constraints (technical/equipment/space requirements for production, logistics for production flow), ecological impact, health benefits.
- Activity 3.1.1.2. Establishment of a resilient vegetable and cereal community seeds bank.
- Activity 3.1.1.3. Delimitation of a market garden perimeter to implement the field-school approach.
- Activity 3.1.1.4: Climate-smart agriculture/conservation agriculture training.
- Activity 3.1.1.5: Support the development of a local apiculture value chain (training, establishment of beehives, technical support).
- Activity 3.1.1.6. Capacity need assessment of ANPROCA's needs (training and equipment).
- Activity 3.1.1.7. ANPROCA capacity building based on the results from the capacity needs assessment (equipment, training)

Sustainable Fish farming:

Currently, hunting is commonly practiced in the FNR as bushmeat serves as the main source of protein in the FNR region which poses a threat to wildlife. Complementing the work done in Output 2.2.1, the project will contribute to the development of the fish farming sector to provide a protein-based alternative to bushmeat and reduce unsustainable fishing practices. In addition, fish farming can also provide other benefits including contributing to a circular model where pond water fertilized with fish waste can be reused by women in market gardening. Small market gardening areas can also be developed directly in the shallows during the dry season. To date, the exploitation of rivers in the FNR for fishing activities is already very extensive, using techniques that are harmful to biodiversity. Therefore, prior to any development, the project will support a preliminary study to diagnose the state of the FNR's fishery resources, to ensure that fish farming development will not have counterproductive effects in terms of degradation of aquatic ecosystems and instead to ensure that fish farming contributes to the sustainable livelihoods of FNR's local communities. The study will include identification of sites to be developed, risk assessment and measures to prevent ecological degradation. The project will also contribute to strengthening the fish value chain through support for fish preservation, by providing innovative smoking techniques that reduce the use of wood thereby contributing to reducing the unsustainable reliance on natural resources for fish preservation.

The Agence Nationale d'Aquaculture de Guinée (ANAG) appears to be a natural executing partner for the fish farming component: this agency has extensive experience in implementing fish farming projects, notably for the PISCOFAM project (currently being closed and financed by AFD) and soon for the Kounki and ResiCAP projects financed by AFD and the World Bank respectively, both of which will start in 2025. ANAG has also announced its willingness to provide financial support for this GEF8 project, through co-financing that will come from the Kounki project.

Activities:

- Activity 3.1.1.8. Identification, development and stocking of fish farming sites.
- Activity 3.1.1.9. Strengthen the capacities of structures and actors in the fish farming value chain.

Livestock:

Given the wooded savannah nature of the landscape as well as the local importance of livestock, the project will also consider the feasibility of silvopastoralism in line with the MDP developed under Component 1 and offer capacity building training in accordance with support from local civil society organizations. Silvopastoralism provides numerous environmental benefits including the maintaining of diverse habitats, the reduction of the practice of clear-cutting forests for pasture, carbon storage, the improvement of soil health and of land resilience to extreme weather conditions such as droughts and heavy rains. In addition, silvopastoralism can help reduce land-use conflicts by promoting multifunctional landscapes, it increases herders' resilience by decreasing reliance on external inputs, improving animal health and productivity, providing income diversification opportunities through non-woody forest products. Therefore, silvopastoralism contributes to a healthier environment and to reducing threats on wildlife by addressing root causes of wildlife loss in the FNR. In addition, this GEF8 project will support the development of meat alternative microprojects based on the findings of activity 2.2.1.2. This will complete the efforts of this project in promoting alternative protein sources to bushmeat.

Activities:

- Activity 3.1.1.10. Conduct a feasibility study for implementation of silvopastoralism.
- Activity 3.1.1.11. Provide training in silvopastoral techniques.
- Activity 3.1.1.12. Technical (training) and logistical (equipment, animal) support to the development of alternative meat microprojects.

Processing and marketing:

Inspired by the Maison de la Femme (Women's House) model set up by NON-NOBIS in Sabadou Baranama, the project will fund the establishment and equipment (grinders, huskers, honey filtering machine etc.) of at least one place dedicated to women and the processing of local products in the south of the FNR (at least in Boula). Products to be processed there include dried mango and coconut, pre-cooked fonio, shea butter and shea butter-based soap, honey, and the production of tofu, flour and coffee from soybeans. This new facility will create added-value locally, create jobs for women and strengthen the value chain for agricultural products and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The project will also support the training of women in NTFP processing and marketing. As a result, this will participate to the diversification of women's revenue thereby reducing rural poverty and unsustainable reliance on natural resources.

The two sites (the existing Sabadou Baranama site and the future Boula site) will collaborate, enabling exchanges and feedback among the women's groups. The creation of such a site in the south of the reserve will help resolve/reduce conflicts between the communities in two ways: (i) by addressing the resentment felt by some in the south of the reserve towards the north, linked to a gap in investments received in local development from NON-NOBIS between the two zones, and (ii) by fostering connections between women from the two communities whose relations between the men are challenging. The NGO NON-NOBIS may assist in implementing these activities, given its knowledge of the area, its experience of such a project and its long-standing work with communities in the FNR zone.

Activities:

- Activity 3.1.1.13. Building processing unit/ or rental of local as processing unit.
- Activity 3.1.1.14. Strengthen the facilities of the Women's House.
- Activity 3.1.1.15. Training groups to process local products.
- Activity 3.1.1.16. Networking of the Boula and Sabadou Baranama Women's Houses.

Output 3.1.2. Support local businesses to reduce pressure on wood resources to meet the energy needs.

In the FNR, households mainly use firewood and charcoal to meet their energy needs, particularly for cooking, which means they have to cut wood every day, causing significant environmental damage, including fragmentation of forest habitats, which contributes to wildlife loss in the FNR. Using an approach rooted in Social and Behavioural Change, the project will therefore support local populations' access to technologies that consume less wood and have the advantage of significantly reducing CO_2 emissions linked to the production of energy for domestic needs (like green charcoal). Triggering social and behavioural change towards the adoption of improved cooking stove amongst communities of the FNR will require a well-rounded understanding of cultural norms, economic conditions and community dynamics. First a consultant will be hired to conduct a study to understand the underlying

drivers of using firewood for cooking to pre-identify potential cultural obstacles to the uptake of improved stoves, then research will be needed to identify the specific needs of households in terms of cooking and the use of firewood and energy. Once the latter will be completed and in accordance with the findings, this GEF8 project will focus on skill development and affordability by investing in an entrepreneurship program supporting local SMEs for the construction and commercialization of locally produced improved cooking stoves through a project-funded subsidy. This activity is aligned with the programme intervention area by supporting the development of local businesses supporting wildlife conservation and reducing pressure on wildlife resources. In addition, this activity will provide additional income especially for the youth. Finally, this project will work with civil society organization on tailored messaging and communication campaigns to raise awareness (focus groups, workshops, etc.) of the advantages of improved cooking stoves over traditional stoves, in terms of energy efficiency economic savings and public health. Communication campaigns should engage women as primary users of improved stoves. Therefore, through this output, the project will contribute to the development of local businesses supporting wildlife conservation by reducing pressure on wildlife habitats.

Activities:

- Activity 3.1.2.1. Conduct a study to pre-identify obstacles to adoption of improved cooking stoves and to identify specific household cooking needs.
- Activity 3.1.2.2. Training of local organizations and SMEs to build improved stoves.
- Activity 3.1.2.3. Supply and dissemination of improved stoves.
- Activity 3.1.2.4. Social and behaviour change campaigns to adopt improved stoves.

Outcome 3.2. Innovative wildlife conservation mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships contribute to wildlife conservation.

Through this Outcome, this project will promote the diversification of innovative wildlife conservation mechanisms and the conclusion of public-private-community partnerships in order to generate benefits for both wildlife and people, and in turn contribute to the implementation of the country's NBSAP. In addition, this outcome will serve to foster the sustainability of the project's results by providing a sustainable source of funding for biodiversity conservation beyond the project timeline. To achieve this outcome, the project will (i) strengthen the enabling environment for the development of economic opportunities in the ecotourism sector at both the national and local level, which could in turn support the emergence of viable wildlife-based value chains in the FNR, and (ii) support the development of public-private-community partnerships with the private sector to provide sustainable and innovative funding for wildlife conservation.

Output 3.2.1. Strengthen the enabling environment for wildlife-based economic opportunities, including ecotourism in the FNR.

Guinea has adopted a national strategy for the sustainable development of tourism, of which the promotion of ecotourism is one of the strategic axes. However, since 2017, the ministry in charge of tourism no longer has access to data on tourism, which hinders the implementation of this strategy. Yet, ecotourism could be an interesting avenue for economic development in the FNR and therefore an incentive for biodiversity conservation as well as a source of funding for biodiversity conservation activities. POints of interest include Mount Djono, the Bron on the River Dion and the Falan Fara cave, as well as the observation of the reserve's emblematic flora and fauna. Despite this, the FNR does not have its own strategy or implementation plan. Therefore, the project will hire a consultant to provide support to the rehabilitation of the tourism data platform to provide robust statistics to guide strategic planning on tourism in the FNR but also national level and support the development of an ecotourism development strategy and action plan specific to the FNR, in collaboration with the Tourism office for policy coherence.

To date, only the Diwasi Park is home to a few accommodation facilities, including a bed and breakfast in Alberiah (10 places in an accommodation area with swimming pool) and three accommodation facilities located in and around Diwasi (villages of Missadou, Kossa and Sorokoro). Diwasi has already worked on developing discovery itineraries, particularly by bike. Nevertheless, the number of tourists is very low and mainly supplied by the Clapassons' family and friends, a source that is increasingly drying up. In addition, the FNR suffers from a number of weaknesses that hamper the development of its tourism potential: housing facilities outside Diwasi are non-existent, ecoguides are few (4) and have received only basic training from UNOPS, access to FNR is very difficult from Conakry (1-day drive to Kankan then another day on poorly maintained roads from Kankan to FNR).

Moreover, it is by no means certain that the park's emblematic animals are still present in the reserve (this point will be addressed in Component 1), and direct observations are difficult, making it unrealistic to develop a wildlife viewing tourism product. Given these factors, the project will focus on the development of tourism based on ecovolunteering, for which the participants do not, a

priori, expect great comfort, and could be put to use for biomonitoring activities in particular, and thus support the implementation of the activities of under Output 1.4.1, but also to support the activities of Output 3.1.1, for example by acting as a coordinator of the Women's Houses network. Supervision of ecovolunteers could be provided by NON-NOBIS and resource persons in Sabadou Baranama, NON-NOBIS having already hosted volunteers in the past. Earthwatch for instance is an ecovolunteering organization that specializes in participatory science and community engagement to safeguard critical habitats, conserve biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources[1].

Finally, tourism in general in Guinea is mainly concentrated on the Lower Coast and Fouta Djalon, and there are currently no travel operators operating in Upper Guinea. To encourage tourism in Guinea and the implementation of the national strategy for sustainable tourism development, the Office National du Tourisme (ONT) has implemented several initiatives, including, since 2022, the annual launch of the tourism season, which consists of a promotional event for the various tourism opportunities, to be held in a different region each year. By 2026, this activity should be taking place in Kankan. The project will therefore seize this opportunity to support the organization of this event in Kankan and encourage exchanges between tourism professionals and the public sector.

By strengthening the enabling environment for ecotourism in the region, these activities all serve to plant the seeds for the development of sustainable economic opportunities through nature-friendly tourism and to pave the way to a new wildlife conservation mechanism through the development of the wildlife-based economy.

Activities:

- Activity 3.2.1.1. Support the elaboration of an ecotourism development strategy and an action plan specific to the FNR, including through conducting a barrier analysis.
- Activity 3.2.1.2. Organization of a professional trip with national and international travel operators following an itinerary that will include the FNR to enable them to expand their travel offers in Guinea.
- Activity 3.2.1.3. Conclusion of partnerships between ecovolunteering organizations and NON-NOBIS, which will supervise volunteers.
- Activity 3.2.1.4. Rehabilitate the tourism data platform.
- Activity 3.2.1.5. Support the organisation of the Launch of the Tourism Season in Kankan.
- Activity 3.2.1.6. Provide training and support to community members to co-manage responsible tourism initiatives (hosting, community-based tourism, local tour guides, etc) that guarantee benefits for the community and the local wildlife.

Output 3.2.2. Establish public-private-community Partnerships for wildlife conservation in in FNR.

In the absence of a strong legal or strategic national framework regarding private sector engagement in biodiversity conservation, leveraging voluntary means for mobilizing the private sector is key. Major international mining groups present in Guinea generally comply with international standards for ecological compensation and must therefore commit to conserving the ecosystems and habitats that their operations otherwise destroy or degrade. In addition, as part of the COMBO+ project, the Ministry of the Environment is working to incorporate the obligation to compensate for the residual ecological impacts of infrastructure projects into legislation. In particular, chimpanzee habitats in Guinea are highly threatened by the development of mining infrastructures. For example, the Simandou project by Australian-Canadian mining company Rio Tinto and WCS will cut the Haut Niger National Park, home to a key chimpanzee population, in two. Based on work carried out as part of the GIZ-funded Kankan Biodiversity Project in 2000, and a Diwasi fauna inventory carried out in 2012, it appears that the FNR could constitute a favourable habitat for numerous species of flora and fauna, including the chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*). In this context, the FNR could be an interesting site to integrate into the compensation portfolio of major extractive companies. The project will thus support the funding of baseline studies to help identify whether the FNR is indeed a site of interest for different groups with different compensation issues to be conducted by consultants based on the inventories conducted Output 1.4.1. On this basis, the OGPNRF will actively engage with private sector actors including through the platforms established as part of the COMBO+ project (Réseau Environnement Bauxite) in view of developing compensation projects in the FNR. This will support private sector engagement in wildlife conservation by providing innovative finance mechanisms. In this respect, this GEF8's PMU should make sure to create space for knowledge and best practice exchange with the GEF7/FAO project on ways to engage with the private sector.

In order to strengthen the involvement of communities in conservation, their ownership of compensation projects and ensure that they benefit directly from them, the project will also anchor ecological compensation within the framework of community conservation agreements, a concept initiated by Conservation International in southern Africa and promoted in Guinea within the

framework of the COHAB project from 2019 to 2022 which notably aimed at laying the foundations to develop a new approach to biodiversity and ecological impact offsetting. More broadly, as part of the COMBO+ project tools and a guide to encourage the involvement of local communities in ecological compensation projects are under development. Through this GEF8 project, local civil society organizations will build on these previous initiatives in community engagement to construct on strategic games with local communities to build local communities' capacity by designing templates of community conservation agreements, providing in negotiation and will support local communities in the negotiation of community conservation agreements with private sector, under which communities will commit to implement conservation measures with the financial support of private companies for either the conservation measures themselves or for IGAs. . Community Conservation Agreements are beneficials to all parties involved: (i) local communities can negotiate the financing of measures that will promote their wellbeing (new revenue source, improved access to basic services, etc), increase their deciding-power, are in line with their traditional customs, and enhance ecosystem services; (ii) private actors can align with the Guinean legislation on compensation and with their investors and consumer's requirements in terms of environmental impacts, (iii) as for the government a key benefit of community conservation agreements resides in the fact that it would help mobilize external funding for PA management. This output will be implemented in full compliance with UNDP safeguards and private sector policies.

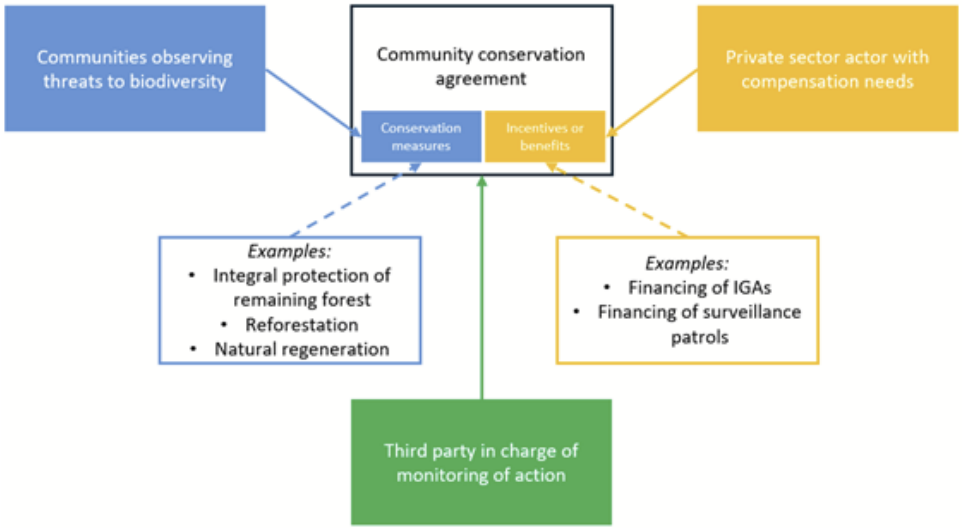

FIGURE 2: COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AGREEMENT MODEL STRUCTURE (based on the COHAB project institutional workshop)

Through this output, this GEF8 project thus aims to conduct the foundational groundwork for the participation of the private sector in the conservation of the FNR's wildlife for the benefit of local communities. This approach aims at maximizing the sustainability of project results by ensuring funding from the private sector for the duration of the agreement.

Activities:

- Activity 3.2.2.1. Baseline study to define relevant conservation issues in the FNR for offset portfolios (linked to outcome 4.1).
- Activity 3.2.2.2. Engage with private stakeholders to identify interested partners for funding biodiversity conservation in the FNR.
- Activity 3.2.2.3. Develop, in close collaboration with local communities, templates for community conservation agreements.
- Activity 3.2.2.4. Conduct serious games designed to strengthen local communities' negotiation skills.
- Activity 3.2.2.5. Conclude at least one Community Conservation Agreement with a private sector actor.

Component 4 - MEL for biodiversity protection and conservation

Under its fourth component, the project will support the creation of knowledge and learning mechanisms about the key results of the project and will set up a MEL (Monitoring, Exchange, Learning) to strengthen knowledge development, documentation, sharing

and dissemination at national and international levels. This component will improve the project efficiency and its overall goal achievement due to better collaboration, capacities and partnerships development. It will be mainly implemented by the PMU with strong collaborations with the GWP platform, OGPNRF internal resources, UNDP and international networks.

Outcome 4.1.Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E shared to enhance human wildlife coexistence, combat IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods, within GWP countries, GWP platform and beyond.

Output 4.1.1. Knowledge products are developed, and lessons learnt are documented, shared and disseminated.

To monitor the results obtained by the project, a MEL system will be set up by the project team to capitalize on the best practices, lessons learned and successes of field activities. Several MEL tools will be developed by the project team to ensure an optimal level of reporting, facilitating the capitalization of results and lessons learned. The project team will produce several communication and dissemination tools, including fact sheets, technical notes, flyers, brochures, etc., depending on the target audience (government, donors, communities, etc.). In addition, dissemination actions at local and national level can be organized, such as extension workshops or awareness-raising caravans in the villages. Finally, innovative tools could be supported, such as the use of local theatre troupes to organize tours of FNR villages to perform scenes promoting best practices in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation or organizing artistic events in schools to promote FNR's heritage values. The MEL system of the project will be developed in close collaboration with the OGPNRF technical assistance.

Project achievements will be documented and success stories shared. Local stakeholders will be heavily involved in documenting and sharing these successes. They will appear in videos and will be invited to participate in learning exchanges with other communities in Guinea, in the region or even globally. This will support the social and behavioural approach promoted by the GWP IP by celebrating the innovators among the population, who will become influencers within their community and can be leveraged to levy non-environmentally friendly social norms. Contributions by women and marginalized groups will be included in these success stories to highlight their specific contribution to biodiversity conservation. In terms of communication, the project will create a communication strategy as part of knowledge management. It will support the designing and publication of several tools to promote the project's results. Those tools could be printed media (flyers, kakemono, posters, etc.), specific events (workshop, media day, national day events such as for the Tree, Biodiversity, etc.) or visual media (video, movies, etc.) for national and international audiences. In addition, the project will support the OGPNRF in designing a logo for the FNR based on a culturally aligned brand approach that will be featured on all ecoguards, FNR uniforms and relevant materials (buildings, headquarters, cars, etc.).

Activities:

- Activity 4.1.1.1. Set up a project knowledge development, monitoring, exchange and learning system.
- Activity 4.1.1.2. Develop communication tools to support the promotion of the FNR and the project.
- Activity 4.1.1.3. Develop innovative learning tools through arts and culture initiatives.

Output 4.1.2. Close collaboration with GWP to ensure effective knowledge exchange and learning.

To reinforce the contribution of this project to GWP and benefiting from being part of the programme, the team will actively participate in the dissemination of the knowledge generated by the integrated program. Collaboration will be developed with other countries from the GWP (Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Malawi, etc.) to capitalize on methodologies developed in key wildlife populations assessment, HWC reducing, etc., and on lessons learned in several fields (improved law enforcement effectiveness, strengthened policies and laws, etc.). This effort will be made through the GWP platform, which will enable activity reports and other materials developed and described above to be shared with the rest of the platform's stakeholders. Induction and experience exchange mission may be organized to facilitate the dissemination of lessons learned on specific topics. These induction missions will be developed in the frame of the GWP Twinning initiative, enabling projects to partner, collaborate and design knowledge-sharing visits to learn from each other. In addition, the project team will participate in quarterly meetings, exchange workshops, thematic groups and contribute to conferences that will be organized within the framework of this GWP platform.

The project will also engage in regional and global wildlife forums and platforms, such as WA BioCC (West African Biodiversity and Climate Change[18]), WAPCA (West African Primate Conservation Action[19]), BIOPAMA (Biodiversity and protected areas management program[20]), United Nations Biodiversity Laboratory[21] and the GWP knowledge platform[22]. Regarding HWC, this project will contribute to the expanding of the E-library on conservation technologies to include technologies that can help detect, deter and manage human-wildlife conflict. Finally, the project will actively participate in the GWP knowledge platform in a variety of ways: quarterly GWP regional coordination meetings, exchange workshops, annual conferences, thematic groups, etc. The project will participate in the annual knowledge needs survey and other thematic surveys conducted by the GWP.

Activities:

- Activity 4.1.2.1. Set up a system for capitalizing on and sharing project knowledge products.
- Activity 4.1.2.2. Strengthen the project's contribution to GWP.
- Activity 4.1.2.3. Improve collaboration with other GWP countries to capitalize on lessons learned.

Component 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation

This component will aim at implementing monitoring and evaluation standards based on GEF, GWP and UNDP procedures. The PMU will oversee the implementation of this component through its Knowledge and Monitoring and Evaluation officer in close collaboration with UNDP and OGPNRF.

Outcome 5.1. Monitoring and evaluation framework established and M&E activities conducted

Output 5.1.1. Develop and implement project M&E framework.

The project will develop and implement a participatory M&E, whereby greater participation of community members/direct project beneficiaries will be sought through, for example, focus group discussions, videos, stories, games, and field visits to ensure a greater understanding of the project, its interventions, and ultimately contribute to higher participation rates and long-term sustainability of interventions. It will develop and implement a MRV (Measuring, Reporting, Verification) system to strengthen monitoring and evaluation.

This output will ensure that project results are properly monitored throughout implementation by establishing an M&E tools and framework and implementing regular monitoring activities and evaluations. To improve the monitoring of the project, periodic supervision missions for the OGPNRF will be organized and will ensure implementation of activities. The findings and recommendations from these evaluations and regular monitoring will feed into the learning framework, as the project will put in place a mechanism to ensure adaptive management throughout implementation, building on lessons learned and best practices. The M&E activities and mechanism will rely on UNDP and GEF standards as stipulated in the project document, including monitoring GEF core indicators and project results framework and preparing GEF project implementation reports (PIR).

Activities:

- Activity 5.1.1.1. Conduct an inception meeting.
- Activity 5.1.1.2. Conduct reference studies.
- Activity 5.1.1.3. Conduct M&E in accordance with the UNDP and GEF requirements.
- Activity 5.1.1.4. Conduct annual project indicator monitoring including safeguards management framework and gender action plan.
- Activity 5.1.1.5. Conduct an independent project Mid-term review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE).
- Activity 5.1.1.6. Conduct annual supervision missions and learning missions.

Stakeholders and their roles

The Guinean Office of National Parks and Wildlife Reserve (OGPNRF) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is the Implementing Partner (IP). It will coordinate with other key institutions including ministries in particular the Justice to improve the dismantlement of illegal wildlife traffics (outputs 2.1.1/2.1.2), the Livestock and Health to improve the monitoring of HWC/zoonoses, the One Health system, to regulate transhumance in the area and to support behavioural changes (outputs 1.3.2/1.3.3/2.2.1), the Environment to work on the restoration of degraded habitats (output 1.1.3) and the Land Use to support the development of the MDP (output 1.1.2).

The OGPNRF will work with national agencies, especially the National Aquaculture Agency of Guinea to support aquaculture development (output 3.1.1), the National Agency for Local Authority Financing to train local communities organizations and SMEs (output 3.1.1/3.1.2), the National Tourist Office to support the tourism development of the protected area (output 3.2.1), the

National Agency for Rural Promotion and the Agricultural Council in developing income-generated activities for local communities (output 3.1.1). Also, the OGPNRF will closely collaborate with decentralized services of the State (city halls and communal council, environment, education, health, water and forests, livestock, agriculture, security and defence forces, etc.) in implementing project activities, involve local communities and improve the collaborative management of the protected area (outputs 1.1.1/1.1.2).

The OGPNRF will also work closely with communities and social organizations with a focus on women and youth. This will include the indigenous (farmers, planters, herders, artisans, hunters, harvesters), other sedentary (employees, civil servants, merchants) and migrants (fishermen, poachers, wood cutters) who have economic, social and political ties with the "outside". These actors will be the main direct beneficiaries of component 3 especially regarding income-generated activities (agriculture, fish farming and aquaculture, livestock and silvopastoralism, etc.).

This collaboration will also target the civil society organizations considered as essential actors in the management of terroirs. They put their expertise into the service of local communities for the management of environments, construction of socio-community infrastructure (health, education, water points), microfinance, production and product processing, gardening, etc. The main civil society organization identified are (i) NGO NON-NOBIS, one of the actors of the Diwasi Park, has made many investments to help the riparian communities by building or renovating schools, health centers and posts, by equipping the agricultural processing units managed by groups, and will be involved in implementing activities under outputs 3.1.1/3.1.2/3.2.1, (ii) traditional village organizations, which are either the survival of local traditional structures or local adaptations of imported structures, will mainly being involved in outputs 1.1.3/1.2.1/1.3.1/1.3.2/1.3.3/2.2.1/3.1.1/3.1.2 (iii) NGOs (Guinea Ecology for instance), POs and other Associations, often encouraged from outside by elites and TFTs and deal with issues of agropastoral development, health, education, etc.

OGPNRF will work with the private sector especially with firms to mobilize expertise for technical studies (mainly in outputs 1.1.2/1.2.1/1.4.1/,and outcomes 1.3/2.1/3.1/3.2), to develop economic opportunities in the wildlife-based economy through ecotourism (output 3.2.1) and to improve the engagement of private sector in supporting the management of the FNR (output 3.2.2) through Public-Private-Community Partnership (PPCP), community conservation agreements, innovative fundings (offset, biodiversity credits, etc.).

Finally, the OGPNRF will develop collaborations with international NGOs based in Guinea (WCF, TRAFFIC, etc.) and/or from outside (WCS, etc.) to support the implementation of the project. The main identified topics of collaboration are the development of wildlife inventories in the FNR (output 1.4.1), the fight against wildlife trafficking (output 2.1.1), the improvement of FNR's protection (output 1.2.1), the mitigation of zoonoses risks (output 1.3.2), the promotion of alternative protein sources (output 2.2.1) and the strengthening of local communities' livelihoods (output 3.1.1/3.2.2).

[1] Earthwatch website: https://earthwatch.org/about/overview

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project activities will be coordinated and implemented by the Guinean Office of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (OGPNRF) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), through the Project Management Unit (PMU). This unit will operate within the OG and will be led by the Project Manager (PM), hired by the MEDD, assisted by a Technical Advisor (TA), and supported by administrative and logistical staff. The terms of reference for the recruitment of the TA are proposed in Annex 6.

More specifically, the role of the PMU will be to (i) ensure the management and monitoring of the project in accordance with the UNDP/GEF project management rules; (ii) facilitate communication and networking among key stakeholders in the area of intervention; (iii) organize the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings; and (iv) provide support to local stakeholders to achieve the project objective. The project manager will be supported by the project team comprising (i) the TA, (ii) a monitoring

and evaluation officer, (iii) a natural resources management expert, (iv) an administrative and financial manager, (v) a communication officer and (vi) a driver.

The PSC will be the project's governance body and will meet at least twice a year and will include representatives of all key stakeholders. The role of the PSC is to review the annual work plans and budget allocations, assess the results achieved by the project, validate the strategic documents and provide advice to the project team for the implementation of the activities and the achievement of the expected results of the project. It is chaired by the MEED representative and will include representatives of the main administrations and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project. The PSC will be formally established at the outset of the project.

Project management at site level will include the management of activities located in Kankan and at the project's field sites. The project's field office will be in the FNR headquarter (village of Koukoudoumbala), a central and key location for the implementation of the project and the collaboration with the OGPNRF team. However, the project team will travel to Kankan regularly as government and extension services are established there, which will allow the project team and these departments to work closely together. Three facilitators will be based in each of the 3 communes of the FNR (Sabadou Baranama, Boula and Karala) to manage the day-to-day activities and report to the Project Manager and the Technical Advisor.

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Guinean Office of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (OGPNRF) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. The OGPNRF will have the overall responsibility for achieving the project goal and objectives. It will be directly responsible for creating the enabling conditions for implementation of all project activities. It will designate a senior official to act as the National Project Director who will assist with the anchoring of project activities within OGPNRF, as well as liaison. Specific tasks of the implementing partner include:

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a Project Manager Unit (PMU). The PMU will be coordinated by a National Project Manager, who will be recruited using the applicable procedures under NIM. The NPM has the authority to administer the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of OGPNRF, within the constraints laid down by the PSC. The NPM'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. The NPM will prepare Annual Work Plans (AWP) in advance of each successive year and submit them to the PSC for approval. The NPM will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The NPM is accountable to the Project Director for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The NPM will be part of the Project Management Unit (PMU) who will be supported by the Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), the technical units of the Implementing Partner and by short-tern international and national consultants and other services providers. Among others, international consultants to develop FNR management plan and to train rangers but also national consultants supporting in GIS participatory mapping and for wildlife regulations and zoonotic risks awareness, slated to be under UNDP international contracts. As this project is a Child Project (CP) of the GWP IP, PMU will also seek advice with GWP IP experts on relevant topics when needed.

Responsible parties will be comprised of international and/or local NGOs and/or public and private entities, who will be implementing activities specifically related to Outcome 1.4. and Component 3, who will be selected through UNDP procedures applicable to this matter.

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

The project relies on a strong community-involvement in the FNR. All local stakeholders will be involved in the reserve steering committee. The composition of the FNR's steering committee will be revised to ensure that key stakeholders are involved in the governance of the FNR. The project will also focus on structuring local communities in the FNR (village committees, inter-village committees, umbrella organization, etc.) to improve their involvement in reserve management. Finally, the project will organize and facilitate the annual sessions of the FNR steering committee which will be dedicated to addressing management problems encountered, providing recommendations to the FNR management team. These measures will improve the involvement of FNR stakeholders, including local communities and take their concerns into account.

The development of the FNR Management and Development Plan will involve conducting awareness sessions and consultations in the reserve villages, as well as participatory cartography and a local validation process.

Village ecoguards will play a role in improving local community involvement and ownership of FNR management. Community animal health workers will also be recruited and trained, as well as transhumant mediators to raise awareness and establish dialogue with livestock farmers.

For the development of game-alternative protein sources (components 2 and 3) and most of the income generating activities in component 3, the project approach will be largely integrative. The project will focus on engaging women and youth in FNR villages and building their institutional and technical capacities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

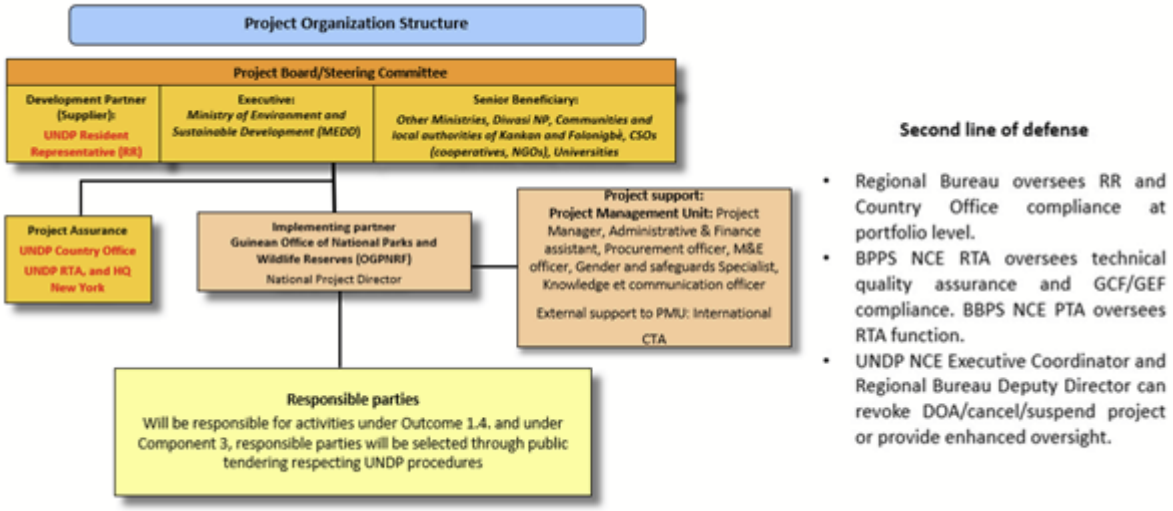

FIGURE 2: PROJECT GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENT

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

NON-NOBIS	The NGO NON-NOBIS has been active for many years around Diwasi Park, especially in the communities of Sabadou Baranama and Boula, working on biodiversity conservation, wildlife protection, and promoting sustainable practices. Some of their activities include sustainable agriculture training, the construction of the Women's House for product transformation training and promoting the One Health approach. Considering the close alignment between the activities of NON NOBIS and that of the project, and the previous financial efforts, NON NOBIS has agreed to provide co-financing for this project. In particular, the experience of NON NOBIS will be critical for activities under output 3.1.1. and close coordination will be key for the establishment of the Women's House in Boula and the animation of a network of women between this one and the original one in Sabadou Baranama.
AFD Kounki project (ANAG)	The Kounki Project will continue the work of the PISCOFAM project, which promoted family-based aquaculture and climate adaptation. Key components include (i) development of fish farming systems to promote food security and resilience, (ii) capacity building in fish farming techniques and climate adaptation, (iii) sustainable management of water resources and environmental conservation and (iv) community engagement. The AFD (French Development Agency) funding will cover activities in the Beyla and Kérouané prefectures within which the RNF falls and will be counted as co-finance for activities included in Component 3 of this project, particularly as it relates to fish-farming

	activities. . This Kounki project will contribute financially to this new project (Component 3).
Projet d'appui au développement Agropastoral, à la digitalisation et à l'accès aux marchés en Guinée (PADDAMAG)	Funded by the African Development Bank, this project aims to support agropastoral development in Guinea including in Upper-Guinea in the Kankan prefecture. Project objectives include the reduction of agropastoralists vulnerability and the strengthening of the climate resilience. The PADDAMAG project will work on improving agropastoral infrastructures which will support this GEF8's efforts to regulate transhumance (Output 1.3.3). This project also builds on the PADDAMAG project in fostering climate resilience through the promotion of silvopastoralism (Output 3.1.1). The activities of the PADDAMAG project conducted in the Kankan prefecture will be considered as co-finance.
PAGUITA project	The Guinea-Italy Agricultural Project (PAGUITA) aims to contribute to achieving food and nutritional security in the Conakry and Kankan regions by strengthening the resilience of Guinea's vulnerable families through the adoption and reinforcement of sustainable and profitable agriculture in the project area. Synergies will need to be found between the activities conducted under PAGUITA and those under this project's output 3.1.1 in particular as it relates to capacity building of both local communities with regards to sustainable farming and of local institutions such as ANPROCA. The activities of the PAGUITA project in Kankan will be valorized as co-financing for this GEF8 project.
Regional Soil Fertility Mapping Program in West Africa	The Regional Soil Fertility Mapping Program in West Africa, currently underway in Guinea, is an initiative aimed at improving soil management and increasing agricultural productivity in the region through a better understanding of soil fertility. The GEF8 project will be able to build from the findings of this project which will be used to guide activities related to agriculture in Output 3.1.1. In addition, the findings could also be used to feed into ANPROCA's capacity building (Output 3.1.1). MAGLE has committed to use some of the funding received through the Regional Soil Fertility Mapping Program in West Africa as co-financing for this GEF8 project.
Projet Agriculture Familiale, Résilience et Marché (AgriFarm)	Funded by IFAD, the objective of the AgriFarm project is to Improve the contribution of family farming to inclusive national economic development, while ensuring food security and improving the nutritional status of households. It endeavors to sustainably increase the incomes of 78,000 family farms, their resilience to external shocks, including climate change, and to improve their nutritional status, as well as their access to local, urban and regional markets. Synergies will be found in carrying out activities regarding trainings in sustainable agricultural practices (Output 3.1.1). The AgriFarm project intervention area include the Kankan prefecture, and activities conducted there will be valorized as co-financing in the context of this GEF8 project.
Projet de développement rural intégré pour la relance de l'horticulture et forage en Guinée	The PDRI project covers the Kankan prefecture, and activities seek to contribute to the country's food sufficiency and the fight against rural poverty. Synergies will be developed between the two projects in particular to take advantage of the irrigation initiatives undertaken by the PDRI project which will contribute to further climate-proofing the agricultural practices promoted by this GEF8 project. The investments of the PDRI project in the Kankan prefecture will be considered as co-financing.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
537000	537767	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
537000	537767	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Kankan-Folonigbè Faunal Reserve (FNR)	555703198	Protected Landscape/Seascape	537,000.00	537,767.00			15.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	2685	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,685.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5000	5000	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,000.00	5,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	5000	13116010	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)		13,116,010		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2026		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	5,000			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	26,000	26,000		
Male	24,000	24,000		
Total	**50,000**	**50,000**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The following indicators as defined under GEF 8 are measured at objective level and are monitored and reported upon by the Project Management Unit. They form an integral component of the mid-term review and the terminal evaluation.

Core indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Core indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness.

This indicator concerns the entire the Folonigbè Nature Reserve, which is a terrestrial Protected area created in 1925 with an area of 537,767 ha. It is a Protected Area recognized as IUCN cat. IV with WDPA ID: 555703198. Currently, the level of management effectiveness is very low with a METT score of 15. At project baseline a very limited area is under effective management based on the field realities (insufficient personnel, loss of species and habitats, etc.). Due to project's interventions, 60% of the FNR will be under improved management in the next upcoming five years.

Core indicator 3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Core indicator 3.2: Area of forest and forest land under restoration.

Considering the management capacities on the field and the time-consuming methodologies of landscape restoration (concertation and involvement of communities, identification of key areas, elaboration of the protocol, capitalization on similar national/regional experiences, etc.), the project has established a modest but achievable target by the end of the project. Therefore, the target for this indicator is 2,685 ha of the FNR's area by the end of the project

Core indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices

Core indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems. Giving the unsustainable agricultural practices around the FNR, sustainable agricultural practices for sustainable land management and livelihood enhancement activities will be carried out around the FNR. These practices will use agroecological approaches including crop diversification and other sustainable production practices. The target of the area is 5,000 ha.

Core indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated

Core indicator 6.1: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in the AFOLU sector

The Ex-Act tool for the project has been filled based on specific data related to Guinea's climate, moisture and soil type as per the Ex-Act tool guidelines. The project targets to restore at least 2,685 hectares of open woodlands under Output 1.1.3. Degraded FNR habitats are restored. This figure has been included in 5.1. forest degradation and management of the Ex-Act tool. The project focuses on Ecological Natural Regeneration (ENR) practices to regenerate degraded open woodlands. By improving agricultural practices on 5.000 hectares in cropping systems, the project will contribute to reducing CO2 emissions by 306,752 tCO2-e. By avoiding further forest degradation and using ENR over 2,685 hectares, the project will contribute to reducing CO2 emissions by 707,755 tCO2-e (over 20 years accounting period). In addition, through enhanced protection capacities, it is estimated that conservation management efforts will be able to effectively protect approximately 20% of the FNR total area equivalent to 107,400 hectares, resulting in avoided CO2 emissions of 12,207,275 tCO2eq (over 20 years accounting period). This will result in a total of 13,116,010 tCO2eq (over 20 years accounting period).

Core indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

Regarding the people benefiting from GEF-financed investments, the target is based on the socioeconomic study conducted during the PPG phase, the configuration of the FNR, and the anticipated IGA and community-based economic activities that will be developed or supported by the project. The target population is 50,000 inhabitants, comprising 26,000 females and 24,000 males.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Assessment: Rising temperatures, intensified rainfall patterns alongside overall declining annual precipitation, prolonged droughts, and increasing water scarcity are disrupting human activities and wildlife habitats. These climate change effects are also driving more frequent wildfires, flooding, and soil erosion, leading to ecosystem degradation and a decline in wildlife populations. Increased risks of health issues for humans, domestic animals and wildlife such as epidemics. Rising temperatures and increased flooding contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases and create stagnant water reserves that foster mosquito populations, increasing the risk of malaria.

		Prolonged droughts also exacerbate health issues such as meningitis, diarrheal diseases, and measles Mitigation: Restoration of degraded habitats by the project, implementation of climate-smart and/or environmentally friendly practices and natural resources management measures. Promotion of the One health approach.
Environmental and Social	Substantial	Preliminary analysis and screening conducted during the project development phase through UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified thirteen risks associated with various project activities, of which seven were assessed as Moderate and six were assessed as Substantial. These included risks of economic displacement due to restricted access to natural resources, exclusion of margainalized groups, gender discrimination, conflicts between communities and human-wildlife conflict. During implementation, a scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be undertaken during the development of the MDP for the FNR (Output 1.1.2) and mitigation measures and training needs will be identified and included in the resulting Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). At the same time, a Process Framework and Livelihood Action Plan will be elaborated, in order to address all possible, real and perceived economic displacement cases, in order to ensure inclusiveness and compensatory measures for access restrictions. In addition, a targeted assessment will be undertaken to ensure that community health safety measures are in place prior to commencement of relevant activities.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Assessment: Political instability, weak enforcement of conservation policies, centralized governance policies Mitigation: Involvement of decentralized government agencies and services in the project implementation.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Assessment: multiple environmental policies and conservation projects, but weak coordination among institutions often leads to overlapping mandates, inefficiencies, and gaps in implementation. Mitigation: Strong collaboration with other national projects and organizations to benefit from policy and institutional reforms, Strengthening of inter-agencies/entities collaboration.
Technological	Low	Assessment: adoption of modern conservation technologies (e.g., GIS mapping, drones, remote sensing, patrolling) is still limited in Guinea due to high costs, lack of expertise, and insufficient infrastructure Mitigation: Acquisition of equipment and technologies, capacity building of the OGPNRF staff and technical units in innovative conservation and use of new technologies. Strong collaboration with other national projects and organizations to mutualize the use of new technologies
Financial and Business Model	Low	Assessment: weak financial procedures, limited oversight, and gaps in budget planning to ensure long-term sustainability and funding Mitigation: The PMU shall closely follow up with the WB-led initiative for the development of a Conservation Trust Fund to ensure the long-term sustainability of fundings to cover the recurring operating costs of the protected area.

		Engagement of the private sector to secure additional fund conservation efforts.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Substantial	Assessment: lack of experienced personnel and expertise in projects, low involvement of local communities Mitigation: Recruitment of experienced staff, mobilization of strong national and local partners, capacity building of the staff and technical units of the OGPNRF, and communities for their effective participation in conservation efforts.
Fiduciary	Substantial	Assessment: Insufficient capacity of the national Executing Entity / Implementing Partner for robust financial management of the project's budget Mitigation: Recruitment of a project administrative and financial assistant to support the PMU, application of international financial management standards, UNDP supervising role.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Assessment: Stakeholders are not sufficiently engaged for the project to be successfully implemented Mitigation: Organization of regular meetings and workshop to share information among stakeholders, involvement of the stakeholders in the project management and implementing of activities, in a nutshell implementation of the Stakeholder engagement plan.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Assessment: potential risks such as dependency on external expertise, shifting government priorities, and coordination challenges among stakeholders, which could impact on the project's long-term sustainability and effectiveness Mitigation: Strong PMU established with regular supervising missions from UNDP and GWP, strong collaboration with other GWP/GEF8 projects, capacity to mobilize expertise to support the project implementation, strong buy-in from government and local stakeholder to reverse the negative trends on the FNR.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF Focal area objectives

Climate Change mitigation	The project contributes to both climate adaptation and mitigation by restoring degraded habitats, strengthening protected area management, and promoting sustainable resource use. Through the restoration of FNR's ecosystems and improved governance, the project enhances biodiversity and

	ecosystem resilience, helping wildlife and local communities adapt to climate change. Strengthening HWC mitigation and integrating One Health approaches will support to reduce climate-driven risks such as increased zoonotic disease spillover and shifting wildlife distributions. The project will further support adaptation by diversifying local livelihoods, particularly for women, youth, and marginalized groups, reducing dependence on climate-sensitive resources and fostering economic resilience. Sustainable energy solutions, including the promotion of improved cookstoves will contribute to reducing deforestation, preserving ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water regulation, and soil stability. On the mitigation front, the project will directly contribute to carbon sequestration by restoring forests and implementing sustainable land management practices, reducing emissions from land-use change. Efforts to regulate transhumance will limit land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions associated with unsustainable grazing. Strengthened law enforcement and governance frameworks combatting illegal wildlife trade and environmental crimes, will ensure the stability of carbon-storing ecosystems. Additionally, ecotourism and wildlife-based economic opportunities will contribute to promoting a low-carbon, nature-based economy, creating incentives for long-term conservation efforts. By aligning with Guinea's National Climate Change Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the project ensures its interventions support both global and national climate commitments.
Land degradation	The project will contribute to reducing and preventing land degradation by restoring ecosystems, improving land management, promoting sustainable resource use, and strengthening governance. Habitat restoration within the FNR will contribute to enhance soil stability, prevent further erosion, and support natural regeneration, increasing ecosystem resilience and reducing desertification risks. Strengthening PA management, including increased protection capacity and community involvement, will ensure the long-term conservation of natural ecosystems of the FNR, preventing further degradation from unsustainable land use. The regulation of transhumance is also a key element, which will contribute to limiting overgrazing and excessive pressure on fragile ecosystems, preserving soil fertility and vegetation cover. Additionally, by promoting alternative livelihoods, particularly for women, youth, and marginalized groups, the project will contribute to reduce reliance on land-intensive activities such as illegal logging and unsustainable agriculture—key drivers of degradation. Sustainable energy solutions, such as improved cookstoves, will contribute to further alleviating pressure on forests by reducing firewood demand, curbing deforestation and associated land degradation. The project's support to strengthened governance, law enforcement, and monitoring mechanisms will also contribute to further prevent destructive activities like illegal logging and mining, ensuring better protection of natural resources.
Biodiversity	The project contributes to the biodiversity focal area by enhancing habitat conservation, strengthening protected area management, reducing threats to wildlife, and promoting sustainable use of natural resources. By restoring degraded habitats within the FNR, the project improves ecosystem health, ensuring the survival of key species and increasing habitat connectivity, which is essential for maintaining genetic diversity and ecological balance. Strengthening the governance and management of the FNR, including community engagement and law enforcement, enhances protection efforts, reducing habitat fragmentation and illegal activities such as poaching and logging that threaten biodiversity. The project also mitigates human-wildlife conflict (HWC) through monitoring systems and pilot mitigation techniques, helping to safeguard both wildlife and local communities. The integration of a One Health approach ensures better management of zoonotic spillover risks, protecting species and ecosystem stability. Additionally, by regulating transhumance, the project prevents overgrazing and land degradation, maintaining critical habitats for wildlife. Beyond conservation, the project promotes sustainable livelihoods that reduce pressure on natural resources, such as alternative income-generating activities and the promotion of improved cookstoves to decrease reliance on firewood. Ecotourism development and private sector engagement provide incentives for conservation while ensuring economic benefits for local communities. Strengthened

	enforcement against illegal wildlife trade and improved monitoring systems further contribute to the protection of threatened species. Additional information related to alignment with the GEF-8 GWP can be found in the table below.

Alignment with and expected project contributions to GEF-8 GWP

GEF-8 GWP Component	Relevant GEF-8 GWP Program Outcomes	Expected Project Contributions/Targets
1. Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Connected Habitats	*Long-term outcome*: Healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife 1.1 Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats are well connected, effectively managed and restored 1.2 Threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities in landscapes and seascapes are reduced 1.3 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased 1.4 Human-wildlife conflict is reduced 1.5 Ecosystem-based interfaces for zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed	*FNR's governance bodies are revived and animated.* *A FNR development and management plan is developed.* *Degraded FNR habitats are restored.* *The FNR management is improved through increased protection capacities and the involvement of local communities.* *A system for monitoring and characterizing HWC and zoonoses is set up.* *Pilot HWC mitigation techniques are developed, and the One Health scheme is strengthened.* *Measures to regulate transhumance in the FNR are implemented.* *Data collection and analysis on Wildlife and its habitats of the FNR are conducted to inform data-driven decision-making.*
2. Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade	*Long-term outcome:* Reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade 2.1 Governance, policy and regulatory frameworks are strengthened within and between countries 2.2 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities are developed to combat wildlife crime 2.3 Domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks 2.4 Legal wildlife supply chains are managed and monitored to ensure	*Capacities to combat wildlife crime are strengthened.* *Capacities to dismantle illegal wildlife trafficking are improved.* *Social and behavioural change approaches to promote alternative protein sources reduce demand for wild wildlife products.*

	sustainability and reduce zoonotic spillover risk 2.5 Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced	
3. Wildlife for Prosperity	*Long-term outcome*: Community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation 3.1 Policy, legislation and institutions to support a wildlife-based economy are strengthened 3.2 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships are built 3.3 Land and resource tenure and access to wildlife landscapes and seascapes are improved 3.4 Governance and benefit-sharing arrangements involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are strengthened 3.5 Sustainable livelihoods are increased and diversified, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups	*Local communities, particularly women, youth and marginalized groups, are empowered and adopt income-generating activities that reduce unsustainable use of FNR resources.* *Reduced pressure on wood resources to meet the energy needs of local populations.* *Development of economic opportunities through ecotourism is explored and supported.* *Cooperation between the private sector and local communities is strengthened for the benefit of biodiversity in FNR.*
4. Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact	*Long-term outcome*: Collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness 4.1 Knowledge generation, exchange and learning enable replication and scale up of best practices 4.2 Technical capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners is collaboratively developed 4.4. Coordinated monitoring and reporting effectively track program results	*A MEL system facilitates knowledge management and the scaling of results.*

This project aims to contribute to systemic change by aligning with various existing national policies and strategies, including:

National strategy on climate change (MEEF-UNDP, 2019)	• This strategy's focus is on promoting measures to strengthen the resilience and adaptability of various sectors to climate risks (e.g., implementing sustainable forest management as a climate change adaptation strategy), as well as promoting sectoral mitigation measures to sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (e.g.,

	protected area development and management programs, promotion of improved stoves and cookstoves, etc.).
National Strategy on Biological Diversity - for the implementation in Guinea of the 2011-2020 strategic plan and the Aichi targets (MEEF-PNUD-GEF, 2016)	• The present project is of course affected by many of the actions stemming from the national biodiversity strategy. Examples include public awareness raising on topics related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, the development and implementation of protected area development and management plans, the strengthening of the management of existing terrestrial PAs, the promotion of innovative and alternative energy sources to reduce the use of firewood, the fight against illegal wildlife trade, the application of sectoral biodiversity protection codes (wildlife code, forestry code, etc.), the promotion of national tourist attractions in protected PAs, etc. • As the national strategy on biological diversity aligns with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, this project will support the achievement of target 1 through its biodiversity-related MDP process, target 2 through the restoration of degraded areas in the FNR, target 3 through the proper management of the FNR achieving positive outcomes for biodiversity conservation, target 4 through HWC management, assessment of the threatened status of key species, target 5 through reduced illegal wildlife trafficking and the conservation of terrestrial protected areas, target 8 through the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of FNR's ecosystems, target 9 through the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and wildlife-based economy, target 10 through the sustainable use of natural resources and FNR's contribution to people, target 20 through improving the knowledge and skills of key stakeholders, their organizational skills and governance, access to technologies especially for spatial planning, etc., target 21 through knowledge management, improved biodiversity data, communication or monitoring, target 23 through the empowerment of women in income-generated activities, better livelihoods and access to resources.
The National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Guinea (MEEF-UNDP, 2019)	• Various strategic objectives of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development are targeted by this project such as: Axis 3: Develop sustainable, modern and environmentally friendly agriculture; Axis 4: Manage natural resources rationally and strengthen biodiversity conservation; Axis 7: Promote gender, equity, training and green jobs for young people.
National Environmental Policy (UNDP-MEEF, 2016)	• The present project is aligned with this strategy by contributing to: strengthening national cooperation in the fight against new forms of environmental crime (including illicit trafficking of protected species); promoting shared environmental governance and decentralized participatory management of natural resources; strengthening the technical capacities of state structures; environmental education and eco-citizenship to nudge behaviours towards more environmentally ethical practices; promoting fair and equitable sharing of the benefits linked to the exploitation of biodiversity resources.
Revised national gender policy (MASPFE, 2017)	• This policy emphasises the promotion of an equitable economic model whereby all participants benefit from equal rights and opportunities in terms of access to and control of resources as well as the equitable sharing of income, the strengthening of women's entrepreneurial capacities with a view to their empowerment, the promotion of an equitable access to production factors (natural, monetary and technological resources, infrastructure and equipment), and the strengthening of the professional capacities of men and women at all levels. The policy also focuses on the improvement of governance and equitable access to decision-making bodies.
National strategy for sustainable tourism development (UNDP-OMT).	• This strategy aims to develop sustainable tourism with high added value: development of ecotourism and vision tourism (Diwasi Park is mentioned as one of the sites to be promoted), and the proposal of tourist circuits (Diwasi is included in ecotourism circuit).

National One Health Strategic Plan, 2019-2023, Guinea	• This strategy aims to coordinate, in a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach, all health interventions to prevent, detect and respond to public health events, including emerging and re-emerging diseases with pandemic potential. • This project will contribute to implement the National One Health Strategy through ensuring the effectiveness and functionality of one health coordination at the prefectural level, establishing collaboration between the sectors involved in the One Health, improving at the local level the One Health interventions monitoring and evaluation system, improving local capacities in this field and ensuring better prevention of diseases under surveillance and response capacities.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

No

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	3,620,638.00	325,857.00	3,946,495.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,455,988.00	131,039.00	1,587,027.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,342,182.00	120,796.00	1,462,978.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	1,206,879.00	108,619.00	1,315,498.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	485,329.00	43,679.00	529,008.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	447,393.00	40,265.00	487,658.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**8,558,409.00**	**770,255.00**	**9,328,664.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount ($) 200000

PPG Agency Fee ($) 17999

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)

UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	84,611.00	7,615.00	92,226.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	31,425.00	2,828.00	34,253.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	33,965.00	3,057.00	37,022.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	28,203.00	2,538.00	30,741.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	10,475.00	942.00	11,417.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	11,321.00	1,019.00	12,340.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**200,000.00**	**17,999.00**	**217,999.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,038,721.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,621,280.00
UNDP	GET	Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**7,160,001.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Wildlife IP	GET	8,558,409.00	43865000
Total Project Cost		**8,558,409.00**	**43,865,000.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	400000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12300000
Recipient Country Government	National Agency for Aquaculture of Guinea (ANAG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15165000
Recipient Country Government	National Tourist Office	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	14250000
Civil Society Organization	NON NOBIS	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	Grant	Investment mobilized	750000
Total Co-financing				**43,865,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

- UNPD Core Fund:

The investment mobilized for the UNDP grant will finance key activities, the purchase of vehicles and other equipment to facilitate the project's logistics; and will partly contribute to salaries.

- The MEDD grant co-financing:

This project, implemented under the Full NIM, requires strong national technical support due to its remote location, over 700 km from Conakry, the capital of the country. This grant will support three key areas: i) Institutional support and monitoring through regular technical missions and operational equipment; ii) Awareness and high-level engagement, including local campaigns, visits by senior officials, and educational materials in local languages; and iii) Strategic studies to support the reserve's integration into the National Network of Protected Areas (RNAP), guiding biodiversity conservation efforts and enhancing long-term sustainability. These activities are essential to ensure effective implementation and community ownership.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	4/9/2025	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	4/9/2025	Charles Tamou		charles.tamou@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Fodé Toure	Director General	Environment and Natural Capital Fund, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	12/2/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): *1 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 7 – 8 – 10 – 11 – 12 – 13 - 15*

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Base on Draft country programme document for Guinea (2024-2028):

Outcome 2: By 2028, Guinean populations, especially youth, women, people with disabilities and vulnerable people, particularly in disadvantaged areas, will actively participate in economic growth supported by a diversified, inclusive, equitable, sustainable economy that generates decent jobs.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025:

Output 1.2.1: Enhanced national capacities for inclusive and sustainable development.

Output 1.2.2: Strengthened partnerships for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Output 2.2.2: Increased access to sustainable livelihoods.

Output 2.3.1: Enhanced rule of law and access to justice.

Output 2.3.2: Strengthened democratic governance and civic engagement.

Output 2.4.2: Enhanced resilience of communities to climate change and other shocks.

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Protection of wildlife in the Folonigbè reserve through participatory and integrated management

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	To protect wildlife in the Folonigbè Nature Reserve through a collaborative and integrated management approach that strengthens governance, reduces poaching and illegal activities, mitigates human-wildlife conflict, promotes sustainable livelihoods, and enhances opportunities for innovative conservation mechanisms through private sector engagement.						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: *Number of people benefiting from GEF-financed investments, disaggregat*	*Project activities reports* *Attendance sheet* *Training reports*	*Total beneficiaries : 0 of which 0 youth*	*20,000 individuals of which 50% youth*	*50,000 individuals of which 50% youth*	*Record/report of beneficiaries receiving project support*	***Risks:*** *Lack of commitment or even hostility on the part of local people to FNR/project, low involvement of*

	ed by gender (individual people) (GEF core indicator 11).		*Women = 0 of which 0 youth* *Men = 0 of which 0 youth* Of which 0 vulnerable or socially marginalized or disadvantaged groups	*9,600 men of which 50% youth* *10,400 women of which 50% youth* *And disaggregated by % of* vulnerable or socially marginalized or disadvantaged groups	*24,000 men of which 50% youth* *26,000 women of which 50% youth* *And disaggregated by % of* vulnerable or socially marginalized or disadvantaged groups		*government services and civil society partners, logistical difficulties.* ***Assumptions:*** *strong involvement of local populations, government services and civil society organizations, mobilization of resources and equipment by the project*
	Mandatory Indicators 2: *terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (GEF core indicator 1.2).*	*METT evaluation sheet produced by the FNR/PPG team (see appendix).* *METT Kankan Wildlife Reserve (2009).* *The METT evaluation of the FNR will be carried out in years 1, 3 and 5 of the project in order to monitor the evolution of the impact of management.*	*METT Score: 15* *Area of the Protected Area: 537,767 ha* *(METT assessment carried out with FNR warden during PPG in 08/2024).*	*Score: 39* *Area of the Protected Area: 537,767 ha*	*Score: 60* *Area of the Protected Area: 537,767 ha*	*PIR* *METT assessment carried out by the FNR/project management team*	***Risks:*** *ability to map project impacts in FNR, ability to monitor and evaluate project results/activities.* ***Assumptions:*** *mobilization of robust GIS expertise by the project to conduct these evaluations, mobilization of robust expertise in monitoring and evaluation of project activities. objective filling of the METT matrix*
	Mandatory indicator 3: *Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (GEF core indicator 3.2).*	*Mapping of FNR habitats - Assessment of degraded areas*	*Area of degraded FNR habitats*	*700 ha*	*2685 ha*	*Mapping of FNR habitats - Assessment of degraded areas*	***Risks:*** *difficulties in accurately mapping key habitats and degraded areas of the FNR and their evolution over time.* ***Assumptions:*** *GIS/remote sensing expertise is*

							mobilized by the project team to carry out this monitoring of key FNR habitats.
	GEF core indicator 4: *Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production system (GEF Core Indicator 4.3).*	*Mapping of FNR habitats* *PIR*	*0*	*2,000 ha*	*5,000 ha*		***Risks:*** *difficulties in accurately mapping key habitats and degraded areas of the FNR and their evolution over time* ***Assumptions:*** *GIS/remote sensing expertise is mobilized by the project team to carry out this monitoring of key FNR habitats.*
	Core Indicator 5: *Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided (GEF core indicator 6)*	*Mapping of FNR habitats – assessment of tCO2eq sequestered*	*0 tCO2eq avoided*	*749,486 tCO2eq*	*End of project:* *1,873,715 tCO2eq* *End of capitalization period tCO2eq: 13,116,110* *tCO2eq*	*Ha of Improved agricultural practices implemented* *Activity reports* *GIS data*	***Risks:*** *Difficulties in estimating the amount of CO^2 avoided; lack of involvement of local populations or CSOs in promoting improved stoves.* ***Assumptions:*** *Possible evaluation of the amount of CO^2 sequestered; Strong involvement of local populations and CSOs in promoting improved stoves.*
Project component 1	**Coexistence of People and Wildlife**						
Outcome 1.1. The FNR is effectively managed	***Indicator 6:*** *the FNR Steering Committee is updated*	*Legal documents recognizing the*	*The FNR steering committee last met in 2020 and is*	*Legal documents for the steering committee*	*- the Legal documents for*	*Steering committee legal documents*	***Risks:*** *the steering committee will not include all*

through a strong institutional framework and a collaborative landscape management and development plan	*and operationalized including key stakeholders of the FNR landscape, including women representation, with annual meetings or as needed for exceptional circumstances.*	*steering committee and its roles* *Minutes of steering committee meetings*	*not legally nor institutionally recognized*	*exist and the steering committee has met at least 2 times since project launch*	*the steering committee exis* *- the steering committee has met at least 5 times since project launch* *-at least 01 landscape and development plan approved by the steering committee*	*Minutes of steering committee meetings* *Approved landscape and development plan*	*FNR key stakeholders* ***Assumptions:*** *The steering committee will start to meet for Y1 while its ToRs are updated and its status legally recognized*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	*Output 1.1.1. Conduct a comprehensive review of FNR's governance bodies and provide capacity-building support to enhance their functionality.* *Output 1.1.2. Develop and deliver a comprehensive FNR management and development plan* *Output 1.1.3. Develop and implement a restoration program for degraded habitats in the FNR*						
Outcome 1.2. Threats to wildlife in the region from poaching and other illegal activities are reduced.	***Indicator 7****: number of man-days patrolled by trained FNR agents* disaggregated by gender *(GWP indicator 1.3.1. ii)*	*OGPNRF documentation.* *There is no data on LE efforts. The project will evaluate the field efforts made by the staff, based on the principle of 2 permanent patrols in the FNR from year 2*	*00*	*#Number of FNR agents trained for effective patrolling* *960 man-days per year*	*#nummber of the FNR agents trained* *1 200 man-days per year*	*Activity report*	***Risks:*** *low availability of human resources within the Conservateurs de la Nature.* ***Assumptions:*** *presence of numerous local ecoguards to compensate for the potential lack of nature rangers.*
	Indicator 8*: Number of illegal killing over time (GWP indicator 1.3.1.i)*	*FNR/Diwasi documentation.* *No data exists on the nature and extent of poaching in the FNR.* *The project will monitor the number of cases of illegal wildlife activity in the FNR/Diwasi. Given the level of management of the FNR, this score will inevitably rise in the first years of the project and may*	*0*	*20%*	*30%*	*Activity report*	***Risks:*** *low capacity of FNR agents to monitor LE efforts.* ***Assumptions:*** *the project unit will put in place the equipment and training needed to ensure effective monitoring of LE efforts, and the OGPNRF will provide competent staff to meet LE monitoring challenges.*

		eventually fall at the end.					
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	*Output 1.2.1. Develop and implement capacity-building programs and community engagement activities to enhance FNR protection measures.*						
Outcome 1.3. Human-wildlife conflict is reduced and high-risk interfaces of zoonotic spillover risk between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed	***Indicator 9.a.**: Number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidences (GWP indicator 1.5.1.i), disaggregated by gender, type and severity.*	*OGPNRF documentation.* *There is no tangible data on HWC cases, so the figures will naturally increase as management teams build up their capacity*	*0*	*20%*	*30%* [1]	*HWC Activity report*	***Risks:** low capacity of the FNR team to monitor HWC cases in the FNR.* ***Assumptions:** the FNR management team has technicians capable of populating an HWC database.*
	***Indicator 9.b.**: Evolution of reported and verified zoonoses cases, disaggregated by gender, type and severity.*	*OGPNRF documentation.* *Mechanism in place monitoring zoonotic risks*	*0*	*20%*	*30%*	*Zoonoses activity report*	***Risks:** the mechanism is not properly used or updated on a regular basis* ***Assumption:** Users have the capacity, resources, and commitment to regularly update and properly use the mechanism to ensure its effectiveness.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3	*Output 1.3.1. Establish a system to monitor and mitigate human-wildlife conflict (HWC).* *Output 1.3.2. Enhance zoonotic risk management through improved monitoring and a One Health approach.* *Output 1.3.3. Implement measures to regulate transhumance in the FNR.*						
Outcome 1.4. Stakeholders' awareness and knowledge of wildlife and the impacts of wildlife protection are enhanced through knowledge generation	***Indicator 10**:* *Targeted wildlife population trend in project supported site (GWP indicator 1.1.1.)*	*OGPNRF documentation.* *An inventory by recce in Diwasi will be carried out in year 2 of the project and again in year 4.* *A hippopotamus count on foot along the 2 main rivers will be carried out in years 2 and 4 of the project.*	*To be defined during the first year of the project* [2]	*Stable trends of the targeted wildlife population*	*Stable trends of the targeted wildlife population*	*Activity report* *Inventory reports*	***Risks:** low capacity to mobilize national expertise to oversee the inventories.* ***Assumptions:** integrate a stakeholder with biomonitoring experience into the project team to carry out the fauna inventories.*

and data collection.		*These data will also feed into the PAG.* *A system of camera traps will be set up at the start of the project, providing additional information on a continuous basis (with a mid-term review) on the spatial distribution of fauna and relative abundances.* *Satellite imagery and remote sensing analyses will be used to monitor changes in key NWA habitats.*					
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.4.	*Output 1.4.1. Establish and operationalize data collection and analysis systems on FNR wildlife and habitats to support evidence-based decision-making*						
Project component 2	**Combating illegal, unsustainable and high-risk zoonotic wildlife use and trade**						
Outcome 2.1 The capacity of the law enforcement and criminal justice system are strengthened to combat wildlife crime	***Indicator 11**: % of people trained obtain a training score of above 80 and are using their training in their daily work to more efficiently fight against wildlife crime disaggregated by gender, and stakeholder type and level (law enforcement, criminal justice staff; conservation /PA staff; national; local).*	*Training report* *Self-assessment sheets*	*0*	*30 % of people trained considering themselves sufficiently equipped to more efficiently fight against wildlife crime – to be disaggregated by gender, and stakeholder type and level*	*70 % of people trained considering themselves sufficiently equipped to more efficiently fight against wildlife crime – to be disaggregated by gender, and stakeholder type and level*	*Training reports* *Attendance sheets* *Self-assessments sheet shared at the end of each training*	***Risks:** lack of involvement of the departments concerned.* ***Assumptions:** significant involvement of staff in the departments concerned.*
	***Indicator 12**: % of significant*	*task force reports*	*Current data are not available*	*+10%*	*+30%*	*Meeting minutes*	***Risks:** lack of involvement or availability of*

	offences successfully prosecuted in illegal wildlife activities	*prosecution reports*				*Record/reports on successful prosecution*	*the departments concerned; communication problems between the departments concerned; logistical difficulties.* ***Assumptions:*** *strong involvement and availability of the departments concerned; willingness to collaborate.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	*Output 2.1.1. Strengthen capacities to combat wildlife crime.* *Output 2.1.2. Enhance capacity to dismantle illegal wildlife trafficking.*						
Outcome 2.2. Consumer demand for illegal, unsustainable and high-risk wildlife products is reduced	***Indicator 13****: Percent of target audience that self-reports (i) past 12 months claimed purchase/use of; and (ii) expressed future intent to purchase/use illegal, unsustainable or high zoonosis risk wildlife products (GWP indicator 2.5.1.), disaggregated by Gender.*	*community members* *activity reports*	*To be determined during Year 1 of project implementation*	*75%*	*50%*	*Attitude surveys*	***Risks:*** *lack of interest, even hostility, on the part of certain villages towards FNR and the project; logistical difficulties in conducting certain awareness-raising sessions.* ***Assumptions:*** *involvement of local populations in the villages concerned, and positive social behaviour change towards wildlife and nature conservation*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.3	*Output 2.2.1. Initiate social and behavioural change interventions that promote the adoption of alternative protein sources.*						
Project component 3	**Wildlife for Prosperity**						
Outcome 3.1. Sustainable	***Indicator 14****:*	*Training reports*	*0*	*1,000 people benefit from*	*2,500 people benefit from increased*	*Direct account of people who have benefited from*	***Risk:*** *communities are suspicious*

livelihoods, particularly that of women, youth and socially marginalized groups are strengthened and diversified thereby contributing to reducing the unsustainable use of the FNR resources.	*Number of community members benefiting economically from the project through an overall increase in community income of more than $12,500 per year* disaggregated disaggregated by gender. *(GWP indicator 3.4.1.ii)*			*increased income disaggregated by gender*	*income disaggregated by gender*	*project activities under output 3.1.1. and 3.2.2.*	*and unwilling to participate in project activities.* ***Assumption:*** *the proposed activities correspond to needs identified in the field, and communities participate in project activities.*
	Indicator 15*: Number of community members benefiting economically from the project through new businesses created or supported (GWP indicator 3.4.1.iii)*	*Training reports and adoption report of the improved cooking*	*0*	100 (25 women)	*200 (50 women)*	*Activity report* *PIR*	***Risk:*** *awareness of the benefits of improved stoves is low.* ***Assumptions:*** *awareness-raising workshops encourage beneficiaries to use improved stoves.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	*Output 3.1.1. Empower local communities, including women, youth, and marginalized groups, to adopt sustainable income-generating activities* *Output 3.1.2. Support local businesses to reduce pressure on wood resources for energy needs.*						
Outcome 3.2 Innovative wildlife conservation mechanisms are diversified and public-private-community partnerships contribute to wildlife conservation	***Indicator 16****: Number of new or strengthened public-private-community partnerships in nature-based tourism (GWP indicator 3.2.1)*	*ONG* *NON-NOBIS*	0 tour operator offering trips in the FNR region No ecovolunteering partnerships 4 people trained as local guides	*1 organized trip for tourism professionals* *30 people trained in managing tourism activities*	*1 organized trip for tourism professionals* *1 tour operator offers a trip including the project area* *1 partnership with an ecovolunteering organization* *70 people trained in managing tourism activities*	*Travel and ecovolunteering agencies website* *PIR*	***Risks:*** *the lack of infrastructure makes it impossible to develop tourism in the FNR.* ***Assumptions:*** *there is a customer base willing to make do with rudimentary infrastructure.*
	Indicator 17*: Number of wildlife*	*Field Mission*	*1 PPP for the managemen*	*1 community conservatio*	*At least 1 new offset project negotiated*	*PIR*	***Risk:*** *the FNR contains no ecosystems*

	conservation financing mechanisms introduced or supported (GWP indicator 3.2.2)	*PIR* *MoUs signed with companies* *Agreements/conventions signed with communities*	*t of the DIWASI park* *1 compensation project with Société Minière de Mandiana*	*n agreement template developed*	*throughcommunity conservation agreement*	*MoUs signed with companies* *Agreements/conventions signed with communities*	*relevant to offset portfolios.* ***Assumption:*** *biodiversity inventories reveal ecosystems of interest to the private sector.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2	*Output 3.2.1. Strengthen the enabling environment for wildlife-based economic opportunities, including ecotourism in the FNR.* *Output 3.2.2. Establish public-private-community partnerships for wildlife conservation in the FNR.*						
Project component 4	**Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact**						
Outcome 4.1. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E shared to enhance human wildlife coexistence, combat IWT and improve wildlife economies to improve community livelihoods, within GWP countries, GWP platform and beyond	***Indicator 18****: number of lessons learned* and/or good practices *shared (i) at national level, (ii) within across GWP, (iii) beyond GWP (GWP indicator 4.1.2).*	*OGPNRF, FNR, Diwasi documentation.*	*0* *0* *0*	*(i) 3* *(ii) 2* *(iii) 0*	*(i) 6* *(ii) 4* *(iii) 2*	*Communication tools for lessons learned*	***Risks:*** *the team's ability to capitalize on the project's lessons learned and communicate them more widely.* ***Assumptions:*** *mobilization of communication and capitalization expertise by the project team.*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	*Output 4.1.1. Knowledge products are developed, and lessons learnt are documented, shared and disseminated.* *Output 4.1.2. Close collaboration with GWP to ensure effective project knowledge exchange and learning.*						
Project component 5	**Monitoring and Evaluation**						
Outcome 5.1. Monitoring and evaluatio	***Indicator 19:*** *Number of program milestones achieved as*	Project MTR report, TE report	Independent evaluations incorporated into project	MTR completed on time and recommendations presented to	Agreed MTR recommendations implemented, and TE	Review of s, MTR and TE report	***Risks:*** *MTR may be delayed due to possible delayed start*

n framework established, and M&E activities conducted	*per the established M&E plan including SES policies, demonstrating alignment with management and coordination standards*		M&E plan and budget	Project Steering Committee	completed on time		*of project implementation.* ***Assumptions:*** *Project reporting and independent evaluations are delivered on time, providing guidance for efficient and effective achievement of project results.*
Project Management	***Indicator 20:*** *Number of UNDP Annual reports, audits and PIR with a minimum rating of Satisfactory*		**0 Annual reports** **0 Audits** **0 PIR**	**2** **2** **2**	**5** **5** **5**	Annual reports, audits reports, PIR,	

[1] There is currently no data and no field efforts to monitor HWC. The statistic on HWC will thus undoubtedly increase with time as the project team will be fully operational on Y3 (staff recruited, logistics, methodology developed, etc.). In addition, anthropic pressure will not reduce significantly the first years of the project. Overtime, it is targeted to have increased monitoring and reporting on HWC while activities implemented would reduce the percentage of harmful outcomes over time.

[2] Baseline data for this indicator is currently not available. Baseline and targets should therefore be updated as soon as initial inventories have been conducted and during the M&E project cycle

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Contractual Services – Company for expertise in protected area development and sustainable biodiversity management; ecotourism development and private sector engagement; biodiversity research and wildlife monitoring; Illegal wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflict; stakeholder mapping and engagement; Gender and Cartography and GIS.	154,795.00	154,795.00	0.00
International Consultants: Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist	26,155.00	8,332.00	17,823.00
Travel costs associated with field missions by the PPG team	2,500.00		2,500.00

Supplies: Stationary acquisition for workshops and consultation meetings.	1,000.00		1,000.00
Professional Services contracted for the HACT assessment of the IP	5,100.00		5,100.00
Miscellaneous Expenses: these are sundry inclusive of bank services charges.	450.00		450.00
Project validation workshop, Stakeholder consultation meetings and Project validation workshop.	10,000.00	3,882.00	6,118.00
Total	**200,000.00**	**3,882.00**	**32,991.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kankan-Foloningbè Faunal Reserve (FNR)	10.3833	-9.3000	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Baranama	10.128677	-8.767663	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Boula	9.772433	-8.490265	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kokounbala	9.879393	-8.700767	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kankan	10.38028	-9.29806	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

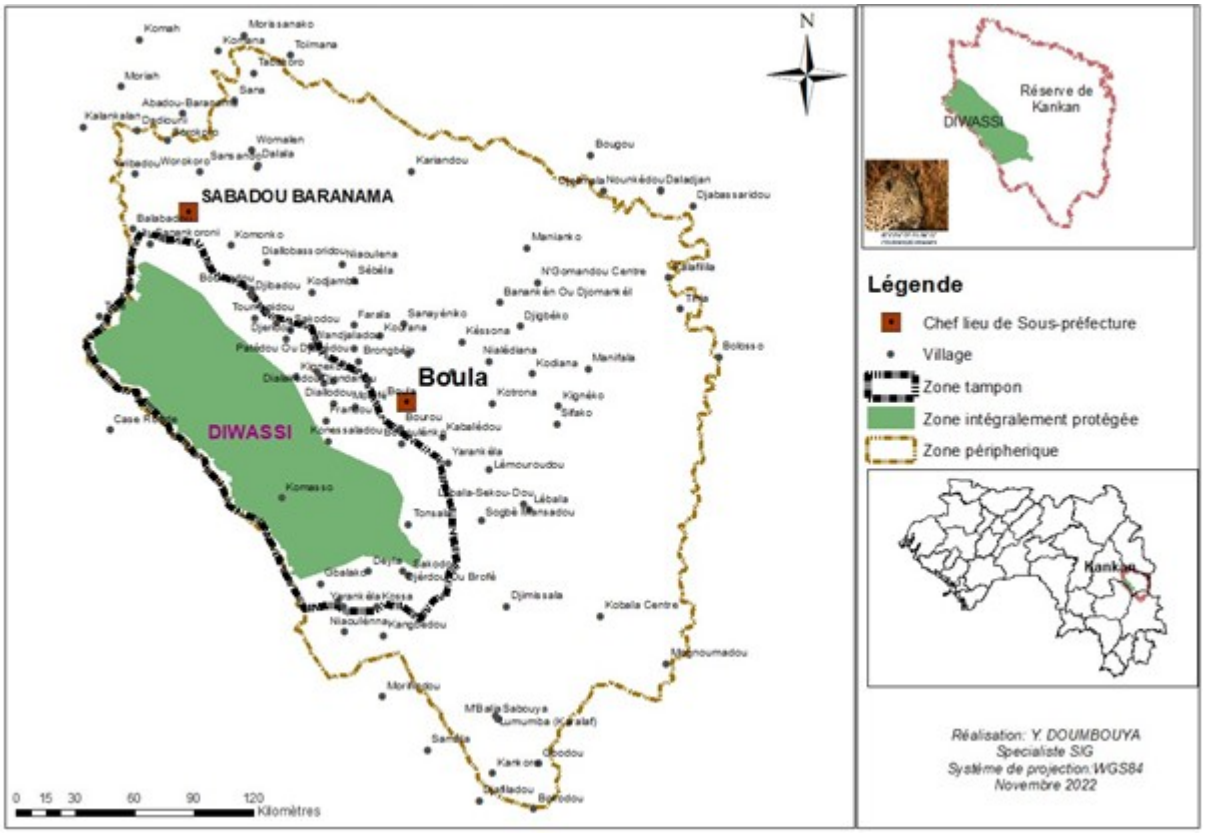

FIGURE 4. ZONING MAP OF THE fOLONIGBE NATURE RESERVE(FNR)[1][2].

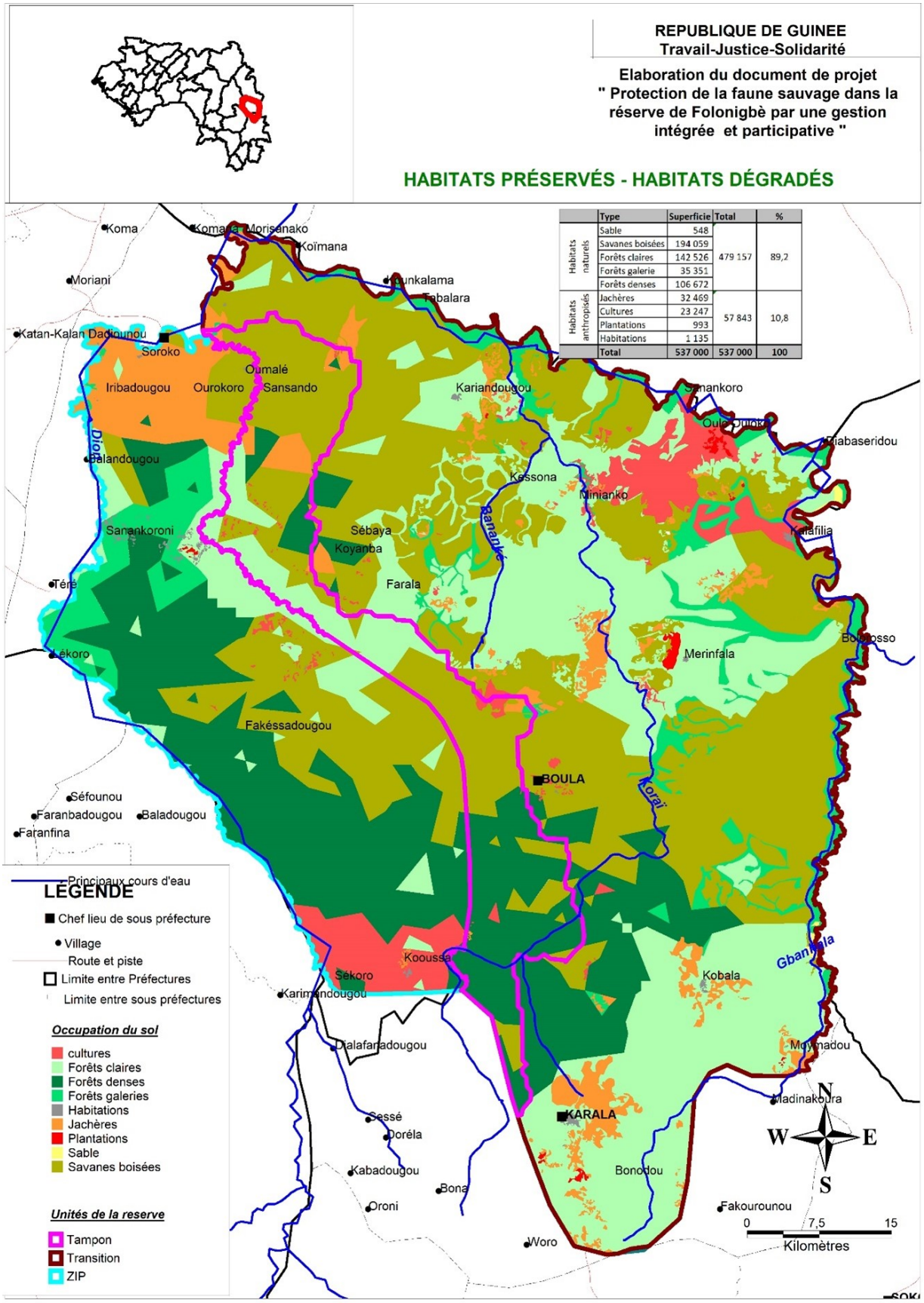

FIGURE 5. MAPPING OF PRESERVED AND DEGRADED AREAS OF THE FNR[2].

[1] Source: SIG consultant based on the OGPRNF GIS data.

[2] Source: SIG consultant based on the OGPRNF GIS data.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

PIMS 9627_Annex-08_Process Framework RNF

PIMS 9627_Annex-08_ESMF RNF

PIMS 9627_Annex-04_SESP RNF

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	RP
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
Contractual services-Company	Building of Women House (A3.1.1.2) @USD50,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD50,000**			50,000		50,000			50,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Hiring of a firm to conduct capacity building of ANPROCA (A3.1.1.4) @USD15,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD75,000**			75,000		75,000			75,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract for local products processus (A3.1.1.4/A3.1.1.5) @40,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD200,000**			200,000		200,000			200,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Climate smart agriculture implementation (A3.1.1.5/A3.1.1.6) @USD186,255 in Y2 and @USD150,000 in Y3. **TOTAL = USD336,255**			336,255		336,255			336,255	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract for aquaculture & fish farming development (A3.1.1.8) @USD20,000/unit in Y3 and Y4 (16 units). **TOTAL = USD320,000**			320,000		320,000			320,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Fishing equipment, purchase of fry and feed @USD40,000/unit in Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD80,000**			80,000		80,000			80,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

Contractual services-Company	Firm to carry out a feasibility study for the implementation of silvopastoralism @USD25,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD25,000**			25,000		25,000			25,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Constructing and equipping of 4 processing units for women @USD55,000/unit in Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD220,000**			220,000		220,000			220,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Improved cooking stove for household (A3.1.2.2) @USD15/unit for 4,500 unit in Y2. **TOTAL = USD67,500**			67,500		67,500			67,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract to develop eco-volunteering (A3.2.1.3) @USD15,000/year for Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD60,000**			60,000		60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm to carry out a baseline study to define relevant conservation issues in the FNR for offset portfolios, @USD45,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD45,000**			45,000		45,000			45,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm for the development of public-private-community partnership, @USD30,000/year in Y2/Y3. **TOTAL = USD60,000**			60,000		60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract with a firm for technical capacity building of staff in project management, contracting and monitoring and evaluation @USD35,000 in Y1 and @USD45,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD80,000**	80,000				80,000			80,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm to develop the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and ESMP and Process Framework @USD70,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD70,000**	70,000				70,000			70,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm to develop the Social and Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) @USD50,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD50,000**	50,000				50,000			50,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm to carry out preliminary and additional technical studies (socio-economic, botanical, ornithological inventories, etc.) @USD60,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD60,000**	60,000				60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract with a firm to provide technical assistance in analyzing key habitats by remote sensing @USD15,000/year from Y1 to Y5. **TOTAL = USD75,000**	75,000				75,000			75,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

Contractual services-Company	Contracts with NGOs or government services to restore degraded areas @USD22,000 in Y1, @USD120,000 in Y2, @USD120,039 in Y3, @USD60,000 in Y4 and @USD50,000 in Y5. **TOTAL = USD372,039**	372,039				372,039			372,039	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract with a firm to provide technical assistance in implementing and analyzing biomonitoring activities @USD20,000/year from Y1 to Y5. **TOTAL = USD100,000**	100,000				100,000			100,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract with a firm to develop an electronic platform for facilitating knowledge exchange and sharing best practices and lessons learned from the project @USD21,271 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD21,271**				21,271	21,271			21,271	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm to develop a database on CHF and Zoonoses @ USD15,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD15,000**	15,000				15,000			15,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firms to develop HWC mitigation pilot project cost (A1.3.2.2) @USD10,000/year in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD40,000**	40,000				40,000			40,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm to identify and develop grazing areas for transhumance @USD30,000/year in Y2/Y3. **TOTAL = USD60,000**	60,000				60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Contract for the building of hydro-pastoral drilling (A1.3.3.4) @USD75,600/unit x 2 units in Y2 and @USD75,600/unit x 3 units in Y3. **TOTAL = USD378,000**	378,000				378,000			378,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm to monitor the use of NWA land and habitats (state of degradation/restoration) using remote sensing @USD7,000/year in Y1 to Y5. **TOTAL = USD35,000**	35,000				35,000			35,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Firm to study on wildlife crime situation @USD40,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD40,000**		40,000			40,000			40,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Company	Reference studies of the project to provide a baselines for indicators, best practice and lessons learned from other similar projects @USD26,548 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD26,548**					-	26,548		26,548	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	KM and Communications Officer, 100% @USD 2,000/month for 60				120,000	120,000			120,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

	months. **TOTAL = USD120,000**									
Contractual services-Individual	M&E Officer, 100% @ USD 2,000/month for 60 months. **TOTAL = USD120,000**				120,000	120,000			120,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Annual project indicator monitoring by monitoring, evaluation and gender experts including of Safeguards management framework and gender action plan @USD8,400/year for 5 years. **TOTAL = USD42,000**					-	42,000		42,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Project Manager: - 2.5% @USD2,800/month for 60 months under Outcome1.4. Subtotal = USD4,200 - 97.5% @USD2,800/month for 60 months under PMC. Subtotal = USD163,800. **TOTAL=USD168,000**	4,200				4,200		163,800	168,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Financial Manager, 100% @ USD2,000/month for 60 months. **TOTAL = USD120,000**					-		120,000	120,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Procurement officer, 100% @USD2,000/month for 12 months in Y1. **TOTAL = USD24,000**					-		24,000	24,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Salary for Expert in conservation and combating illegal trade in zoonotic wildlife species to charge of the "Coexistence between man and wildlife" component (@USD2,000/month for 60 months). **TOTAL = USD120,000**		120,000			120,000			120,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	100% of the Chief Technical Advisor Responsible, *inter alia,* for developing income-generating activities for local communities, promoting sustainable use of natural resources, and fostering public-private-community partnerships. Compensation: USD 7,000/month for 18 months. **TOTAL = USD126,000**			126,000		126,000			126,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	4 Drivers, 100% USD 400/month for 60 months. **TOTAL = 4*USD400*60 = USD96,000**		96,000			96,000			96,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	3 Field Assistants, 100% @USD1,000/month for 60 months in Component 2. **TOTAL = USD1,000*60*3 = USD180,000**		180,000			180,000			180,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	2 Couriers field, 100% @USD400/month for 60 months. **TOTAL =**		48,000			48,000			48,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

	USD400*60*2 = USD48,000									
Contractual services-Individual	Salary for Expert in Human-Wildlife Relations to charge of the "Coexistence between humans and wildlife " component (@USD2,000/month for 60 months). **TOTAL = USD120,000**	120,000				120,000			120,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Salary for Expert in Sustainable Livelihoods and Wildlife Conservation to Human-Wildlife Relations to charge of component 3 Wildlife for prosperity @USD2,000/month for 60 months. **TOTAL = USD120,000**			120,000		120,000			120,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Safeguards Expert, @USD2,000/month for 30 months spread across the project period. **TOTAL = USD60,000**			60,000		60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Contractual services-Individual	Gender Expert, @USD2,000/month for 30 months spread across the project period. **TOTAL = USD60,000**			60,000		60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	48 individual surveillance kit for ranger @USD1,250/unit in Y1 (A1.2.1.2). **TOTAL = USD60,000**	60,000				60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	10 field equipment kit for ecoguards @USD500/kit in Y1 and Y4. **TOTAL = USD10,000**	10,000				10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	- 20 motorbikes @USD2,500/unit in Y1 (A1.2.1.3).Subtotal = USD50,000 - Motorbike for transhumance mediators @2,500/unit for 5 unit in Y2 under Outcome 1.3.TOTAL = USD12,500 - 5 motorbikes @USD2,500/unit in Y1 (A2.1.4).Subtotal = USD12,500 **TOTAL = USD75,500**	62,500	12,500			75,000			75,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	1 boat for patrols @USD20,000/unit in Y1 (A1.2.1.3). **TOTAL = USD20,000**	20,000				20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Furniture and equipment for Diwasi HQ @USD70,000 in Y1 (A1.2.1.4). **TOTAL = USD70,000**	70,000				70,000			70,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	**Equipment for alternative protein microprojects development @USD90,000 in Y2/Y3/Y4 and @USD40,000 in Y5. TOTAL = USD310,000**		310,000			310,000			310,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Purchase of awnings, sleeping bags, first aid kits, GPS, VHF/UHF radio and solar kits		20,242			20,242			20,242	OGPNRF/ MEDD

	@USD20,242 in Y1 (A2.1.1.4). **TOTAL = USD20,242**									
Equipment	20 individual equipment kit @USD1,000/kit in Y1 (A2.1.1.4). **TOTAL = USD20,000**		20,000			20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Small equipment and field furniture @USD20,000 for the project in Y1 (A2.1.1.4). **TOTAL = USD20,000**		20,000			20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Investigation and legal monitoring equipment @USD40,000 in Y1. TOTAL = USD40,000		40,000			40,000			40,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Equipment for ANPROCA capacity building (A3.1.1.4) @USD20,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD20,000**			20,000		20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Building of two seed house and equipment (A3.1.1.5) @USD50,000/unit in Y2. TOTAL = **USD100,000**			100,000		100,000			100,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Agricultural equipment for ecological perimeters and application/replication sites (A3.1.1.6) @USD80,000/year for Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD160,000**			160,000		160,000			160,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Purchase of beekeeping equipment and development of the value chain @USD80,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD80,000**			80,000		80,000			80,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Equipment for women shelters (A3.1.1.16) @USD20,000/year in Y2/Y3/Y4. **TOTAL = USD60,000**			60,000		60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	- Field operating costs to cover the use of motorbikes and a boat for wildlife and other illegal activities (fuel, maintenance, etc.) @USD10,660/year over 5 years. Subtotal = USD53,300 Field operating costs to cover the use of motorbikes for transhumance activities (fuel, maintenance, etc.) @USD3,000/year over 5 years.Subtotal = USD15,000 Field operating costs to cover the use of motorbikes for combat wildlife crime activities (fuel, maintenance, etc.) @USD2,000/year over 5 years.Subtotal = USD10,000 Purchase of fuel and lubricants needed for the project @USD8,285 in Y1 and @USD10,000/year in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5 under Outcome 3.2. Subtotal = USD48,285	68,300	10,000	48,285		126,585		9,043	135,628	OGPNRF/ MEDD

	- Purchase of fuel and lubricants needed for the project USD1,043 in Y1 and USD2,000 in Y2/ Y3/Y4/Y5 under PMC. Subtotal = USD9,043 **TOTAL = USD 57,328**									
Equipment	Cost associated with deploying field teams (operational costs such as food, incentives, logistics, etc. managed by the PMU) @USD14,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD70,000**	70,000				70,000			70,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Camera traps & accessories (250$/unit x 50 unit) in Y1 (A1.4.1.1). **TOTAL = USD12,500**	12,500				12,500			12,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Technical & scientific field equipment (GPS, tents, rangefinder, etc.) @USD29,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD29,000**	29,000				29,000			29,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Field equipment for transhumance mediators @USD500/pax for 10 persons in Y2. **TOTAL = USD5,000**	5,000				5,000			5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Telecommunication fees (approximately USD32.36/month/person for 60 months and 12 people) over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD23,300**					-		23,300	23,300	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Computers and laptops @USD20,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD20,000**	20,000				20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Field equipment for HWC & Zoonoses monitoring (GPS, laptops, rugged phones, etc.) @USD80,750 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD80,750**	80,750				80,750			80,750	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	IT equipment @USD1,500/unit for 8 units in Y1. **TOTAL = USD12,000**					-		12,000	12,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Acquisition of software for accounting, GIS, monitoring and evaluation @USD20,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD20,000**	20,000				20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Equipment	Office furnitures and accessories (solar backups, etc.) @USD5,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD5,000**					-		5,000	5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
International Consultants	International consultant for ecotourism strategy development (A3.2.1.1) @USD750/day for 30 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD22,500**			22,500		22,500			22,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD

International Consultants	International consultant to develop FNR management plan @USD750/day for 50 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD37,500**	37,500				37,500			37,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
International Consultants	International consultant to train rangers @USD750/days for 40 days in Y2 and @USD750/days for 40 days in Y4 (A1.2.1.1). **TOTAL = USD60,000**	60,000				60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
International Consultants	International Contractual Services for independent Mid-term Review (MTR) @USD32,000 in Y3 and Terminal Evaluation (TE) @USD35,750 in Y5. **TOTAL = USD67,750**					-	67,750		67,750	UNDP
Local Consultants	National consultant for wildlife regulations and zoonotic risks awareness @USD300/day for 50 days/year in Y1 and Y2. **TOTAL = USD30,000**		30,000			30,000			30,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	- National consultant for inventory of protein production @USD300/day for 30 days/year in Y1and Y2. Subtotal = USD18,000 - National consultants for inventory of protein production and alternative protein microprojects development @USD300/day for 40 days/year in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. Subtotal = USD48,000 **TOTAL = USD66,000**		66,000			66,000			66,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for cooking class to introduce women to use of alternative protein sources @USD300/day for 25 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD7,500**		7,500			7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	Consultant for Biomonitoring, @USD300/day for 45 days in Y2 and Y4, in Diwas. **TOTAL = USD27,000**	27,000				27,000			27,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for market studies on potential IGA (A3.1.1.2) @USD300/day for 25 days in Y1. **TOTAL = USD7,500**			7,500		7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for ANPROCA assessment (A3.1.1.3) @USD300/day for 25 days in Y1. **TOTAL = USD7,500**			7,500		7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for fishery resources & aquaculture study (A3.1.1.8) @USD300/day for 25 days in Y1. **TOTAL = USD7,500**			7,500		7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD

Local Consultants	National consultant to develop fish farming implementation and management plan (A3.1.1.9) @USD300/day for 25 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD7,500**			7,500		7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for CSA training @USD300/day for 25 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD7,500**			7,500		7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to carry out a study to pre-identify barriers to the adoption of improved cookstoves @USD300/day for 25 days in Y1. **TOTAL = USD7,500**			7,500		7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to train in manufacturing improved stoves use @USD300/day for 25 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD7,500**			7,500		7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for rehabilitate tourism database platform (A3.2.1.4) @USD300/day for 50 days/year in Y3 & Y4. **TOTAL = USD30,000-**			30,000		30,000			30,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for baseline study (A3.2.2.1) @USD300/day for 45 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD13,500**			13,500		13,500			13,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for private stakeholder identification (A3.2.2.2) @USD300/day for 45 days in Y3. **TOTAL = USD13,500**			13,500		13,500			13,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant HWC & Zoonoses @US300/day for 120 days/year in Y1/Y2/Y3. **TOTAL = USD36,000**	36,000				36,000			36,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant for transhumance @USD300/day for 90 days/year in Y2/Y3. **TOTAL = USD27,000**	27,000				27,000			27,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to review the Guinea-Mali agreement on transhumance @USD300/day for 25 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD7,500**	7,500				7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to develop FNR management plan @USD300/day for 50 days in Y2 **TOTAL = USD15,000**	15,000				15,000			15,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to implement complementary technical studies for the development of the FNR management plan @USD300/day for 50 days in Y1 and @USD300/day for 50 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD30,000**	30,000				30,000			30,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

Local Consultants	National consultant in GIS participatory mapping @USD300/day for 50 days in Y1 and @USD300/day for 50 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD30,000**	30,000				30,000			30,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to study on wildlife crime situation @USD300/day for 30 days in Y1 and @USD300/days for 20 days in Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD21,000**	21,000				21,000			21,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to train agents in wildlife crime @USD300/day for 25 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD7,500**		7,500			7,500			7,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to develop a digital platform for the fight against wildlife crime @USD300/day for 30 days in Y2. **TOTAL = USD9,000**		9,000			9,000			9,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to support investigation work (A2.1.2.2) @USD300/day for 60 days/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD90,000**		90,000			90,000			90,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to support judicial procedures (2.1.2.3) @USD300/day for 75 days in Y2 to Y5. **TOTAL = USD90,000**		90,000			90,000			90,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Local Consultants	National Contractual Services for independent Mid-term Review (MTR) @USD14,000 in Y3 and Terminal Evaluation (TE) @USD15,750 in Y5. **TOTAL = USD29,750**					-	29,750		29,750	UNDP
Local Consultants	National consultant for data collection on project indicators @USD5,000 for MTR TT in Y3 and @USD8,000 for TE TT in Y5. **TOTAL = USD13,000**					-	13,000		13,000	UNDP
Office Supplies	Supplies @USD1,500 in Y1 and @USD1,425 in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL= USD7,200**					-		7,200	7,200	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Audit fees and Spot Check @USD4,500/year for 5 years. **TOTAL = USD22,500**					-		22,500	22,500	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Communication and visibility of OGPNRF @USD5,000/year for 5 years. **TOTAL = USD25,000**	25,000				25,000			25,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Printing services for communication tools @USD15,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD75,000**				75,000	75,000			75,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Translation services to facilitate participation in GWP knowledge exchange annual conferences and experience sharing				15,000	15,000			15,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

	visits in different countries @USD3,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD15,000**									
Other Operating Costs	Knowledge generation drawing on insights from GWP conferences, cross-country experience-sharing missions, and broader collaboration across GWP countries and beyond @USD1,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD5,000**				5,000	5,000			5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Translation cost of independent Mid-term Review (MTR) Report @USD5,113 and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Report @USD5,113. **TOTAL = USD10,226**					-	10,226		10,226	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Vehicle insurance, registration, plates and stickers at USD 1,140/year for 5 years. **TOTAL = USD5,700**					-		5,700	5,700	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to present the ecotourism strategy @USD10,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD10,000**			10,000		10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Professional tour-operator circuits (A3.2.1.2) @USD10,000 in Y3. **TOTAL = USD10,000**			10,000		10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop for Tourism Season Launching (A3.2.1.5) @USD10,000/year in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD40,000**			40,000		40,000			40,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training in ecotourism service @15,000/year for Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD45,000**			45,000		45,000			45,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for games designed to strengthen local communities' negotiation skills @USD5,000/year in Y3/Y4. **TOTAL = USD10,000**			10,000		10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	ANPROCA capacities building (A3.1.1.4) @USD10,000 for training in Y2. **TOTAL = USD10,000**			10,000		10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Consultation workshops on community seed bank for around 50 participants @USD3,000/workshop in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD12,000**			12,000		12,000			12,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training in climate smart agriculture (A3.1.1.7) @USD15,000/training for 3 training in Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD45,000**			45,000		45,000			45,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity-building workshop for the development of the fish farming value chain			20,000		20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

	@USD10,000/worksho p in Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD20,000**									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Validation workshop @USD8,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD8,000**			8,000		8,000			8,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training in local products processing (3.1.1.14) @USD400/day for 15 days in Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD12,000**			12,000		12,000			12,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to train women's groups to process local products @USD8,000/workshop in Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD16,000**			16,000		16,000			16,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Women's networking workshop @USD10,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD10,000**			10,000		10,000			10,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 half day awareness raising workshops on benefits of improved cooking stoves @USD1,500/unit in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD 6,000**			6,000		6,000			6,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training in manufacturing improved stoves use (A3.1.2.3) @USD16,000/training in Y3 and Y4. **TOTAL = USD32,000**			32,000		32,000			32,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Co-creation workshop for the inventory of protein production and needs for the development of alternative protein sources in RNF villages @USD10,000/year in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD40,000**		40,000			40,000			40,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to provide cooking training for women @USD20,250 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD20,250**		20,250			20,250			20,250	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops with community leaders for alternative proteins sensitization @USD15,000/year in Y2/Y3/Y4 and @USD9,000 in Y5. **TOTAL = USD54,000**		54,000			54,000			54,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training on wildlife regulation (A2.1.1.1) @USD1,500/villages for 30 villages in Y1 and Y2. **TOTAL = USD90,000**		90,000			90,000			90,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training of government agents against l wildlife crime @USD15,000/training for Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD30,000**		30,000			30,000			30,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training of Judicial Police Officers and RNF officers against wildlife crime @USD15,000/training for Y1 and Y2. **TOTAL = USD30,000**		30,000			30,000			30,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 Interdepartmental collaboration platform meetings @USD4,000/meeting/		32,000			32,000			32,000	OGPNR F/ MEDD

	Y2, Y3, Y4 and Y5. **TOTAL = USD32,000**									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops on capacity building in information management and judicial follow-up procedures @USD7,200/year for 5 years. **TOTAL = USD36,000**		36,000			36,000			36,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	1 workshop to validate FNR Governance body @USD5,000 (A1.1.1.1) in Y1. **TOTAL = USD5,000**	5,000				5,000			5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	FNR Governance body @USD5,000/unit x 4 meetings (A1.1.1.1) in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD20,000**	20,000				20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	1 Workshop/district to validate local communities governance structures @USD1,500/unit in Y1 and @USD3,000 in Y2 (A1.1.1.2). **TOTAL = USD4,500**	4,500				4,500			4,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Local communities meeting for committees implementation/structuring @USD5,000/year for Y2 (A1.1.1.2). **TOTAL = USD5,000**	5,000				5,000			5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for FNR's steering committees @USD5,000 per year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD25,000**	25,000				25,000			25,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop costs for METT assessments @USD10,000/year in Y1, @USD5,000 in Y3 and @USD5,000 in year 5. **TOTAL = USD20,000**	20,000				20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops in Y1 to present and implement the ESIA @USD13,000, and the SEMP @USD10,000. **TOTAL = USD23,000**	23,000				23,000			23,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to validate preliminary and complementary technical studies (socio-economic, botanical, ornithological inventories, etc.) @USD5,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD5,000**	5,000				5,000			5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops to validate FNR management plan @USD10,000/unit in Y2 and Y3. **TOTAL = USD20,000**	20,000				20,000			20,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 Workshops in Y2 for the local and national validation of the FNR MDP @USD15,000/workshop. **TOTAL = USD30,000**	30,000				30,000			30,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	3 trainings on ecological regeneration techniques @USD10,000/training	30,000				30,000			30,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

	in Y2/Y3/Y4**. TOTAL = USD30,000**									
Training, Workshops, Meetings	3 Trainings to local communities on the implementation of FNR restoration methods, including ENR practices @USD10,000/unit in Y1/Y2/Y4. **TOTAL = USD30,000**	30,000				30,000			30,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 basic field ranger training @USD30,000/training in Y2 and Y4 (A1.2.1.1). **TOTAL = USD60,000**	60,000				60,000			60,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	5 trainings for ecoguards @USD5,000/training over 5 years (A1.2.1.2). **TOTAL = USD25,000**	25,000				25,000			25,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 trainings in HWC management @USD5,000/training (A1.3.1.2) in Y1/Y2**. TOTAL = USD10,000**	10,000				10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training of OGPNFR managers in database management @USD5,000 in Y2. **TOTAL = USD5,000**	5,000				5,000			5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 trainings in zoonosis management @USD5,000/training (A1.3.1.5) in Y1/Y2. **TOTAL = USD10,000**	10,000				10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for awareness raising on HWC/zoonoses (A1.3.1.5) @USD5,000/unit for 3 workshops in Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD15,000**	15,000				15,000			15,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 Workshops to promote collaboration between FNR/veterinary services @USD1,000/year in Y3 and Y4. **TOTAL = USD2,000**	2,000				2,000			2,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to establish a concertation frame for transhumance management @USD12,500 in Y2 and @USD5,000/year in Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD27,500**	27,500				27,500			27,500	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception meeting within 2 months of project start-up @USD15,000 in Y1. **TOTAL = USD15,000**					-	15,000		15,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Participation in GWP knowledge sharing and lessons learned workshops @USD10,000/unit for 3 workshops in Y3/Y4/Y5. **TOTAL = USD90,000**				90,000	90,000			90,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Project workshop for results presentation (one per year @ USD2,000/unit) for 5 years. **TOTAL = USD10,000**					-		10,000	10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

Training, Workshops, Meetings	PSC Meetings (one per year @USD1,000/meeting) for 5 years. **TOTAL = USD5,000**					-		5,000	5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel for international consultant for ecotourism strategy @USD3,000/trip for 1 trip in Y2. **TOTAL = USD3,000**			3,000		3,000			3,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel for 5 representatives of international tourism operators @USD3,000/person in Y3. **TOTAL = USD15,000**			15,000		15,000			15,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	International travel for technical assistant @USD2,000/unit for Y1 and Y3 and @USD1,000/unit for Y2. **TOTAL = USD5,000**			5,000		5,000			5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel cost for implementing and supervising household cooking @USD5,000/year in Y2/Y3/Y4 and @USD4,000 in Y5. **TOTAL = USD19,000**			19,000		19,000			19,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel for KM & Communication officer @USD9,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD45,000**				45,000	45,000			45,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Field mission to improve collaboration with other GWP countries and to capitalize on lessons learned, @USD15,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD75,000**				75,000	75,000			75,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Field biomonitoring costs (food, batteries, logistics, etc.) @USD1,000/year for 5 years. **TOTAL = USD5,000**	5,000				5,000			5,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Hippo inventory field cost @USD5,000/unit in Y2 and Y4. **TOTAL = USD10,000**	10,000				10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Support data collection and analysis focused on wildlife in the RNF at a rate of 2,500 USD/year for years 1, 2, 3, and 4. **TOTAL = USD10,000**	10,000				10,000			10,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Field mission costs for public health and zoonoses surveillance @USD5,000/year for all years. **TOTAL = USD25,000**	25,000				25,000			25,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Field supervision costs for disease and zoonosis control measures: USD5,000/year for all years. **TOTAL = USD25,000**	25,000				25,000			25,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel for HWC/Zoonoses team to capitalize on mitigation experiences (A1.3.2.1) @USD5,000/trip for 3	15,000				15,000			15,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD

	trips in Y2/Y3/Y4. **TOTAL = USD15,000**									
Travel	Monitoring visits to field sites for KM and learning mission @USD9,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD45,000**					-	45,000		45,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel cost for METT exercise @USD3,500/year for Y1/Y3/ and @USD 7,000 in Y5. **TOTAL = USD14,000**	14,000				14,000			14,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel for international consultant to develop FNR management plan @USD3,000/trip for 1 trip in Y2. **TOTAL = USD3,000**	3,000				3,000			3,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Field cost for plots implementing (A1.1.3.2) @USD10,000 in Y2/Y3/Y4/Y5**. TOTAL = USD40,000**	40,000				40,000			40,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel for international consultant for ranger training @USD3,000/trip for 2 trips in Y2 and Y4. **TOTAL = USD6,000**	6,000				6,000			6,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Mission costs for patrols/surveillance @USD15,000 per year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD75,000**	75,000				75,000			75,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Travel Operational cost of investigation (informants, lumpsum payment, etc.) @USD5,000/year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD25,000**		25,000			25,000			25,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
Travel	Field costs for National Brigade (A2.1.1.4, fuels, maintenance, etc.) @USD5,000/Year over 5 years. **TOTAL = USD25,000**		25,000			25,000			25,000	OGPNRF/ MEDD
	Project Total	**2,903,289**	**1,598,992**	**2,833,040**	**566,271**	**7,901,592**	**249,274**	**407,543**	**8,558,409**	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

STAP Comment	Response from Guinea
Develop indicators for the program that reflect achievements in transformative change. With the	The six GEF core indicators chosen are inevitably impact indicators, intended to reflect a transformative change in terms of socio-economic development (number of beneficiaries), biodiversity conservation (area of protected area under improved management, ecosystem surface restored, METT score), sustainable natural resource

exception of the component on 'coexistence of people and wildlife', most of the indicators represent outputs (e.g. number of countries reporting changes in legislation) but do not provide any indication of whether the desired transformative change has been achieved. In the case of actions to encourage behaviour change, it will be important to measure actual change in behaviour rather than an 'intention to reduce consumption …' given that the scientific literature concludes that people's intentions are often a poor indicator of actual behaviour change. Further guidance on behavior change can be found in the STAP can be found in the STAP advisory document on behavior change	management (landscape surface under sustainable management) and climate change mitigation (carbon sequestration). Regarding the indicators related to the project components, there are both results indicators directly related to the implementation of the project, but also impact indicators intended to measure the achievement of the objectives of the project. Component 1 includes results indicators (operational steering committee, increased patrol effort, zoonosis monitoring system), but also impact indicators (decrease in illegal activities in the FNR, decrease in human-wildlife conflicts, improvement of the status of ungulate and hippopotamus populations and the state of natural habitats). Note that these impact indicators are directly associated with the overall objective of the project to restore and conserve wildlife and natural habitats in the FNR. The first indicator in component 2 relates to people trained by the project, but remains an impact indicator in that it relates to the perception of those who have received these training courses that they are better equipped to fight wildlife crime. The other two indicators are also impact indicators: number of successfully prosecuted crimes, proportion of local communities expressing a positive attitude towards conservation. While the first clearly indicates a change in practices and an improvement in their effectiveness, the second is more likely to be related to a change in perceptions. The first indicator in component 3 is clearly an indicator of socio-economic impact (increase in income, diversification of livelihoods). Other indicators (number of people trained in the production and sale of improved stoves, number of initiatives to promote ecotourism, mechanisms involving the private sector in conservation) are clearly indicators related to the implementation of the project. The indicator for component 4 (number of documented and shared lessons learned) appears more like an outcome indicator, but the lessons learned in this area may relate to transformational changes induced by the project.
Consider scenarios and uncertain futures. The risk section of the proposal acknowledges the potential impact of climate change but there is little discussion of how uncertain futures linked to other drivers may impact on project outcomes. The IPBES Sustainable Use Assessment noted the paucity of future scenarios for use of wildlife but did highlight that climate change, demographic changes and some technological advancements were likely to put far greater pressure on the use of wild species.	The risks that were considered primarily are essentially social (insufficient integration of local actors, discrimination, conflicts between FNR staff and communities, conflicts between users of natural resources, physical hazards during certain activities...) and environmental risks (impacts of certain project activities such as IGA or tourism on habitats, increased water consumption from boreholes, climatic hazards...). In order to mitigate or prevent social impacts, it is important to stress the integrated nature of the project, to carry out training, consultation and awareness-raising actions... From an environmental point of view, in addition to the difficult-to-predict impact of climate change, the risks are very much linked to the balance, but also the complementarity between conservation and local development, which are the real issues of the project, but which are not always easy to reconcile. In addition to the consultation between the actors, a spatial planning approach and an adaptive management will be required. The issue of human-wildlife conflict has been addressed significantly. The same is true for illegal wildlife trade. But we must still remember the situation of the FNR: a protected area today rather degraded and invaded, with low animal densities that make these human-wildlife conflicts quite sporadic and that do not really allow a significant illegal wildlife trade.

Demographic pressures will certainly also affect human wildlife conflict whereas illegal wildlife trade is likely to be influenced by strongly established illicit economies in many of the countries involved in the IP and how they respond to program interventions. The program should consider these uncertainties to ensure long lasting outcomes. Further guidance on future narratives can be found in the STAP brief2 and advisory document3 on this topic.	
Reduce the risk of perverse outcomes for the wildlife economy component. The logic for the development of wildlife economies assumes that when communities can access benefits from wildlife- based enterprises it will lead to better environmental outcomes. This is not necessarily true, as evidenced by overexploitation in communities reliant on wildlife for their livelihoods and highlighted in analyses of conservation enterprises. As the PFD acknowledges, good environmental outcomes will depend on having the right policies in place, good governance, effective enforcement etc (the IPBES Sustainable Use Assessment4 identified a suite of enabling factors). The focus on economic aspects may also lead to	The issue raised here is, again, at the interface of development and conservation. It is true that what is called 'wildlife economy' (component 3) could impact the already well degraded environment of the FNR and it will be the responsibility of the project to prevent and reduce the impacts of activities such as IGA, tourism, transhumance management... Monitoring of certain indicators (restored areas, areas under sustainable management, carbon sequestration, animal populations, natural habitats, human-wildlife conflicts, illegal activities...) will be very useful to assess the impacts of the project and of the FNR, This is because it enables adaptive management. The reconciliation of environmental and social issues will also be achieved through awareness raising among stakeholders and through consultation and planning tools, such as the FNR steering committee and its MDP.

perverse outcomes (e.g. negative outcomes linked to disturbance by tourists or attempts by game farmers in South Africa to register wildlife as domestic animals5 possibly to circumvent environmental laws). To reduce the risk, the IP should consider developing a monitoring system with appropriate indicators that will enable project managers to detect and respond to any perverse outcomes at an early stage	