Promoting Community-Based Forestry for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Equatorial Guinea.

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10034

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

Project Title
Promoting Community-Based Forestry for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Equatorial Guinea.

Countries
Equatorial Guinea

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Environment

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-

Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Education, Strategic Communications, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Master Classes, Workshop, Seminar, Training, Professional Development, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Field Visit, South-South

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)

506,295.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-2_P4	Outcomes A and B	GET	5,329,455.00	12,941,133.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**5,329,455.00**	**12,941,133.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To conserve and enhance forest carbon stocks and promote sustainable livelihoods through community-based sustainable forest and land management.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Strengthening the legal and policy framework for community-based sustainable forest and land management.	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 1:** Strengthened legal and policy framework to enable the conservation, sustainable management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in communal forests. *Indicator(s):* *- legal texts/policy documents addressing gaps in the national legal and policy framework, taking into account gender dimensions, undergoing approval.*	**Output 1.1:** Amendments to the legal framework and policy instruments (i.e. Forest Law, Land Ownership Law, PNAF) to enable sustainable community-based forest management developed and submitted to the Government for adoption.	GET	301,403.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Strengthening institutional capacity and knowledge for community-based sustainable forest and land management, and climate change.	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2:** Improved institutional capacity and knowledge to support community-based sustainable forest and land management within the REDD+ framework. *Indicator(s):* - *Systematized information on forests available to facilitate strategic planning and decision making of institutions.* - *# staff (gender disaggregated)* *trained and effectively supporting implementation of sustainable community-based forest management.*	**Output 2.1.** Information and knowledge system for planning and decision making on land and forest management. **Output 2.2.** Comprehensive capacity development programme for community-based sustainable forest management implemented. **Output 2.3.** National strategy developed to promote and scale-up community-based sustainable forest and land management.	GET	594,821.00	1,234,133.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Supporting REDD+ mitigation actions through sustainable and inclusive models of land and forest management.	Investment	**Outcome 3.** Communal forests and lands under sustainable, gender responsive, management generating climate change mitigation as well as socio-economic benefits. *Indicator(s):* *- 11,200 ha of forest landscapes under sustainable management.* *- > 6 climate-friendly, inclusive forest enterprises and initiatives, generating sustainable income.* *- 3,869,681 tCO2e emission reductions.*	**Output 3.1** A replicable model of community sustainable land and forest management designed and implemented. **Output 3.2** Climate-smart agroforestry enterprises supported on production and value chain development.	GET	3,592,171.00	10,307,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of best practices.	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 4:** Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and lessons learned disseminated for national scale-up.	**Output 4.1.1**: Results-based M&E system designed and implemented; midterm and final evaluations conducted; and project results disseminated through implementation of a communication plan.	GET	587,300.00	700,000.00
				Sub Total ($)	**5,075,695.00**	**12,241,133.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	253,760.00	700,000.00
Sub Total($)	**253,760.00**	**700,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**5,329,455.00**	**12,941,133.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Environment (MAGBOMA)	Grant	8,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Environment (MAGBOMA)	In-kind	3,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	1,941,133.00
		Total Co-Financing($)	**12,941,133.00**

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	GET	Equatorial Guinea	Climate Change		No	5,329,455	506,295
				Total Grant Resources($)		**5,329,455.00**	**506,295.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	GET	Equatorial Guinea	Climate Change		No	150,000	14,250
				Total Project Costs($)		**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**

Core Indicators

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)
0.00	11200.00	0.00	0.00

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 that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

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)
	11,200.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

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?e (direct)	0	3869681	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (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?e (direct)		3,869,681		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
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?e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		1,000		
Male		1,000		
Total	0	2000	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Annex X in the attached project document has detailed information on carbon benefits calculations, through Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT).

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

1) The Global Environmental Problem:

Equatorial Guinea is a small country of approximately 2.7 million ha, located in the Gulf of Guinea, in the western region of Central Africa. It consists of a continental area, which borders Cameroon to the north, Gabon to the east south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and an insular region formed by the Bioko, Annob?n, Corisco, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico Islands.

Forests of Equatorial Guinea are of huge global significance, as they are part of the second largest tropical forest mass in the world: the forests of the Congo basin.. The country's forest cover was estimated at almost 2.5 million ha in 2014, representing 93% of the total national area. The forests of Equatorial Guinea are considered to be among the richest in the Congo Basin in terms of globally important biodiversity (flora and fauna), a result of a relatively stable climatic history and the variety of physical habitats. Equatoguinean forest contain more than 300 million of metric tons in living forest biomass, and are home of diverse ecosystems that include tropical rainforests, afro-montane forests, swamp/flooded forests, mangroves, subalpine formations and montane grasslands. The country has as well a rich animal diversity that includes gorillas, chimpanzees, various monkeys, leopards, buffalo, antelope, elephants, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, and snakes.

Despite maintaining a relatively high forest cover, the country's forests are progressively being degraded, losing their biological wealth, their capacity to provide environmental and socio-economic services and benefits, and contributing to climate change. A study of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation - carried out within the framework of the National REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan- indicates that from 2004 to 2014, deforestation was estimated at 86 755 ha, representing an annual rate of 0.3% or 8 676 ha per year. Degradation is significantly higher and is estimated at 0.9% or 23 010 ha per year.

Root causes/ Drivers:

The main direct driver of deforestation in Equatorial Guinea and in the proposed intervention areas is the expansion of infrastructure followed by agriculture. Regarding forest degradation, the main cause is agriculture (mainly subsistence farming), followed by logging and infrastructures. Logging includes industrial logging for export and the informal small-scale sector. Identified economical, political and institutional, technological, and social underlying drivers influencing deforestation and degradation are detailed in the table below.

Underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea in 2004-2014

Underlying drivers and barriers	
Economic factors	Uneven distribution of wealth, lack of alternatives, higher price of basic products? Food
	International and national timber demand
	Limited public investment in the forest sector, specifically in community-based forestry
Political and institutional factors	Complex tenure system, outdated regulatory framework and forest policies, and weak enforcement
	Weak governance, including transparency, participation and consultation with local population on land planning and decision making
	Lack of land-use planning
Technological Factors	Limited technical capacities in forestry and agricultural production (institutions and communities)
	Insufficient training, research and dissemination of knowledge on forestry, agriculture and climate change
Social Factors	Demographic growth
	Weak environmental awareness

The development of infrastructure - the most important deforestation driver - is progressively becoming less important as a driver, as most of the planned investments are completed, and the economic recession is reducing the availability of public funds for that purpose. However, there is still a significant risk of deforestation and degradation around the infrastructure already built because it facilitates access to the forests. The Government is currently developing a roadmap for land-use planning at national and subnational level, which is expected to generate consensus about the most suitable land-uses and reduce the risk of land-use changes and forest loss, particularly around new infrastructures and roads.

Following infrastructure, **the most prominent drivers of forest loss are shifting cultivation and forest harvesting out of the logging concessions, both affecting particularly communal lands**. Indeed, forests around communities are particularly vulnerable to change and forest loss mainly caused by:

1. Lack of land-use planning or community forest management plans
2. Dependence on subsistence shifting cultivation, which is increasing due to the return to rural areas of ??people who have lost their jobs in urban centres. There are few rural economic alternatives to address economic and food needs.
3. Insufficient community (organizational, technical, business) skills or experience to develop sustainable forest-related livelihoods or small enterprises that add value to forests *versus* other land-uses.
4. Unsustainable forest harvesting, by timber companies and small chainsaw operators, in or around community lands.

o Commercial logging has increased since 2014, with a greater number of concessions and more intensive exploitation. In 2014, new companies that previously operated in the construction sector directed their activity to the forestry sector due to the economic recession, often harvesting in communal forests. These

new companies worked without a formal logging contract and with no technical experience. This resulted in an exponential increase of timber production and export in 2014-2018 above the legal limit, and related forest degradation. Legislative measures taken in 2018 aimed to halt the illegal and unsustainable levels of timber exploitation.

o Timber exploitation by small chainsaw operators have also increased, both in communal forests and in national forests, where they operate illegally. During consultations with logging companies and communities, respondents indicated an increase in illegal operators entering and logging their forests.

o Wood harvesting operations are poor and unsustainable, degrading forest ecosystems.

5. Limited enforcement of the law. Limited capacity of communities to protect their resources against encroachment from external actors, and/or to negotiate fair agreements with timber companies.

All these factors causes a serious environmental threat to forest ecosystems, particularly to communal forests, resulting in a severe increase of forest-related GHG emissions. Stakeholders consulted agreed that the current level of land and forest exploitation is not sustainable, and that there is an urgent need to address environmental threats to forests of Equatorial Guinea caused by logging and agriculture, while generating alternative options for the rural population that are viable from a socio-economic and environmental perspective, addressing the specific needs of men and women. An alternative sustainable land and forest management model will support Equatorial Guinea?s international commitments in the fight against climate change, particularly the reduction of forest-related emissions reflected in its NDC.

The country has identified strategic mitigation options to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, within the framework of its regional and international commitments, to contribute to the global efforts to combat climate change. Equatorial Guinea began its REDD+ preparation process in 2012, recognizing the importance of forests for climate change mitigation and the need to curb and reverse greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions linked to deforestation and forest degradation. The country developed in 2018 its National REDD+ Strategy (EN-REDD+), whose vision is ?to contribute to the global fight against climate change and the development of the country to achieve the well-being of the Equatorial Guinean people through REDD+, with a focus based on competitiveness, sustainability, integrated territory management, food security, and social and gender equity?. The EN-REDD+ establishes among its priorities:

? **Sustainable forest management of national and communal forests to reduce and reverse forest loss;**

? **Agricultural and agroforestry intensification and diversification, to prevent forest degradation and slow down forest conversion to agriculture land;**

? The creation of economic opportunities, in order to reduce the pressure on forests associated with the economic and food needs in rural areas;

? The participation of the local population in decision-making and in land and forest management; and

? **The reduction of gender inequalities, promoting the participation of women in the sustainable management of land.**

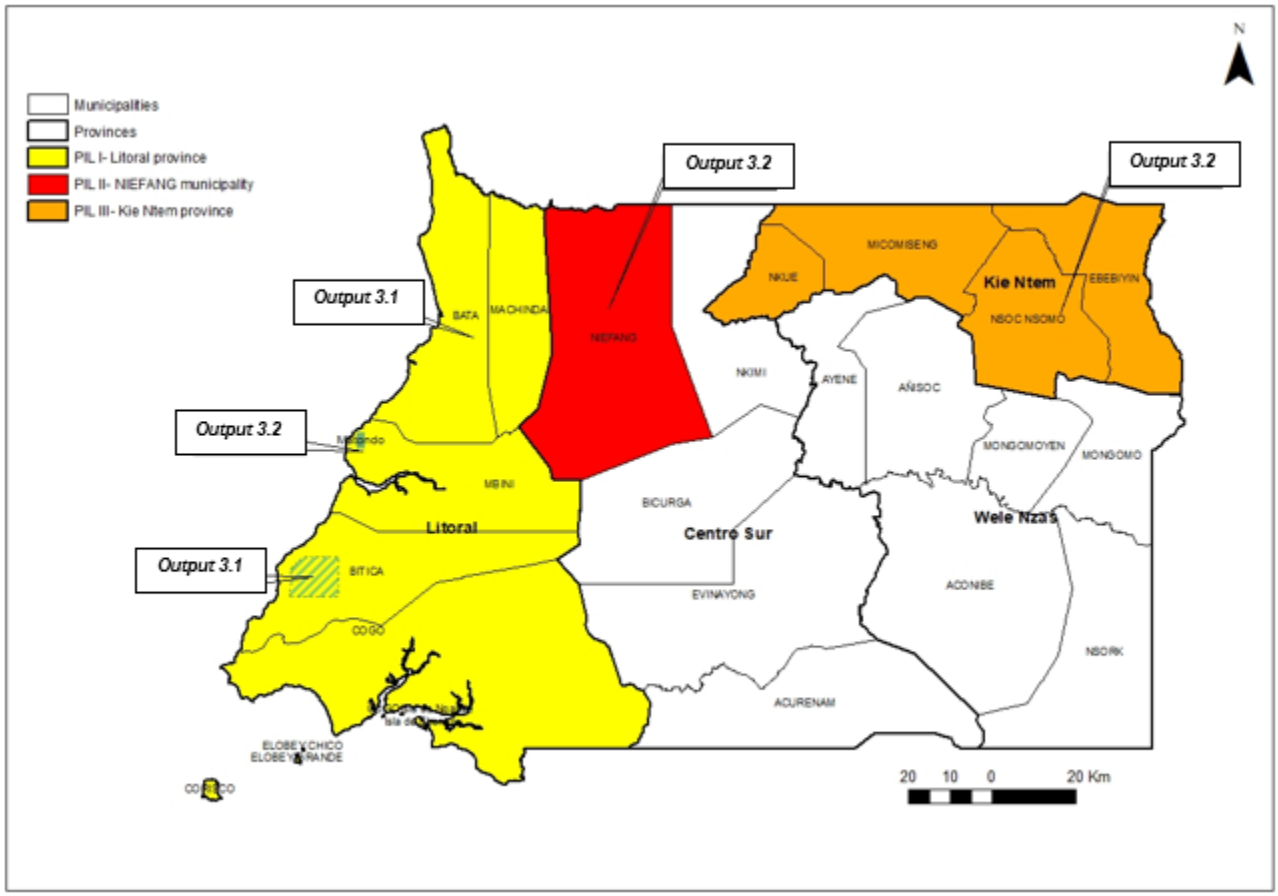
A National REDD+ Investment Plan (PNI-REDD+) has recently been finalised (July 2020) as an instrument to implement the EN-REDD+. The PNI-REDD+ will facilitate and guide the mobilization of multiple sources of funding to achieve the Climate and REDD+ commitments of Equatorial Guinea, particularly those reflected in the NDC. The proposed project is responding to these priorities and advancing implementation of REDD+ activities in Equatorial Guinea, particularly by addressing the barriers described below.

Project intervention areas

The project will be located in the continental region, where most forestry activities take place and the threats are concentrated and where there are planned and ongoing baseline initiatives the GEF intervention to build upon. Activities related to policy and institutional framework, as well as dissemination and communication, will be at national scale.

The project intervention areas for the community-based forestry and agroforestry case-models will be located in the three jurisdictions classified as priorities in the REDD+ National Investment Plan: Litoral Province (in yellow), Niefang municipality (in red) and Kie Ntem Province (in orange).

Map of priority sub-national jurisdictions selected in the PNI-REDD+ and project intervention areas



The main causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the proposed project sites include: expansion of infrastructure, agriculture (mainly subsistence farming), and unsustainable timber harvesting ? both industrial logging for export and informal small-scale logging.

Litoral Province (Community-based forestry and coconut oil activities)

LITORAL PROVINCE	Value
Land Surface (ha)	694 025

LITORAL PROVINCE	Value
Forest Surface (2014) (%)	92%
Annual deforestation rate in the 2004-2014 period	Very high (~0,7%)
Annual forest degradation rate in the 2004-2014 period.	High (~0,8%)
Number of protected areas	6
Surface of conservation areas (ha, % respect total surface)	189 889 (27%)
Number of communal forest (2016)	~30
Surface of communal forest (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	37 100 (5%)
Number of forest plots (2016)	~9
Surface of forest concessions (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	19 544 (3%)
Number of concessions in National Forest Areas (2016)	~25
Surface of National Forest Areas (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	301 872 (43%)
Inhabitants (2015)	366 130
Urban Population (2015)	344 527 (94%)
Rural Population (2015)	21 602 (6%)
Number of registered villages	347
Number of households (2015)	79 243
Population growth rate in the period 2001-2015	1,5%

The province of Litoral currently concentrates the largest population in the country and has the highest population growth rate (1.5%), above the national average (1.34%). Most of the population is urban (94%) and is located in Bata, the largest city in the region.

The main productive activities contributing to deforestation and forest degradation in the province of Litoral are:

o Agriculture. There are 2,046 registered farms with a total area of 5 696 ha, which mainly focus on traditional crops such as malanga, cassava, yams, corn, sugar cane, various vegetables, and fruits. In recent years there has been a growing production of coconut. There are some commercial agriculture initiatives such as peanut production (municipality of Machinda), production and processing of pineapple for local supermarkets (municipality of Machinda), coconut oil production for local sale (municipality of Mbini).

o Forestry: There are 25 logging contracts in the province for timber production, as well as 27 registered communal forests.

o Fisheries: Fishing is one of the most important productive activities in the province of Litoral. According to the Census of Artisanal Fisheries of Equatorial Guinea, there are 657 active vessels, 1,031 fishermen (50% of the 2,023 active fishermen in the country) and approximately 50 landing points along the entire coast. Fishing activities cause pressure on forests because of the demand of timber for boat construction and the use of fuelwood for fish drying and smoking, in particular mangrove wood. Fish drying and smoking is not always carried out efficiently and there are recent experiences in the province that have significantly reduced the consumption of mangrove wood thanks to the use of improved ovens.

Niefang Municipality, Central-South Province (Coffee production)

NIEFANG MUNICIPALITY	**Value**
Land Surface (ha)	202 470
Forest Surface (2014) (%)	95%
Annual deforestation rate in the 2004-2014 period	Low (~0,2%)
Annual forest degradation rate in the 2004-2014 period.	High (0,8%)
Number of protected areas Surface of conservation areas (ha, % respect total surface)	1 36 060 (18%)
Number of communal forest (2016)	~19
Surface of communal forest (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	24 828 (12%)
Number of forest plots (2016)	~17
Surface of forest concessions (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	31 110 (15%)
Number of concessions in National Forest Areas (2016)	~17
Surface of National Forest Areas (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	67 386 (33%)
Number of registered villages	89

The main economic activity in the municipality of Niefang contributing to deforestation and forest degradation is forestry. Niefang Municipality has numerous forests registered in the production domain: logging contracts, communal forests and forest plots. There is also a wood processing centre of belonging to R?o Muni Timberland Company, which currently processes 30% of the wood that is used in the country. The company initiated a process of timber certification that could not be concluded because they could not comply with all requirements, including forest management plans and related forest inventory. According to the consultations carried out in this region, there are many informal ?sawmills? that operate both in logging concessions, and in communal forests, which benefit from the proximity to the city of Bata, the main point of consumption of forest resources in the country.

With regard to agriculture, the municipality has traditionally been one of the main centres of agricultural production in the continental region. During the colonial period, coffee cultivation was predominant and

the region had an agricultural research station. This station was rehabilitated by French cooperation in 2012 and is currently being managed by a Chinese company. There is also a coffee collection centre and a coffee processing plant, as it is a strategic node linking the main provinces of agricultural production: Niefang, Micomiseng and Ebibeyin with the capital Bata. At present, coffee production has been virtually abandoned despite the fact that many producers still maintain coffee farms. The majority of the population practices subsistence farming based on the cultivation of cassava, malanga and banana; with a major role of women.

Kie Ntem Province

KIE NTEM PROVINCE	Value
Land Surface (ha)	323 315
Forest Surface (2014) (%)	87%
Annual deforestation rate in the 2004-2014 period	High (~0,3%)
Annual forest degradation rate in the 2004-2014 period.	Very high (~1,9%)
Number of protected areas	2
Surface of conservation areas (ha, % respect total surface)	20 686 (6%)
Number of communal forest (2016)	~17
Surface of communal forest (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	17 090 (5%)
Number of forest plots (2016)	~4
Surface of forest concessions (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	7 790 (2%)
Number of concessions in National Forest Areas (2016)	~6
Surface of National Forest Areas (2016) (ha, % respect to total surface)	56 637 (18%)
Inhabitants (2015)	183 331
Urban Population (2015)	77 182 (42%)
Rural Population (2015)	106 149 (58%)
Number of registered villages	418
Number of households (2015)	35 356
Population growth rate in the period 2001-2015	0,7%

Main economic activities contributing to forest loss and degradation in the province of Kie Ntem:

o Agriculture: Formerly, the province of Kie Ntem was an important area of commercial agriculture (coffee and cocoa). Coffee and cocoa production declined due to price crisis of coffee/cocoa, and the

emigration of young people to work in construction during the oil boom. At present, the agricultural activities are mainly located in the municipalities of Ebebiyin and NsokNsomo, which in the past were an important area of commercial agriculture (coffee and cocoa), and where there are currently numerous rustic farms around towns and roads, where both commercial agriculture and shifting agriculture is practiced. In the 2004-2014 forest degradation was very high in the province, due to agricultural activity. Trade of agricultural products is favoured by cross-border markets.

o Forestry: The province has low forestry activity, because remaining forests are much degraded and have few commercial species. However, there is informal harvesting by small chainsaw operators, who sell the wood in larger towns.

Barriers to be addressed:

Barrier 1: Weaknesses (and complexities) of the land/forests policy framework, including tenure

? Forest law and National Forest Action Plan are outdated (1997 and 2000 respectively). Recent initiatives have improved the policy and strategic framework for REDD+ and climate change; i.e. the PNI-REDD+ and the GCF country programme. Other initiatives are generating and gathering information to facilitate policy making (ex. NFI or the AFOLU information system). Accordingly, the Forestry policy and legal framework needs to be urgently updated, considering recent forest information and developments, and aligned with climate change commitments, international processes (REDD+, FLEGT), and national development priorities. The Presidential decrees approved in 2017, 2018 and 2020 add complexity to the forestry regulatory framework, specifically regarding logging by smallholders and communities.

? The legal framework associated with land and forest tenure rights - including customary rights - is complex and partially overlaps (MPMA, 2008; MPMA, 2014). Most families and communities do not have the legally registered title of their forests or farms, so they follow the traditional property system governed by the rules of customary law. Women continue to face many more barriers to access land and other natural resources, which limit their productivity and participation in decision-making. The procedures for granting property titles for rural farms are complex and expensive for low-income citizens.

? Currently there is only one cadastre with a physical file. It is necessary that the registry operates in a transparent and effective manner and that a digital system with cadastral and cartographic information is available in order to coordinate the information at national and regional levels, preventing and identifying conflicts and overlaps. The lack of such a digital information system results in frequent overlapping: in 2016, a significant percentage of communal forests (33%), forest plots (13%) and natural reserves (9%) overlapped with other categories. Demarcations are also necessary to facilitate the field recognition of property limits.

Barrier 2: Weak institutional and technical capacities for sustainable land and forest management

? INDEFOR and INCOMA have to strengthen their institutional capacities to provide long-term support to forest managers and change the current exploitation model to a sustainable one. Currently there is limited institutional experience to enhance: (1) the sustainable management of production forests, and (2) recognize the role of local communities in the governance and management of forest resources, including organizational, and planning capacities, as well as the development of small forest enterprises.

There are also no existing protocols or templates that could facilitate the process of transformation towards a sustainable model.

? Institutional capacities are also limited on community forest monitoring and community-based sustainable forest management;

? There is no accessible and systematized information on forests that could facilitate the strategic planning and decision making of forestry institutions. Moreover, the existing information does not always match with the reality in the field. Local authorities do not have the means or capacity to gather information, which makes informed decision-making even more difficult.

? Middle and higher education institutions still suffer from a curriculum that does not comprehensively address the country's environmental problems and the importance of sustainable forest management. The lack of theoretical training is combined with lack of practical activities that would allow students to directly understand the field context, and be actively engaged in present and future solutions. There is still limited gender awareness that hinders the capacity of local institutions to adequately address the specific needs and priorities of local men and women.

Barrier 3: Lack of experience and capacities of communities on sustainable forest management

? Consultations have shown that forestry actors, specifically in communal forests, lack capacities to undertake inventories, develop forest management plans and/or use forest resources sustainably, and so they are not undertaken despite the legal requirements. This situation leads to overexploitation.

? Wood harvesting operations are poor and unsustainable, degrading forest ecosystems. The formulation team interviewed and visited many forestry actors from January to April 2019, in particular the delegation of MAGBOMA, INDEFOR and INPAGE in the continental region, including several timber companies and local communities. In addition, the team visited national and communal forests in the continental region. The information collected is very partial and cannot be extrapolated to the entire country, but it has improved the knowledge of the current status of the production forests in Equatorial Guinea and allowed for the assessment of the level of threat to forests. The information collected indicates that forest management practices in Equatorial Guinea do not meet the key sustainability requirements.

Barrier 4: Lack of experience and capacities on sustainable community-based forestry

? Community based forestry is still in its early stages. Despite the country acknowledging the potential of community participation in forest management, there are still no documented experiences of community-based forestry in Equatorial Guinea: (1) There are no examples of community land and forest management systems, in which the rural population plays an active role in the assessment, planning and use of forests resources. (2) There are few examples of structured forest or agricultural value chains that involve rural communities, contributing to reducing pressure on forests while generating employment opportunities for both men and women. (3) There are no examples of sustainable forest management and use (wood or non-wood forest products) that can be replicated as a sustainable model to conserve and preserve forest ecosystems for present and future generations while enhancing livelihoods. (4) There is limited recognition of women?s role in forest resources use and management.

Barrier 5: Limited livelihood opportunities in rural areas, which are climate friendly and reduce pressure on forests

? Limited economic opportunities and needs of rural families were highlighted as the main trigger of illegal logging and unsustainable forest use. The local population in rural areas have limited possibilities and means to initiate climate friendly livelihoods initiatives related to forestry, agriculture or agroforestry, which reduce forest loss or add value to the sustainable use of forest resources. In particular, women have more limited access than men to technologies and practices that could help them to manage natural resources in a sustainable way and better adapt to climate change.

? The local population, and rural women in particular, do not have necessary technical capacities to engage in sustainable value chains: the lack of opportunities for rural communities have made them focus for a long time on subsistence farming and illegal logging. New sets of skills need to be fostered to face new livelihoods opportunities: for example agro-forestry value chains, such coffee or cocoa; non-wood forest product, such as honey or medicinal plants, and legal sustainable wood harvesting.

? There are limited financial options available to smallholders to initiate new enterprises. The development of new sustainable businesses requires investments that the majority of the vulnerable population are not able to provide. Whether for the creation of new agroforestry production systems, for managing and marketing new non-timber products or for improving the efficiency of the wood value chain, an initial financial support is needed to start up and minimize risks.

? Limited access to local markets: One of the main problems observed in the formulation phase is the lack of market connections and the difficulties that small producers have in developing efficient and effective market channels. In addition, the small size of the national market requires exploring international markets which becomes a barrier for small producers.

2) Baseline scenario and associated projects:

There are a number of initiatives that provide an important baseline for the proposed project. These include the work being done under the National REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan with the technical support of FAO and financial support of the **Central Africa Forest Initiative (CAFI)** and the **FAO technical project ?Awareness raising and support to forest governance and transparency for FLEGT and REDD+ in Equatorial Guinea**?. There are particular outputs that are important for the work proposed: FAO study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea, the REDD+ Investment Plan itself and the roadmap for improving forest governance from the FLEGT project. Some preliminary analysis of gaps in the legal and policy framework for REDD+ have been done as part of these.

GCF readiness project: ?Preparatory support for GCF engagement in Equatorial Guinea?. The project has developed the national institutional framework for accessing GCF, a national guide for the approval of projects to be submitted to the GCF, and a GCF country programme with the engagement of multiple stakeholders. The GCF country programme highlights forests and REDD+ in the priorities for fighting climate change and it could be a potential source of new projects aligned with the purpose of this GEF project.

GCF readiness project: ?Preparatory support to engage with the GCF in early phases of REDD+?. The project has supported the design of the National Forest Inventory (NFI), the development of the Forest reference level for REDD+, and the assessment on how to engage the private sector in REDD+. This GCF readiness project complements the GEF project, as it provides the design of the NFI, which will the basis for the design of the forest inventories in communal forests. The NFI will generate important data on

communal forests, facilitating the monitoring of management activities and overall community decision-making on forests.

Community-based forestry initiatives. The country has very little experience even though legislation, national plans and various projects have recommended greater participation of communities in the forestry sector. The only practical experience in the country in this field is the **Congo Basin Adaptation and Mitigation project (COBAM)**, led by INDEFOR that supported a pilot project of a communal nursery of local species and the production of medicinal plants in the villages of Atom (Evinayong) and Kukomankok (Akonibe). COBAM managed to conduct an inventory of medicinal plants in two communal forests and trained a small team of villagers to support the inventory. This is the first experience in the country in terms of community-based forestry. Although it was not successful in building up a bottom up approach in which the rural communities could participate in the design, planning and implementation, it did raise the awareness of the importance to test and enhance community-based forestry in the country. As a result, the Government has made a commitment of USD 8 million from national public funds to support the implementation of sustainable community forest management (co-finance).

Support to coconut value chain with small holders in Bata Litoral project, led by the Network of African Women for Sustainable Development (REFADD). The project fosters commercial networks between rural women in Central Africa, to promote non-wood forest products. One of the main findings of the assessment was the rise in coconut oil production in the coastal provinces of Equatorial Guinea, using old coconut plantations. REFADD decided to start a project that has been successfully supporting women to commercialize their coconut oil, whose main limitations are the lack of production capabilities to scale up.

Coffee value chain project. Matroguiza, a local company has set up a commercial coffee plantation, the first one in Equatorial Guinea after at least twenty years. The company is producing and researching different coffee varieties from Africa. The company has an important work-force with strong productive capabilities and technicians coming from Latin and Central America. This company is interested in establishing partnerships with small producers, providing technical support and acquiring their yields.

3) Proposed alternative scenario ? brief description of project components (full description in project document section 1.3):

The strategy for the project is to address the main threats and barriers outlined in the previous section and in so doing, advance implementation of the REDD+ national strategy and investment plan. The project will catalyze a transformational change through demonstration of sustainable and climate-friendly models of community forest and land management, which will trigger sustainability, reduce GHG emissions and enhance livelihoods of local communities.

The project objective is to conserve and enhance forest carbon stocks and promote sustainable livelihoods through community-based sustainable forest and land management. The project will contribute to the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy and Investment Plan, addressing priorities identified to reduce forest related emissions. The project will also contribute to social equity by supporting women-led initiatives and promoting an active role of women in decision making and land-use activities. The project consists of four interlinked components, representing a multi-level nature of the intervention: (i) strengthening the legal and policy framework, (ii) strengthening institutional capacities and knowledge,

(iii) supporting REDD+ mitigation actions through sustainable community-based forest and land management models, and (iv) monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of good practices.

The project will be located in the continental region, where most forestry activities take place and the threats are concentrated and where there are planned and ongoing baseline initiatives the GEF intervention to build upon. Activities related to policy and institutional framework, as well as dissemination and communication, will be at national scale.

The project intervention areas for the forestry and agroforestry case-models will be located in the three jurisdictions classified as priorities in the REDD+ National Investment Plan: Litoral Province, Niefang municipality and Kie Ntem Province. Full description in section 1.2.2 in the FAO Project Document.

Component 1: *Strengthening the legal and policy framework for community-based sustainable and inclusive forest and land management.*

Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy framework to enable the conservation, sustainable management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in communal forests.

This component addresses barrier 1 outlined in the previous section. The Forest Law dates back to 1997, and needs to be updated to incorporate latest developments and country commitments on climate change (REDD+, FLEGT). In recent years, several decrees have been approved, adding complexity to the forestry regulatory framework, specifically regarding access to forest resources by communities. The National Forest Action Programme (PNAF 2000) and other plans that guide public investments are outdated and do not properly reflect sustainable community-based forestry.

Some preliminary analyses of the legal and policy framework have been carried out under the REDD+ CAFI project. However, these were not comprehensive and did not specifically look at community-based forest and land management.

Output 1.1. Amendments to the legal framework and policy instruments (i.e. Forest Law, Land Ownership Law, PNAF) to enable sustainable community-based forest management developed and submitted to the Government for adoption.

Building on preliminary analyses done under REDD+ CAFI project, work under this output will include necessary comprehensive reviews of legislative and policy instruments, including analysis of land tenure regimes/reforms and options, and thorough consultations with key stakeholders (government, communities, private sector, parliamentarians). Based on these reviews, legislative and policy proposals will be drafted, and support provided through the government approval process.

Activity 1.1.1. **Review of national legislation, plans and policies and assessment of tenure governance related to land and forest**, with special attention to (i) communities? rights (taking into account gender dimensions), their access to benefits and participation in forestry activities, and (ii) promotion of sustainable community-based forest management. This activity will be supported by FAO?s technical assistance on legal development and public policies.

The review will be mainly targeted to the following policy documents, which were identified in the study of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (MAGBMA and FAO, 2018) in the framework of the assessment of underlying drivers:

- Forest Law 1/1997, which shall be aligned with national development priorities and international commitments (NDCs, REDD+, FLEGT); integrate latest forest information; reduce complexity of forestry regulatory framework specifically regarding community participation; review sustainability criteria, specifically technical aspects established in the implementing regulations of the Law 1/1997; and avoid contradictions with the Law of Land property 4/2009.
- Law of Land property 4/2009, which shall clarify land and forest tenure rights, including customary rights, avoiding contradiction with the Forest Law. Procedures for granting and registering property titles for rural farms and communal forests shall be simplified and made accessible for low-income citizens.
- National programme for forestry action (PNAF 2000), which shall be reviewed and updated, with a clear articulation of sustainable community-based forestry.

Activity 1.1.2. Drafting and submission of proposals for development/amendment of laws, plans and policies, with clear articulation of community-based forest management, and alignment with relevant instruments and international processes (e.g. REDD+ National strategy, Non-timber products strategy, Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)).

Component 2: *Strengthening institutional capacity and knowledge for community-based sustainable forest and land management, and climate change.*

Outcome 2: Improved institutional capacity and knowledge to support community-based sustainable forest and land management within the REDD+ framework.

Active support for sustainable community-based forestry, will require significant institutional capacity, which is currently very weak in Equatorial Guinea due to limited previous experience.

The management of natural resources (forests and environment) is under the institutional responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Environment (MAGBOMA). MAGBOMA has challenges in fulfilling its functions, partly due to the limited human and technical capacity, as well as the lack of an articulated presence in the territory. The Ministry has approximately thirty technicians (most of which trained at the University of Equatorial Guinea ? UNGE) distributed over the national territory, which are distributed from one to two technicians per district. These limitations affect the supervision of field forestry operations, the provision of technical assistance to local communities, and the ability to carry out extension, training and research activities.

As mentioned, there is insufficient information and technical tools to support strategic planning and decision-making in forest and land management, particularly information on communal forests. Specifically, there is no accessible and systematized knowledge and information on forests.

Component 2 will address the capacity barriers through three main elements: (i) systematizing information on land and forests to facilitate strategic planning and decision-making; (ii) implementation of a comprehensive capacity development program for INCOMA and other key institutions ? including mainstreaming of sustainable community-based forest and land management into UNGE?s environmental sciences program; and (iii) development of a national strategy for promoting community-based sustainable forest and land management

Output 2.1. Information and knowledge system for planning and decision making on land and forest management.

Work under this output will be closely coordinated and linked with the GEF-CBIT project ?Enhancing Equatorial Guinea?s institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement? approved in May 2020. The CBIT project will develop an AFOLU information system for planning and decision making; and support the implementation of the National Forest Inventory (NFI) that will provide reliable and accurate information about the state of the forest and its potential. Complementing the GEF-CBIT project, this project will set up a system specifically for the compilation of basic data, knowledge and information for community-based forest management ? to be integrated in the overall AFOLU information system.

Activity 2.1.1. Set up a system for compilation, management and accessibility of information and knowledge about the country's forests and community-based forest management.

Output 2.2. Comprehensive capacity development programme for community-based sustainable land and forest management implemented - (engaging INCOMA, INDEFOR, INPAGE, UNGE and ECAs).

FAO is leading the execution of a unilateral trust fund (UTF) project ?Strengthening of the agricultural research and extension service of Equatorial Guinea? funded by the Government of Equatorial Guinea. The project will provide trainings to MAGBOMA on new extension techniques, including participatory and inter-sectoral learning and decision-making approaches, crop management (fruit and vegetable crops), family poultry, IPM, - training that will then be delivered to community facilitators and small producers through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Technology Transfer Groups (TTG). Complementing this work, the GEF project will implement the following activities::

Activity 2.2.1. Integration of sustainable forest management with specific focus on community engagement and climate change adaptation, into the Environmental Sciences Program of the National University of Equatorial Guinea (UNGE). University students will combine practice and theory, and contribute to the generation of local knowledge.

Activity 2.2.2. Development and implementation of training modules on community-based forest management and climate change adaptation ? for technical support institutions and Farmer Field Schools. Special attention will also be given to raising gender awareness as part of the training modules and related capacity development activities. This activity will be implemented, as much as possible, in conjunction with the UTF project.

Activity 2.2.3. Capacity development on specialized technical aspects of forest management for the experts of INDEFOR and community stakeholders (e.g. low-emission and low-impact forest harvesting, timber chain of custody, international certification?)

Activity 2.2.4. Exchange of experiences with other countries on community-based forest management (e.g. Gabon or Cameroon in the region, or alternatively, Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America with large experience in community-based forestry). The objective of this exchange will be to deepen knowledge on community-based land and forest management, have direct contact with field initiatives, visualize the costs and benefits in the medium and long term, and learn from the challenges and solutions that other countries have had.

Output 2.3. National strategy developed to promote community-based sustainable forest and land management.

Activity 2.3.1. To ensure the promotion of community-based sustainable forest and land management, a strategy and associated financial plan, will be developed. This will be based on lessons coming out of field implementation of model cases (under component 3). The activity is an important one for sustaining and amplifying impact, with past experience showing clearly that without both scale-up and financing plans (plus a proper knowledge management system), best practices are often lost.

Component 3: Supporting REDD+ mitigation actions through community-based sustainable models of land and forest management.

Outcome 3: Communal forests and lands under sustainable, gender responsive, management generating climate change mitigation and socio-economic benefits.

Component 3 aims at building experiences and capacities for community-based sustainable forest and land management, with local communities. Emphasis will be on empowerment of communities, strengthening their organizational and technical capacity to sustainably manage and use their lands. Models that can be replicated across the country will be demonstrated and capacities of public institutions to accompany scale-up strengthened. This component contributes to field implementation of the REDD+ priority actions and targets ? increasing the area of communal forests with sustainable management plans and under implementation.

Livelihood opportunities for communities will be improved by promoting climate-friendly income-generating activities, thereby addressing barrier 5 and one of the main underlying drivers of forest loss ? limited economic opportunities in rural areas.

Output 3.1. A replicable model of community-based sustainable land and forest management designed and implemented.

Despite national plans (e.g. REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan) recommending greater participation of communities in forest management, Equatorial Guinea has very little experience and progress in this area. The only practical experience in the country is the Congo Basin Adaptation and Mitigation project (COBAM, 2016-2019). The project was implemented in the villages of Atom (Evinayong) and Kukomankok (Akonibe). This, being the first community-based forestry in the country, was not so successful primarily because there was insufficient buy-in and participation of communities in the design and planning of activities. This is a key lesson that has been taken into account in the preparation of the GEF project. In any case, it was an important experience. It raised awareness and as a result, and as part of co-financing for the proposed GEF project, the Government has made a commitment of USD 8 million

from national public funds to support the implementation of sustainable community forest management plans.

Main elements under this output will include: a) participatory inventory of communal forests (community monitoring); b) development and implementation of simple sustainable forest and land management plans; c) piloting a system of payment for environmental services; and d) promotion of climate-friendly small scale forest enterprises, related to both timber and non-timber forest products and services.

In terms of where activities will be implemented, three landscapes were selected in a participatory manner during the project design phase. These are Mantonto, Tubana and Pajaca. In selecting the three areas, the following aspects were taken into consideration:

- **Enabling legal framework and sufficient devolution of community authority and rights:** Communities in the selected areas have their own forest reserves, protected by law and registered, which allows for a long-term investment that will generate returns for the community, and potential for equal benefits for men and women.
- **Commitment:** The uncontrolled logging has led to communities? acknowledgement of the need to take measures to avoid forest loss. This acknowledgement has been reflected in a document of commitment signed by the communities during the formulation process.
- **Potential synergy** (baseline co-financing) with the project ?Strengthening of the agricultural research and extension service of Equatorial Guinea? funded by the Government of Equatorial Guinea. As mentioned the project will include a component on building organizational and technical capacities of communities, with focus on crop production.

The following activities will be implemented to deliver the output:

Activity 3.1.1. Establishment of a coordination and technical sub-team responsible for output 3.1, implementation of field activities and collaboration with communities. The team?s capacities will be progressively strengthened throughout the project lifespan, which will be an important result for future replication at national level. Members of this sub-team will be selected among technicians in MAGBOMA and INDEFOR, ensuring adequate representation of women and youth. Basic equipment and materials will be procured for the sub-team. Members of the sub-team will participate in capacity development and south-south exchanges on community-based forestry (see output 2.2).

Activity 3.1.2. Design and implementation of a communal forest inventory in the framework of community forest monitoring. The following steps are foreseen:

o Development of a communal forest map, using satellite images and field visits by INDEFOR, with support of the project team and in collaboration with communities. Particularly, the vegetation types and forest limits will be validated with the community, since it is likely that the community field delimitation does not exactly coincide with the official ?rectangle? of 700 hectares (see annex IX).
o Zoning of different forest uses elaborated with communities.
o Design of a forest inventory by INDEFOR/project team, in collaboration with communities and aligned with the design of the national forest inventory, which was developed by the GCF readiness project. The inventory shall include data collection to establish a baseline that would allow measurement of environmental and socioeconomic impact of community-based land and forest management model promoted by the project ? data such as forest cover, basal areas, tree stem density, species richness (timber species as well as those linked to non-timber products) forest-related family livelihoods and income (gender disaggregated), etc.
o Implementation of the community forest inventory involving community members.
o Analysis of data from the field inventory (including sex-disaggregated data on the use and management of forest resources).
o Establishment of a community forest monitoring system.

INCOMA will also participate in this activity in terms of contribution for the acquisition of images, cartography, etc. in the framework of the consortium ?Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems of Central Africa (SEFAC)? of which it is part, within the context of the GMES & Africa program.

Activity 3.1.3. Development of sustainable community forest land management plans based on the participatory and negotiated territorial development methodology, taking into account a gender perspective. The management plans, which shall be centred on sustainable use and climate mitigation objectives, will be developed as follows:

o Organization and technical training for communities ? governance, participatory process of developing management plans and implementation, climate resilience and adaptation.
o Identification of land uses in communal forest, local drivers of forest loss, local governance structures and actors, as well as the various economic activities and power relations between men and women.
o Participatory definition of the suitable and sustainable uses (forestry and agricultural uses and others, which would generate combined socioeconomic and environmental benefits, specifically in terms of reducing deforestation and forest degradation.
o Prioritization of land uses through a negotiated process with community members, with an adequate participation of women and youth. Agreement on local land use rules, limitations and control mechanisms for the implementation of the management plan.
o Development of the sustainable forest land management plan.
o Validation of the management plan by the community and the government, with adequate participation of women at the negotiation table.

Activity 3.1.4. Testing a system of payment for environmental services. The objective of this system of PES is to make the community responsible for managing, monitoring and organizing its forest.

o Design of a system of payment for environmental services (PES) once the forest land management plan is validated. The PES system shall define:
- The value per tonne of carbon equivalent,
- The criteria and calculations used to monitor forest carbon,
- The criteria to identify the beneficiaries of the PES schemes, establishing their rights and obligations, ensuring equal benefits and rights for men and women,
- The way in which the community wants to use these funds, taking into account gender issues.
o The project team will verify annually (with satellite images and field visits) the level of compliance with the management plan and may release payments as per conditions previously defined and agreed. Community monitoring options will be also tested, and some gender-sensitive indicators included to assess specific impacts on men and women.
o Just before project completion, and provided that the community forest has been managed sustainably, the project team will explore options to guarantee the continuation of payments for environmental services for the benefit of the community in the carbon markets.
o Transaction costs may be too high for such a small area. However, this model case is expected to serve as an incubator for other community forests in the country and take advantage of other sources of funding in the future.
o After three years, an assessment of socio-environmental safeguards will be carried out by INCOMA.

The effectiveness of the proposed PES scheme can be evaluated through the assessment of emission reductions generated at the project level and linking these emission reductions to REDD+ activities. In this assessment, the project should align as much as possible with the Measurement, Reporting and Verification used at the national level in REDD+ reporting (the Forest Reference Emission Level), to facilitate future nesting of the project and enhance understanding of how the project contributes to national REDD+ performance.

Activity 3.1.5. Identification and promotion of climate friendly small-scale enterprise initiatives and partnerships. Based on the results of the management plan, the project will support the identification and implementation of sustainable income-generating activities for both men and women, that reduce pressure on forests. Activities to be assessed by communities shall include those related to wood and non-wood forest products, which were identified in the National strategy for non-wood forest products developed in 2016.

Activity 3.1.6. Selection of women groups for the promotion of improved ovens to reduce fuelwood demand. Aiming to reduce fuelwood demand and use, the project will continue and expand previous

experiences of improved ovens for fish smoking, optimizing the use of biomass and improve living conditions. Ten women groups (each with 10-15 women) will be selected in the three villages to build and use the improved ovens.

Activity 3.1.7. Participatory construction of 10 improved ovens. Planning and construction of improved ovens will be carried out taking into account previous lessons learned from a fishery project supported by the Government and FAO, and specific needs of the women.

An agreement shall be signed between the National Directorate of Artisanal Fishery and the Delegation of Fisheries in Bata, responsible for the implementation of previous initiatives on improved ovens. A focal point and team will be designated to be responsible for monitoring the construction of ovens, and subsequent technical assistance.

Activity 3.1.8. Training and support for the management and maintenance of improved ovens. The training to be carried out will be the following:

- Work and cooperative organization.
- Economic management of the ovens.
- Handling and working the ovens.
- Use of ovens waste: soap production.
- Accompaniment and continuous technical assistance for the use of improved ovens.

Output 3.2. Climate-smart agroforestry enterprises supported on production and value chain development.

Output 3.3 is the result of a participatory and gender-responsive formulation process with INPAGE, farmers, women groups, the NGO REFADD (Network of African Women for Sustainable Development) and the private sector involved in agroforestry production, between January and April 2019. The output builds upon previous and ongoing initiatives on coconut oil production and processing (supported by the NGO REFADD) and on coffee production (supported by the private company Matroguiza).

The project will seek to contribute to the dynamics initiated by local actors (MAGBOMA, INPAGE, private company Matroguisa and Network of African Women for Sustainable Development) to strengthen the coffee and coconut oil value chain with small producers, making sure to empower women and youth throughout the whole value chains.

The following activities will be implemented:

Activity 3.2.1. Identification of small coffee producers (both men and women) through consultations between INPAGE, small producers, the private sector and the project. The selection will consider the need to avoid geographical dispersion to limit logistics costs. Producers shall meet minimum criteria such as own/lease land, vulnerability and lack of access to resources. Gender-sensitive indicators will be formulated to assess how men and women will benefit from planned activities.

Activity 3.2.2. Development of capacities of small coffee producers through farmer field schools and technical support from INPAGE who will accompany farmers through coffee production phases.

Special attention will be given to the production of coffee with organic or ecological standards, allowing access to new markets. In addition, initiatives for the production of green manure and ecological composting will be launched to facilitate the emergence of a local fertilizer production sector.

This activity will build upon previous experiences with good results of farmer field schools, supported by FAO.

Activity 3.2.3. Design and implementation of contract farming model for the promotion of coffee with small producers, capitalizing on existing contract farming experiences in other countries and allowing women to adequately participate.

It is expected that, with the initial support from the project and INPAGE, the contract farming model will be financially self-sufficient in the long term. INPAGE will provide technical assistance to coffee

producers for coffee planting and maintenance. INCOMA will be responsible for defining and monitoring environmental and social safeguards and specific gender-sensitive indicators will be developed to monitor the impacts on both men and women.

Activity 3.2.4. Production of coffee planting material in the research and training centre. The reactivation of the coffee sector must be accompanied by the reactivation of the production of plant material in the research station that MAGBOMA has in Niefang. The station still conserves coffee varieties. The project will provide technical support from international experts for the generation, multiplication and validation of plant material adapted to the continent. The project will also support the development of a business model of the center to ensure sustainability.

Activity 3.2.5. Creation of a dialogue platform for coffee growers, to facilitate the resolution of problems and to accompany project activities, making sure to integrate an adequate number of women. The relaunching of the coffee sector is a private-public effort that will require a high level of coordination between market players, producers, public institutions and technical experts.

Activity 3.2.6. Coffee Market study. A market study will be carried out to explore opportunities for coffee produced in Equatorial Guinea in regional and international markets. The market analysis will also take into account the gender dimensions to see how to overcome the specific barriers that men and women are facing.

Activity 3.2.7. Work tours in the region to exchange coffee experiences with other countries in the region, establish commercial links between coffee buying companies and producers, to identify business partners that guarantee the sale of coffee. A fixed quota will be established to ensure women?s participation in these exchange visits.

Activity 3.2.8. Development and signature of a letter of agreement with an international NGO to support production, processing and marketing of coconut oil products. The selection of an INGO as service provider will be subject to the results of a tender process.

Activity 3.2.9. Analysis of lessons learnt, communication and dissemination regarding coconut oil production. After the first business implementation process, a gender-responsive analysis of lessons learned will be carried out, jointly developed by the project team and INCOMA to improve the implementation of the second round of business. The project will support internal and external communication activities to promote behavior changes among women and men. At least 3 informative seminars and one brief video will be undertaken to facilitate the dissemination of the results and lessons learnt under this output.

Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of good practices.

Outcome 4: Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and disseminated for national scaling-up.

Output 4.1: Results-based M&E system designed and implemented; midterm and final evaluations conducted; and project results disseminated through a communication plan.

Activity 4.1.1. The project management unit will provide technical support to the implementation of activities and related institutions, as well as support the evaluation, dissemination and scaling up of good practices. In order to analyze the gender-related impacts, some specific gender-sensitive indicators will be formulated together with target populations and sex-disaggregated data will be collected.

Activity 4.1.2. Evaluation and Monitoring of the project. The project will have monitoring expert who will follow the activities, monitor the indicators periodically and prepare the relevant reports based on the project monitoring and evaluation chart. In addition, two independent evaluations will be carried out, one midterm and one final. Special efforts will be made to involve some representatives of women in the monitoring and evaluation of the activities to collect their views and develop recommendations on how to better empower women. Corrective actions will be taken if some groups feel more marginalized during implementation.

Activity 4.1.3. Dissemination of project results through a communication plan and related communication materials (written and audio-visual) and narratives for change targeted at different audiences.

4) Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline:

	Baseline investments and co-financing	Incremental value of the project
Component 1	The main baseline consists of work done in the development of the National REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan with technical support of FAO and financial support of the Central Africa Forest Initiative (CAFI) and the FAO technical project ?Awareness raising and support to forest governance and transparency for FLEGT and REDD+ in Equatorial Guinea?. There are particular outputs that are important for the work proposed: FAO study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea, the REDD+ Investment Plan itself and the roadmap for improving forest governance from the FLEGT project. Some preliminary analysis of gaps in the legal and policy framework for REDD+ has been done. However, this was not comprehensive and did not specifically look at community-based forest and land management. In order to facilitate the development and implementation of the REDD+ programme , the Government of Equatorial Guinea with support from partners, has set up REDD + structures, particularly the Inter-ministerial Steering Committee that oversaw the preparation of the REDD+ National Investment Plan. This committee includes over 10 ministerial departments: Fisheries and Environment (Vice Chair); Agriculture and Forests (Secretariat); Finance and Budget; Public works and Infrastructure; Mining, Industry and Energy; Interior and local authorities; Information, Press and Radio; Social Affairs and Women?s rights; National Security; Foreign Affairs and cooperation; as well as representatives of the Senate and the Parliament, and of civil society, community leaders, the private sector, and academia. It is foreseen that this committee will facilitate and provide inputs in the legal and policy framework review and approval of amendments to be done under the GEF project.	The GEF project funding will allow for the provision of technical assistance ? national and international experts and stakeholder consultations ? to strengthen legal and policy instruments to enable sustainable community-based forest management, within the REDD+ framework.

Component 2	Recognizing the need to strengthen institutional capacities to efficiently provide essential support to the country?s agricultural production, the Government of Equatorial Guinea is currently funding a technical assistance project ?Strengthening of the agricultural research and extension service of Equatorial Guinea?. With FAO support, the project will provide training to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and the Environment (MAGBOMA) in new extension techniques and methodologies, including participatory and inter-sectoral learning and decision-making approaches. Based on the learning-in-action approach, this project aims to promote research and development of innovation and agricultural extension services in Equatorial Guinea for the benefit of small producers. In additional the country has recently received support from the Green Climate Fund readiness facility, which aims to strengthen the capacities of MAGBOMA on forest monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV), as well as to design and pilot a multi-resources national land use and forest inventory.	While the baseline projects make an important contribution to addressing the weak institutional capacity barrier, additional support to strengthen institutional capacities is needed in order to implement REDD+ priorities and in particular to transform the way forests are currently being managed and the engagement of local communities. GEF incremental funding will go towards strengthening capacities of institutions in community-based sustainable land and forest management. The key element will be the integration of community-based forestry and climate change mitigation into MAGBOMA?s capacity development program, as well as in the University of Equatorial Guinea?s environmental sciences program (UNGE is the primary institution in the country for

Component 3	The REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan prioritize sustainable and inclusive forest management in Equatorial Guinea, with emphasis on greater participation of communities in the forestry sector. As a result, the Government has made a commitment of USD 8 million from national public funds to support sustainable community forestry and agroforestry. (The Government shall provide at least 1 car, as co-financing to facilitate field implementation of component 3). Other baseline investments, the proposed agroforestry subcomponent will build upon include: Support to coconut value chain with smallholders in Bata Litoral project, led by the Network of African Women for Sustainable Development (REFADD). The project fosters commercial networks between rural women in Central Africa, to promote non-wood forest products. One of the main findings of the assessment was the rise in coconut oil production in the coastal provinces of Equatorial Guinea, using old coconut plantations. REFADD decided to start a project that has been successfully supporting women to commercialize their coconut oil, whose main limitations are the lack of production capabilities to scale up. Coffee value chain project. Matroguiza, a local company has set up a commercial coffee plantation, the first one in Equatorial Guinea after at least twenty years. The company is producing and researching different coffee varieties from Africa. The company has an important work-force with strong productive capabilities and technicians coming from Latin and Central America. This company is interested in establishing partnerships with small producers, providing technical support and acquiring their yields.	There is very little community-based forest management experience in the country ? at the level of communities and support institutions. The added value of GEF funding will be the technical assistance needed to accompany the participatory design and implementation of sustainable forest management plans. The GEF project will address the lack of technical capacities that is hampering the continuity and scale-up of the baseline agroforestry initiatives. It will support the development and strengthening of the agroforestry coconut and coffee value chains, to catalyze the small ongoing baseline initiatives into viable models that can be replicated in other rural communities.

Without the GEF project funding, pressures on the forests will continue and result in both deforestation and forest degradation, while rural communities continue having very limited access to livelihood and income opportunities. The opportunity to build on past and ongoing initiatives that need additional support to improve and scale-up their sustainability, would be missed. It is likely that communal forests would be subject to weak or no effective governance, subject to illegal and informal activities with no investments in sustainable management alternatives. This will in turn result in increased GHG emissions. Other negative impacts include ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and vulnerability to climate change.

5) Global Environmental Benefits:

The project will have important global environmental benefits:

? The proposed sustainable and inclusive land and forest management models in communal forests will cover 11 000 ha of tropical forest landscapes. 200 ha of degraded agriculture production land will be places under agro-forestry systems (coconut and coffee). Emission reductions over 20 years would amount to approximately 3,869,681 tCO2e. Annex X has detailed information on carbon benefits calculations, through Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT).

? The project will also contribute to biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded lands, and conservation of mangrove ecosystems.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scale-up:

Innovativeness

The project, especially in the context of Equatorial Guinea, includes an innovative approach at different levels:

1. Innovation on processes: the project seeks to transform the role of rural communities in the sustainable use and conservation of their forest. Output 3.1, based on community-based forestry, will support for the first time a process of community planning of their territory, the possibility to discuss and decide local norms, as well as to play an active role in maintaining their forest. Communities will have as well the opportunity to identify and launch livelihood initiatives and/or establish fair and meaningful partnerships with the private sector. Furthermore, this output will support the implementation of the REDD+ national strategy, and serve as a pilot for future replication at national level.

Output 3.2 proposes a public-private partnership for sustainable coffee production and a contract farming model, which is expected to foster this economic sector in medium/long term.

2. Innovation in low cost technology: Output 3.1 (community-based forestry) will enhance the technology to smoke fish, to reduce the use of wood and improve health conditions of rural women. This technology, developed originally in Cameroon, has already been tested in Equatorial Guinea by a FAO project with a very positive impact. Output 3.2 (coconut value chain) will support a locally developed machinery for coconut milling that uses low cost technology and is based on a circular economy approach: reusing broken engines and other spare parts.

3. Innovation in financing instruments: the project is testing different funding mechanisms such as PES, contract farming to lever risk and enhance production, with a potential to crowd in investments into the forestry and agroforestry sector. Regarding PES and sustainability, the project will explore options to

guarantee the continuation of payments for environmental services for the benefit of the communities in the carbon markets.

Sustainability

The key elements that will contribute to the sustainability of project results include: strengthened legal and policy framework and improved capacity, knowledge and tools, of institutions and communities ? these will enable the continuation and scale-up of sustainable community-based forest management in Equatorial Guinea (detailed description of capacity development at the various levels in section 3.1 of the Project Document).

Also taken into consideration in the design is financial sustainability and providing opportunities to improve community livelihoods and incentivize uptake of the sustainable models and practices promoted by the project. The project will provide communities (both men and women) with the necessary tools and capacities to undertake economically viable and environmentally sustainable businesses (component 3). The development of the agroforestry sector seeks to offer opportunities to small rural producers, ensuring equal opportunities for women, to generate sustainable livelihoods that reduce overdependence on forests.

Potential for scale-up

To facilitate or enhance the potential for scale-up, project outputs 2.1 and 4.1 have a strong focus on knowledge generation, management and dissemination (see knowledge section below). As the project is designed to advance implementation of the REDD+ national strategy and investment plan and generate ground experiences, the project will work closely with REDD+ coordination and other platforms to share knowledge and promote scale-up of the community-based sustainable forest management and agroforestry models.

As mentioned in the component description above, a strategy and associated financial plan will be developed (output 2.3), to ensure promotion and scale-up of community-based sustainable forest and land management.

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The formulation of the project has followed a social innovation approach and stakeholders have been engaged in (1) data and information gathering, (2) project design and (3) decision making over project activities and outputs. (see project document Annex IX stakeholder engagement process during the design phase). The table below presents a summary of project stakeholders, their mandates and engagement in the project.

Stakeholder	Role	Engagement in the project

Stakeholder	Role	Engagement in the project
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Environment (MAGBOMA)	Institution responsible for designing and enforcing environmental, forestry and agricultural policies in Equatorial Guinea.	Output 1.1. Analyse and take measures to improve the regulatory and policy framework on the forestry sector. Output 3.2. Oversee the implementation of field forest inventory and management plans. Output 4.1. Support the process of monitoring and dissemination.
National Institute for Forestry Development (INDEFOR)	Public institute dependent of MAGBOMA, in charge of the supervision and implementation of policies for planning, implementing and monitoring forest management.	Output 2.1. INDEFOR will be the main source of forest-related information and documents, responsible for the information system, and leading the development of the scaling-up strategy, as such actively engaged in activities under output 2.1. Output 3.1. INDEFOR will technically support the formulation of the sustainable community land and forest management plans and their validation. It will also validate the PES system and its implementation. Output 3.2. INDEFOR will accompany and technically support the field inventories, the development of the sustainable forest management plans, and the validation of protocols and procedures to carry on these activities. Moreover, they will be engaged in capacity development on timber chain of custody and certification process.
National Institute of Environmental Conservation (INCOMA)	Public institute dependent on MAGBOMA, in charge of the supervision and implementation of environmental policies and environmental impact assessments.	INCOMA will lead the entire execution of the project. The institution will establish and host the PMU, ensure engagement of necessary technical and financial management staff who will be trained and support execution and management of the project.
National Institute of Agricultural Promotion of Equatorial Guinea (INPAGE)	Public institute dependent on MAGBOMA, in charge of the supervision and implementation of agricultural policies, especially extension services.	Output 3.3. INPAGE will be responsible for the selection of producers, technical support to agroforestry system, and supervision of the work. It is the link between small producers, private sector and FAO. INPAGE will be in charge of supervising the production of plant material and its experimentation in the field. Output 3.3 INPAGE will support REFADD (*R?seau femmes africaines pour le d?veloppement durable en Afrique centrale*) and coconut producers improve their farming techniques and increase their yields.

Stakeholder	Role	Engagement in the project
Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources, Directorate General of Artisanal Fisheries (DGAF)	Institution responsible for designing and enforcing fisheries policies focused in fostering artisanal fishing.	Output 3.1. DGAF will be responsible for supervising and providing technical support for the creation of women's smoking groups and for the construction and maintenance of the improved ovens.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Equity and Gender (MASIG)	Institution responsible for designing and enforcing policies on social issues, equality and gender.	Output 3.1 and 3.3. MASIG will be in charge of implementing awareness raising activities, ensuring that gender equality and women empowerment are incorporated in project activities.
National University of Equatorial Guinea (UNGE)	Public University.	Output 2.2. UNGE will be responsible for integrating the technical components of the project into the Environmental Sciences program.
Escuela de Capacitaci?n Agraria (ECA) Bata	Vocational training on agriculture and forestry	Output 2.2. ECA will be engaged in the development of training modules sustainable and inclusive forest and land management.
Rural Communities 1- Communities of Matonto, Tubana and Pajaca 2- Fish Smoking women groups in Mbini 3- Coffee producers 4- Coconut oil women groups 5- Local women?s organizations and groups	Rural communities living in forests that have seen how uncontrolled exploitation has threatened their traditional cropland and reduced forest resources that sustain their livelihoods and that now will be engage in new forms of land and forest use.	Output 3.1. Rural communities of Matoto, Tubana and Pajaca will develop and implement community-based sustainable forest management plans, ensuring equitable participation of men, women and youth. Output 3.3. Vulnerable coffee farmers: preparing the land, planting seedlings, weeding and maintaining them. They will be engaged in a contract farming system with a private company. They will commit to apply sustainable low-emission agroforestry practices. Output 3.3. Coconut oil women groups will carry out activities on coconut oil production, enhancing sustainable practices, reusing coconut waste as firewood, and reducing impact on forests.

Stakeholder	Role	Engagement in the project
Private companies	Private Timber Companies	Output 3.2. The private timber company engaged in output 3.2 will be responsible for undertaking the field inventory in national forests, preparation of sustainable forest management plans and annual harvesting plans. Furthermore, they will participate in capacity development workshops on timber chain of custody, certification and efficient and low-emission forest harvesting. They will provide co-financing for their participation in project activities.
Matroguisa	Coffee private company	Output 3.3. Matroguisa will establish contract farming agreement with smallholders, by which it will commit to buy the production and use part of the benefits to support the engagement of new smallholders. It will also be responsible for the production of plant material and lead experiments of coffee plants in the different regions.
Commission for the forests of Central Africa (COMIFAC)	Intergovernmental Organization in Central Africa that supports regional collaboration for the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.	Output 3.2. COMIFAC is an important regional organization, which fosters synergies and collaboration between Central African countries and international programs and supports the exchange of experiences between countries.
NGOs, Consultancy companies		Upon a competitive selection process, NGOs, consultancy companies or other entities will be responsible for executing several project activities (i.e. specialised technical training under output 3.2.; support to community processes under output 3.1.; support to coconut oil production under output 3.3.

Documents

Title	Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Please see section 1.4 stakeholder consultation and engagement and section 2.1 implementation arrangements in the attached project document.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Equality between women and men is related to human rights, and efforts to combat environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and climate change. The impacts of environmental degradation and climate change affect women and men differently, and often poor women are the most affected due to their dependence on natural resources and their role as family caregivers. In Equatorial Guinea, women face significant legal, economic, social and cultural barriers that limit their productivity and their effective contribution to society and the enjoyment of rights, especially in decision-making on natural resource management and environmental investments.

Women in Equatorial Guinea have serious difficulties accessing land, hindering their social and economic independence and their participation in decision making about land-uses. In the field visits made to 18 communities it was found that, with very few exceptions, women do not participate in village councils, the main deliberative organ of the communities regarding their territory. However, it was observed that women play a crucial role in land planning and management at family level, and as such are agents of change for sustainable development and mitigation of climate change.

Based on the discussions held with women in local communities, this project mainstreams gender through an approach that recognizes and addresses the specific needs and priorities of men and women, based on the social construction of gender roles and generating spaces, providing tools and developing capacities to enhance women?s participation and decision-making. The project supports a process of transformation by addressing the causes of inequalities (social norms / behaviours), including:

- **Capacity and decision-making power**:

Women?s knowledge will be strengthened individually and collectively, aiming to enhance their participation in family and community decision-making on land resources, increase their active participation in the economy and strengthen their recognition. This approach will be particularly relevant in planning processes for community forestry and activities related to improved ovens for fish smoking (output 3.1), farmer field schools (output 2.2), and coconut oil production (output 3.2). In the analysis of the value chains special emphasis will be given to assess the different roles of women and men and the constraints they are facing to adequately participate along the whole value chain and equally benefit.

- **Economic and productive empowerment**:

The productive capacities of women in rural settings will be strengthened, improving their livelihoods and allowing their economic empowerment. To this end, the community land and forest management activities will promote the active participation of women both as labour force and in decision-making.

Additionally, the activities related to the efficient use of wood for fish smoking, will be developed by, with and for women, and have been formulated through a listening process with women's groups. The project will support the sustainable development of fish smoking, resulting in an increase in women's income, the strengthening of their family and social position and, with a direct impact on the lives and health of women: the improved ovens decrease smoke ingestion, and require less attention and presence compared to the traditional ones.

Output 3.2 will also strengthen the productive and commercialization capacities of women in the production of coconut oil, promoting as well women?s empowerment and gender equity.

- **Gender-sensitive legal and policy framework**:

Social developments shall be accompanied by enabling legislative and political frameworks that promote a transformational change towards gender equality in the planning and management of natural resources. FAO will provide expertise on gender whenever necessary to accompany the process of transformation and capacity development to ensure to leave no one behind.

The project will be actively coordinated with national gender authorities, especially with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Family and Gender, and it will foster linkages between grassroots organizations and institutions.

Documents

Title	Submitted

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

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

Please see section 3.5 Gender Equality and Annex I Logframe and Annex XIII Gender Appraisal in the attached project document.

If possible, 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 Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposedmeasures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

COVID-19 impacts and opportunities created by the crisis have been considered:

Shifts in Government priorities affecting co-financing: More than half of the co-financing to the project (baseline co-financing) consists of national public funds for promoting and supporting sustainable forest management and community-based. There is a risk that with priorities of the Government changing, part of the co-financing may not materialize.

Indeed health services and social protection have been prioritized in the 2020 budget and will most likely be in 2021 as well. This has not affected institutional programs in forestry and agriculture ? cuts were made to high level Government posts (e.g. elimination of some vice-minister posts etc.).

To monitor and mitigate the risk, FAO Country Office will do quarterly follow-up into National Budgets and discuss with counterparts. Secondly, other co-financing sources not depending on Public Funding will be identified.

Availability of technical expertise and capacity and engagement with project beneficiaries: Implementation of most activities is going to rely on availability of technicians from INCOMA, the National Institute for Forestry Development (INDEFOR), National Institute of Agricultural Promotion of Equatorial Guinea (INPAGE), therefore reduced availability of Government staff is an important risk for the project.

To manage and mitigate this risk, the project will use adaptive action planning where work plans are frequently reviewed revised to adapt to changing circumstances. Meetings and workshops will be conducted virtually (when feasible ? within internet limitations), inputs will be procured early, engagement of local resource persons for consultations with communities, etc.

Opportunities: Although the project could not have foreseen the COVID-19 crisis, embedded in its objectives and design are some of the elements identified as opportunities in the GEF COVID Project Design Considerations (September 2019).

The core of the project and activities consist of promoting more sustainable relationship between the communities and their natural resources, through participatory processes and generation of economic opportunities that reduce pressure on forests while developing sustainable livelihoods e.g. agroforestry enterprises ? with focus on rural communities and inclusion of the most vulnerable households (please also see section 1.3.5).

Taking into account the current high dependence on food imports, further exacerbating COVID-19 impacts on food security, the project will not only focus on the two cash crops (coffee and coconut) but will also promote a diversity of food crops ? vegetables, leguminous crops, fruit trees. Crop diversification strengthen farmers? resilience and adaptation, through a more diversified and regular source of food and income.

RISK DESCRIPTION	RISK SCORE		MITIGATION ACTION	Action owner
	Likelihood	Impact		
Lack of political willingness to adjust legal and policy framework for sustainable forest and land management	Medium	High	1- Project steering committee with participation of high-level political representatives 2- Regular dialogue between institutional technical staff and policy makers	- Project steering committee - Project management unit - INDEFOR
Coordination problems between project management unit and national institutions involved in implementation	Low	Medium	1- The National project coordinator (NC) will be part of the PMU, facilitating linkages, dialogue and coordination. 2- Ensure active coordination and dialogue between the experts involved in each output- composed of technicians from national institutions- and the PMU	- Project steering committee - Project management unit - INDEFOR, INCOMA, IMPAGE, MAGBOMA staff
Lack of information for policy decision making	Medium	Medium	1- Establishment of a system for data collection and information management	- Project team
Lack of technical, human and logistic capacities for law enforcement	High	High	1- Development of protocols and methodologies 2- Capacity development 3- Provision of basic equipment to support both, office and field work	- Project team

Limited national political will to support sustainable land and forest management	Low	High	1- Confirmed co-financing from the Government to the project and close follow up. 2- Establishment of synergies with national process of economy diversification and with the new National Development Plan (PNDS 2035) 3- Advocacy and support from International organizations 4- Dissemination of project results, highlighting socioeconomic and environmental benefits; development of scaling-up strategy by national counterparts.	- Project steering committee - Project management unit - International organizations - Project team
Insufficient community engagement in community forest management	Low	High	1- Promotion of communities? active participation in decision making 2- Awareness raising about the benefits of community-based forestry 3- Support programmes to local initiatives	- INDEFOR - Project team
Conflicts on forest use	High	Medium	1- Presence of authorities in the first phase of the model-cases 2- Transparency in funds management 3- Grievance mechanism	- Project steering committee - PMU
Lack of financing	Low	Medium	1- Signed commitments for co-financing. 2- PSC oversight	PMU
Lack of technical capacities in the communities to promote SFM	Medium	Medium	1- Capacity development processes in communities	- INDEFOR - Project team

Lack of quality coffee vegetative material	Medium	High	1- Agreement with Matroguisa for the production of vegetative material 2- Promote coffee seedlings production by other actors 3- Support to research centre in Niefang for independent production of vegetative material	- Matroguisa - INPAGE - Project team
Lack of agriculture inputs	Medium	High	1- Advance notice to national suppliers 2- Search of international suppliers in other countries	- Project team
Climatic problems affecting coffee or coconut production	High	High	1- Adaptive Climate-smart practices (CSA) for coffee production (e.g. shading, testing of resilient bean varieties) and coconut production (e.g. improved cultivars, soil moisture conservation). 2- Climate resilience and adaptation incorporated in capacity development programs.	- Project team
Lack of local and International markets	Medium	Medium	1- Previous market studies 2- Market connections between producers	- Project team
Problems of access to production areas.	Medium	Medium	1- Planning of production in the rainy season. 2- Exploring alternative transport.	INPAGE Project team Producers
Crop pests	Low	Medium	1- Training on pest management	- INPAGE

COVID 19: Includes: **1. Risk to co-financing. There is a risk that with priorities of the Government changing, part of the co-financing may not materialize.** **2. Availability of technical expertise and capacity and engagement with project beneficiaries.** **3. Opportunities.**	High	Medium	1- To monitor and mitigate the risk, FAO Country Office will do quarterly follow-up into National Budgets and discuss with counterparts. Secondly, other co-financing sources not dependent on Public Funding will be identified. 2- To manage and mitigate this risk, the project will use adaptive action planning where work plans are frequently reviewed revised to adapt to changing circumstances. Meetings and workshops will be conducted virtually (when feasible ? within internet limitations), inputs will be procured early, engagement of local resource persons for consultations with communities, etc. 3- Project activities aiming at enhancing and diversifying rural livelihoods will be given priority, and considered part of Post Covid-19 early response, under an overall strategy of ?building back better?. Special focus will be given to those initiatives that could generate fast returns or income generation for vulnerable rural population, while preserving natural capital. In line with its initial objective, the project will seek to demonstrate the viability of inclusive models of land and forests management, which high potential to contribute to the economic resilience of rural communities and to a sustainable national recovery post-COVID, while respecting climate commitments.	- FAO Country Office - Project steering committee - PMU Project management unit

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangementfor project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (**FAO**) will be the GEF Implementing Agency for the proposed project, and as such, will provide project cycle management services as established in the GEF Policy. FAO will be responsible for providing oversight, technical backstopping and supervision of project implementation to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and requirements. Technical backstopping will be provided by FAO in coordination with the Project Steering Committee. As GEF Implementing Agency, FAO will:

? Administer funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
? Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, and the rules and procedures of FAO;
? Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities;
? Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
? Report to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress and provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee.

The **National Institute of Environmental Conservation (INCOMA)** will be the main government counterpart, and lead Executing Agency. INCOMA will have the overall executing and technical responsibility for the project through a project management unit (PMU) that shall be established and hosted within INCOMA, with FAO providing oversight as GEF Agency. INCOMA will coordinate all efforts to implement the project?s components, aligning with other national initiatives, assure that deadlines are met and coordinate the involvement of national and local institutions.

In view of the GEF?s separation of implementation and execution functions requirements, and at the same time ensuring that executing agencies have sufficient capacities to manage and execute funds flowing to them, an independent capacity assessment of INCOMA was completed in October 2020. The assessment covered a range of key areas including: organizational structure and human resources; accounting policies and procedures; financial and monitoring reports; and procurement. Based on the results of the assessment, INCOMA has proposed that FAO assists the project with procurement of goods and services and financial management, working with specific INCOMA staff ? to build capacity and experience while INCOMA addresses recommendations of the independent assessment. Progressive transfer of execution responsibility has been proposed with INCOMA taking on full responsibility from project year 2.

Other national institutions will have an important role in project execution, with specific roles agreed during the validation workshop. These institutions are **the National Institute for Forestry Development (INDEFOR), National Institute of Agricultural Promotion of Equatorial Guinea (INPAGE), Ministry of Fisheries and Water resources, Ministry of Social affairs and Gender equality, National University of Equatorial Guinea (UNGE), and Farmer Field School (ECA) of Bata** (see section 1.4). Their engagement in project execution will also constitute a capacity development process, so that they can replicate the proposed sustainable land and forest management models beyond the project timespan.

Additional executing partners (NGOs, International agencies or specialized private consultancy companies) will be identified through a competitive tender process to support on-the-ground execution of the activities, jointly with national counterparts.

As the project has deep roots in public policy and political economy aspects, it will be important to maintain a **high level of dialogue** between the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Environment (MAGBOMA) and the FAO Representative, to ensure that the enabling conditions are in place to foster a new model of sustainable forest and land management in the country.

A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established and chaired by the GEF National Focal Point, currently in the Institute for Environmental Conservation (INCOMA). The PSC will be comprised of representatives from INCOMA, National Institute of Agricultural Promotion (INPAGE), National Institute for Forestry Development (INDEFOR) and National Directorates from MAGBOMA and FAO country representative. The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will be the Secretary of the PSC. The PSC will meet at least two times per year to ensure:

? Review project progress and approval of Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B).
? Oversight and assurance of the quality of results;
? Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project;
? Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support;
? Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication;
? Effective coordination of government partner work under this project.

Members of the PSC will appoint a **Focal Point** for the project in their respective institutions. The concerned PSC members will (i) technically oversee activities in their sector, (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their institution and the project, (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the institutional work plan, and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established in **the office of INCOMA in Bata**. The main function of the PMU, following the guidelines of the Project Steering Committee, is to ensure the coordination and implementation of the project as indicated in annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), National Project Officer (NPO), monitoring expert, communication expert, administrative support officer and other INCOMA staff assigned to support project management (operations and finance).

The Government will designate a **National Project Director (NPD)**. The NPD will be an expert from INCOMA staff and will have the responsibility of supervising and guiding the Project Management Unit on government policies and priorities. He/she will be responsible for requesting FAO the timely disbursement of GEF resources that will allow the execution of project activities, in strict accordance with the Project Results-Based Budget and the approved AWP/Bs.

FAO operations and budget officer, will be responsible for supporting the procurement of goods and services in support of the lead executing agency, based on annual work plans and budgets prepared by the PMU and approved by INCOMA and the Project Steering Committee. Working with the PMU, the operations and budget officer will draft and manage contracts with executing partners. He/she will support the day-to-day operational and financial management of the project in compliance with FAO rules and procedures. This will include the preparation of overall financial reports. INCOMA will assign specific

staff to work closely with the operations and budget officer, as part of on-the-job learning and progressive transfer of responsibility to INCOMA.

A **Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)** will be recruited to: (i) lead technical planning, coordination and monitoring of project activities ? preparation of annual work plans and budgets (AWP/B); (ii) provide technical guidance to executing partners and experts, to ensure activities are implemented using relevant approaches, tools and methodologies and best practices; (iii) assess all technical outputs delivered by executing partners, consultants, and technical teams; (iv) ensure a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national and local levels, and with related initiatives, including the REDD+ coordination; (v) track (with monitoring expert support) the project?s progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs, prepare M&E reports including six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) and annual Project Implementation Review (PIRs) (vi) organize annual project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and support the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations; vii) ensuring that gender issues are adequately addressed during project implementation. The CTA will lead the planning, coordination and delivery of the capacity development output 2.2, and output 2.3, and provide direct technical inputs to the delivery of outputs 1.1, 3. 1 and 3.2.)

A **National Project Officer (NPO)** will be recruited to support implementation of technical activities. The NPO?s technical profile should include national-level expertise in sustainable forest management. He/She will be technically supported by the CTA who will have a more senior level of technical expertise in community-based sustainable forest and land management to ensure optimal development of national capacity. The NPO will provide technical support to the development and preparation of training materials and support the organization and technical implementation of several activities. The NPO will provide direct technical inputs to the implementation of component 2, specifically: (i) systematizing information on land and forests to facilitate strategic planning and decision-making; (ii) implementation of a comprehensive capacity development program for INCOMA and other key institutions; and (iii) development of a national strategy for promoting community-based sustainable forest and land management.

The project will count on : (1) a Monitoring expert, whose tasks will include supporting the CTA in ensuring that gender issues are adequately addressed; (2) technical experts on legal/policy framework, knowledge management, forest inventory, inventory data analysis, community-based land and forest management and agroforestry value chains; (3) technical experts of INCOMA, with at least two technicians, as co-financing from the government, in charge of Environmental Impact Assessments and on monitoring and evaluation; (4) technical staff from INPAGE, including at least three extension officers, who will be supported by an international consultant specialized on coffee production, a national consultant and an executing partner in charge of coconut oil value chain; (5) technical staff from INDEFOR/MAGBOMA who will support the execution of activities related to output 3.1 (Community-based sustainable land and forest management). They will be supported by international and national experts on CBF, and an executing partner on CBF.

Detailed description of institutional arrangements and coordination provided in the project document section 2.

With regard to coordination with related initiatives, the project steering committee, REDD+ Coordination and FAO, will all have an important role. Coordination with the following GEF-funded projects will be particularly important:

GEF-CBIT project ?Enhancing Equatorial Guinea?s institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement? *(2020-2022).* The project plans to develop an AFOLU information system for planning and decision making; and support the implementation of the National Forest Inventory (NFI) that will provide reliable and accurate information about the state of the forest and its potential. As the CBIT project will support the implementation of the NFI, the compilation of forest-related data and documents foreseen under the GEF project will be integrated in the overall AFOLU information system of the CBIT project.

GEF-7. ?Transforming and scaling up results and lessons learned in the Monte Alen and Rio Campo Landscapes through an inclusive Landscape-scale approach, effective land use planning and promotion of local governance? (project pipeline). The project is being formulated by MAGBOMA with the support of IUCN. It seeks to improve the management of the protected areas of Monte Alem and Rio Campo, and support the development of sustainable livelihoods in their buffer zones through agriculture, agroforestry, forestry or tourism.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environement benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The socio-economic benefits are expected to be substantial:

? At least 2 000 people will be empowered and benefit from the promotion of community-based forestry, with a fixed quota of 30 percent for women participation.

? At least 150 women will benefit from the use of improved ovens resulting in a positive impact on revenues and especially on living conditions of rural women and their families.

? At least 300 rural families will improve their living conditions through the development of economic activities that reduce pressure on forest (coconut oil and coffee agroforestry).

? At least 600 jobs will be created around the development of income generating activities linked to forestry and agroforestry, ensuring equal employment opportunities for men and women.

? Women empowerment and gender equality will be fostered in all activities developed by the project as a crosscutting approach in every project activity.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings. conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document ina user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Project outputs 2.1 and 4.1 have a strong focus on knowledge generation, management and dissemination; including activities such as:

•Set up an information system to enhance data management and accessibility.
•Systematization of results and learning of the model cases.
•Collaboration with the National University of Equatorial Guinea (UNGE), in integrating sustainable forest management into the Environmental Sciences programme.
•Collaboration with the Farmer field school (ECA) of Bata in developing training modules on community-based forest management and sustainable timber production.
•Develop a scaling-up strategy on sustainable forest management in communal and national forests.
•Development of a communication plan and related materials (written and audio-visual) and narratives for change that allow to disseminate the results and to generate a change in behaviour in the private sector, in the communities and in the population in general, about the value of forests for social, economic and environmental development, raising also gender awareness.
The dissemination of information and project results will use different channels of communication:

- Equatorial Guinea public institutions and national media;
- FAO;
- Partners, private companies and associations.

Summary budgeted KM activities:

Activities and deliverables	Timeline	Budget
Information and knowledge system for planning and decision making on land and forest management set up. Systematization of results and learning of the model cases. Collaboration with the National University of Equatorial Guinea (UNGE), in integrating sustainable forest management into the Environmental Sciences programme.	Q2-3 of project year 1. 2022. Throughout project implementation.	$227,146
Collaboration with the Farmer field school (ECA) of Bata in developing and implementation of training modules on community-based forest management and sustainable timber production.	Project year 2.	$30,000
Exchange of experiences with other countries on community-based forest management in the region, or alternatively, Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America with large experience in community-based forestry).	Project year 2-3.	$20,000
Development and implementation of a communication plan and related materials (written and audio-visual) and narratives for change that allow to disseminate the results and to generate a change in behaviour in the private sector, in the communities and in the population in general, about the value of forests for social, economic and environmental development, raising also gender awareness.	Q1 of year 1, and throughout implementation.	$112,250
Total Budget		**USD 389,396**

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is consistent and aligned with the following key national strategies and plans:

? Forestry law N? 1/1997 (revised in June 2005): The project proposes a direct response to the country?s forestry law, which provides a legal framework to support the emergence of community forestry. The law foresees the development of silviculture capacities, with special treatment to rural population.

? National Development Plan Horizonte 2020 (dated 2007), and recommendations of the III National Economic Conference (May 2019) towards the new National Development Plan 2035. The III National Economic Conference advocated for environmental sustainability, sustainable production through the development of climate-smart agriculture value chains and sustainable forest management plans, promotion of community-based forestry, agroforestry systems and small agriculture enterprises, empowerment of rural women, implementation of the REDD+ national strategy, etc.

? The National Forest Action Programme 2000 (PNAF). One of the PNAF?s objectives is to ensure that natural resources contribute to the sustainable development of the country, and propose ten strategic actions in that regard. Specifically, the PNAFs advocates for greater involvement of rural communities in forest use and management, so as to have a more equal distribution of related benefits.

? The REDD+ national Strategy: The project is consistent and responds to the REDD+ national strategy and priority mitigation actions; and particularly to the focus on the promotion of sustainable forest management and the engagement of rural communities in REDD+.

? The first National Communication (2019). It identifies forestry and energy as the two main mitigation sectors. On adaptation, the national communication highlights the importance of sustainable forest management to maintain the integrity of ecosystems for food security. Notably, it highlights the need of comprehensive sustainable management of forests with practical pilot schemes at community level.

? The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA): The country's NAPA recognizes that forests and biodiversity represent a key area of climate change vulnerability. It states that it has become widely accepted that ecosystems are intrinsically adaptive systems and often offer important barriers to the impacts of climate change. The unsustainable use of forests and biodiversity in Equatorial Guinea threaten to diminish the strength and functioning of these ecosystems that supply integral needs for human development and their survival.

? The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): The project is consistent with and will support the implementation of Equatorial Guinea's NDC. Relevant key priorities focusing on mitigation actions outlined in Section 5.2.3 of the NDC include:

- The implementation of the country's national REDD+ strategy;
- Support the country in becoming a reference in climate smart agriculture, to contribute to food security economic diversification, reduce methane and nitrus dioxide emissions, and sequester carbon;
- Develop relevant Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to support REDD+.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

Project oversight will be carried out by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and FAO. Oversight will ensure that: (i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; (ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective; (iii) risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) agreed project global environmental benefits are being delivered.

FAO will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), periodic backstopping and supervision missions. Project monitoring will be carried out by INCOMA and the Project Management Unit (PMU). Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At inception the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize identification of: i) outputs ii) indicators; and iii) missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc) will also be updated during project inception.

The M&E plan is described in detail in section 2.4 in the attached project document.

Summary M&E plan

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Entity	Time-frame	Budget in USD
Project Inception Meeting	CTA-INCOMA	Beginning of implementation	10,009
Project Inception Report	CTA-INCOMA	Within two weeks of inception workshop	None.
M&E system	Monitoring Expert and CTA	M&E system operational within first year and implemented.	138,237
Mid-term review	Independent consultant(s), organized by FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.	Project mid-term	43,200
Final evaluation	Independent consultants, organized by FAO Evaluation Office	At least three months before operational closure	54,000

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Entity	Time-frame	Budget in USD
Terminal Report	PMU	Within three months of project closure	13,100
		Total	**258,546**

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Jeffrey Griffin	12/19/2019	Maria Ruiz-Villar	00390657053966	Maria.RuizVillar@fao.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Results Framework Matrix is described in Annex I, page 72 in the attached project document.

ANNEX B: 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).

1. U.S. Questions (GEF 54th Council Work Program)

What is the probability that the legal and policy framework components (Output 1.1, which are central land tenure concerns) of this project may not be approved by the national government? Is there a contingency plan if they are not approved?
While the approval process of new legislation and policies may be challenging and time consuming in Equatorial Guinea, the Government has indicated a strong interest in having the Forest Law of 1997 finally updated and approved. The need for reform is strengthened by a number of documents already endorsed by the government, such as the study on causes of deforestation recently completed by FAO, as well as the decrees approved in 2017 and 2018. In case the project does not manage to achieve final approval of revised legal and policy framework, the foreseen project activities would be aligned with current legislation given that both the Forest Law (1997) and the National Forest Action Programme (2000) emphasizes the important role of local communities in forest management and the need to enhance such role). Tenure legislation needs to be updated and harmonized, however, even under the current legal framework, project activities are feasible, as the targeted communities will be selected among those who have their communal forests already registered. Despite the approval of the legal and policy framework reforms is not a necessary condition for project implementation, it would facilitate the replication and scaling up of forest management beyond the areas supported by this project; and as such the project will devote significant efforts to output 1.1.
Can Agency staff indicate whether this project will trigger any removal of forested areas in tropical primary forests?
No direct removal of forested areas in tropical primary forests is foreseen. The project sites (communal forests) have been selected among the areas with a relatively high forest degradation rates during the 2004-2014; thus, no primary forests. On the contrary, improvement of management practices will enhance forest conservation.
Will any aspect of the sub-projects have any substantial environmental and social impacts? If so, how will those impacts be mitigated?
Potential project risks and mitigation measure are indicated in annex IV of the full project document. No substantial environmental and social negative impact is envisaged, on the contrary the project aims at triggering both social and environmental positive trends. Mandatory FAO environmental and social safeguards requirements have been applied and mitigation actions identified in annex IV.

Will this project consider priorities such as biodiversity and natural resource?
The project has been developed in the framework of the national REDD+ strategy which aims to preserve national forests, as one of the most important natural capital of the country, including compliance with REDD+ safeguards, which call for actions consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity. All the proposed project activities aims to revert forest degradation, as well as to reduce pressure on forests.
How will this project ensure the biodiversity of the region, such as flora, fauna, and any endangered species are protected throughout implementation and beyond?
The study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Equatorial Guinea has identified that the economic needs of rural population is one of the most relevant indirect drivers of deforestation, and accordingly of biodiversity loss. By empowering and supporting local communities to sustainably manage their land and forests, will ensure interest and ability to preserve their forests and the biodiversity contained in them.
Is there a methodology to refine the exact location of focus? It is difficult to evaluate this investment without knowledge of the actual project site.
The project intervention areas for the forestry and agroforestry case-models will be located in the three jurisdictions classified as priorities in the REDD+ National Investment Plan: Litoral Province, Niefang municipality and Kie Ntem Province. These are described in section 1.2.2.
Will the program be extended to the full forested area in the future, or remain within the 8 selected sites?
The program is designed to demonstrate SFM models that will be scaled to the full forested area. One of the key outputs of the project is a scale-up strategy (output 2.3).

2. NORWAY Questions (GEF 54th Council Work Program)

It is a bit unclear whether the 1 million USD expected from CAFI refers to the existing grant of USD 1 million which was disbursed in 2016 to contribute to the national REDD+ strategy and investment plan, with FAO as recipient agency. For now, the national REDD+ strategy and investment plan are still being developed. No further CAFI grant to EG has been planned. However, it is correct that the drivers of deforestation study on EG to which the proposal refers several times has also been funded by this CAFI grant. On p. 17 the CAFI contribution of 1 million USD towards the baseline on legal and policy framework refers to the national REDD+ strategy and investment plan and in this case to the fund already disbursed by CAFI, which is fine. It is also good that the program is to be coordinated with and build upon the FLEGT program in EG.

The CAFI project (1 million USD; FAO as implementing agency) has been implemented from December 2016 to December 2019. No further CAFI grant to Equatorial Guinea is now planned, but still the CAFI project has been an important contribution to the preparation of the GEF project.

The CAFI project has supported the development of a study of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, which has allowed the prioritization of drivers to be addressed under this GEF project. It has also supported the development of the REDD+ National Strategy and the REDD+ National Investment Plan, which constitute the strategic framework to which this GEF project contributes.

Given that the project is ending on December 2019, it will finally not be indicated as co-financing.

Regarding FLEGT, Indeed, Equatorial Guinea has expressed interest in the FLEGT program, and several capacity development workshops and seminars on the topic have been organized with FAO support. The country is interested in aligning its legislation and policies with FLEGT, aiming at facilitating future access to markets. The linkage with FLEGT is particularly relevant for component 1 and it has been reflected in the baseline analysis text and under component 1 (output 1.1). In recent conversations with the EU in the framework of CAFI, it was indicated that, while EU might reinitiate its cooperation with Equatorial Guinea, it will be too early to engage discussions on a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) process, but possible to work on forest issues under a FLEGT approach.

The application also refers to an ?ongoing? CBFF grant to COMIFAC for a regional project on non-timber forest products for communities to provide alternative income including in EG, by strengthening community enterprises in the field of non timber forest products (NTFP). For information, this project should have closed by 2018, so it is somewhat strange that it is referred to as ongoing. However it is encouraging that the program is to capitalize on the experiences of the CBFF project for baseline information from this project?s two pilot sites in EG. We would like to suggest that the actual government contribution be followed up closely given the challenging governance context. The financial viability and available markets for the NTFPs to be collected and sold by the community enterprises might also be questioned.

The regional project on non-wood forest products in Central Africa is indeed already closed, and as such is indicated in section 1.2 of the project document.

The project will support the identification of and promotion of climate friendly small land/forest enterprises and initiatives, which may include those related to non-wood forest products only if they are assessed socially, financially and environmentally viable.

Tracking contributions from the government and other co-financing partners will be done as part of M&E and reporting ? co-financing to be also reviewed and discussed at the level of the Project Steering Committee (reflected in the proposed PSC TORs).

The project itself as presented by FAO appears to be well designed and knowledge based, including the participatory study on drivers of deforestation funded by CAFI. The project description is technically strong, but one weakness is that it does not adequately refer to the risk represented by the challenging governance situation in EG and related risks to project results and sustainability.

The governance framework for environmental and climate change issues, and specifically for REDD+ has significantly improved since the PIF was submitted. The REDD+ process as much as the development of the country programme for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has strengthened national governance and related multistakeholder platforms for REDD+ and GCF. They have also contributed to put the environment, the forests and the fight against climate change among national priorities, as reflected in the recommendations of the III Economic National Conference, organized in May 2019. It is foreseen that the new National Plan for Sustainable development (PNDS 2035) highlights forests and climate change as key aspects. This alignment with national priorities reduces the risks related to the governance framework.

3. GERMANY Questions (GEF 54th Council Work Program)

The information in the proposal regarding innovation, sustainability and the potential for scaling up has been revised in the PIF, but should be further elaborated in the final project proposal, demonstrating clearly how the intended sustainability goals will be reached.
Thank you. The full project document addresses sustainability and innovation in section 3.
Taking note of the clarifications made regarding the risk of lacking or weak law enforcement capacity, Germany agrees with the Secretariat that this aspect shall be included and further elaborated in the final project proposal.
The risk is now indicated in annex IV of the full project document and addressed through mitigation actions.
Germany appreciates the project?s target contributions to global environmental benefits. However, the proposal will benefit from a more detailed documentation of the applied methodology and the assumptions made for the calculation of the global environmental benefits.
The global environmental benefits in terms of reduction of carbon emissions have been estimated with Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT). The calculation details are described in annex X.

4. STAP COMMENTS

STAP is pleased the project will apply proven methods for community forest management, building on the existing evidence base, to enhance project success, sustainability and scale-up. To contribute to this evidence, STAP encourages the project proponents to identify indicators that can track and assess the economic and productivity outcomes of sustainable forest management by communities, as well as the other innovation priorities (e.g. creating technical capacities that can be transferred) described in the document.
STAP recommends implementing its advice on community forest management (CFM) to design the project, and contribute to the improve effectiveness of using CFM to generate global environmental benefits and improve livelihoods. STAP's recommendations on CFM project design are detailed below. Additionally, STAP encourages the project developers to detail how the project will enable community-based forestry based on the priorities identified through global research (as suggested in section 1.6). This will help strengthen the project's innovativeness.

? STAP recommends that the project developers apply advice from STAP's advisory document "The Evidence Base for Community Forest Management as a Mechanism for Supplying Global Environmental Benefits and Improving Local Welfare". STAP's advice focuses on: i) designing community forest management (CFM) interventions in a manner that threats to their effectiveness are reduced, such as the displacement of forest exploitation from CFM forests to other forests; ii) defining a theory of change that details the impact pathways through which CFM will lead to global environmental benefits (e.g. climate change mitigation), and local benefits (sustainable livelihoods); and, iii) selecting non-CFM sites and CFM sites for monitoring, so that the effects of CFM can be distinguished from other factors. Further details about these recommendations can be found in the STAP's advisory document:

http://www.stapgef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Evidence-Base-for-Community-Forest-Management.pdf

STAP advice from the advisory document has been taken into account in the following way:

(i) The project design minimizes the threats to the effectiveness of community-based forestry:

o ensuring sufficient devolution of authority and rights across and within communities: **The selected villages have their own forest reserve, protected by law and registered, which allows for a long-term investment that will generate returns for the community**;

o enhancing technical and organizational capacity of communities. **Given the lack of experiences in the country, the project gives utmost importance to the development of community capacities**;

o avoiding conflict between the production of private and public goods. **The project will support livelihoods activities, at individual, association and community level, which will be identified through a negotiated approach by the communities themselves. The system of PES focus on generating climate change benefits, in which national and global stakeholders are most interested, facilitating the interest as well by communities.;**

o addressing adverse self-selection. **In the case of Equatorial Guinea, there are no communities already engaged in CbFM, so that threat is not present**.

The incorporation of STAP advisory document on measures to minimize threats to CbFM along with keys to effective community based forestry identified by FAO (FAO, 2016) is reflected in the description of output 3.1

(ii) The project describes in detail the pathways through which CFM is believed to result in additional environmental, and perhaps socioeconomic, outcomes.

A model case of community-based forestry in Equatorial Guinea, which will include a system of payment for environmental services (PES) will be developed. The intention is that it will serve as a pioneering experience in the country, engaging the population in REDD+ implementation and strengthening the capacities of MAGBOMA and INDEFOR to design a national strategy to support community-based forestry.

The current model of community forest management results in high rates of degradation and little benefits for the communities; as such they no incentives to ensure forest preservation in the long-term. Those few communities in Equatorial Guinea who have formally registered their communal forests, have done so to reach an agreement with timber companies, who in exchange pay a certain amount (not based on an assessment of potential yield), or undertake social works (e.g. construction of schools or churches). Communities have no technical capacities or experience on community-based forestry, and they do not assess or monitor community forest resources. As such, the community has little means to take informed decisions about their communal lands, assess whether other management models would be more convenient to them, or control unsustainable use of their resources by timber companies. This situation results in high forest degradation in communal lands (higher than in other areas) and very little participation of communities in land and forest management.

The CbFM activities proposed under the project will help communities in having the necessary means to take informed decisions, engage actively in forest/land management, and monitor the status of their forests. By promoting climate-friendly livelihoods and establishing a PES system, communities will have additional socio-economic incentives to preserve their forests in the long-term. Communities will have an active role in their forests, and the interest and incentives to manage them sustainably, reducing current levels of emissions from forest degradation.

(iii) The project monitors indicators comparing both CbFM and non-CbFM sites over the project period.

Yes, reflected in the proposed indicators ? see results framework indicator 3.2, in Annex I.

Once the project sites are determined, STAP recommends detailing the changes that are occurring to the forest in these locations, their drivers and planned responses. This includes changes to the forest resulting from biophysical, social, or economic factors. The project developers may find it helpful to categorize the social and economic responses in two classes: responses addressing immediate pressures (e.g. agricultural expansion, infrastructure development ? component 3), and responses addressing the underlying drivers (e.g. policies and institutions ? component 1 and 2).
Section 1.2.2 in the project document describes the project intervention areas. Through its 3 components, the project addresses direct and underlying drivers of forest loss, as well as barriers identified in section 1.2.4.
STAP appreciates the use of maps to illustrate land use, and changes in deforestation and degradation between 2004-21014 in Equatorial Guinea. STAP also encourages the project developers to use global data to monitor land use change and land condition in the project site. Possible tools include Collect Earth (http://www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth.html), and Trends.Earth http://trends.earth/docs/en/)
FAO usually uses the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) that combines global and national data, and would also integrate local forest inventories. In this case, following STAP advice, Trends Earth, Roadless or Global Forest Change will be used.
Component 3 states that communities will set up their governance structures in the development of forest and land management plans. STAP welcomes this activity, and encourages the project proponents to apply an environmental governance framework for developing this component. The literature suggests that analyzing the underlying causes (e.g. policies) of forest degradation and deforestation can be challenging due to governance, institutional arrangements, and stakeholder power dynamics that are difficult to measure. An environmental governance framework can be valuable in this regard. This paper may assist in devising a framework, and analyzing the causes of deforestation: Samndong, R. A., Bush, G., Vatn, A., & Chapman, M. (2018). Institutional analysis of causes of deforestation in REDD+ pilot sites in the Equateur province: Implication for REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Land Use Policy.
Supplementing the work done in the framework of previous REDD+ studies in Equatorial Guinea, the PPG analyses included focus on these elements, supported by thorough consultations with communities in target landscapes ? summarized in section 1.2. The formulation of component 3 is informed by this.

? STAP recommends detailing the climate projections for Equatorial Guinea at the sub-national level if the data are available. Projections indicate a significant downward trend in annual rainfall in West Africa. This decline in annual rainfall may impact agricultural production, forests, and livelihoods Climate modeling also demonstrate increases in temperature in West and Central Africa. These trends may influence the capacity of the forest to regulate the global climate, and its ability to continue serving the economic needs of the local populations. The following sources may be useful:

http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm?page=country_historical_climate&ThisCCode=GNQ ;

https://resourcewatch.org/data/explore/Climate-Change-Impacts-on-Crop-Production ;

https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ndcs/country/GNQ/full?query=2.1&searchBy=targe ;

The following papers also provides information on the potential effects of climate change on Central African forests:

Ar?touyap, Z., Bisso, D., Nouck, P. N., Yembe, S. J., & Diab, D. A. (2018). The equatorial rainforest of Central Africa between economic needs and sustainability requirements. Journal of environmental management, 206, 20-27.; Nicholson, S. et al. (2018)

Rainfall over the African continent from 19th century to the 21th century. Global and Planetary Change 165: 114-127

The climate projections can be used to plan for climate change, and to consider the project's adaptation, and/or transformation needs. The Resilience, Adaptation Pathway Transformation Assessment Framework (RAPTA) can be useful for assessing the resilience of the social-ecological system that the project will target, and devising adaptation pathways. RAPTA guidelines can be downloaded at: http://www.stapgef.org/rapta-guidelines

The STAP recommended detailing the climate projections at the sub-national level if the data are available. Data at this scale is not available.

Nevertheless an assessment, with references, has been done and is presented in Annex IV, section C.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **$ 150,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
Activity 0: Inception workhop and stakeholder consultations	10,000	17,327	
Activity 1: Elaborate project component 1	20,000	15,000	
Activity 2: Elaborate project component 2	30,000	15,000	
Activity 3: Elaborate project component 3	50,000	44,246	
Activity 4: Information synthesis, project design and budgeting and validation.	40,000	50,000	8,427
Total	150,000	141,573	8,427

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**				***(Hectares)***
		Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
		Expected		Expected	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

			15,000	*11,200*		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Forests and land under sustainable management	*15,000*	*11,000*		
		Agroforestry	-	*200*		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO?e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO?e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*1,235,000*	*970,000*		
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	5,000,000	4,000,000		
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO?e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*1,235,000*	*970,000*		
		Expected CO2e (indirect)	*5,000,000*	*4,000,000*		
		Anticipated start year of accounting	*2020*	*2020*		

		Duration of accounting	*20 years*	*20 years*		
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO?e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)				
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	-	*1,000*		
		Male	-	*1,000*		
		Total	-	*2,000*		

ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

The detailed budget is attached - Annex III Budget.

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Total	Component 1:			Component 2:				Component 3:				Component 4:			PM	GEF
					1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	2.2	2.3	Total	3.1	3.2	3.3	Total	4.1	M&E	Total	PM	
FAO Support to procurement of goods and services and financial management																				
Operations and Budget	Month	24	########	122,820	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-		-	122,820	122,820
Sub-total				**122,820**			-		-		-	-			-			-	**122,820**	**122,820**
5570 International Staff and Consultants																				
External REDD+ verification	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	-		-				-	20,000	-		20,000			-	-	20,000
CTA -Chief Technical Advisor	Month	60	19,081	1,144,857	152,648		152,648	19,081	38,162	190,810	248,052	248,052	477,024		725,076	-	19,081	19,081	-	1,144,857
International legal expert	Days	122	600	73,200	73,200		73,200				-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	73,200
International expert CBF	Days	199	600	119,400	-		-		24,000		24,000	95,400	-		95,400	-	-	-	-	119,400
International expert Farmer Field Schools	Days	106	600	63,600	-		-		-		-	-	63,600		63,600	-	-	-	-	63,600
International expert Agriculture Value Chains	Days	96	600	57,600	-		-		-		-	-	57,600		57,600	-	-	-	-	57,600
International expert Improved Ovens	Days	7	600	4,200	-		-		-		-	4,200	-		4,200	-	-	-	-	4,200
International expert- Inventory data analysis	Days	50	319	15,930	-		-		-		-	15,930	-		15,930	-	-	-	-	15,930
International expert on coffee & contract farming	Days	80	478	38,232	-		-		-		-	-	38,232		38,232	-	-	-	-	38,232
International expert-forest inventory	Days	100	382	38,232	-		-		-		-	38,232	-		38,232	-	-	-	-	38,232
International Knowledge management expert	Days	40	478	19,116	-		-	19,116	-		19,116	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	19,116
International Monitoring Expert	Days	374	319	119,156	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	119,156	119,156	-	119,156
Translators-Project reports and publications	Lumpsum	5	2,500	12,500	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	12,500		12,500	-	12,500
Sub-total international Consultants				**1,726,024**	**225,848**		**225,848**	**38,197**	**62,162**	**190,810**	**291,168**	**421,814**	**636,456**		**1,058,270**	**12,500**	**138,237**	**150,737**	-	**1,726,024**
5570 National Consultants																				
National legal expert	Month	18	2,336	42,055	42,055		42,055				-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	42,055
National project coordinator	Month	60	1,700	102,000	-		-	102,000	-		102,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	102,000
National Information system/Database expert	Month	12	1,593	19,116	-		-	19,116	-		19,116	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	19,116
National forestry expert	Month	9	2,336	21,028	-		-	21,028	-		21,028	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	21,028
National communication expert	Month	41	1,274	52,250	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	52,250		52,250	-	52,250
National expert CBF	Month	57	2,336	133,175	-		-		4,673	2,336	7,009	126,166	-		126,166	-	-	-	-	133,175
National expert coffee	Month	44	2,336	102,802	-		-		-		-	-	102,802		102,802	-	-	-	-	102,802
Driver	Month	60	710	42,600	-		-		-		-	42,600	-		42,600	-	-	-	-	42,600
Administrative support	Month	60	500	30,000	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
				-	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total nationalConsultants				**545,026**	**42,055**		**42,055**	**142,144**	**4,673**	**2,336**	**149,153**	**168,766**	**102,802**		**271,567**	**52,250**		**52,250**	**30,000**	**545,026**
5650 Contracts																				
Final report	unit	1	13,100	13,100	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	13,100	13,100	-	13,100
Audit (1 per year - OP Low risk)	Unit	5	11,400	57,000	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	57,000	57,000
Spot-checks (1 per year - OP Low risk)	Unit	5	5,700	28,500	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	28,500	28,500
Independent Final Evaluation (including travel)	Lumpsum	1	54,000	54,000	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	54,000	54,000	-	54,000
Independent Mid-Term Review (including travel)	Lumpsum	1	43,200	43,200	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	43,200	43,200	-	43,200
LoA with University/Scientific Institution, e.g. UNGE	Contract	1	30,000	30,000	-		-		30,000		30,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	30,000
LoA - farming school insitution, e.g. ECA	Contract	1	30,000	30,000	-		-		30,000		30,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	30,000
LoA with Forestry Government Institution e.g. INDEFOR	Contract	2	40,000	80,000	-		-		-		-	80,000	-		80,000	-	-	-	-	80,000
LoA - Specialised Trainig (Low emission and low impact	Contract	1	45,000	45,000	-		-		45,000		45,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	45,000
LoA - Community Forestry	Contract	6	########	644,434	-		-		-		-	644,434	-		644,434	-	-	-	-	644,434
LoA - Gender Government Institution	Contract	2	10,000	20,000	-		-		-		-	20,000	-		20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
LoA - Government Institution on Artisanal Fisheries	Contract	1	40,000	40,000	-		-		-		-	40,000	-		40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
LoA - Agricultural Government Institution (e.g. INPAGE)	Contract	5	50,800	254,000	-		-		-		-	-	254,000		254,000	-	-	-	-	254,000
LoA - Women Groups (e.g. REFADD)	Contract	1	########	157,000	-		-		-		-	-	157,000		157,000	-	-	-	-	157,000
LoA - Land preparation, planting and maintenance	Contract	3	########	376,500	-		-		-		-	-	376,500		376,500	-	-	-	-	376,500
5650 Sub-total Contracts				**1,872,734**			-		**105,000**		**105,000**	**784,434**	**787,500**		**1,571,934**		**110,300**	**110,300**	**85,500**	**1,872,734**
5660 Locally Contracted Labour																				
Field assistant- Inventory design	Month	2	2,000	4,000	-		-		-		-	4,000	-		4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
				-																
5660 Subtotal Locally Contracted Labour				**4,000**			-				-	**4,000**			**4,000**			-	-	**4,000**
5800 Cash and Financial Assistance																				
5800 Sub-total Cash and Financial Assistance				-								-								
5900 Travel																				
Travel for Experience exchange in the region	Trip	5	4,000	20,000	-		-		20,000		20,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20,000
International Travel	Trip	23	8,500	195,500	25,500		25,500	17,000	8,500		25,500	42,500	102,000		144,500	-	-	-	-	195,500
Coordination Travel	Trip	5	5,500	27,500	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	27,500		27,500	-	27,500
Project steering committee and coordination - Travel	Trip	28	4,000	112,000	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	112,000		112,000	-	112,000
Local Travel	Trip	66	750	49,500	-		-		-		-	26,250	9,750		36,000	13,500		13,500	-	49,500
Work tours	Trip	6	5,500	33,000	-		-		-		-	-	33,000		33,000	-		-	-	33,000
5900 Sub-total travel				**437,500**	**25,500**		**25,500**	**17,000**	**28,500**		**45,500**	**68,750**	**144,750**		**213,500**	**153,000**		**153,000**	-	**437,500**
5920 Training and workshops																				
Workshops- consultations legal/policy review	Event	4	2,000	8,000	8,000		8,000		-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Workshop- validation of CBF upscaling strategy	Event	1	4,000	4,000	-		-		-	4,000	4,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Inception workshop - technical sub-team on CBF and capacity development	Event	1	4,000	4,000	-		-		-		-	4,000	-		4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
Workshop - design validation and implementation of community forest inventory	Event	2	4,000	8,000	-		-		-		-	8,000	-		8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Workshop - community forest/land management plan	Event	2	4,000	8,000	-		-		-		-	8,000	-		8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Workshop - lessons learnt on CBF for upscaling	Event	2	4,000	8,000	-		-		-		-	8,000	-		8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Master training for coffee sector	Event	1	50,000	50,000	-		-		-		-	-	50,000		50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Workshop - participatory development of contract farming agreement	Event	1	4,000	4,000	-		-		-		-	-	4,000		4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
Workshop - Follow up/Evaluation of participatory development of contract farming agreement	Event	2	4,000	8,000	-		-		-		-	-	8,000		8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Dialogue platform of coffee growers	Event	4	4,000	16,000	-		-		-		-	-	16,000		16,000	-	-	-	-	16,000
Inception and coordination meetings	Event	1	10,009	10,009	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	10,009	10,009	-	10,009
5920 Sub-total training				**128,009**	**8,000**		**8,000**		-	**4,000**	**4,000**	**28,000**	**78,000**		**106,000**		**10,009**	**10,009**	-	**128,009**
6000 Expendable Procurement																				
Communication and dissemination materials	Lumpsum	9	5,000	45,000	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	45,000		45,000	-	45,000
Printing publications	Lumpsum	5	600	3,000	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	3,000		3,000	-	3,000
Agricultural inputs - Coffee Farming Field School	Lumpsum	22	1,500	33,000	-		-		-		-	-	33,000		33,000	-		-	-	33,000
Initial agriculture inputs for coffee production (seedlings, compost)	Lumpsum	1	########	130,000	-		-		-		-	-	130,000		130,000	-		-	-	130,000
Office supply	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-		-	10,000	10,000
IT supply	Lumpsum	5	6,000	30,000	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	30,000		30,000	-	30,000
6000 Sub-total Expendable Procurement				**251,000**			-				-		**163,000**		**163,000**	**78,000**		**78,000**	**10,000**	**251,000**
6100 Non-expendable procurement																				
Basic equipment and materials for Technical sub-team cac.	Lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	-		-		-		-	15,000	-		15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Equipment and materials - Field Community Inventory	Lumpsum	2	5,500	11,000	-		-		-		-	11,000	-		11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000
Improved stoves	Unit	10	12,000	120,000	-		-		-		-	120,000	-		120,000	-	-	-	-	120,000
Office Furniture	Lumpsum	1	3,740	3,740	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	3,740	3,740
Car	Unit	1	40,000	40,000	-		-		-		-	40,000	-		40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
IT Equimpent	Lumpsum	1	33,003	33,003	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	33,003	-	33,003	-	33,003
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				**222,743**			-				-	**186,000**			**186,000**	**33,003**		**33,003**	**3,740**	**222,743**
6300 General Operating Expenses																				
Community inventory design-vehicle, fuel	Lumpsum	1	13,000	13,000	-		-		-		-	13,000	-		13,000	-	-	-	-	13,000
Communications (Internet)	lumpsum	1	1,700	1,700	-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1,700	1,700
Car Insurance - Maintenance	Year	5	980	4,900	-		-		-		-	4,900	-		4,900	-	-	-	-	4,900
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				**19,600**			-				-	**17,900**			**17,900**			-	**1,700**	**19,600**
TOTAL				**5,329,455**	**301,403**		**301,403**	**197,341**	**200,335**	**197,146**	**594,821**	**1,679,664**	**1,912,507**		**3,592,171**	**328,753**	**258,546**	**587,300**	**253,760**	**5,329,455**