



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full Size Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Participative Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plans for Bakassi Post Conflict Ecosystems – PINESMAP- BPCE		
Country(ies):	Cameroon	GEF Project ID: ²	4739
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	00855
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (MINEP) in partnership with: Organisation pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (OPED) ³ , CHEDE COOPERATIVE UNION LTD - Cameroon ⁴ , Cameroon Ecology	Re-Submission Date	06 May 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration(Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee:	252,032

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK⁵:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
BD2-Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, and seascapes and sectors	Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation	Output 2.1: Policies and regulatory frameworks for production landscape in Bakassi ecosystems	2,526,636	9,500,000
		Output 2.2: Land-use plans that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation for Bakassi ecosystems		
Project management cost ⁶			126,332	1,000,000
Total project costs			2, 652,968	10,500,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ OPED: Organisation pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable, dont la mission est de placer l'homme au centre de toutes les préoccupations environnementales

⁴ CHEDE Cooperative Union Ltd : which promotes the modernization of smallholder agriculture and village communities, including the rational use of their environmental resources, especially NFTPs.

⁵ Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

⁶ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and improved management of Bakassi ecosystems through integrated ecosystem management plans including ecosystem valuation.

Project Component	Grant Type (TA/INV)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Institutional and Stakeholders capacity building to be able to engage in the development and implementation of the IESMP	TA	An enhanced policies, institutional and technical environment to develop Integrated Ecosystems Services Management Plans (IESMP) in Bakassi mangrove ecosystems	<p>At least 1 Policy and regulatory framework identified and agreed upon by key stakeholders during PPG phase, developed or adapted to Bakassi area to ensure integrated management of natural resources</p> <p>At least 1 Sustainable Institutional framework for integrated management of Bakassi area established</p> <p>At least 1 framework of conflicts risks and mitigation measures put in place and functional with active participation of key resources users.</p>	678,102	3,000,000
2. Participative and inclusive development and implementation of IESMP	TA/INV	Integrated Ecosystems Services Management plans that include mangrove forests conservation and mainstreaming in Bakassi forest ecosystems developed and implemented through cross sectorial participatory processes that facilitate increased investments and adoption by local communities	<p>One (1) Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan developed in participatory fashion and available to all stakeholders for implementation</p> <p>At least three (3) Identified livelihood options (e.g. introduction of efficient fish dryers, ecotourism promotion and Non Timber Forest Products - NTFP) that enhance ecosystems management and high conservation value areas are tested, and promoted at least in three (3) different sites.</p> <p>One (1) Financial Mechanism which will include pilot certification in support of implementation of the IESM plans and alternative livelihood of Bakassi management plans is capacitated.,</p> <p>One (1) viable and sustainable multi-stakeholder consultation,</p>	1,505,318	6,000,000

			interaction and decision making framework established in the Bakassi area		
3. Knowledge Management , monitoring and evaluation	TA	Increased knowledge products, inter-stakeholders sharing of knowledge and understanding of mangrove forest and terrestrial ecosystem services to foster the development and implementation of the IESMP.	One (1) Learning and capacity building framework established to capture, analyze and disseminate lessons learned nationally and internationally 1 Set of Socioeconomic impacts and environment monitoring indicators of Bakassi IESM plans developed, tested and approved by all stakeholders One (1) Project monitoring and evaluation system in place and shows satisfactory results	343,216	500,000
4. Project Management	TA			126,332	1,000,000
Total project costs				2,652,968	10,500,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing for baseline project	Name of Co financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National contribution	Government of Cameroon NINEP	In-Kind	500,000
National contribution	Government of Cameroon MINFOF	In-Kind	100,000
National contribution	Government of Cameroon MINEPAT	In-Kind	100,000
National contribution	Government of Cameroon /Priority Programme for Bakassi Development	Cash	2,000,000
National contribution	Ministry of Fisheries, Livestocks and Animal Industries (MINEPIA)	Cash	1,000,000
Local Governments Contributions	South Western Cameroon Development Authority	In kind	300,000
Local Governments Contribution	Regional Department of Environment	In-Kind	100,000
Local Governments Contribution	Regional Department of Fisheries	In-Kind	50,000
Local Governments Contribution	Regional Department of Planning		50,000
UNEP	UNEP/LifeWeb projects	Cash(tbc)	400,000

UNEP Programme of Work	Disaster and Conflict; Marine and Freshwater branches	In-kind	950,000
CSO	OPEDE	In-kind (Offices, Technical Staff, vehicle)	1,000,000
CSO	CamEco	In-kind	450,000
Private Sector	CHEDE	Cash	500,000
Private Sector	CHEDE	In-kind (Projects, Offices, Vehicles, Staff time)	1,000,000
Bilateral	Bilateral Cooperation Projects and Programmes in Bakassi Japan, (tbc}	Cash	1,000,000
Bilateral	Bilateral Cooperation Projects and Programmes in Bakassi French Development Agency, (tbc}	Cash	500,000
Bilateral	Bilateral Cooperation Projects and Programmes in Bakassi IFAD, (tbc}	Cash	500,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			10,500,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country name/Global	Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	BD	Cameroon	2,652,968	252,032	2,905,000
Total Grant Resources				2,652,968	252,032	2,905,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide 4,213,333 information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant

		Amount Requested (\$)	Agency Fee for PPG (\$)	Total PPG(\$)
	No PPG required			
	(up to) \$50k for projects up to and including \$1 million			
√	(up to) \$100k for projects up to and including \$3 million	86,758	8,242	95,000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

• DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES

1. The key output of the project is to develop and implement an IESMP which will concern all the sectors and therefore provide opportunities to ensure synergy between sectors and mainstreaming biodiversity and therefore the project will contribute to the Outcome 2.1 of GEF 5 BD-2. The project will also identified and pilot at least one certification scheme related to sustainable fish production, contributing to Outcome 2.2 of the GEF 5 BD-2.
2. Key barriers identified in the project area is the capacity gaps to manage natural resources as the current situation indicated that the capacity building activity is directed mainly toward peace building without addressing the real challenges related to natural resources management in a conflict situation. The capacity building will mainly be addressed to individuals, organised local communities, government agencies and administration, private sector and CSO in order to equip them to create an enabling environment for sustainable natural resources use and poverty alleviation via the implementation of related activities envisaged in the development and implementation of the Integrated Ecosystem Management Plan. By addressing these issues, the project contributes to the Output 1, Outcome 1 of the objective 2 of GEF 5 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy. The project will address the insufficient funding through institutional, legal and technical capacities development to be able to engage in the development and implementation of the IESMP therefore will contribute to the Outcome 1.2 of the BD – 1 of the Strategy. By support the capacity building of the stakeholders to develop and implement the IESMP the Component 1 of the project will contribute in addressing the second priority identified by the Cameroon NCSA process..

A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES: N/A

A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

- The Bakassi Area Sustainable Management and Development Priority Programme and Projects. In this programme emphasis is given to integrated approach and the mangrove destruction and overfishing have been identified among key problems to be handled as a matter of urgency.
- In the Strategic Document for Economic Growth (DSCE), to achieve MDG 7 the target is biodiversity conservation
- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) of Cameroon which identified 6 major ecosystems indicated that there is necessity to reinforce the knowledge of biodiversity resources and their potentials for a sustainable management by local communities and at national level
- The Cameroon national committee on Bioscience which includes various scientific and research institutions during various national stakeholders' consultations and scientific reviews recognize the need for development of tools and methodologies for the evaluation, assessment and valorisation of biological resources.

- PNGE in which project activities will support effective implementation of policies, strategies and environment protection for sustainable resources uses to achieve sustainable development.
- “Plan de convergence” of COMIFAC to which the project will contribute to, through the sustainable and consultative management of forest resources and ecosystems for livelihood and global environment conservation. The project will particularly contribute to Axe 4: Biodiversity conservation
- Strategy for water and soil conservation in agro-sylvo-pastoral areas of Cameroon. The project will contribute in the protection and sustainable use of rich Bakassi forest reserves.
- The national IWRM planning process was incorporated as a strategic activity in the Economic, Financial, Social and Cultural Program of Cameroon for the year 2010
- The 2006 Cameroon and Nigeria Green Tree Accord, recommended protection of land rights and fishing activities

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

3. The South west region of Cameroon in which the project site (**Bakassi Peninsula also called Rio del Rey**) is located is a biodiversity hotspot of global significance that supports a high diversity of animal and plant species, large numbers with restricted ranges, and many of which are threatened⁷. Out of 28,946 water birds consisting of 59 species represented in 11 conventional groups found in Cameroon Coastal Wetlands, Rio del Rey is recognized to be the most richness site with 23,353 (80%) birds in 29 species⁸. The area is of international importance for birds and could be included in a large protected areas system including Korup National Park⁹. It harbours mangroves and coastal forests ecosystems. The mangrove forests ecosystem of Cameroon cover 200,000ha which represent 30% of the Cameroon Coastal area stretching over 590 Km and it represents the most important in Central Africa and the 6th in Africa (UNEP, 2007; Ajonina 2008). Out of this 200,000 ha, Rio del Rey covers 100,000ha. With the current taxonomic knowledge, six (6) indigenous species and one (1) exotic species constitute the floristic composition of Rio del Rey mangrove flora. The indigenous species include *Rhizophora racemosa*, *Rhizophora harrisonii*, *Rhizophora mangle* (*Rhizophoraceae*), *Avicennia germinans* (*Avicenniaceae*), *Laguncularia racemosa*, *Conocarpus erecrus* (*Combretaceae*). The exotic one is *Nypa fruticans* (*Arecaceae*). These six species are generally in association with 40 other plant species which are considered companion or accidental species.
4. The Rio del Rey mangrove phytoplankton just like the other Cameroon Coastal area is not well known. However, 32 species have been identified which can be grouped in three classes, namely Bacillariophyceae, Dinophyceae and Cyanophyceae. For the zooplankton, 24 species within six groups have been identified. These include: Cladoceres, Cyclopoida, Calanoida, Ostracodes, Chaetognathes, and Larvaceae. As for the fishes, more than 20 species have been identified within the mangrove ecosystem. In addition, the aquatic biodiversity includes more than 13 species of Mollusc, more than 10 species of Shellfish; five marine turtle species; the marine Otter and Lamentin which is facing a lot of pressure that threatens its existence in the country. The Rio del Rey mangrove ecosystem is recognized to be an important reproduction area, the hiding environment for both migratory and resident birds. 70 species of birds visit the Rio del Rey mangroves and coastal zone (Ajonina et al, 2003; Ajonina et al, 2004).
5. Its biological resources and ecosystem functions as well as human livelihood are seriously threatened, primarily, by overexploitation of biodiversity. The root causes include poverty, population growth, lack of economic alternatives for the benefit of rural communities and chaotic land use.
6. The existence of the important mangrove ecosystem makes this ecosystem a biodiversity hot spot whose appropriate management will yield Global Environment Benefits. Bakassi has one national park (Korup) of 125,000 hectares, created in 1937, and two forest reserves, Rumpi and Mokoko (45,843 and 9,065 hectares respectively). However, many environmental challenges have to be addressed. These

⁷ Cameroon 4th CBD National Report, Chap1. Section 1.1, , 2009.

⁸ Inventory of Coastal Wetlands of Cameroon, (Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society – CWCS & Wetlands International, 2004)

⁹ Water birds Census of Coastal Cameroon and Sanaga River, WIWO Report , 2007.

include the unsustainable felling of mangrove trees for fuel wood and timber, and the disorganized and wasteful harvesting of aquatic life forms, the use of dynamites, cyanide, and non-homologated nets for fishing. The use of fuel wood to smoke fish, poor hygiene and sanitation conditions of the communities, poor waste disposal, high rate of illiteracy and inadequate information on environmental issues are other environment issues to consider. The long term sustainability and ecosystem services of the mangrove which have direct impact on the livelihood are not well understood by local communities. Due to the mineral richness of the area, mining activities pose a future threat in the area, which therefore implies the urgent need to develop *land use and natural resource management plans to ensure sustainable exploitation of natural resources, and the livelihoods of local communities, while avoiding conflicts between the various stakeholders.*

7. The most important impact on biodiversity in Cameroon comes from habitat destruction and ecosystems change, as indicated in the country 4th National Report and the major implication of those changes are recognised to be i) No observance of land management regulations and ii) Destruction of vegetation cover and poor land-use systems. Comparative studies in the CEMAC region showed that Cameroon registered 59% habitat loss in 1986. It has been estimated that 96.5% of the original forest cover of the Bamenda Highlands above 1.500 metres altitude has been lost (Cheek et al, 2000).
8. The prevailing government strategy recognizes the weak institutional capacity of the rural sector, the need to decentralize development planning and action, privatize production and commercial activities and empower communities to contribute to and manage their own development. The policy structure is therefore conducive to community- demand driven development that is based on participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes. However, current situation indicated that there are decentralised Government institutions although with weak capacity. Also the legal framework in most cases exists but the application is a problem.
9. The report of the Committee in charge of coordination of development of Bakassi, set under the Prime Minister's Cabinet, indicated that, agriculture is predominantly subsistence, which reportedly has not been doing well because of low education levels, poor support services, lack of land titling, isolation from markets and services, and the absence of investment. The report identifies the need to construct divisional and sub-divisional agriculture and rural development institutions and technical posts, to transfer technical staff and create training centers, and to construct small agricultural infrastructure (bridges, culverts etc.). The need for development and creation of these socioeconomic infrastructures have been recognized by the department of planning, as key condition to avoid population migration, during the recent (January 2013) consultations on the project with local Stakeholders in Buea, capital city of the region. The adequate institutional development envisages during this project, will explore the possibility of contributing toward reversing this situation.
10. The base line activities in the Bakassi area are mainly those designed to be part of the Priority Programme for Sustainable Management and Development of Bakassi. The programme is a combination of all the activities of different Government sector ministries. The main objective of the programme is to ensure that Cameroon took full responsibility of the Bakassi area which has been recognized as part of the country following judgment of the International Court of Justice as result of dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon. In application of the Judgment, Cameroon and Nigeria signed in 2006 the Green Tree Accord which is a kind of joint administration of the area. However, starting from August 2013, the area should become fully under Cameroon Government Administration. One of the key projects within the framework of the programme is the project titled "Special project for the support of the development of fisheries and livestock production in Bakassi area and Lake Chad". The project executed by the Ministry of Fisheries, Livestock production and Animal Industries (MINEPIA). One of the specific objectives is to preserve and ensure sustainable natural resources management. The project is in its second phase and already more than \$4 million have been invested and the same amount is estimated to be invested from 2013 to 2015. The Minister of MINEPIA has officially requested that the GEF project be complementary and incremental to the current project following a meeting held in Yaoundé on 31st January 2013.
11. In line with the implementation of the Priority programme for Bakassi, the Government has created the South Western Development Authority (SODEWA) which mandate is to support development of the

region by mobilizing resources through projects design and implementation in collaboration with regional technical departments.

12. Furthermore, some of the baseline activities are currently supported by partners CSO which are planned to take part of responsibility of the project execution. Among those CSO, we have CHEDE, which is currently working with the Cameroon government through MINEPAT on a major investment project on smoked fish to be produced in Bakassi and marketed within CEMAC and the European Union. This project, which amount \$1.3 million US Dollars, is supported by a consortium comprising CHEDE as promoter and other partners such as IRAD with which the NGO has a partnership convention since 2008, CIRAD of France, CHEDE France, and Racines SA (Montpellier).
13. The baseline activities therefore include both national Government initiatives and development partners' interventions. The Government interventions are mainly in the context of providing basic social services in a abandon region due to the conflict situation and mark Government commitment to help these bordering communities to feel a sense of belonging to the territory and access to the right to development as from 2013 Cameroon Government will take full administration responsibility of the area, but also boost the development potential by valorising the rich natural resources of the region.
14. UNEP specific base line activities focus on integrating environmental sustainability in the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and UN common country programming processes and some ongoing and planned projects. These projects include, the current work of UNEP Marine Branch in collaboration with UNEP/UNREDD on the assessment of mangroves carbon pool in Central Africa in which the Bakassi area is one of the important site. The Marine Branch will also test the water resources and environment restoration objectives in the project site. The aim is to assess and show case how good water resources management activities can contribute to marine ecosystems restoration and reversely how good environment management can impact sustainable water management. The initiative will help to draw lessons both for enriching the envisage Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan for Bakassi and the international knowledge sharing.
15. The LifeWeb initiative, supported by the Spanish Government and being implemented through Cross River Gorilla Habitat Protection in the South Western regions of Cameroon. The 12,000 km² Cross River Gorilla landscape straddles the border of Cameroon and Nigeria and encompasses an important array of biological and cultural diversity. The objective of the project is to look into REDD as a tool to provide economic incentives for the conservation of Cross River gorilla habitat. This project will contribute to the development of a landscape-level approach to REDD. A new proposal amounting \$400,000 is currently under discussion with LifeWeb Initiative to support the GEF effort in Bakassi which will promote trade-off options for women fish smokers in support of creation of Protected Mangrove Area in Bakassi Peninsula, thereby avoiding habitat destruction. In the context of this project UNEP The GEF incremental activities will primarily focus on bringing the fragmented initiatives targeting specific communities or ecosystems into the Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan (IESMP) that include (i) sustainable mangrove forest ecosystem management as an important aquatic biodiversity hotspots (see para. 5- 6 above) threatened by overexploitation, infrastructural development, industrial, agro-industrial and oil exploration activities with consequence on the important animal biodiversity species , (ii) effective financing mechanism to support integrated sustainable ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation and (iii) integrated approach to natural resources management in a post conflict situation where building trust is first challenge, (iii) institutional strengthening and adequate coordination to achieve local development objectives. To achieve the above mention project objective, the project will implement the following components:
16. **Component 1: Institutional and Stakeholders capacity to implement the IESMP.** In the baseline situation analysis, paragraph.9 above for example, highlighted institutional and individual capacity gaps to manage natural resources. The current situation indicated that the capacity building activity is directed toward peace building without addressing the real challenges related to natural resources management in a conflict situation. The capacity building envisage with GEF resources will create an enabling environment (institutional, systemic and individual capacity) for sustainable natural resources use and poverty alleviation. While the government has created training centres in the region and has identified capacity gaps, the project capacity building element will mainly be targeting individuals, organised local communities, government agencies and administration, private sector and CSO through specific training modules identified during PPG in order to equip them to embark in to an integrated

natural resources management approach. The expected institutional and stakeholders capacity development will lead to the following outputs 1.1. At least 1 Policy and 1 regulatory framework tested and or strengthens for sustainable implementation of IESMP. The baseline indicated that the Committee for implementation of Bakassi programme recognises the weak institutional and legal capacities. However, current situation indicated that there are decentralised Government institutions although with weak capacity. Also the legal framework in most cases exists but the application is a problem. After instructional and policies context analysis during the PPG, the Policy and regulatory framework identified and agreed upon by key stakeholders will be, developed or adapted to Bakassi area to ensure integrated management of natural resources. This output, will help to reverse the current baseline characterized by a situation whereby the country has many policies and regulations adopted but not operationalized particularly at local level. Also the current baseline situation highlighted the necessity for adoption of policies and regulations that addressed the bad condition of mangrove ecosystem management and the need to consider mangroves as part of already created Protected Area System. The policy and enforcement issue related to overfishing and competing land use will be addressed. 1.2. At least 1 Sustainable Institutional framework for integrated management of Bakassi area established. The assessment of the Committee for the monitoring of the Bakassi priority programme implementation (Co-financier) has recognised institutional problems as one of the barrier to the development of the area. GEF resources will help to assess the institutional problems during the PPG and come up with adequate framework which will be implemented during the project as part of the tools to be designed for the development and implementation of the Integrated Ecosystem Resources Management Plan. 1.3. At least 1 framework of conflicts risks and mitigation measures put in place and functional with active participation of key resources users. As part of the UNEP Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch cofinancing , help to carry out activities to ensure that (i) conflict and disaster sensitivities are assessed and strategy for mitigation measures developed and incorporated in the integrated ecosystem services management plans (IESMP) that will be developed (ii) Biodiversity mainstreaming. This innovative process will include, in a first steps as recommended by local stakeholders during recent consultation on the project in January 2013, assessments during the PPG phase of the existing natural resources and services in relation to different users and potential conflicts in order to come up with strategy that ensure peaceful coexistence of different stakeholders including mining companies which received concessions and other local users.. Assessing disaster risks related to natural hazards, climate change, and industrial development is also to be included, and risk reduction activities incorporated in the IESMP as adaptation measures for implementation during the project implementation phase. The conflict- and disaster assessment will also conduct a general overview of natural resource governance frameworks (policies, processes and institutions) and suggest necessary reforms and development of new regulatory mechanism as recently recommended by the Governor of the region. One of the key situations in the area is that actually 98 % of the Bakassi population are constituted by Nigerian immigrants. Therefore the assessment will also identify opportunities to use shared natural resources as a platform for cooperation and peace building in the region.

17. **Component 2:** Participative development and implementation of IESMP. Current baseline interventions are skeletal and lack harmonization and long term vision. Through this component, the GEF alternative will bring all the skeletal initiatives within a single integrated ecosystem management plan that include biodiversity conservation. Pilot activities to demonstrate the potential to ensure livelihood options, sustainability of the plan and its role as framework for biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming will be implemented. The expected outcome is an “Integrated Ecosystems Services Management Plans that include biodiversity mainstreaming in Bakassi mangrove ecosystem through cross sectorial participatory processes that facilitate increased investments and adoption by local communities”. Key outputs of the component will be 2.1. One (1) Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan developed in participatory fashion and available to all stakeholders for implementation. The GEF increment will help to bring together current and planned intervention including the already engaged Ndongore National Park creation within the IESMG which will be an enabling policy environment for the PA management effectiveness. It is expected that the region will take full ownership of the implementation of the plan thereby guaranteeing the sustainability of the output. The capacity building element (linkage with Component 1) will ensure stakeholders skills development to conceive and implement the plan; 2.2. At least three (3) Identified livelihood options (e.g. introduction of efficient fish dryers, ecotourism promotion and Non Timber Forest Products - NTFP) that enhance ecosystems management and high conservation value areas are tested, and promoted at least in three (3) different pilot sites as part of pilot implementation of the IESMP. The

cofinancing from the MINEPIA project will be important as materials and infrastructure for fish production will be supported by this cofinancing project. The GEF increment will promote promotion of efficient use of biodiversity (mangrove for smoking fish) can be done side by side with socioeconomic development objectives. The approach will also show the potential of sustainable use of natural resources (NTFP) to address local poverty reduction. Achievement of this output will be supported by the capacity building objectives of local communities in linkage with component 1.

18. 2.3. One (1) Financial Mechanism which will include pilot certification in support of implementation of the IESM plans and alternative livelihood of Bakassi management plan is capacitated to ensure sustainability. The rationale behind the need for the financial mechanism is that, one of the key issues related to sustainable resources management is lack of adequate resources although the opportunities exist both from the possible payment of ecosystem services and from various private sector involved in mining and fishing industries. The GEF resources will be used to create the enabling environment for the strengthening and or establishment of the financial mechanism which will be agreed upon by key stakeholders during the PPG phase. The innovativeness of the approach is that the project is not bringing in an already designed financial mechanism, but consultations with stakeholders on various options and opportunities taking in to account their needs and that of conservation objectives will help to arrive in a participative way at an acceptable mechanism giving it a high degree of succeeding and that is sustainable.. The funding mechanism will support implementation of the IESMP and therefore will finance both biodiversity conservation and livelihood options activities that incorporate biodiversity conservation. In either case standards and tools will be developed with biodiversity conservation as key eligibility criteria for funding. The current GEF project partnership with key regional departments (Agriculture, forestry, livestock production, fisheries, local development, etc) will be incremental in building the Government capacities in mainstreaming in the region, biodiversity conservation in development sectors. These mainstreaming efforts will help the sustainability of the project. The first year of the project will be used to put in place all the tools (e.g. Environment consideration/policy which include biodiversity mainstreaming Strategy) legal and institutional set up necessary for the approved mechanism to play the role of funding mechanism for biodiversity friendly activities. These tools will be also develop and promoted for use in key development sectors. The second and third year will be used to pilot the mechanism and the project last year will be the opportunity to capitalize the lessons learns which will be serving as baseline for possible national forum to explore the possibility of scaling up of such experience toward a fully established Trust Fund (TF) In summary, the financial mechanism will be agreed upon by key stakeholders and the mechanism will be capacitated by the project to fulfill its mandate and in turn will ensure sustainability of GEF investment. This local approach will be also important at global level as most of the environment funding mechanism experienced elsewhere some with GEF funds (e.g in Madagascar, Ivory Coast, Benin and DRC), are developed at national level. This experience will be another opportunity for the GEF and partners to develop and pilot local level (micro) approach. The GEF funds therefore will only be used to put in place the financing mechanism including its biodiversity mainstreaming strategy, lessons learning and analysis for scaling up the approach at national level. Another rationale behind development of financial mechanism is that the financial mechanism as a sustainability tool, not only addresses the biodiversity conservation, but also the livelihood options that support conservation efforts.
19. Another tool to feed the financial mechanism will be the certification scheme. One Pilot certification process on fish production conducted in collaboration with a recognized certifying agency like Rain Forest Alliance. The involvement of OPED in this project as the National Executing Agency, is primarily justified by their current experience baseline activities in Kiribi (Southern Cameroon) for the utilization of fish dryers and technology to achieve fish smoking with less mangrove wood consumption and more quality in term of fish taste (Linkage with Component 1). This can be an entry point for certifying the fish production in Bakassi area, under the global scheme of the financial mechanism. Sustainable fish production as an incentive for local fishermen to engage into rationale utilisation of natural resources including mangrove can be an option for value adding to the fish production. The experience of key certifying agencies including Rain Forest Alliance will be explored. The current experience in Asia with World Fish Centre will be a possible pathway toward that objective. The project will learn from the experience of the Joint Pilot project World Fish Centre/FAO project on Aquaculture Certification in Thailand. The cofinancing from MINEPIA will be important as it will provide infrastructures (e,g stores, cooling materials, etc.) that will support fishermen. ; 2.4. One (1) viable and sustainable multi-stakeholder consultation, interaction and decision making framework

established in the Bakassi area. One of the constrain to the development of Bakassi as identified by the Committee for the Development of Bakassi, is the absence of institutional set up that can bring together local stakeholders to discuss the development of the region. The GEF involvement will support development of this framework through consultation and support to the development of necessary tools to make the consultative framework adopted, more viable. If established, the framework will provide an enabling environment for decision making related to the engaged process of Ndongore National Park creation. The cofinancing from the Committee for the supervision of Bakassi development, located in Prime Minister Cabinet will support the process by facilitating forums and ensuring political support. **Component 3: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation.** The project will assess available knowledge related to sustainable management of ecosystem services and combines the assessment result with the capacity assessment in the area in order to generate knowledge that will serve both the IESMP development and implementation, but also as opportunity to compile lessons learn for national and international users (Linkage with components 1&2). Key outputs will include: 3.1. One (1) Learning and capacity development framework established to capture, analyze and disseminate lessons learned nationally and internationally; 3.2. One (1) set of Socioeconomic impacts and environment monitoring indicators of Bakassi IESM plans developed, tested and approved by all stakeholders; 3.3. One (1) Project monitoring and evaluation system in place and shows satisfactory results. During the PPG phase, a project Monitoring & Evaluation and sustainability plans will be developed and key monitoring and impact evaluation indicators will be indicated. Relevant tools, methodologies and good practices will be identified and learning framework will be established.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL /ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated **GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS** (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

20. **Without GEF Investment:** The baseline is constituted of isolated intervention under the Bakassi Priority Programme, local and international partners operations targeting isolated communities or ecosystems. These baseline activities operate in an environment with weak institutional and individual capacities and insufficient enforcement of the regulatory framework and use of opportunities to boost partnership with private sector. Consequently, the role of biodiversity hot spots and ecosystem services in the context of mangrove ecosystem will continue to be undermined. The potential of building a Public Private Partnership for a sustainable use of natural resources will suffer lack of champions and adequate frameworks (institutional, legal and financial) that will build confidence and trust between stakeholders.
21. **The GEF alternative** will support the Government of Cameroon to develop the Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plan of Bakassi ecosystems (IESMP). The GEF increment will therefore allow through the IESMP to bring together in a harmonized way sustainable development initiatives that guaranteed biodiversity conservation and alternative livelihood for the local communities. The IESMP will be operationalized though selective pilot activities related to biodiversity conservation and alternative livelihood through supporting the stakeholders to, ensure sustainable management of mangroves to reduce the pressure due to overexploitation for fuel wood for smoking fish and services (as construction material) and protect marine biodiversity linked to the mangroves ecosystems. Biodiversity mainstreaming within the IESMP will also be achieved by giving special attention to conserving High Conservation Value areas that support livelihood options. The sustainability of the IESMP and related pilot activities will be ensured by supporting emergence of the financial mechanism and focused capacity building through institutional and legal mechanisms strengthening. The GEF alternative will therefore support the baseline activities related to institutional, capacity needs highlighted by the Bakassi Development Programme, and reinforcement of the role of SODEWA as development agency to support the development of the region and ensure project sustainability

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.":

22. The Bakassi peninsula marine ecosystem offers important socioeconomic opportunities for local communities but also for the region as it is an important area of fisheries production and has great potential for mining. The main beneficiaries of the fishing industry at this time mostly are non-resident actors leading to non-equitable sharing of resources. The project will support the Government and local communities to establish the most adequate framework that will ensure real socioeconomic benefits of natural resources exploitation to local communities. The framework will be built around environment sustainability and therefore generation of global environment benefit. The biodiversity good practices that will be implemented will support livelihood options and environment conservation. The durability of ecosystem services the project will promote, will ensure long term alternative livelihood options for local communities; reduce immigration from the region thereby maintaining the manpower that will boost local and regional economy and maintain the social structures; reduce conflict risks by ensuring equitable access and sharing of ecosystem services; added value to ecosystem services and enhance capacities of local and national stakeholders in ecosystem management. Could you add figures (how many people impacted?).
23. Particularly on gender issue, the project will build capacity on fish production. Within the project area, indigenous people and women engage in the fish post-harvest preservation, fish smoking drying technologies, existing prawn fisheries... In order to ensure that the increased profitability of Non Timber Forest Product exploitation does not lead to exclusion of fisherwomen from the business, the project will directly link production with the development of management and business skill among women. This will provide a useful model for the protection of women's economic rights relevant throughout the region. The intervention strategy will be community-centered.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Risks	Risk Level	Mitigations Measures
Reluctance of local communities as result of their culture and traditions but also the potential social impacts the project may have on them.	Low	<p>Assessment of potential social project impact on local communities will be conducted during the PPG and the consensual mitigation measures suggested will be implemented as part of the project activities and indicators will be defined for monitoring the effective implementation of the measures.</p> <p>The project is envisaging participative approach, awareness raising through a whole communication component, community dialogue initiative and capacity development</p> <p>Development of alternative, trade-off options and income generating activities for local communities</p> <p>Development of various platforms for stakeholders dialogue and collaboration in favour of conservation of ecosystem services</p>
Institutional instability	Moderate	The project will conduct an institutional assessment and recommend adequate institutional framework and capacity need
Political instability and Conflict	Moderate	The Green Tree Accord between Nigeria and Cameroon which established basis for peaceful resolution of the Bakassi conflict between the two countries provide solid framework for the project to be executed in good condition. Furthermore the Government of Cameroon has made it among its top priorities building peace and development of the area. On-going infrastructure development is a testimony of such move. The project has been put forward by the Cameroon Government to feel the gaps of considering environment issues in the development of the region. UNEP through GRASP is

		supporting a collaborative natural resources management between the two countries in the area. This will be an additional mechanism that will help the project to be executed in a peaceful environment.
Lack of adequate budget for conservation	Moderate	Capitalisation of value-added initiatives (REDD, FLEGT, MDP, ...) The project envisage establishment of investment framework in favour of environment conservation and livelihood Development of investment opportunities
Climate change		

B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

24. The stakeholders mapping will be conducted and their role and responsibilities negotiated during consultative meetings and forum that will take place during the project preparation (PPG) phase. In the meantime the following stakeholders will play important roles:

- UNEP will be the GEF Implementing Agency of the project, UNEP Disaster and Conflict Branch and Fresh Water Unit will support countries in conducting the assessments during PPG phase and will guide national partners in the implementation of some key project activities.
- Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (MINEP) : Is the national Executing Agency of the project and will be in charge of national institutional coordination
- Organization pour l'Environment et le Development Durable (OPED): As one of the active Civil Society Organization, has been identified as the technical partner that will support MINEP in the technical execution of the project in Bakassi area. The organization will give technical backstopping in the area of fisheries production, fish post-harvest preservation and management
- The South Western Cameroon regional and districts technical departments: These bodies will be the direct representative of the national technical departments and will be responsible of the on the ground supervision and monitoring. Whenever possible their expertise will be used to implement the project on the ground. They will be members of regional and district project coordinating bodies. During the PPG phase their specific role and responsibilities along with other stakeholders will be assess and decided through a participative process.
- The Indigenous and local communities (ILC) in Bakassi Peninsula: These groups will be at the center of the local dialogue both in terms of considering their expectations, responsibilities in the development and implementation of the Integrated Plans but also in terms of handling the issues of potential socioeconomic impacts the project may have on their livelihoods particularly as mangrove protected area creation is anticipated. The PPG phase will conduct an Environment and Social Impact Assessment and create a negotiated approach.
- Ministry of Planning and Landscape Management (MINEPAT): Will be responsible for the resources mobilization, land use planning and therefore will play an important role in the execution of Component 2 of the project.
- Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF): Will be the key partner in the identification and conduct the necessary steps for the putting under protection key ecosystems including mangroves.
- Ministry of Tourism (MINTOUR): Will be the key player in the identification and promotion of eco-tourism activities.
- Ministry of Research High Level Education and Innovation (MINRESI): As the institutional body in charge of the research and academic institutions will facilitate their involvement and consideration of research thematic activities in the national academic and research agenda.
- CHEDECooperative Union Ltd (a private sector institution with CSO status which is the federation of local Agricultural cooperatives Societies and affiliated to some international private sectors e.g.: Racines SA Montpellier- French, CHEDE International). will be one of the local executing partners of the project in Bakassi. It has done research and field work in Bakassi for the past several years. Chede is additionally working with the Cameroon government through MINEPAT to mobilize investments for economic activities designed to protect the peninsula's ecosystem while also boosting the incomes of its' inhabitants.

- National Universities: Will support research activities and some targeted capacity building.
- Cameroon Ecology, as Civil Society Organization, will be one of the key partners in mobilization and training of women.
- CTFC: In charge of communal forest, will be a key partner in the development of the Integrated Ecosystem Services targeting forests ecosystem.
- Global Water Partnership: Both regional (Africa) and national representations will be involved and collaboration particularly on coastal management issues will be developed in close collaboration and support of UNEP Marine Branch, actually working on coastal mangroves as potential for carbon pool under UNREDD initiative..
- All other relevant stakeholders will be consulted either for collaboration and synergies or for lessons learn from the past interventions.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

25. UNEP, the IA of the project will ensure that outcomes of its baseline projects describe in section B.1 will provide the necessary support for the present project. UNEP is supporting UN Countries Teams in mainstreaming the environment in the UNDAF and Common Countries Assessment. In Cameroon, UNEP will take the opportunity to ensure full consideration of Bakassi Integrated ecosystem services management plan and therefore create opportunities for more resources from UN Agencies and their partners in support of the project long term objective.
26. The project will build and compliment the ongoing national and regional GEF projects executed in Cameroon. The project will particularly learn from:
 - The GEF/WB Forest and Environment Development Policy Grant (FEDPG) project which objective is to strengthen public and private efforts to achieve socio-economically and ecologically sustainable use of national forest and wildlife resources. The project seeks to: (1) promote the sustainable management of rainforests and savanna lands; (2) increase local community involvement in and benefits from sustainable management of natural resources; (3) improve the institutional and organizational capacity to implement new policies and regulations for forest management and timber industry development; and (4) enhance conservation of biodiversity and supply environmental services of national and global relevance.
 - The just recently approved UNEP/GEF project on Development and Institution of a National Monitoring and Control System (Framework) for Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and Invasive Alien Species (IAS) will be of interest for the project particularly the issue of IAS and possible movement of LMO in Bakassi as a transboundary area linking to the vast Nigeria country.
 - During GEF4, 13 projects have been approved by GEF Council in Congo Basin under the Congo Basin Strategic Programme (CBSP) led by World Bank. Among those of particular importance to this project include, the CBSP Sustainable Community Based Management and Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystem in Cameroon which objective is to have in place planning, managing and monitoring capacities, institutional frameworks and consultative mechanisms for the long-term sustainability of the mangrove forest ecosystems and their biodiversity through participatory and inclusive participation of communities and other key stakeholders.
 - Also of particular importance are the GEF/WB CBSP Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Ngoyla Mintom Forest objective is to establish a core Protected Area within the Ngoyla Mintom forest, through an approach based on land use planning and, fostering public-private partnerships and the project on Sustainable Agro-Pastoral and Land Management Promotion under the National Community Development Program Support Program (PNDP). The project development objective is to reduce poverty and promote sustainable rural development in Cameroon by strengthening local governance and empowering communities in rural areas, including marginalized groups. The blended project activities will contribute to ensuring the productivity of the natural resource base and to preserving the country's globally significant biodiversity.
 - At regional level, the CBSP project of particular interest will be UNEP/GEF CBSP - A Regional Focus on Sustainable Timber Management in the Congo Basin; the UNDP/GEF CBSP Sustainable Financing of Protected Area Systems in the Congo Basin, the GEF/WB CBSP Enhancing Institutional Capacities on

REDD issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin. Under International Waters, the ongoing project UNEP-GEF Demonstrating and Capturing Best Practices and Technologies for the Reduction of Land-sourced Impacts Resulting from Coastal Tourism, will be important to look at and learn lessons as the marine environment and tourism are important aspect of the Bakassi project.

- UNEP through the ongoing UNEP/GEF CBSP - A Regional Focus on Sustainable Timber Management in the Congo Basin has strengthening the periodic projects portfolio review by Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC). This approach aims at ensuring synergy and complementarity between projects implemented in Congo Basin. Through this project, UNEP will ensure that the same approach is used by the GEF Operational Focal Point of Cameroon to conduct periodic GEF projects review on annual basis to ensure synergy and complementarity. The fact that MINEP, hosting the GEF OFP, is the National Executing Agency of this project, will facilitate this approach.

D. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

27. The project main objective is to develop and promote integrated ecosystem services management plans that integrate biodiversity conservation for Bakassi mangrove forest ecosystems in order to facilitate increased cross sectorial investments and improved livelihood for the local communities and ensure restoration and management of ecosystem services in the context of a green economy. UNEP is also implementing in the project area the LifeWeb initiative and the Great Ape Survival Partnership (GRASP). Furthermore, UNEP is currently implementing two major conservation initiatives in the area and more importantly these initiatives are transboundary between Nigeria and Cameroon. These initiatives are The Cross River Gorilla Habitat Protection in the South Western regions of Cameroon and Nigeria and the Cross River Gorilla Local Guard training program. The two initiatives will be important for this project as the Bakassi aquatic resources are key issues in the cooperation of the two countries at local level. UNEP therefore has history of executing national projects with Cameroon particularly the Enabling Activities and Biosafety projects.

28. UNEP is recognized within the GEF family to have comparative advantage in conducting environmental assessment, ecosystems evaluation and ecosystem services. In addition, the Bakassi area of the project is a post conflict zone and UNEP through its Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch has proven experience in the development of post conflict action plans, as well as conflict- and disaster risk assessments. Just recently UNEP has conducted in collaboration with Nigeria’s Government, assessment report and priority action for immediate rehabilitation of OgoniLand (Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland, UNEP 2011). UNEP also is actually supporting Sudan in sustainable management of environment in the post conflict situation. The Disaster and Conflict branch conducted in 2011 in collaboration with partners a project titled “The Sierra Leone’s Seas project” which objective was to assess the current status and potential role of marine resources in the development and peace building of Sierra Leone. The important findings that come out from the project will support the country not only in sustainable management of marine natural resources at a whole, but also enforcing good environmental governance, build the local stakeholders capacities in ensuring a peaceful development of the country. UNEP through the Disaster and Conflict Branch is envisaging replicating this experience in Bakassi mangrove forest and the findings will definitely enrich the development process of the integrated ecosystem management plan. The Division committed itself through a concept note, to support the assessment that will be conducted during the PPG and will ensure follow up in the implementation of the activities if the stakeholders recognize the role the Division can play in that region. The Division will be instrumental in ensuring the mainstreaming of the conflict and disaster risks assessment and mitigation in the IESMP. This mainstreaming is necessary in Bakassi because it is a post conflict area and a potential conflict due to mining potential of the region.

29. The Freshwater and Marine Branch of UNEP, which is participating in the actual project, has supported Government of Mali to develop and mobilize financial resources for management of Lake Faguibine in north where conflicting usages is treating the survival of this inland water bodies very crucial in the life of arid zone communities of northern Mali. Therefore, the Freshwater Unit will provide technical expertise particularly lessons learn from the Mali Lake Faguibine supported project, and other marine projects.

30. UNEP in addition to the above mention engagement in Cameroon will use its close ties with Civil Society to entrust the project execution with non-governmental institutions which are regularly working

with the project sites local communities. While the Government of Cameroon through its local, regional and national representatives will ensure the global coordination of the project, the project execution on the ground will be the responsibility of (i) OPEP, a local CSO (OPEP actually is executing Congo Basin Forest Funds projects in South Western Cameroon - Kiribi), (ii) CHEDE Cooperative Union Ltd (a private sector institution which is the federation of local Agricultural cooperatives Societies and affiliated to some international private sectors e.g.: Racines SA Montpellier- French, CHEDE International). These local institutions are recognized by national stakeholders to be capable of executing this project. By using this approach UNEP will be in compliance with Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness that calls on International communities to strengthen national capacity through national execution and responsibilities of initiative. UNEP will give direct support to the national execution partners through (i) regular field/countries missions as testify by its constant presence during the different meetings of the NPFE exercises, (ii) the UNEP Regional Office in africa will have an active role in ensuring the UNEP led initiatives are fully embedded in a global UNEP wide support to Cameroon.

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

31. UNEP IS BRINGING IN THIS PROJECT \$1.35 MILLION COFINANCING WHICH INCLUDE \$400,000 CASH FROM UNEP-LIFEWEB INIATIVE TO SUPPORT TRADE-OFF INITIATIVE FOR WOMEN TO AVOID OVEREXPLOITATION OF MANGROVE AND \$950,000 IN KIND CONTRIBUTION FROM DISASTER AND CONFLICT AND MARINE AND FRESHWATER BRANCH WHICH WILL DEDICATE ITS EXPERTISE TO THE PROJECT.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

32. The project is in line with the UNEP project portfolio in Cameroon indicated in B6 above. The project is fully in line with the UNEP Programme of Work (POW) for 2010-2011 and 2012-2013, and the medium Term Strategy. It is linked particularly to UNEP:

(i) **Subprogramme 2. Disasters and conflicts** and its expected accomplishments (a) Enhanced capacity of Member States for environmental management in order to contribute to natural and man-made disaster risk reduction, (b) Rapid and reliable environmental assessments following conflicts and disasters as requested, (c) Improved environmental management and sustainable use of natural resources that have built upon the inter-agency post-crisis assessment and recovery process

(ii) **Subprogramme 1: Climate change in its Expected accomplishments** (d) increased investment towards reduction in greenhouse gas emission by land use, land-use change and forestry and its related **Outputs 1-4**

(iii) **Subprogramme 3: Ecosystem Management and its Expected accomplishments** (a) Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to increasingly integrate an ecosystem management approach into development and planning (b) Countries and regions have capacity to utilize ecosystem management tools (c) Strengthened capacity of countries and regions to realign their environmental programmes and financing to address degradation of selected priority ecosystem services and their related outputs;

(iv) **Subprogramme 4: Environmental Governance Expected accomplishments** (a) The United Nations system, respecting the mandate of each entity, progressively realizes synergies and demonstrates increasing coherence in international decision-making processes related to the environment, including those under multilateral environmental agreements (b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement their environmental obligations and achieve their environmental priority goals, targets and objectives through strengthened laws and institutions (c) National development processes and United Nations common country programming processes increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability in their implementation (d) Improved access by national and international stakeholders to sound science and policy advice for decision making and their related outputs; and

(v) **Subprogramme 6: Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production and its related Expected accomplishments** (b) Increased investment in efficient, clean and safe industrial production methods through public policies and private sector action (c) Consumer choice favours more resource efficient and environmentally friendly products and their respective outputs.


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):
 (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OPF endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Justin Nantchou NGOKO	Director, GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection	28 June 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		05/06/2013	Adamou Bouhari Task Manager Biodiversity/Land Degradation UNEP/DEPI	+254 20 7623860	Adamou.Bouhari@ unep.org