ANNEX 1: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Introduction

The Fouta Djallon Highlands (FDH) represents a globally important ecosystem; one that provides multiple environmental and economic services to much of West Africa. Nevertheless, in the five countries that share the Highlands and associated foothills (Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone), land degradation and the resulting loss of ecosystem structure and function has been a growing issue over the past five decades. Moreover, there are a number of "downstream" riparian countries (Benin, Gambia, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria) that are linked to and affected by land and water use patterns in the FDH through a number of major river basins. Over this period, the region has experienced pronounced climatic variations, combined with a rapid demographic growth, especially in Guinea. This has increased the demand for food and firewood, thereby exacerbating the degradation of watersheds and ecosystems, resulting in an increased rate of loss of habitat. Moreover, continued pressure on vegetation has resulted in limited natural regeneration. Combined with uncontrolled forest fires, this has led to an acceleration of loss of biodiversity of a global significance.

The key socio-economic issue in the FDH is how to best achieve the sustainable management and use of natural resources in the face of an increasing and widening degradation affecting the ecosystems characteristic of the Highlands, both land and water. Indeed, West African countries bordering on the FDH are dependant on its water resources and have been faced with ever-increasing degradation of land and water resources in recent years due to severe environmental disasters (drought) enhanced by population pressure. Desertification hinders their economic growth while destroying their biodiversity capital. From Guinea, where large rivers originate (the Niger, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Koliba/Corubal, the Kolenté and the Kaba), the conservation of water resources is a priority for potable water, agriculture, energy production, transportation and regional exchanges. Significantly, the FDH ecosystems still play crucial ecological and hydrological roles and offer a large range of habitats in different categories of endangered animal and plant species, while constituting favourable agro-ecological environments for human settlements. However, the conservation of these water resources cannot be separated from the protection and restoration of the surrounding drainage areas and their respective vegetative cover. To be effective, any activities that address the sustainable use of the FDH's natural resources must be coordinated through a framework based on the holistic logic of integrated watershed management.

Incremental Cost Analysis

The analysis of incremental costs (ICA) began with a national workshop held in Conakry, Guinea (25 May 2004), followed by a local workshop in Labé (28 May 2004). These two workshops brought together representatives from the public and private sectors, NGOs, project managers from a number of relevant on-going projects, communities and other stakeholders to discuss the baseline and incremental cost issues associated with the Project. This same process was repeated at the national level in each of the other four participating countries.[1]

[1]In addition to the five, three countries that depend on the natural resources, particularly water originating in the FDH, will participate in regional activities (Gambia, Mauritania, and the Niger). Regular contacts and interactions with a few additional countries, which to some extent are concerned with natural resource management in the Fouta Djallon Highlands, will be maintained (e.g. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria).

The Baseline Scenario identifies public programmes and donor-supported investments relevant to the project's three technical components in the project area by the governments and their development partners over the proposed ten-year life of project (LOP). The GEF Alternative consists of the Baseline in addition to the costs associated with the necessary incremental activities to obtain the stated Environmental and Development Objective (see Annex 2 for more detail). The Incremental Cost is the difference between the costs of the GEF Alternative and the Baseline Scenario.

The Baseline Scenario

The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) completed during project formulation highlighted the widespread presence of land and soil degradation characteristics of the FDH, conditions particularly severe in the densely populated areas characterized by non-sustainable agricultural practices. The Baseline Scenario can be best described as a loss of production potential of the FDH's natural resources and associated biodiversity. To address the strong population pressure on the natural resources in the countries dependent on FDH as a source of water, each State has developed policies and priority work programmes over the years according to the requirements of their specific development needs, taking into account separately the characteristics of their respective ecosystems. These, albeit largely sector-based policies, are defined in the following documents:

- National strategies and action plans of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of these resources (Guinea 2002, Mali 1996, the Niger 1998, Senegal);
- National action plans to combat desertification: PAN/LCD (Guinea, Mali 1992, Mauritania 2004, Senegal 1989);
- National environmental action plans: NEAP (Guinea, Mali 1996, Mauritania 2004, the Niger 1998, Senegal 1993, Guinea-Bissau);
- Master plans and master schemes of water resources or improvement: (Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, the Niger 1998, Senegal 1994);
- National Forest action plans; NFAP (Guinea, Mali, Senegal, 1993);
- National communications on climate change (Mauritania 2002);
- Policy Letters on Agricultural Development (Guinea 1991 and 1996);
- National action plans for the adaptation to climate change (Mauritania 2004); and
- National strategies to reduce poverty.

It is within this sectoral framework that most national (and regional) programmes and projects have been developed and are currently under implementation and represent the "universe" from which the Baseline was derived. Within this universe, specific projects and programmes were identified and constitute the relevant Baseline. The major factors used to screen and identify these activities were: (i) relevance of public sector-supported and project activities to one or more of the Alternative's three technical project components, (ii) activities had to be under or proposed for implementation within the ten year Life of Project (LOP), and (iii) they had to overlap to varying degrees with the proposed project boundary.[2] The analysis was applied in all eight countries but

[2]In addition to the five, three countries that depend on the natural resources, particularly water originating in the FDH, will participate in regional activities (Gambia, Mauritania, and the Niger). Regular contacts and interactions with a few additional countries, which to some extent are concerned with natural resource management in the Fouta Djallon Highlands, will be maintained (e.g. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria).

donor-supported projects were limited to the following six countries (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal). A summary of donor-supported projects that has contributed to part of the Baseline is provided in Table 2 of this Annex.

Specific activities and estimated cost calculations were made during the preparation of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis in the project formulation phase. The general categories of activities can be summarized as: (i) setting up anti-erosion devices, (ii) prohibition of grazing, and (iii) general protection of sensitive sites, plantations and forest developments; etc.

The Project Baseline presented by component consists of the following (see Table 1):

Component 1. Enhanced Regional Collaboration. The African Union's International Bureau of Coordination (IBC-AU) is a sub-regional body responsible for the coordination and management of FDH-MP activities. It was established to develop the following competences: (i) institutional aspects, (ii) mobilization of resources by the partners and stakeholders, (iii) scientific research and capacity-building, and (iv) stimulation of exchanges and coordination of organizations at the local, national and regional level. The relevant IBC activities, together with costs of national counterpart activities and staff time, represent the baseline for the first sub-component (US$5.3 million). Estimates of baseline for the second sub-component were based primarily on calculations of international support received by the countries to assist with compliance with a number of environmental treaties to which they are a party (e.g., Framework Convention on Climate Change, CBD, etc.). This was estimated to be US$9.6 million. For the third sub-component, baseline estimation was based on existing and proposed national efforts supporting environmental and natural resources assessments and monitoring in areas overlapping to varying degrees with the project area (US$51.4 million).

Component 2. Improved Natural Resources Management (NRM) and Livelihoods in the FDH. The largest community-based approaches to natural resources conservation were launched more or less throughout Guinea and the other countries and cover both the Highlands and areas located downstream but still within the project area. Calculations were also estimated for activities supporting improved land management practices and the development of community-based natural resources management plans. Finally, a number of successful on-going experiences in establishing protected areas for wild fauna conservation areas for important endangered species (e.g., chimpanzees, elephants) were included under the integrated natural resources management sub-component (US$192.3 million). Investments and running costs of the three river basins authorities (NBA, OMVG and OMVS) were used to estimate the integrated watershed management elements of sub-component 1. Another large contribution to the calculation of baseline for Component 2 is based on the numerous government and donor led efforts to address poverty in the FDH. This was the primary basis for sub-component 2.2 (US$76.5 million).

Component 3. Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM. The amount committed by the governments and their development partners to supporting increased institutional capacity in local communities and promoting increased participation and empowerment over their own future in the FDH is estimated at US$14.6 million.

Component 4. Project Management, M&E and Information Dissemination. The project management sub-component is based on estimates of the participating countries national institutions responsible for the managing and monitoring of natural resources status and rural environmental quality divided between sub-components 4.1 (US$1.2 million) and 4.2 (US$0.5

million). No information on dissemination activities were identified as suitable for baseline for the project.

In total, the Baseline was estimated to be US$351.5 million over the 10-year period in the project area.

Based on available information, the present analysis indicates that investments of governments and other donors relevant to project components mostly relate to ongoing programmes at the regional or national level and are generally poorly integrated into relevant sectors. Further, they are neither based on a holistic participatory planning approach nor on a strategy of giving stakeholders and local communities a sense of responsibility. The sectoral approaches of many of these projects have up until now dealt with the technical and economic causes of degradation and neglected the underlying causes at the institutional and policy level. The assessments carried out in many of these projects and the observations made in the FDH area show that field activities are scattered, superficial, and that they did not significantly contribute to arresting the loss of soil fertility or forest cover. Furthermore, these activities were not capable of stopping the loss of biodiversity or the proliferation of invasive aquatic weeds. These experiences do not appear to be effective in addressing the underlying sources of natural resources degradation in the FDH. In fact, deforestation continues, soil erosion processes are accelerating, the discharge in watercourses is diminishing and the number of endangered plant and animal species is increasing. It appears that the means mobilized are limited in time and space, and that the implementation of many of these approaches is still partial and does not take into account the chain of causes and the need for common solutions.

With respect to the individual components, there is widespread evidence that the information and "lessons learned" demonstrate the lack of regional institutional capacity for the integrated management of the FDH and the need to establish close linkages between stakeholders and partners and strengthen capacities to reverse land degradation, loss of biodiversity and shared use of the international waters. Countries have taken many initiatives, but they still lack relevant national institutions and appropriate capacities to implement and monitor projects. The lack of coordinating mechanisms and staff has not favoured the creation of an effective development programme and monitoring. There is no system for coordinating and monitoring changes in the FDH and updating information in participating countries.

The scope in investments in natural resources management appears limited and has not expanded into other aspects of natural resources management, much less in integrating the poverty dimension of riparian communities or other users of natural resources.

With respect to capacity-building activities, the involvement of stakeholders is a commonly perceived "slogan" used everywhere in all countries but is rarely applicable in real terms in the FDH due to weak support capacities for beneficiaries. In the absence of GEF support, these activities will have limited impact on local communities in the FDH and there will be a major risk that there will be negative downstream externalities of degradation of the Highlands.

The GEF Alternative

It is clear that at the present rate of human settlements and the unsustainable practices of land use in the FDH, the natural resources will continue to be degraded and the risk of biodiversity loss due to accelerated needs of local people will increase. In focusing on a restoration processes and sustainable management of the natural resources and ecosystem of the FDH, coordinated action of riparian states of the Highlands will bring substantial improvement of the living conditions of local

populations and allow countries to respond to their obligations in international conventions on biological diversity, climate change, desertification and international waters.

The GEF Alternative includes strengthening regional cooperation by reaffirming the international character of FDH and installing an operating coordination mechanism, rehabilitating degraded lands and biodiversity habitats, and building stakeholder capacities in sustainable management of natural resources compatible with the preservation of the Highlands' ecosystem. Due to the regional character of FDH, the project will first focus on strengthening the legal and institutional regional cooperation frameworks and basic implementation without which the development of integrated management of natural resources in Tranche I would be wasted effort. In Tranche II, the project aims at implementing the participatory models of integrated and sustainable management of natural resources to preserve and restore ecosystems, and improve livelihoods of local populations who depend on FDH water resources. Without the intervention of GEF and other donors, countries would not be able to deal with the required large-scale restoration of the FDH ecosystem and to ensure that upstream interventions would generate downstream environmental and socio-economic benefits.

The global benefit will be the transboundary aspect of integrated management of natural resources that involves coordinated action and concerted decision-making in which only the bodies assigned to the mission define the outlines and monitoring on both sides of the border. The integrated approach of natural resources management to be implemented will restore the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems and improve the management of shared water resources.

The global benefits do not only come from the conservation of the Highlands' ecosystem, but also from the transboundary aspect of activities and institutions of natural resources management as well as capacity-building of human resources, especially useful on a regional scale. Regional integration and cooperation among different countries in integrated management of the FDH will increase the global value of the shared ecosystems and water resources. Accordingly, transboundary tensions and conflicts that damage the shared natural resources or the border areas will be reduced. The approaches that will be developed by the project will be replicable in other similar GEF operations.

These global benefits will also generate substantial national benefits based on the restoration of ecosystems, collaborative approaches to managing shared watersheds, and the rehabilitation of degraded land. The main benefit to countries is, above all, improved livelihoods of local communities living in enclaves and in economically marginalized areas. It is also important to point out that these national benefits underpin the global benefits: without securing and supporting local communities, the sustainability of interventions aimed at improving the quality of natural resources in the FDH is put at risk.

Incremental Cost Tables

The incremental costs and benefits of the Project are presented in Table 1 below. The total incremental cost of the GEF Alternative amounts to an estimated US$44 million, of which US$11 million constitute the incremental cost necessary to meet the global environmental objectives described above. The **US$11 million** (25% of the total cost) represent the amount requested from GEF to finance the GEF project (or US$11 554 435 if the PDF-B budget is added). The 75 percent remaining, US$33 million, will come from co-financing from the eight participating countries and local beneficiaries, the African Union, FAO as well as other donors such as, for example, through the Global Mechanism (GM).

The Alternative scenario includes installing mechanisms to promote and implement restoration activities of degraded lands, integrated and sustainable management of water resources, and the formulation of suitable models for rehabilitating degraded lands and conserving globally important biodiversity in the FDH ecosystems using a participatory approach. Due to continued and substantial losses of biodiversity and arable land resources of the mountain ecosystem, the Project will focus on arresting and reversing such losses through regional cooperation mechanisms. Such mechanisms will sustainably support conservation activities and continue them beyond the project's duration. The Project attempts to bridge the gaps in previous approaches so that conservation of soil, water and ecosystems is ensured by the creation of an enabling environment at both local and national level. The activities will produce additional benefits for the countries by providing a stable basis of income to the marginalized groups, including women and the poorest. The results and experiences of this project could be used as models for rehabilitating similar areas in the countries concerned, as well as other mountain ecosystems in Africa.

Table 1: Incremental Cost Table (in US$)

Component 1 : Enhanced Regional Collaboration			
Sub-components	**Baseline**	**Alternative**	**Incremental Cost**
1.1 International status and framework conventions	There is no international framework defined by a convention which would facilitate cooperation between the riverine states of the FDH nor with the downstream riparians dependent on upstream water sources. As a result, the management efforts are dispersed and there is weak coordination of activities for conservation and for integrated and sustainable natural resource management. Under these conditions, actions undertaken for natural resources management have a limited scope and do not effectively address, much less reverse, the trends in land and water degradation in the FDHs' important global ecosystems. Governments: US$3 168 000 Donor (AU): US$2 175 000 **Total** : **US$5 343 000**	The affirmation of the international character of FDH will facilitate the resource mobilization and intervention coordination in the FDH. Establishing legal instruments of regional cooperation will strengthen the countries' commitment to integrated and sustainable management of the natural resources of the FDH. It will also facilitate the installation of management bodies and the coordination of activities for ecosystem conservation and restoration at the FDH regional level. **Alternative**: **US$5 803 259**	GEF: US$151 400 Co-financing: US$308 859 **Incremental cost: US$460 259**
1.2 National laws, regulations and institutions	There is a lack of laws affirming the international character of the FDH Although the countries have ratified UN conventions on the environment, national documents related to global environmental issues and the sustainable management of natural resources, these documents have little effect on national legal processes and regulations. Accordingly, the documents have proven to be inapplicable and are not effectively applied in the field. Governments: US$761 000 Donors: US$8 880 000 **Total**: **US$9 641 000**	The adaptation of national legislation and regulations will give greater coherence to the regulatory framework that governs the management of the FDH. Harmonization of these documents both internally and with customary rights, will facilitate their acceptance and application. The extension of the process to all FDH states will facilitate the coordination of natural resource management operations across the region. **Alternative**: **US$10 005 010**	GEF: US$137 300 Co-financing: US$226 710 **Incremental cost**: **US$364 010**

1.3 Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon	The lack of relevant information and data on the status and trends of land, ecosystems and natural resources, including their linkages to socio-economic issues, hampers decision-making processes for the sustainable development of the FDH. Some countries have important data and information on natural resources but do not yet have the mechanisms to encourage their management, promote exchanges among actors and carry out sound inventories. Collecting and processing data and information, including database maintenance, is fragmentary and irregular. The monitoring and evaluation of operations is made step by step, by using variable indicators that do not permit accurate assessment of the results at the regional scale. Governments: US$11 100 000 Donors: US$40 262 000 **Total**: **US$51 362 000**	This project will promote the installation of harmonized systems for data collection, processing and dissemination, and a monitoring and evaluation system that will allow accurate data and information to be distributed to the governments and other users of environmental information. The establishment of a natural resource Observatory for the FDH will provide a better understanding of the basic potential of natural resources for improved development planning and change monitoring in the FDH and in neighbouring countries. It also will facilitate the coordination of interventions in the FDH, which is mandatory for an integrated approach that can generate global environmental benefits. **Alternative: US$ 55 370 530**	GEF: US$770 200 Co-financing: US$3 238 330 **Incremental cost: US$4 008 530**

Component 2: Improved Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods in the FDH			
Sub-components	**Baseline**	**Alternative**	**Cost**
2.1 Integrated natural resources management in the pilot sites and watersheds	There are different methods and techniques of restoration and conservation of lands presently being applied in FDH but many are not adapted to local conditions. Further, these methods and techniques are currently applied on a limited scale in watersheds. It is imperative to validate the existing methods and techniques in order to create participatory models, and to apply them to all levels at each watershed, from downstream to upstream. Rehabilitation of forests, rural land and watersheds will benefit from these tested models. The river basin organizations (NBA, OMVG, OMVS) integrated a part of the shared river basins into their protection programme. The upstream part of these watercourses has received little investment, except for the Upper Niger. Therefore, degradation occurring at the source has not received sufficient investment to stop the process. Governments: US$29 935 000 Donor: US$162 376 000 **Total: US$192 311 000**	Installation, adoption and application of methods and techniques of conservation and restoration of lands framed within community-based NRM plans will favour the improvement of soil and reduction of cleared surfaces, and the increased production and income of rural populations. These populations will also have access to new knowledge and improved technologies, which will help generate income and improve wellbeing while preserving the ecosystems and restoring the water balance of watersheds. Implementation of an integrated watershed management approach and the establishment of basin management structures at the local, national and regional level will promote and improve the management of water resources, in particular the headwaters, water springs and riverbanks of the watercourses. **Alternative**: **US$220 719 201**	GEF: US$ 5 344 600 Co-financing: US$23 063 601 **Incremental cost: US$28 408 201**
2.2 Alternative income generation	Due to the loss of biodiversity, incomes from agricultural yields, fishing and hunting have been reduced and therefore more pressure is exerted on natural resources leading to the reduction and disappearance of species. Activities supporting alternative livelihoods are few and sporadic. Government: US$32 252 000 Donor : US$44 296 000 **Total : US$76 548 000**	The Project will develop alternative income generating activities with the aim of increasing the local populations' income without negatively impacting on the natural resources and ecosystems of FDH. **Alternative: US$77 191 000**	GEF: US$598 000 Co-financing : US$ 45 000 **Incremental cost: US$643 000**

Component 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM			
Sub-components	**Baseline**	**Alternative**	**Cost**
(same as component 3)	The existing local knowledge in natural resources management is poorly harnessed and improved models have not been developed nor popularized at stakeholder level, due to the sectoral and scattered number of projects at community levels. Furthermore, only in few areas communities and local leaders have not mastered the approaches and participatory tools of natural resources management, induced by local NGOs. They are not always well informed about integrated natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. Information-exchange and training are generally done week, which limits the public awareness and dissemination and uptake by local communities and entrepreneurs. Activities undertaken have not shifted this trend. Governments: US$ 3 185 000 Donor: US$11 417 000 **Total: US$14 602 000**	The stakeholders are informed and aware of the integrated programme of natural resources management at the level of the FDH and adopt appropriate models of sustainable use of the resources. Their direct participation in the designing and planning of through their own organizations will be key asset and accelerating the participatory process of restoring the ecosystem of FDH. Adoption and understanding of adequate mechanisms of project strategy and approach will generate global environmental benefits while also creating domestic benefits. Developing and disseminating participatory models will enable sustainability and replicability. **Alternative**: **US$15 155 000**	GEF: US$182 500 Co-financing US$370 500 **Incremental cost: US$553 000**

Component 4: Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination			
Sub-components	**Baseline**	**Alternative**	**Cost**
4.1 Project management	Countries have set up relevant national institutions with basic capacities to implement and monitoring for projects. However, they lack appropriate skills and capacities for long-term coordination and cross-sectoral approaches, including transboundary resource management skills. Governments: US$ 400 ,000 Donors: US$ 800 000 **Total: US$1 200 000**	The Alternative would achieve more effective regional cooperation and national collaboration to produce project outcomes. It would also support the development of necessary operational standards and models of management, monitoring, evaluation and active participation of stakeholders in project activities at local, national and regional levels. **Alternative: US$10 473 000**	GEF: US$3 784 000 Co-financing: US$5 489 000 **Incremental: US$9 273 000**
4.2 Monitoring and evaluation	The countries have weak institutions for assessing and monitoring environmental impacts and resource status changes. The lack of coordinating mechanisms and staff has not favoured enabled environment for the programme development and monitoring. Therefore, there is no system for coordinating and monitoring changes in the FDH and updating information in participating countries. Governments: US$115 000 Donor: US$400 000 **Total**: **US$515 000**	Investments envisaged will allow for the establishment of operational mechanisms and structures at different regional, national and local levels for the implementation, monitoring and coordination of sustainable management of natural resources in the FDH. **Alternative**: **US$555 000**	GEF: US$22 000 Co-financing: US$18 000 **Incremental cost: US$40 000**
4.3 Information Dissemination	No relevant information dissemination activities were identified in the FDH. Governments: US$0 Donors**:** US$0 **Total** : US$0	Establishment of information dissemination program that will increase awareness of the importance of the FDH as well as keep interested stakeholders apprised of project progress and achievements. **Alternative: US$250 000**	GEF: US$ 10 000 Co-financing: US$240 000 **Incremental cost: US$250 000**
PROJECT TOTAL	Governments: US$ 80 916 000 Donors**:** US$270 606 000 **Total** : **US$351 522 000**	**Alternative**: **US$395 522 000**	GEF: US$11 000 000 Co-financing: US$33 000 000 **Incremental cost: US$44 000 000**

Table 2: Rural development Projects Identified by Country with a Natural Resources Management Component (2000-2015)

Project title	Location	Execution period	Financial backers and financing amounts	Observations
Gambia				
Establishment and refinement of natural forest management concepts and implementation guidelines	Refine natural forest management models through the development of guidelines	1994 ongoing	GTZ	
Implementation of the Gambia forestry management concept	Implement community forestry management in the WD, LRD, CRD, and URD	1994 ongoing	GTZ/KFW/EU and NGOs	
Guinea				
Project to Develop Small-scale Farmers in the Lower Guinea North (Phase 2) (PAPE-BGN)	Maritime Guinea Middle Guinea (partime)	2005-2012	IFAD US$15.3 million OPEC US$6.7 million BND 3.6 billion NFG	In negotiation
Programme for Agricultural Rehabilitation and Local Development Support (PRAADEL)	Labé administrative region	1998-2005	IFAD: US$10 million OPEC: US$4.5 million BND: 2.5 billion NFG	Second phase planned 2006-2013
Livestock Breeding Support Project (PAE)	Middle Guinea and Forestry Guinea	2000-2005	AFD: 25 million FF BND: 303 million NFG	Possibility for a second phase
Project for Community Management of Pine Tree Plantations	Dalaba Prefecture	2004-2010	FAO: study in progress: US$250 000	National programme will follow
Expanded Natural Resources Management Project (PEGRN)	Middle Guinea	1999-2005	USAID: US$33.7 million	
Village Communities Support Programme (PACV)	All countries	2000-2006	WB IFAD AFD	Second phase planned for 2007-2012
Integrated Rural Development Programme of the FDH (PDRI/FDH)	Lélouma and Mali Prefectures	1999-2005	IDB: US$9.5 million	Extension of 2 years, with the possibility of a 2nd phase

Project title	Location	Execution period	Financial backers and financing amounts	Observations
Guinea-Bissau				
National Plan for Environmental Management (PNGA)	All countries	1999-2004	US$203.000	In progress
AGIR: Protected Area Guinea/Guinea-Bissau	Bafatá, Gabú and Tombali regions	1998-2005	1 5000 000 €	In progress
Project of Developing and Managing Natural Resources (OMVG)	Gabu region: Pitché and Pirada	2004-2010	ADB/IDB 17738,79*1 million F.CFA	In progress
Mali				
Project to develop the Forests of the Kita "circle" by the rural organizations	"Circle" of Kita, Kayes region	1989-2004	Financial backers: amount: US$2.3 million	Physical extension area of FDH
Bafing/Falémé Protected areas	"Circle" of Kéniéba, Kayes region	2000-2005	UE (PR/AGIR) 1 312 million F.CFA	Physical extension area of FDH
Project for the Management of Reserved Forests around Bamako	Koulikoro region	2004-2007	Financial backers Amount: 1 135 million F.CFA	Physical extension area of FDH (partime)
Project for the Sustainable management of the Forests in the third Region	Sikasso region	1997-2005	2 121 million F.CFA	
Project to Promote Urban and Peri-urban Forestry TCP/MLI/2906	Bamako, Koulikoro, Ségou	2003-2007	FAO: US$267 000	
Environmental Support Programme to Combat Desertification from the Development Perspective	Gao, Mopti, Tombouctou	2004-2007	Financial backers: Amount: 9 183 million F.CFA	
Support project for setting up institutional and regulatory reforms for decentralizing the natural resources management TCP/MLI/2905(A)	All countries	2003-2004	FAO: US$326 000	
Programme to Combat Sand Accumulation in the Niger River Basin	Gao Region		Financial backers: Amount: 6 046 million F.CFA	Under negotiation

Project title	Location	Execution period	Financial backers and financing amounts	Observations
Mauritania				
Management of rangeland and development of livestock breeding	four wilayas of the river valley	2001-2005	ADB: 5.00 million UC OPEC 2.55.million UC Government: 0.75 million UC Beneficiaries: 1 million UC	
Sustainable Community Development (PDRC)	four regions of the river valley	2004-2009	IDA: US$ million Government: US$767 million Beneficiaries: US$4 million	
Senegal				
Management Project of the Upper Niger and Upper Gambia watersheds (AGIR)	Niokolo Koba	1999-2005	EU: 1.5 million euros	

ANNEX 2: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Environmental and Development Objectives

Summary	Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification	Hypotheses / critical assumptions and risks
The development objective is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands over the medium- to long-term (2025) in order to improve rural livelihoods of the populations directly or indirectly dependent on the FDH. The environmental objective of the Project is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structural and functional integrity of the ecosystems of the Fouta Djallon Highlands through establishment of a regional legal and institutional framework and strengthened institutional capacity designed to facilitate regional collaboration in the management of the FDH, assessment of the status of natural resources in the FDH, and development of replicable, community-based sustainable land management models.	• Environmental threats and underlying causes adversely affecting the FDH stabilized • Improved livelihoods and wellbeing in FDH-based communities created:– 20% increase of NRM-based income among target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site) • 13,500 ha of land under sustainable land management.	• Field surveys and results from long-term monitoring national poverty-reduction assessments	

Components/Outcomes

Summary	Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification	Hypotheses / critical assumptions and risks
1. Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities	• Field activities in 29 pilot sites implemented and joint policies completed under the Project's legal and institutional framework for regional cooperation • 20% increase of funding to regional/transboundary integrated NRM projects in the FDH	• National public investment plans • National policies and actions plans reflect regional collaboration	• Political stability in the FDH countries
2. Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH	• 10% reduction of soil erosion and sediment loads in selected six Representative Pilot Basins, and 29 RPBs on 5000 ha of land • 20% positive change in carbon stores above and below ground in ecosystems on 7000 ha of land • 20% increase in income from NRM-based activities in target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site) • 25% reduction in the occurrence of wildfires in the project area	• Field surveys • Annual reports • Thematic maps (GIS) • National poverty reduction reports	
3. Increased stakeholder capacity in integrated natural resources management	• Replication of successful NRM models outside of project area on at least 8500 ha of land involving at least 100 new communities • 29 local development plans developed and implemented by communities assisted by extension agents trained under the project	• Workshop reports • M & E reports • Field surveys • Local development plans	
4. Enhanced Project Management, M&E, and information dissemination	• Additional countries join the FDH-INRM Project (e.g. Nigeria and Benin) • Sustainable mechanisms for the management of the FDH- natural resources established	• Documents verifying agreements reached to join the Project	

Sub-components/outputs

Summary	Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification	Hypotheses / critical assumptions and risks
<u>Component 1: Enhanced Regional Collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities</u> **1.1 International status and framework conventions**	• A framework convention on cooperation is signed and ratified	• The ratification instruments of the convention are deposited in Guinea • IBC financial statements	• FDH countries are committed to harmonizing national legislation • Access to markets ensured for products produced through alternative livelihoods • Ability of IBC and national extension services to provide technical support • Willingness of river basin authorities to participate • National policies in place that encourages local NGOs and communities to participate in natural resources management • Stakeholders willing to participate.
1.2 National laws, regulations and institutions	• Relevant laws and regulations amended and implemented in eight countries	• National legal instruments adapted/adopted • Project Progress Reports	
1.3 Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon	• Observatory established with 8 "standardised" monitoring sites and put in operation.	• Reports • Maps • Data and information protocols signed with relevant national institutions and river basin management organizations	

Component 2: Improved Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods in the FDH **2.1 Integrated natural resources management in pilot sites and watersheds**	• Selection of 15 new pilot sites through a participatory process • Headwaters of 6 FDH trans-boundary rivers selected and watershed management plans prepared • Community-based integrated natural resources management plans prepared and implemented in 29 pilot sites covering approx. 5,000ha in each pilot site • At least three demonstration activities implemented in 29 pilot sites and 6 watersheds • Improved coordination and exchange of experiences with existing river basin authorities / organizations on integrated water resources and watershed management • One new transboundary protected area created, made operational and managed in a coordinated manner	• Field surveys • Project progress reports	
2.2. Alternative income generation	• 29 small-scale pilot and demonstration enterprises developed for the promotion and marketing of the identified niche products in each pilot site leading to 20% increase in NRM-based income	• Poverty reduction reports • Field surveys • Project progress reports	
Component 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM **3.1 Mobilization and training of stakeholders in Integrated NRM**	• 5,000 persons trained • 300 NGOs, farmers associations and other local group participating in implementation of project activities • 20 models and approaches developed in integrated NRM and implemented in pilot sites	• Workshop and other training reports • Field visits • Project reports • Reports of training sessions	

Component 4: Enhanced Project Management, M & E, and Information Dissemination			
4.1 Project management structures	• Project management structures established and functioning effectively • Adequate premises, equipment and support services established and operating • National and local coordination mechanisms established and functioning	• Reports of Project Steering Committee • Reports of National Project Steering Committees • Meeting reports • Project progress reports • Number of staff assigned by governments	
4.2 Monitoring and evaluation	• Project M&E system established and operating efficiently	• Annual work plans • Steering Committee reports • Project progress reports • Mid-term and final evaluation reports	
4.3 Information dissemination	• Project results, best practices and lessons learned disseminated	• Publications, newsletters and website	

Inputs

Project Components/Sub-components	**Inputs:** (budget for each component)	Means of Verification	Hypotheses / critical assumptions and risks
Component 1: Enhanced Regional Collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities	US$4 832 799	Disbursement and audit reports	• All major stakeholders participate in the project. • FDH member states provide the necessary counterpart financing in a timely fashion. • Co-financiers provide committed resources in a timely fashion.
Component 2: Integrated Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods in the FDH	US$29 051 201	Disbursement and audit reports	
Component 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM	US$553 000	Disbursement and audit reports	
Component 4: Enhanced Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination	US$9 563 000	Disbursement and audit reports	

ANNEX 3: RESPONSE TO PROJECT REVIEWS

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

(a) STAP – INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW AND RESPONSE OF THE PROJECT TEAM

The project team is grateful to the STAP reviewer for comments to strengthen the contents and presentation of this proposal. Presented below are the responses and/or actions taken, where required, taken in response to two sets of STAP comments. The first set was based on an earlier version of the document received on the 12th of March. Subsequently, the document was substantially revised and submitted for a second STAP review resulting in additional comments provided on the 17th of July, 2005. Responses are provided (in italic) following the STAP comments.

Project reviewer: Ms.Gunilla Björklund, GeWa Consulting
Marmorv. 16A
SE-752 44 Uppsala, SWEDEN

First STAP Review (March 12, 2005)

STAP Reviewer Comments

Overall Impression

The Fouta Djallon Highland Area is the West Africa "water tower" located in the central part of Guinea, in Guinea Bissau, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone and the source of six major rivers (Gambia, the Niger, Senegal as well as Kaba, Kolente and Koliba). The river systems are extending into, among other countries Gambia, Mauritania and the Niger, countries that together with the Fouta Djallon Highland countries are the requesting countries for GEF funding. The region is densely populated, 70 percent of which is rural population, with a dry to sub humid climate and riverine, savannah, forest, and hilly mountain ecosystems.

Several manageable as well as environmental threats, which result in degradation of land and ecosystems and the loss of biodiversity and thus hinder sustainable development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands have been identified. They include lack of appropriate institutional framework, insufficient coordination among Member States and lack of operating capacities. Above all a lack of structure and capacity to monitor and assess land (and water) degradation, to formulate and implement strategies and programmes to combat and revert such degradation seem to be the crucial obstacle.

The provisional TDA demonstrated root causes such as unsuitability of the traditional approach to natural resources management to the new democratic and economic order coupled with lack of coordination in a poor and insecure area of rapid population and livestock growth, and uncontrolled urbanization and industrialisation in downstream Highland areas resulting in

immediate causes of land degradation such as different soil erosion processes.

To take proper actions that will result in halting land degradation and reverting towards sustainable land management, at national as well as at transboundary level there is a need to strengthen institutional as well as human capacity and to support the involvement of people concerned in the activities.

The Fouta Djallon GEF project is concentrating around three main components on: Institutional and legal framework; Evaluation of resources and Development and implementation of participatory models of integrated management and sustainable use of natural resources as well as biodiversity conservation; and Capacity building. The activities under these components are aiming at the following outcomes: Enhanced regional collaboration in the management of the natural resources of the FDH; Improved quality of natural resources in the FDH and improved livelihoods of local people; and Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in organization and implementation of activities in integrated management of natural resources.

The project is very ambitious and very needed, which can be seen from results presented from the GEF-PDF-B project. A very complex institutional structure is to be constructed to ensure efficient implementation of the GEF project that is a two-phase project. The first phase [tranche] of the project is the phase to establish an efficient institutional framework, including establish an Observatory, which has been discussed and designed during the previous GEF PDF-A and PDF-B projects, for different kinds of observations, while the second phase [tranche] is to be more of an implementation phase. Required possibilities for stakeholder participation at all stages will be ensured in project implementation. The document is discussing, but fairly superficial, the integrated management systems that would be needed to revert ongoing land degradation. The reason may be that they would need to be developed and agreed in cooperation with stakeholders concerned. But the development of such systems is important and cannot await collection of data that is to be undertaken through the Observatory. As several major transboundary rivers have their sources in the area it is important that efficient land and water management within their river basins can be seen integrated. This is not always made fully clear in the document where there is a reference to “development of management plans for management of upstream reaches of the transboundary rivers in the FDH”. A fully integrated approach to water management would benefit not just this GEF-project but also the ones of the downstream parts of these rivers. It would for instance strengthen the Senegal River Basin Project as it may ensure full involvement of Guinea in that project.

Scientific and Technical Soundness of the Project

To be able to fully estimate the land degradation and its effects it is necessary to be able to assess trends in ecosystem degradation, which can be done by different techniques. However, the activities including types of monitoring and assessment to be undertaken under the project are not clearly specified in the project document and there is a difference between description in the text and the annexes, including the log frame. According to the text it is to include a “detailed and as complete as possible inventory of natural resources (soils, water, animal and plant species, etc)”. It is further to be “the most comprehensive examination possible of animal and plant species in the FDH” to be able to assess their production potential. It is according to the

description also to include a study of water resources and their use in the upper parts of the transboundary rivers.

The parameters and details of the monitoring and assessment to be done through the Observatory need to be identified more clearly, to be conform between different parts of the documentation (the main text and the Annexes), and their further utilization to be explained. Even though such a detailed inventory may result in identification of endangered species, the level of detailness, as it appear now, is too high to identify trends in land degradation for the purpose of identify instruments to revert them, thus to contribute to the conservation of the FDH ecosystems (as indicated in the log frame).

Global Environmental Benefits for the Land Degradation Focal Area

The global environmental benefits of the project from the perspective of the land degradation area would be the development and implementation of an ecosystem conservation strategy and the integrated management of shared natural resources, main part of which, however, is to be implemented in the second phase [tranche] of the project. The integrated management should also include integrated management of the transboundary rivers, which would include cooperation with the downstream parts of the river systems. And active cooperation in Integrated Water Resources Management of the Gambia, Senegal and the Niger river basins would increase such global benefit. As is identified in Annex 1 transboundary aspects of activities and institutions may also contribute to reach results that will contribute to global benefits. The project's addressing causes identified in the TDA would also contribute to the Land degradation Global Benefits.

The Project in Relation to GEF Goals and Guidance, Operational Strategies, OP 15 and Provisions of the UNCCD

The objective of the OP#15 is to "mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems through sustainable land management practices as a contribution to improving people's livelihoods and economic well-being", an objective with which the project's objective is well in line. The project will further, when fully developed, address issues such as "the removal of threats to biodiversity loss in mountain areas" (OP#4), as well as issues such as "the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as equitable sharing of benefits arising from biodiversity use" (OP#12).

According to GEF goals and guidance as presented in the "Scope and Coherence of Land Degradation Activities in the GEF" (GEF/C.24/6) GEF activities in the area of land degradation clearly produce global benefits through promoting ecosystem integrity even though the challenges addressed most often have their origin in local and national activities, which is the case also for the FDH project.

Further the project is fully in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) and its Regional Implementation Annex for Africa.

The Project's Regional Approach

The project that is to be implemented in the upstream area of six major rivers including the Gambia, the Senegal and the Niger will according to the document establish links to the projects of these river basin and will thus have strong regional effects, both for the river basins as such, for the eight countries of the project and also for countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Benin and Nigeria.

The Project's Replicability

This first phase [tranche] of the project should present the bases upon which improved land and natural resource management systems should be based. In implementing the second phase [tranche] such improved management practices should be assessed and tested for economic viability and social acceptance as well as environmental impact. The outputs of the project would thus be replicable in the region itself but also, by dissemination for exchange in wider areas of West Africa.

Environmental, Socio-economic and Financial Sustainability of the Project

The project's sustainability is a consequence of to what extent it will contribute to building capacities of communities in natural resources management and whether legal and institutional cooperation arrangements will be successful enough to promote establishment of regional cooperation mechanisms, and whether cooperation in a regional framework will be effective. The commitment by the governments in the project, including by co-financing, and co-financing ensured including through and by the GM will lay the basis for financial sustainability. The project will further contribute to socio-economic sustainability by providing for activities that will generate income growth from food production and sustainable use of biodiversity products continuing after the end of the project.

Linkages to, in particular, the International Waters and the Biodiversity Focal Areas

The project has clear linkages to the Biodiversity focal area, in particular, the Mountain Ecosystem Operational Programme (OP#4) and to the cross-cutting Operational Programme on Integrated Ecosystem Management (OP#12) as is indicated above. It has further linkages to the Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area (OP#9) as it will "undertake a series of international water projects (in the upstream areas of the Niger, Senegal and Gambia rivers) in several development regions, that address the cross-cutting issues of land degradation and include a focus on Africa".

Linkages to other Programmes and Action Plans, especially the CCD Sub-regional Action Programme for West Africa and Chad

All eight countries have ratified the CBD, the FCCC and the CCD (even if a misprint claim that Senegal ratified the CCD before it was even open for signature). Only Gambia, Mali, Mauretania, the Niger and Senegal have presented National Action Plans under the CCD and not all of the countries have produced National reports or Action Programmes under the other conventions.

Priorities under the CCD Sub-regional Action Programme for West Africa and Chad include sustainable management of shared or transboundary waters, of shared or transboundary plant and animal resources, scientific and technical cooperation between the countries, information and training and awareness raising, all priorities of the FDH programme as well and included in the NEPAD Environmental Initiative. The NEPAD initiative also recognizes as a priority biodiversity conservation in the Fouta Djallon Highlands.

Other plans where there to some degree is consistency with the FDH project are some of the National Environment Action Plans and National Forestry Action Plans. Further there is to be as earlier stated linkages between the FDH project and the transboundary programmes for the international river basins of the Gambia River, the Senegal River and the Niger River.

Other Beneficial or Damaging Environmental Effects

For a successful outcome it is important for the region to be able to control risks such as those posed by political or institutional instability within the region.

Stakeholder Involvement in the Project

The project documentation is demonstrating an important degree of stakeholder involvement in the project. This is essential to maintain, in particularly as the fairly complicated institutional structure for project implementation may otherwise result in a less participatory approach.

Capacity Building Aspects

Capacity building is an important aspect under Component 3 of the project where stakeholders are to be trained by field visits, study travel and by the use of different sorts of textbooks. Capacity should also be exchanged orally in discussions, as not all people concerned may be literate.

Innovativeness of the Project

Even if the suggested extensive data collection of environmental data is far from innovative, the very elaborated cooperative structure of the project and its very well developed linkage system may still result in a good outcome.

Conclusions

The Project is partly very well developed. An important problem in reviewing the project has, however been that there is not fully consistence between the descriptions of the components of the project in the main text, the log frame and incremental cost table. This inconsistency causes difficulty in understanding what the actual content under each step should be. Part of this inconsistency might be due to a fairly bad translation from a French original, part of it can be due to that the editing is not everywhere at the same stage. The text has also been difficult to read, as the list of acronyms does not fully match those found in the text. The text is very often using

what I suppose to be French acronyms without explanation, while the list of acronyms is using English ones, but not all in the text.

The Project structure is very interesting, the countries' ownership is extremely important and the institutional framework including the implementation structure although being complicated seems to be very useful. But the extensive programme that seems to concentrate more on a comprehensive collection of species than on identifying threatened ecosystems and their causes to be able to design a useful system for sustainable management is less convincing. Hopefully part of that impression is due to the editing and the fairly bad translation.

IAs Response to First STAP Review (March 12, 2005)

General Concerns

Very Ambitious Project

The rationale for the ambitious aspects of the Project is due to: (i) the nature of the issues to be addressed (land and water resources, forests and ecosystems, wildlife and biodiversity, protected areas, agricultural production, etc.) which involve policy, legal, institutional, technical and organizational aspects; and (ii) the number of countries involved (8 countries). However, to respond to the STAP comment, the project team revised the logframe in reducing the number of components, outputs and activities of the project. Especially the number of inventories and studies to be conducted by the FDH Observatory has been reduced and more directly linked to subsequent field activities related to rehabilitation of degraded lands and ecosystems and integrated water resources management. Moreover, the project interventions will focus pilot sites which have the promise to generate success and replicability of experience.

Complicated Institutional Structure

The Project is designed as an integral component of and aims to assist countries sharing the Fouta Djallon trans-boundary resources (waters, forest, wildlife, etc.) building strategies, approaches and mechanisms for regional cooperation. Therefore, it is embedded in the structures of the ongoing AU-coordinated Fouta Djallon Management Programme (FDH-MP). Nevertheless, project management itself consists of a regional project coordination unit (RPCU) which will receive policy guidance from a regional project steering committee. In turn, the RPCU will work through a series of national technical project units in each of the participating countries. This is a fairly orthodox project structure associated with regional projects.

Field activities will be implemented through five Local Project Support Units (LPSUs), of which two will be in Guinea, and one each in Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Mali and Senegal. The LPSUs will also be housed, whenever possible, by existing natural resource related structures of the countries, as for example is the case with the LPSU in Labe in Guinea that will be based in a field laboratory established by the Organization of Senegal River Basin.

In summary, steps have been taken to minimize the establishment of entirely new structures and offices in order to ensure institutional sustainability and to reduce project management costs.

Need for Integrated Management Systems.

This need was addressed by revising the activities foreseen under sub-component 1.3 (Observatory): a database and management system for the Fouta Djallon will be established and managed, building on existing regional (NBA, OMVS, OMVG) and national data collection systems and databases. In addition an important activity was added, namely to establish and operate eight "standardized" monitoring sites (four in Guinea, one each in the other four countries of the physical extension of the FDH), and to supply these with the relevant equipment to monitor climatological parameters, hydrological paramaters, land cover and land use types. These monitoring sites will be connected with each other as well as with the Observatory.

Scientific and Technical Soundness of the Project

The activities related to monitoring and assessment to be undertaken under the Observatory have been revised in focusing them on priority areas (land and water resource degradation and its impacts on ecosystems structure and functioning), particularly strengthening the capacities of foresters and other stakeholders, including communities in order they could pursue the activities beyond the GEF Project.. This will make it possible to monitor trends in natural resources status and to provide better baseline information to policy and decision makers in the countries in charge of the sustainable management of the natural resources in the FDH. A better understanding of the trends and status of the Highlands natural resources will also contribute to better design and targeting of interventions related to land and ecosystem restoration first under the GEF project itself but in future also for other projects linked to the overall programme for the FDH.

Global Environmental Benefits

The first Phase of the project will be implemented in two steps[tranches] and the first will focus for on establishing an enabling environment for integrated natural resources management in the FDH. The second step [tranche] will focus on implementation of pilot demonstration activities in rehabilitation of degraded land, improved land management and protection of headwaters. The duration of the steps [tranches] in phase 1 of the project has been revised to four and six years, respectively. This means that tangible global benefits will be generated already during the first phase of the project. Moreover, under output 2.1 (Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Pilot Sites and Watersheds), improved coordination and exchange of experiences with existing river basin authorities/organizations has been included as an indicator/activity, which will ensure cooperation with the downstream parts of the river systems (this latter issue has been addressed in more detail below).

Risks related to Political and Institutional Instability

The Project will reduce the risks related to institutional sustainability at regional level by strengthening the existing cooperation framework for management of the FDH. This should also contribute to reduction of conflicts between countries related to resource utilization in the FDH, which in turn may reduce political tensions between the countries in the long term. The capacity

building elements of the Project will also strengthen national institutions involved in INRM and hence contribute to institutional stability at national level. However, many of the factors related to political stability at national and regional level are out of the control of the project, but as mentioned in the document, the stability of the region has improved in recent years.

Linkages to Other Programmes and Action Plans

The issue of Senegal ratification of the CCD has been addressed.

Innovativeness of the Project

A very extensive data collection has been suggested by the Project because only few countries or services have accurate data and relevant information on natural resources, land and ecosystems degradation and biodiversity monitoring. It was noted that collecting data in the FDH could be of great benefit to the countries to establish monitoring criteria and indicators for monitoring changes. However, related activities have been reduced in scope and become more targeted towards the needs to establish a baseline for field interventions that have been scheduled to start earlier than in the previous version of the document. Instead of traditional surveys, etc., the project will test and apply to the extent possible, innovative and participatory data collection and integrated assessment methods.

Conclusions

Inconsistency, Editing and Translation

These issues have been addressed in the revised document.

French acronyms

This issue has been addressed in the revised document.

Second STAP Review (July 17th 2005)

STAP Reviewer Comments

STAP review of the project in an earlier version was undertaken by me in early February. The project team based on comments received, including through this review, has restructured and to some degree modified the project. They have further ensure consistency between the main document and its annexes, something that was earlier not fully the case. I was invited to provide a final review based on the revised document.

Overall Impression

The Fouta Djallon INRM project is a project that is corresponding to perceived needs among the participating countries. The current project document, which is a considerably improved version, makes it possible to understand how the project fits into the context, both the environmental

context, the socio-economic context, the policy context and the context of the GEF programming. It clearly identifies the background, the threats and the actions to be taken within this project to respond to the "GEF eligible" parts of what is required. It further clarifies the linkages between this project and ongoing projects, including how this project will fit under the Fouta Djallon Highland Programme.

The restructured and modified project document is describing a more logical institutional structure (which can also be seen from Annex 7 – *now re-organized into Annex 6*). For instance, the Observatory is now more to be seen as a resource and not a part of an institutional structure. And the role of the IBC-AU is now much more clear. The response to my previous review also specifically points out that steps have been taken to minimize the establishment of new institutions and instead to house project units in existing natural resource related structure whenever possible. This of course, as mentioned, will increase institutional sustainability and reduce project management costs.

I was in my previous review emphasising the need for stronger links to and closer collaboration with the existing relevant intergovernmental river basin organizations, NBA for the Niger River Basin, OMVS for the Senegal River Basin, and OMVG for the Gambia River Basin. The main reason is that the sources of these rivers are within the Fouta Djallon INRM project area. This will, according to the current project document, be facilitated by the representation of these organisations in Fouta Djallon Highland Programme, the FDH-MP. This still may be a week [weak] representation as it is not within this particular project but of a "secondary nature". In the text under Project Management in the Implementation chapter it is phrased that "NBA, OMVS, OMVG can be invited to participate as observers as required" in the Regional Steering Committee of the Project [PSC]. Further, the log-frame under subcomponent 2.1 sees as an indicator "improved coordination and exchange of experiences with existing river basin authorities/organisations on integrated water resources and watershed management". This sounds promising but unless concrete measured to ensure such collaboration between the Fouta Djallon INRM and these river basin organisations it may still not come true. One way to ensure a close link may be to make their observer status in [the PSC] more compulsory. A stronger link would also ensure the regional approach of the project.

Scientific and Technical Soundness of the Project

In the earlier version of the project the monitoring and assessment to be undertaken under the project should be a "detailed and as complete as possible inventory of natural resources" and not any targeted inventories and studies. This has now been changed and the activities, as described in subcomponents 1.3 and 2.1, seems to be much more targeted and would thus contribute to the assessment of trends in deforestation, soil erosion, water flow depletion, and land and ecosystem degradation. Interventions under the project and its different components will thereby be easier to target.

Global Environmental Benefits for the Land Degradation Focal Area.

The project document now very much clearer demonstrates, under the Implementation chapter and its Table 2, the sequence of activities under the two phases [tranches] of the project and their

contribution to global environmental benefits. In particularly the different capacity-building activities will ensure for an enabling environment without which useful outcomes of the other components would not be fully feasible.

The Projects Replicability

The project's replicability is now clearly demonstrated by its 'information support system' that will target actors within the region with dissemination of good conflict resolution approaches that will promote replication and scaling up. This is now to be seen under each component and its activities.

Innovativeness of the Project

In my previous review of the project I claimed that the then suggested extensive data collection of environmental data was far from innovative. As the data collection suggested in the current project document is much more targeted and the project according to both the project document and the response to my previous comments now will be much more targeted and apply to the extent possible participatory data collection and integrated assessment methods, my assessment of course have changed somewhat. But as the methods have not been specified this still needs to be proven.

Conclusions

The project now has been considerably improved, both in terms of structure, including institutional structure, and in terms of specificities such as the earlier somewhat dubious 'comprehensive' and less targeted data collection, and also a suggested (but not confirmed) wider regional cooperation. When implemented the project would therefore importantly contribute to sustainable land management, integrated ecosystem management, including mountain ecosystems, and to targeted capacity building and implementation of innovative and indigenous sustainable land management practices in the region.

17 July 2005
Gunilla Björklund

IAs Response to 2nd STAP Review (July 17, 2005)

Closer Collaboration between the Fouta Djallon INRM and the River Basin Organisations.

The Project will collaborate closely with the existing relevant intergovernmental river basin organizations [Niger Basin Authority (NBA), Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG)][1] responsible for the management, protection, planning and irrigation schemes in their respective river basins. Coordination will be facilitated by the representation of NBA, OMVS and OMVG representatives in the FDH-MP.

[1]NBA: created in 1980 and involving Mali, Niger, Nigeria; OMVG: involving Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal; OMVS: created in 1972 and involving: Mali, Mauritania, Senegal

Innovativeness of data collection metholodogies.

This issue was addressed by adding specific activities to sub-component 1.3 (Observatory) which aim at

- *Carrying out a review of key national and regional institutions (NBA, OMVG, OMVS), regional programmes (FAO Africover and Global Land Cover Network) and individuals working in the field of natural resources inventory and monitoring, as well as of their capacities for collecting and analyzing the necessary information.*
- *Developing a strategy, methodology and action plan for data collection and for the establishment of an Environmental Information System. This system will include: options for a mechanism for cooperation on natural resources information, proposed institutional framework, required management skills, training needs, and hardware and software requirements, among others.*

(b) GEF SECRETARIAT COMMENTS AT WORK PROGRAM ENTRY AND RESPONSE OF THE PROJECT TEAM

Country Drivenness

Endorsement letter from Sierra Leone if conditions in the country will make it possible for the country to participate in the project.

The letter of endorsement was received from Sierra Leone on February 16, 2005.

Sustainability

Details on how the project would address the issue of sustainability.

At the regional level, project outcomes and achievements are expected to be sustained due to the participating countries commitment to the conservation and sustainable management of the FDH. This will be confirmed in the finalization and adoption of the international framework promoting a regional approach to managing this globally important area. Regional cooperation will be further supported through the harmonization of respective country forestry policies and legislation. Finally, the Project will support the creation and strengthening of the necessary institutional capabilities and resources to sustain these outcomes.

At the community level, the connection between poverty alleviation and improved natural resource and ecosystem function will ensure sustainability through benefits accruing to the inhabitants of the region. The Project will provide participating communities with the necessary autonomy in determining the activities likely to restore ecosystem functioning, curb land degradation and sustainable manage water resources. All these activities will generate adequate income and benefits for stakeholders and provided the necessary incentives for them to continue the activities after the end of the Project and to positively contribute to their well-being. Income growth from food production and sustainable use of biodiversity products will contribute to building local communities' capacities and allow them to continue the project's positive results. Sustainability will

also be facilitated and guaranteed by large contributions of populations and governments (in kind and cash) to sustain their common commitments to perpetuate the operations of the FDH water tower.

Replication

Activities to facilitate replication of demonstration activities. UNEP and the project proponents may wish to include activities (e.g., during the last year of the project) to mobilize funds for replication of demonstrations elsewhere as part of project implementation. They may also wish to consider including activities during implementation to share project lessons with other relevant countries in Africa.

To achieve the development objective of conservation and the sustainable management of the FDH over the medium to long term (2025), this 10 year Project is highly dependent on the widespread replication of its successful outcomes and the "lessons-learned" and approaches developed during its implementation to achieve same. It is with that view, that much of the initial project (phase 1)[tranche I] will focus on the establishment of the required regional legal and institutional framework complemented with increased national capacity to sustain the long-term effort needed to achieve this ambitious objective.
At both a sub-regional and global level, replication of relevant project outcomes and "lessons learned" will be facilitated through: (i) the establishment and maintenance of a Project website which will be linked to a number of other relevant websites including the Mountain Forum and Mountain Partnership; (ii) an electronic bulletin board associated with the aforementioned website; (iii) an annual E-conference; and (iv) a quarterly project newsletter. It is viewed that the dissemination of project relevant results will be particularly beneficial to several on-going and proposed projects designed to foster restoration of critical watersheds in West Africa and other Sub-Saharan African regions. The dissemination of project relevant information and models will offer opportunities to replicate the results by highly relevant regional and sub-regional organizations such as CILSS , Agrhymet, ECOWAS, and the AU. Furthermore, at the sub-regional level, given the project's emphasis on the establishment of a regional integrative approach to the management of the FDH, there is in a sense, a built-in "information dissemination system" that will support expansion and replication of critical project outputs targeting key actors within the region with dissemination of good practices and conflict resolution approaches, which will eventually promote replication and scaling up throughout the sub-region. Finally, at the local level, proven approaches to achieving improved community-based land and natural resource management practices will be up-scaled and replicated elsewhere in the project area through promotion by extension officers as well as farmer-to-farmer, community-to-community and project-to-project field visits.

Agency Coordination and Support

Because of the importance of ensuring complementarity and synergies among this project and the Niger and Senegal projects, we expect that specific mechanism(s) would be developed during project preparation to coordinate activities among the three projects (e.g., a project activity to bring the three Commission (and project teams) together regularly to discuss policy and work program issues, etc.).

There exist a number of activities between the two regional projects and the FD-INRM where coordination and collaboration would appear to be able to achieve significant synergies. For the Senegal River Basin, these include: (i) environmental and natural resources assessments, (ii) database creation and exchange, and (iii) participation in the regional forum to be established under the project. Under the Niger River Basin Project, particularly relevant activities include participation in the establishment of an information system and improved data collection, exchange and monitoring mechanisms (most relevant may be the activity aimed at establishing linkages between natural resources, socio-economic conditions, and the environment). It is clear that there is a need to coordinate activities and exchange information between the FDH-MP and regional river basin and national projects. For the former, the main institutional mechanism to achieve this will be to take advantage of participation of the two relevant river basin authorities (NBA, OMVS) as members of the FDH-MP. In addition, participation in regional fora, exchange of information through the information dissemination subcomponent, and cross-site visits will also be used to ensure increased collaboration and coordination between the projects; activities which may also prove useful to identify and exploit synergies in one or more of the national projects identified above.

ANNEX 4: GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Natural Resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands

The Fouta Djallon Highlands (FDH) are composed of a group of high plateaux (altitude varying from 500 to 1 500 m), located in the central part of the Republic of Guinea (Middle Guinea), and with physical extensions overlapping with the territories of Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone. They are characterized by a great variety of landscapes and **diversity of ecosystems**. In the National Monograph on Biodiversity in Guinea (1997), four main ecosystems were identified: (i) Guinea-Sudanese Savanna, (ii) Dry Guinean Forest, (iii) mountain ecosystems, and, (iv) river and freshwater ecosystems. Due to their geographic and climatic diversity, they are rich in biodiversity, hosting several animal and plant species, some of which are endangered and deserving of special protection.

The FDH are also characterized by important water networks, sheltering more than 8 000 springs which feed six rivers with international waters (Gambia, the Niger, Senegal, Kaba, Kolenté and Koliba). More than seventy percent (70 percent) of the flow of these rivers come from the Highlands. Accordingly, the FDH is considered the water-tower of West Africa and important for the livelihoods of the populations of nine countries (including Nigeria) watered by these rivers. This explains why countries in the region and the world community are concerned with the preservation of the natural resources of the Highlands.

The FDH also encompasses **a high productive potential for improving livelihoods and reducing poverty**. The Highlands are one of the West African regions where population density is highest: an average of 40 inhabitants per km² but easily reaching 120 inhabitants per km² in some areas of the central plateau (National Population Census, Guinea 1997). The population living in the extended areas of the FDH is estimated at seven million. This population is mainly rural (70 percent), depending on local natural resources for its agricultural, livestock breeding and fishing. Furthermore, the forest is largely used as a source of domestic energy, construction and raw material for furniture and craftwork, including food (fruits, leaves, tubers, bushmeat, etc.), aromatic oils, etc. Preserving the FDH's natural resources, through sustainable management and use, is likely a high priority for the local communities, as well as for the governments and all concerned about poverty reduction in rural areas.

The rural communities rely heavily on the use of the important **biodiversity products** to meet their needs for food and improved incomes. Among the main food products provided by the FDH resources are: palm wine, kinkeliba and tamarind juice (*Tamarindus indica*), shea butter (*Vitelleria paradoxa*), African locust bean (*Parkia biglobosa*), baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) fruits and leaves, and cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*) among others. Communities also use forest products for crafts and industrial purposes, particularly: Abyssinian bamboo (*Oxytenanthera abyssinica*), Gum Arabic (*Acacia senegal*) and Mbepp gum (*Sterculia setigera*). In fact, some plants (woody and herbaceous: roots bark and leaves used for brews, infusions or poultices, etc.) are recognized for their medicinal properties and qualities. The report on biodiversity in Guinea stated that more than 1 200 plant species are traditionally used to treat the most common sicknesses. Similarly, several animal species are used (meat, skin, bone, horns, teeth, claws, hairs, organs, fats, milk, blood, excrement, etc.) for their

curative qualities in traditional medicine. Table 1 below provides relevant information on some animal species used in traditional medicine.

Table 1: Selected Animal Species used in Traditional Medicine

Animal Species	Elements Used	Illnesses Treated
Turtle	Blood, shell	Rickets, dermatosis
Rabbit	Hair and skin	Burns
Singe rouge monkey	Meat	Jaundice
Chimpanzee	Meat	Ochocerciasis
Viper	Meat	Jaundice
Porcupine	Quills, organs, excrement	Various illnesses and bad luck
Grey partridge	Meat	Jaundice

Threats

The TDA curried out during the PDF-B formulation phase of the Project, based on the current status, highlighted that FDH natural resources are under serious threat of degradation. According to the findings of studies carried out in Guinea associated with the preparation stage for the Water and Environmental Resources Management Project of the Senegal River Basin in 2001, there is an ongoing decline in the potential of the natural resources induced by natural phenomena and population pressure. This was based on the following findings: (i) a decrease in the FDH wooded surfaces of more than 4 percent per year; (ii) 36 of 88 plant species considered endemic are endangered; (iii) 17 out of 190 mammals identified in the country are endangered; and, (iv) 16 of 526 bird species identified are endangered.

These findings seemed to be confirmed by an earlier assessment carried out in Mali in 1989 by IUCN on biodiversity status. For example, while the number of species of large and medium mammals in Mali was estimated to be 70, the populations appear to be strongly declining, following a reduction of forest and wooded areas. Among these species, nine are endangered – (i) the oryx; (ii) the damaliscus (*Damaliscus korrigum*); (iii) the addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*); (iv) the West Sudan giant eland (*Taurotragus derbianus*); (v) the giraffe (*Camelopardalis reticulata*); (vi) the cheetah (*Acinomyx jubatus*); (vii) the maned sheep (*Amnotragus lervia*); (viii) the elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), numbering around 500 to 600 in the Douentza Reserve; and, (ix) the chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*).

Similarly, the analysis of rainfall and hydrological surveys made during the TDA studies showed strong disturbances and an overall trend towards less rainfall. Indeed, rainfall analysis and observations made from 1990 to 2002 in the Guinean part of the FDH showed persistent deficits since 1970. The period 1970 to 2000 pointed out a rain deficit of 395 mm compared to the humid period (1950-1970) and 170 mm in the normal period (1931-1950). The result is an overall move of isohyets from the north towards the south of around 200 km.

Overall, there appears to be increasing degradation of the ecosystems, land and water resources. This degradation enhanced the decline in the bio-productive potential and in biodiversity, through: (i) reduction of vegetative cover; (ii) acceleration of soil erosion processes; (iii) modifications of morphological, physical, chemical and biological properties of the soils; (iv) declining soil fertility; (v) increasing land pressure; (vi) reduction of fauna and flora; (vii) increase in surface water run-off; (viii) siltation and moving sand accumulation in watercourses; (ix) drying-up of springs; (x) appearance of invasive plants in the watercourses; (xi) disappearance of some fish species; (xii) increase in the prevalence of

some *parasitic* diseases linked to water; (xiii) changes to the water-balance of shared watersheds; and (xiv) reduction in the volume and duration of rainfall.

Causes

The causes of the ongoing processes of degradation appear to be numerous and interlinked – they should be determined better in order to plan efficient measures to curb and mitigate their effects, the failure of which could result in their disappearance. These causes could be grouped into four classes:

Physical and technical causes: due to lack of uptake of sound participatory models of management of natural-resource use;

Socio-economic causes: linked to poverty and insecurity, which lead to a preference for short-term and often harmful solutions for the environment. Further, strong population and livestock growth-rates make the demand for productive land far exceed the Highlands' potential, which results in exacerbated degradation of natural resources;

Institutional causes: arising from the gap between the traditional and the economic structures of natural resources management. In fact, traditional structures were designed and organized to manage communities with a low growth-rate and whose consumption needs were limited to the essential. Today the same resources must satisfy both the subsistence-needs and be used as the main source of income. Furthermore, the technical-administrative services and methods of management which have already taken place in the FDH have not promoted collaborative relationships with the populations, but have rather generated conflicts over natural resources management. One can add that the institutions involved in natural resource management did not have the necessary means to ensure monitoring of field activities, which severely weakened their efficiency; and,

Policy causes: characterized by lack of incentives and pro-activity in the natural resources management, and a lack of mechanisms for the transboundary aspect of the resources that demand concerted management and that unfortunately collides with bureaucratic practices that strongly offset their efficiency.

It will be important to carefully determine all these causes in order to plan efficient measures to curb them and mitigate their impacts.

Table 2 summarizes the chain of causes related to the degradation of the FDH's natural resources, and facilitates the understanding of the interdependence of these multiple causes. It also shows that, depending on perspective, a cause of one situation may be a symptom or consequence of another. This is where a holistic and integrated approach is needed.

Table 2: Analysis of Main Environmental Problems of the FDH

Problems	Symptoms	Technical causes	Socio-economic causes	Institutional causes	Socio-political causes
1. Land degradation	Reduction of plant cover	Extension of cultivated areas (clearing) Deforestation Repeated bush fires Overgrazing	High population growth Growing demand for wood and charcoal Unsuitable agricultural and pastoral practices High livestock growth	Traditional structures not adapting to the new economic and demographic order Overlapping and conflicts of competences between the traditional and modern (technical-administrative) structures of land management	Gap between the set objectives and the means of implementing land and agricultural policies
	Structural and morphological soil modification	Erosion/soil leaching	Over cultivation Soil leaching for cultivation in sensitive areas	Inefficiency of agricultural services	Land policy not implemented
	Declining soil fertility	Inadequate fallow time	Unsuitable agricultural practices Rapidly rising population	Inefficiency of agricultural services	Poorly understood and unsuitable agricultural and demographic policies
2. Water degradation	Drying up of springs	Inadequate recharge: erosion and reduction of volume and duration of rainfall	Land pressure and cultivation of the edges of the water sources heads	Lack of structures with experience in water resource management	Lack of appropriate means and a policy for coordinated management of shared waters
	Sand accumulation in watercourses	Sediment loads are excessive	Extending crop-lands on riverbanks	Inefficiency of water and forest services	
	Reduced groundwater storage capacities	Inadequate recharges (low rainfall) Excessive harvests	Climate changes Increase in population and livestock	Lack of efficient structures and mechanisms	Inappropriate water management policy
	Increase in the prevalence of parasitic illnesses linked to water	The extension of stagnant stretches of water	Construction of hydro-agricultural/electric dams	Sanitary services not associated with decision-making	Services concerned are not coordinated.
	Physical, chemical and biological modification to waters	Water pollution: (i) household refuse (ii) industrial waste (iii) chemical and toxic products; and (iv) sludge from industrial mines	Difficulties in investing in environmental waste disposal	Decontamination services not operating	Policies on hygiene and those relating to the environment are not internalized.

3. Degradation of biological resources	Reduction/disappearance of some plant species	Excessive deforestation	Land pressure Unsuitable agro-pastoral practices Excessive harvest of forest products	Inefficiency of agricultural and forestry services	Uncontrolled environmental policy
	Reduction of number/disappearance of some animal species, and fish	Destruction of biotopes and reduction of food resources Poaching Unsuitable fishing techniques and equipment	Land pressure Growing demand for game, trophies, live animals Excessive hunting and fishing	Inefficiency of both fauna and environmental management structures Inefficiency of fisheries services	Fauna and nature protection policies are not internalized Fishing policy not assimilated
	Modification of the aquatic ecosystem/ Appearance of new plant species	Modification of water regime Watercourse pollution; agricultural and industrial waste	Climate changes Excessive water harvesting Non-observance of urbanization/ industrialization norms	Only slightly functioning water management service Only slightly functioning waste disposal services	Management and improvement policies are not assimilated

Current and Planned Operations

During the TDA study, the issues of management and sustainable use of FDH's natural resources were discussed in Labé (Guinea) by the PDF-B project formulation team. The various threats to the environment and livelihoods were addressed and five major challenges were identified: (i) the reduction of plant cover; (ii) decline in soil fertility; (iii) lowering of the groundwater table and of water flows; (iv) alteration of physical, chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water; and (v) loss of biodiversity.

The analysis pointed out that past activities carried out in the FDH did not seem to have significantly reduced the threats, and the demand for new interventions remains very strong and actual. Indeed, there were organizational or economic obstacles and barriers that limited the scope of operations promoted in the past through different projects and programmes supporting sustainable management of the FDH's natural resources. Table 3 highlights the main obstacles encountered amongst activities carried out or planned in the baseline scenario.

Table 3: Analysis of Root Causes, Constraints and Baseline Activities in the FDH

Major impacts of degradation of FDH's natural resources	Intermediate and root causes	Barriers to sustainable land management	Baseline scenario activities
1. Reduction of plant cover	Strong land pressure following demographic growth, increased livestock, ignorance of methods and lack of structures of land management Significant deforestation following growing demand for wood energy, unsuitable agro-pastoral techniques, extension of towns and the development of technical and economic infrastructures	Lack of non-agricultural employment Land insecurity and landlessness Overlapping jurisdiction of customary structures concerning land administration Insufficient human, logistic and financial resources allocated to the forest sector Insufficient participation of local communities in development actions and natural resources management	Technical measures of protecting the natural heritage being taken (creating forest reserves and protected areas), but the implementation means are insufficient The regulatory coercive measures are hard to apply and barely efficient Support to the forestry community and private resources are very limited Very few non-agricultural alternatives are offered rurally to lower pressure on the lands
2. Low soil fertility	Strong water erosion following cultivation of marginal lands and inappropriate agro-pastoral techniques: slash and burn cultivation, repeated bushfires, slope cultivation, overgrazing	Inadequate controlled traditional or modern systems of land conservation Ignorance and lack of application to methods and practices favourable to sustainable agriculture Lack of means dedicated to soil conservation	The agricultural, pastoral and forest extension services exist but do not have socially- and economically-acceptable technological packages; furthermore, they no longer have the necessary socially acceptable technological, economic and logistic means to reach producers/users
3. Lowering of the groundwater table and discharge in watercourses	Unsuitable use and exposure of bare ground in the watershed, resulting formation of hard pans and in a lowering of the infiltration and replenishment rate of the groundwater Excessive harvesting of surface aquifers Climate change	Non-observance of bans on sacred woods, in particular those covering springs and protecting against human, especially agricultural, activities Uncontrolled use of unsuitable soil and water conservation measures Lack of an integrated water management policy. Lack of measures to produce forecasts and early warning for drought	Management and protection of springs have been carried out, but only concern some springs and only a small portion of watersheds. (Pilot and partial watershed management) An integrated water management approach was initiated through the springs project but has not been consolidated by the development and implementation of participatory management models of the watersheds Proposals to install harmonized systems of data processing, monitoring-evaluation and information dissemination exist but have not been made operational

4. Modifications of the physical, chemical and biological quality of the waters	Watercourse and underground waters polluted by: (i) household waste (ii) industrial and small-scale production-waste (iii) chemical products used in agriculture, fishing and mining and (iv) the sludge of mining industries	Non-internalized and unfamiliar water legislation Lack of local water management structures Lack of water purification services and its pertinent operating means	Limited dissemination of regulatory documents on water management Urban purification services are operating poorly Economic actors are not sufficiently aware of pollution problems Economic operators are not adequately informed of pollution problems The regional laboratory of analysis and control of water quality in Labé is not operational
5. Disappearance of some animal species, including fish	Destruction of habitats Poaching Excessive hunting, fishing Refuse of toxic products in the watercourses	Land pressure Non-observance of environmental protection measures Resorting to unsuitable fisheries techniques Watercourse pollution	Limited dissemination of acts on fauna management and fishing practices Barely-initiated training of users or application of rules against water pollution

ANNEX 5: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Introduction

The management and utilization of Fouta Djallon Highland's (FDH) natural resources involves a large and diverse number of stakeholders with different, and at times conflicting, interests (e.g in the sustainable use of vegetation, biological resources, water resources, and range lands and quarry utilization). The current Project recognizes the basic principle that **rural communities are responsible for managing the resources of their lands or territories**, thus are likely to make choices and implement activities that are suitable for conserving and using the resources. In this context, the Project's role aims to participate in supporting activities decided upon and undertaken by the communities. The need then arises to accurately identify the different groups making up these communities and to ensure the representativeness of major local leaders and decision makers, in order to avoid conflicts of interest or competition within the communities and to prevent limiting the scope of the operations carried out.

The direct beneficiaries of the Project are rural communities living in the Highland areas that are directly dependent on the natural resources for their livelihoods. They are distributed in many social and socio-professional categories consisting of the following:

Farmers: they practice shifting cultivation through "slash-and-burn techniques" for cereal production (fonio, millet, sorghum, maize), tubers (manioc, taro, sweet potato), groundnut and cotton;

Livestock breeders: generally Fulani, practice animal breeding and limited agricultural activities. In the central plateau level of the FDH, most livestock breeders are sedentary, with small herds of a dozen heads, often straying around the village. In the extension areas of the FDH, there are also large animal breeders of herds with, at times, 100 head of livestock;

Fishermen: in Guinea, they are traditional fishermen along the main watercourses, belonging generally of the Bozo and Somono ethnic groups. Other ethnic groups also fish from time to time. Due to a serious decline of fish production potential, a trend of the fishermen moving from northern to southern parts of the Niger watercourse has been observed in the past years, with significant risks of future shortages of fish if nothing is done to promote sustainable management of fish and fishing techniques that respect the reproductive cycle of fish species;

Hunters: there are traditional groups of hunters, but they have been strongly reduced in number, following a growing shortage of game. There are still some camps of traditional hunters around parks and protected areas; and,

Foresters and wood-craftsmen, beekeepers, traditional healers, and those whose activities depend on the management of the natural resources.

The project preparation workshop held in Labé involved representatives from the main groups dependent on natural resources management in the FDH. During the workshop, they carried out a preliminary identification of potential stakeholder groups that could participate in the implementation of the proposed GEF project (Table 1).

Table 1: Initial List of Main Stakeholder Groups Dependent on Natural Resources in the FDH

Groups of actors	Main concerns	Role	Expectations
Producers/users: Farmers, livestock breeders, hunters, foresters, traditional healers, crafts-people	Increase the productivity of natural resources Keep populations alive Earn money	To manage better	Poverty reduction Continuation of benefits Capacity-building Benefit from infrastructures Harnessing of local knowledge
Consumers	Availability of products Interesting quality/price ratio	To influence the producer (consumer's choice of resources)	Guarantee of supplies Better circulation of goods and people
Civil society/NGOs	Making the resources last Possibility of providing technical support	To provide technical support	Valuation of local human resources Capacity-building
The State	Safeguard the resources Ensure macro-economic balances Obtain financing	Support/advice Control	Coordination framework Better intervention coordination Exchanges of experiences Improvement of local livelihoods
Private Sector	Facilitate access to resources Earn money	Provision of services	Improvement of the economic context
Donors	Make the resources last Consolidate relationships Become part of a growing niche	Financing Technical support	Global benefits Good governance

Typology of Main Stakeholder Groups

Rural communities of the FDH are among the different stakeholders in the Project who show greatest concern for natural resources management. As the basis for their livelihoods, the FDH's degradation threatens their future. The FDH region is characterized by a high population density, with an average of 40 inhabitants per km², but reaching 120 inhabitants in certain areas of the central plateau. Generally speaking, it is estimated that seven million live in the FDH and physical extension areas (185 000 km²), with three million people living in the central plateau of the FDH (60 000 km²). The whole population living within the FDH extended areas (delimitated according to hydrological criteria), including the upper basins of the main trans-boundary rivers (325 000 km²), is estimated to be 15 million. The Project's first Phase mainly concerns the FDH watershed and directly affects 700 000 people, that is, ten percent of the total population of the area considered. Seventy percent of this population is rural communities living directly from using and adding value to local natural resources, and are here considered as the project beneficiaries.

Project Preparation

The Project was designed on a partnership basis with local stakeholders and communities. To this end, the preparation of the Project considered the main principles related to participatory management of natural resources with the aim of securing the sustainable management and development of the FDH,and incorporated studies to:

- Inquire about and take into consideration the points of view and interests of various stakeholders, and harness local expertise and knowledge;
- Favour information exchange with different stakeholders;
- Take into account economic, social and institutional causes of the identified environmental issues;
- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders;
- Have a holistic and cross and inter-sectoral vision of problems and solutions;
- Follow a repetitive process of integration and re-validation of envisaged activities; and,
- Suggest actions that could be implemented progressively and complementarily, and with participation of those concerned.

Project preparation was carried out in various stages: consultative meetings were organized for many years at the regional level by the governments of the eight participating countries to determine the main scope of the FDH programme and the cooperation mechanisms between and among them. The countries' resultant commitment was affirmed during the PDF-B project through the involvement of National Focal Points, who participated in developing the TDA and assisted the GEF project formulation team in collecting information and data. Two regional workshops for the PDF's Steering Committee and Ministerial Conference were organized in March 2004 in Banjul (Gambia) and in October 2004 in Conakry, gathering representatives of the countries, experts, UNEP, FAO and GM/UNCCD, including donors. These consultations discussed the overall mechanisms of regional cooperation and institutional and technical issues linked to FDH natural resource management, and drew the way forward.

Among the main meetings, workshops and consultations organized in the framework of the preparation process of the current Project are:

- The Eighth Session of the Regional Coordination Committee (Labé, March 2000) dedicated to preparing the terms of reference of the study relating to the establishment of a Strategic Action Plan for the Sustainable Management and Development of FDH; these terms of reference served as the basis for negotiations and implementation of a PDF-B for the Integrated Management of the FDH;
- Two quadripartite meetings held (OUA, CEDEAO, Presidency of CM and the Guinean Government) in November 2000 and October 2002 in Conakry; these meetings enabled the definition of implementation methods of the PDF-B;
- Coordination workshops held in Labé in February 2001 between different operators in the FDH, recommending the "Institutionalization of the Coordination mechanism by creating an Observatory for the sustainable management and development of FDH natural resources, as well as the environmental impacts";
- A second Coordination Workshop held in Labé in July/August 2002 between different actors in FDH and which reaffirmed the need for a permanent coordination framework among different stakeholders in FDH and validated the formulation report of a project for creating a regional observatory on FDH's natural resources;
- As the executing agency of the PDF-B project, FAO assigned an International Coordinator (IC), in Conakry, June 2003 to implement the PDF-B framework. He reactivated the network between countries through the NFPs and carried out the work plan (TDA, legal and institutional studies, local consultations, etc.);
- A Steering Committee was organized in March 2004 in Banjul, Gambia and a special session of the Conference of the Ministers; this meeting endorsed the preliminary TDA report and took note of progress made in the PDF-B implementation and also recommended to pursue the TDA work to be completed before the end of July 2004.
- The regional Steering Committee of the FDH-MP and the Ministerial Conference were held in Conakry in October 2004 to review the PDF-B outputs and endorse the GEF Project Brief, including other relevant documentation produced during the PDF-B project.

During the implementation of the PFD-B project, the International Coordinator visited the member countries of FDH-MP several times and worked with the National Focal Points of this phase of the project as well as GEF Operational Focal Points, including donors concerned with the FDH-MP. In the preparation of this full GEF project, the formulation team had close contacts with the main stakeholders in all the concerned countries. They particularly met in Guinea with the main leaders involved in the management and utilization of natural resources, as well as the main donors involved in the activities supporting natural resources management and rural development. In particular, the formulation team had intensive work sessions with GEF, UNCCD and CBD focal points and STC members. The team also had several field visits to FDH areas to discuss with local authorities and heads of the decentralized technical services, as well as the leaders of the main projects and NGOs operating in the FDH.

Due to the diligence of the PDF-B International Coordinator assisted by FAO (Executing Agency of PDF-B project) several meetings were held with Ministries of Cooperation, Planning, Water, Agriculture and Forests, Environment, with the aim of sharing information related to the FDH, and to identify priority actions for natural resources management at national and regional levels.

Project preparation thus involved all countries concerned in the FDH-MP and mobilized different stakeholders – administrative and technical authorities at the national and local level, customary authorities, representatives of local communities, of socio-professional and community organizations, representatives from research and training institutions, the private sector, leaders of projects and NGOs,

as well as representatives of donors operating in the area. The draft GEF Project Brief was discussed at a meeting with the eight participating countries, and the International Coordinator of IBC-AU participated in its finalisation.

Project Implementation

During the entire period of project implementation, work relations and collaboration will be maintained with all parties concerned (private sector, public structures, local and international NGOs, etc.). The local stakeholders will be encouraged to form community management committees by commune, zone, country levels, in order to ensure their effective participation in the decision-making process (negotiations and dialogue with other stakeholders). These committees will be assisted so as to address necessary environmental issues of their village, and to represent them at all levels of decision-making. To this end, all community and local leaders involved will be fully informed on the project goals and activities, through suitable training, awareness-raising and meetings. The training will aim to provide them with required good-practices to better manage their territories, negotiate opportunities and monitor the activities. Moreover, the direct contributions of the beneficiary populations, in cash and kind, constitute a co-financing part of the project's activities. In all the pilot sites of the project, the project team will organize the populations in socio-economic and professional groups, on a participatory basis, with focus on women and youth associations, including farmers, livestock breeders, hunters and foresters' corporations.

Participation of NGOs and other Stakeholders Supporting Local Development

The project activities will be implemented by a participatory approach and community-based territories, and will involve NGOs who will directly support local development. Table 2 below lists the NGOs identified and operating in the FDH.

Table 2: List of Main NGOs operating in the Guinean FDH on Rural Development and on Natural Resources Management

Name	Location	Fields of intervention	Observations
Ballal Guinée	Labé	Natural resource management Literacy Community village support	
The Guinean Union of Volunteers for Development	Labé	Management of territories Community projects Construction of classrooms	
South South-West Exchange in Rural Settings	31322 Castanet Tolosan, France	Agroforestry Fruit tree domestication Environmental education Civil society	
University Exchange for Development	Conakry, and Mamou	Agriculture NRM	
African Centre of Training for Development	Conakry and Labé	Training Civil society organizations	
National Institute of Rural Development	N'zérékoré and Labé	Training Management of cooperatives	
Assistance to Community and Associative development assistance	Conakry, branch in Mali	Reforestation and Afforestation Market gardening	
Associations for the Development and Protection of the Environment	Pita	Community tree nurseries Forest plantations	
Volunteer Group for Development	Télimélé and Labé	Participatory rural forestry Support to market farmer groups	ESSOR Partner
Young Scholars' Association for the Environment	Yembéring (Mali)	Agroforestry Coffee growers	ESSOR Partner
Indigo	Mali	Agroforestry Building schools Small rural infrastructures	ESSOR Partner
Association for the development of Kollandé	Kankalabé (Dalaba)	Support to local associations of parents Environmental education Participatory rural forestry	ESSOR Partner
Volunteers for the Protection of the Environment	Tougué	Support to gardeners, Rural forestry reduction	ESSOR Partner
Friends of the World Club	Labé and Mamou	Environment and education Preventive health Literacy	ESSOR Partner
Association of Volunteers for Sustainable Community Development	Koubia	Support to local structures Participatory rural forestry HIV/AIDS	ESSOR Partner

Expected Impacts on Beneficiaries

The Project will have a positive impact on various categories of beneficiaries, particularly in strengthening capacities of the local structures, generating new sources of income, improving their socio-economic environment and the potential of the natural resources, thus creating new livelihood options, productive opportunities, and good market chains. The project coordination team will give particular attention to the possible negative impacts which may result from

conflicts between resource users; these conflicts could be avoided or minimized by good institutional mechanisms in place. The project will also facilitate exchanges between the various GEF projects and the dissemination of information and technologies.

Women and youth are among the direct project beneficiaries of the rural populations living in the project areas. Particular attention will be given to their role, especially to women whose productive activities essentially rely on natural resources. They are playing a growing role in the natural resources management and income management activities, such as trade of forest products. They will benefit from the project through training, technology transfer and new income sources generation. Since they are responsible for providing wood for household needs, they will benefit from the planned efforts in the project framework, aimed at improving and diversifying domestic energy sources.

The private sector involved in natural resources use, and the urban consumers will benefit from the Project's results, notably through better supply of wood charcoal and access to other energy sources. The Project's technical personnel, NGOs and other partners will benefit from training, equipment and logistic support, to allow them to better assist the populations and facilitate community management of natural resources. The governments of concerned countries will benefit from strengthened cooperation, information sharing, experience and technology, as well as the harmonization of approaches, policies and legislation in natural resources management.

More specifically, among the targeted 700 000 people living in the intervention areas, the Project is expected to reach more than 400 000 inhabitants in Guinea (all stakeholder groups in aggregate), 100 000 in Mali and in Guinea-Bissau, and 50 000 in Senegal and Sierra Leone, with about 500 000 inhabitants directly involved in the project implementation. The Project will cooperate with these communities in order to strengthen indigenous management systems, develop resources and land-use management activities. The local stakeholders living in these communities will benefit from an increased control of their natural resources as well as from training, technology transfer and capacity-building. Stakeholders will also be offered possibilities to benefit through training in techniques and methods used in various other African areas, which can be applied in their own local situations. These activities will result in improving natural resources management, building capacities of local organizations and conserving biological diversity.

The secondary beneficiaries include rural populations beyond the targeted communities. These include users of shared waters in the periphery areas of the Highlands and downstream of the rivers, in particular those in Gambia, Mauritania and Niger. At the regional level, the three main river basin organizations (OMVS, OMVG and NBA) will also be involved as secondary beneficiaries, but also as essential actors in the water management of the FDH. The other rural communities located in the boundary areas will also benefit from the project, since the wide dissemination of knowledge and lessons learned from the project, is planned to take place through mass media (photographs, reports, videos, radio and television) and other various types of assistance. The technical personnel of competent government organizations, NGOs and other development partners in the project areas will benefit from training, equipment and logistic support, so that they may be better equipped to help the populations and assist efforts in natural resources management. The eight governments will benefit from increased cooperation, information and experience sharing, and the transfer of technology. Furthermore, the stakeholders of other areas and mountain regions of Africa could also benefit over the long-term from replication and scaling up of the best practices emanating from the project.

The research and academic institutions dealing with natural resource management, environmental monitoring and assessment, will also benefit from strengthened scientific collaboration. Such collaboration will provide possibilities for students to participating in scientific exchanges and training activities at different levels. Collaboration among institutions will also assist cooperative actions with the direct involvement of communities, and will therefore establish solid bases with a view to integrating modern scientific approaches and traditional methods.

Criteria for Selection of Project Intervention Sites

The selection of the Project's pilot intervention sites will be subject to a participatory process. It must be stressed, however, that the involvement of all participating countries and their populations or committees could raise unrealistic expectations at this stage, which could result in dispersing the Project's resources too much without achieving immediate impact on the Highlands' environment. It is recommended, therefore, that the selection of specific sites be made within the physical boundary of the Highlands in a participatory manner through workshops targeted at village groups.

During the workshops, the choice of participating villages will be made on the basis of selection criteria to be defined by the project team and approved by workshop participants. These criteria may include:

- steady and voluntary commitment of populations and local authorities to participate physically, materially and financially in the workshops;
- global significance of the natural resources to be conserved;
- size of the territory to be managed by one or several villages;
- current experiences of villages in natural resources management; and
- impact of previous projects to determine whether prior experience has replication value, or whether expected efforts constitute the village's first initiative.

ANNEX 6: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

1. Regional Programme for integrated management of the Fouta Djallon Highlands (RP-FDH)

This RP-FDH is the medium and long-term action-programme for the protection and conservation of the natural resources as well as for the integrated management of the Fouta Djallon Highlands which comprise a group of cross border mountain eco-systems known as the "natural water tower of West Africa". This programme is specifically part of the medium- and long-term framework Action Plan of the OAU/AU in its battle against drought, desertification and other natural calamities in Africa.

The implementation of the RP-FDH, under the overall aegis of the African Union (Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture) is the responsibility of the International Bureau for Coordination of the African Union (IBC-AU, based in Conakry, Guinea) and which operates in close collaboration with the governments of the member States (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone). The river-basin organisations in the sub-region (NBA, OMVG, OMVS), plus ECOWAS and CILSS are also associated with the implementation of this Regional Programme.

Figures 6a provides an Organizational Chart of the Fouta Djallon Highlands Management Programme (RP-FDH).

1A. The Political and Decision-making Bodies

The Conference of Ministers (CM) is the principal body in charge of defining the integrated strategic and policy directions for the integrated management of the FDH. The CM comprises the ministers in charge of environment in the member States. In addition to these ministers, representatives of international, intergovernmental and river-basin authorities (NBA, OMVS, OMVG, etc.), other regional organizations (ECOWAS, CILSS etc), cooperation agencies and development partners can be invited to attend the meetings as observers or guests. The mandate of the CM is to examine, evaluate and approve the work-plans and the results obtained, as well as to provide technical and policy guidance. It meets every second year. The Chairmanship of the CM rotates, and in principle changes at each ordinary meeting.

The Commission of the African Union, through its Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, provides the Secretariat.

1B. The Consultative and Monitoring/Evaluation Bodies

The Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) gives advice and recommendations to the Conference of Ministers and to the IBC-AU so as to: (i) promote and facilitate cooperation between the member States of the RP-FDH; (ii) examine the progress reports on the activities of the Regional Programme and to formulate relevant recommendations; (iii) study any problems of management, organization and implementation of the Regional Programme so as to make recommendations to the stake-holders (participating countries, sub-regional organizations, development partners, executing agencies) in order to resolve such problems;

(iv) support the diffusion and application of the results obtained from the pilot-projects and from the research undertaken within the framework of the Regional Programme, in order to improve the living-conditions of the populations in the States of the sub-region.

The RCC is composed of: expert **"National Focal Points**" representing the Member States (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone); representatives of (i) the river basin organisations: NBA, OMVG, and OMVS; (ii) the subregional organizations (ECOWAS, CILSS); (iii) development partners. Representatives of the other States along the rivers flowing from the FDH or from the Guinean "Dorsale", of other sub-regional inter-governmental organizations, of NGOs and Associations, as well as of operational projects and programmes working within the FDH, may participate as observers in the sessions of the RCC, which meets once a year in ordinary session, or in extraordinary session whenever called by the current President of the Conference of Ministers. The IBC-AU provides the Secretariat for the RCC.

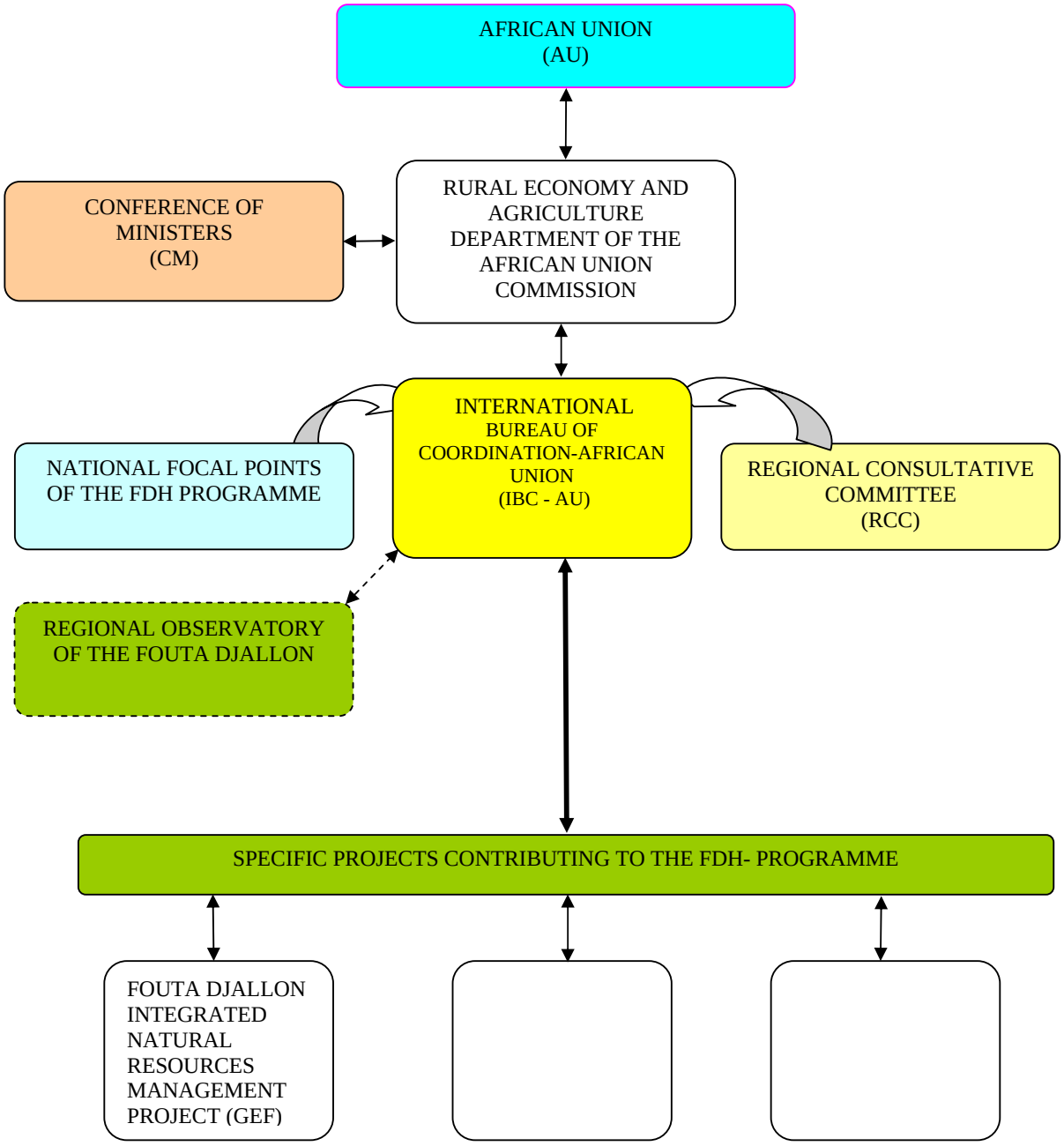
In each country, a **National Technical Coordination Committee (NTCC)** for the Regional Programme is in place, under the supervision of the Minister responsible for the RP-FDH. Each NTCC is presided by the National Focal Point of the RP-FDH, and comprises experts and persons representing: technical and administrative institutions; NGOs; Associations; the private sector; and development partners.

1C. The Executing and Monitoring Bodies

International Bureau of Coordination - African Union (IBC-AU) has been established by the African Union in order to promote and coordinate, at the regional level, the activities for integrated and sustainable management of the FDH. The IBC-AU is also charged with mobilising funds with development partners and governments in order to ensure the implementation of the scheduled activities. It assumes the function of Secretariat to the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) and implements all the decisions taken by the Conference of Ministers during its sessions. The FDH Observatory, which is to be established through GEF funding and attached to the IBC-AU, will be designated as the scientific and technical unit of the IBC for the evaluation and monitoring of the natural resources of the FDH. The IBC is headed by the International Coordinator (IC) and has its headquarters in Conakry (Republic of Guinea).

National Focal Points: Appointed by the relevant national Minister responsible for the Regional programme (FDH-MP), each NFP will serve as the interface between the IBC-AU and the national public authorities, in order to promote the regional cooperation framework and the processes aimed at better management of trans-boundary resources, as well as to inform the public about the problems related to the management of the FDH's natural resources. He/she will assist the team of the National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) (see below) in ensuring liaison with all other pertinent national entities associated with the GEF project. The National Focal Points are senior officers whose role is to: (i) act as the national counterpart of the International Coordinator of IBC-AU in the implementation of the programme and the project; (ii) promote dynamism in regional cooperation to support the better management of the trans-boundary natural resources; and (iii) inform the public on the issues related to the management of the natural resources of the FDH.

Figure 6a: Organizational Chart of the Regional Programme: Integrated Management of the Fouta Djallon Highlands (RP-FDH)



The **FDH Observatory**, to be established using resources from GEF, from the African Union, and from other partners in the project, will carry out studies on, and follow the status of, the natural resources of the FDH. It will be designed as a scientific and technical advisory body of the IBC-AU, for tracing the impact of all the different projects carried out under the FDH-MP. It is to be set-up during the first tranche of the full GEF project and will be located in the IBC-AU. It is envisaged that this Observatory unit will function with a certain degree of scientific and technical autonomy, and will have two primary objectives: (i) to serve for the collection, processing and dissemination of information about the natural resources of the FDH; and (ii) to monitor the status and changes in these resources. During the first tranche of the project, GEF resources will contribute to its design, its establishment and its initial operations. In the second tranche, the Observatory should become a fully operational body, providing a framework of pertinent information and objectives for dialogue between all stake-holders concerned with the better conservation of the natural resources of the FDH.

2. Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM)

The organization of the FDH-INRM Project is illustrated in Figure 6b.

2A. Donors

GEF: The GEF's added value is to provide incentives and financial support for national and local institutions to help them address priority trans-boundary environmental problems in the Fouta Djallon Highlands. The Project's regional approach, with GEF support, will make financial resources available to the recipient countries, to meet the "incremental costs" to address trans-boundary issues. GEF funds will assist in providing linkages and harmonizing national and local actions with regional environmental objectives.

Co-Financiers: Co-financing agencies are an essential partner to the FDH-INRM Project. GEF resources are catalytic in nature and additional sources of financing and expertise are essential to achieving the identified project objectives, and in the longer-term the goals of the Regional Programme (RP-FDH). This is particularly relevant in an area as large and complex as the Fouta Djallon Highlands. Once confirmed, sources of finance are likely to represent a mix of traditional, redirected, and leveraged, co-finance.

2B. Policy and Advisory Bodies

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC is the overall policy-setting body of the Project. The PSC will be composed of representatives from: the participating countries, the IBC-AU, ECOWAS, UNEP (Implementing Agency), and FAO (Executing Agency), the National Focal Points, and the representative of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (Commission of the African Union). Representatives of the Global Mechanism (GM), other donors and key partners, such as NBA, OMVS, OMVG, CILSS may be invited as needed, to participate as observers. Members of the PSC will be responsible for representing their country/partner institution on technical and administrative matters. The initial terms of reference for the PSC are given in Annex10.

The PSC will meet annually on the occasion of other related regional meetings organized by the project or by the FDH Programme (RP-FDH). Regular communications and contacts will be maintained by email; requests for comments/no-objection will also be made by email or

facsimile as required for the smooth and timely implementation of the project. The PSC will elaborate and adopt its own TORs on the occasion of the first session.

Scientific and Technical Committee (STC): A STC will be established and will be composed of five independent experienced experts (scientific and technical practitioners, researchers, university staff, etc.), selected on the basis of their competence in trans-boundary land and natural resources management and with good knowledge of the Sudano-Guinean mountainous ecosystems and biodiversity. The STC will provide independent opinions and advice on the technical reports produced by the project, including planned activities, as well as on the natural resource management models to be promoted in the pilot demonstration sites. The STC advises the PSC, RPCU, and the NFPs on the risks and trends of degradation from the technical and scientific perspective which are evidenced in the Fouta Djallon Highlands as well as on the approaches and methods to reverse this degradation. The STC, to the extent possible, should also provide advice on related activities and possible co-financing opportunities. This STC will be serviced by the International Coordinator together with the RPCU support staff, and will communicate with the members by electronic means, but meetings may be organized according to the availability of project resources. The Terms of Reference of the STC are given in Annex 10.

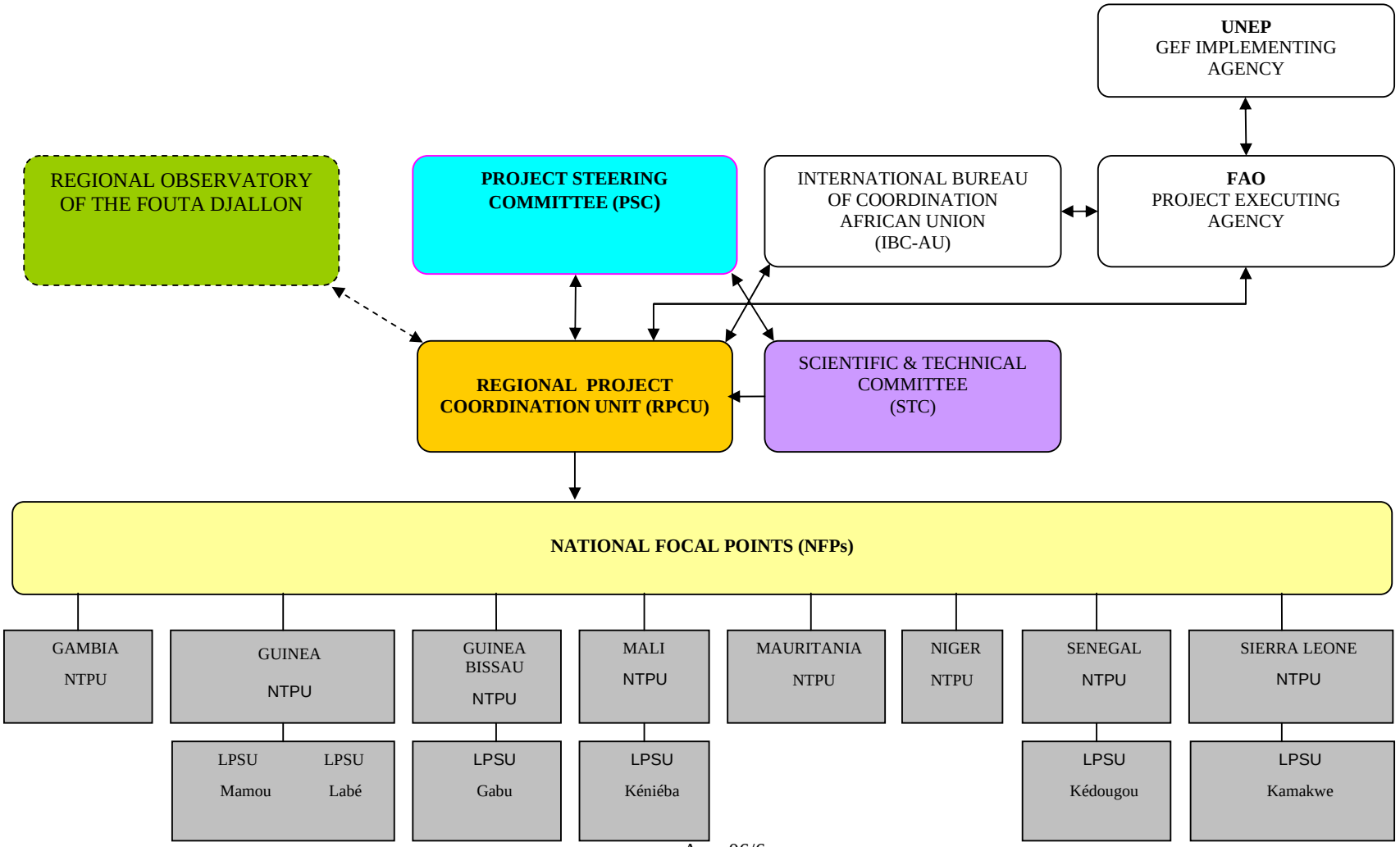
2C. Project Execution and Implementation Arrangements

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): As the GEF Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures, and will provide guidance on linkages with related UNEP and GEF funded activities. The UNEP/DGEF Coordination will monitor implementation of the activities undertaken during the execution of the project. The UNEP/DGEF Coordination will be responsible for clearance and transmission of financial and progress reports to the Global Environment Facility.

International Bureau for Coordination of the African Union (IBC-AU): as the regional implementing agency on behalf of the African Union and its member States, the IBC-AU will be charged, in close collaboration with FAO and UNEP, to supervise and coordinate the implementation of the project within the context of the Regional Programme (FDH-MP). From its mandate, its ongoing activities, and its experience, the IBC-AU will provide particular support to Component 1 of the project: “Reinforcement of regional collaboration”. The IBC-AU will host and supervise the Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU). It will continue to ensure, in collaboration with UNEP and FAO, the mobilization of additional resources for the project, as well as coordination with other ongoing or future projects and initiatives within the FDH and its geographical extensions.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): As the Executing Agency of the project, FAO will provide the overall co-ordination and technical backstopping of the FDH-INRM Project. In this capacity, FAO will be responsible for, *inter alia*, the overall financial management of the project, ensuring the necessary human resources and equipment inputs are provided in a timely manner to ensure smooth implementation of the project and delivery of project outputs, the submission of project progress and financial reports to UNEP/GEF. In close consultation with UNEP/GEF, IBC-AU, and the participating countries, FAO will recruit an international Chief Technical Adviser, who will be under the overall responsibility and direct supervision of FAO (the Chief FOMC in collaboration with the FAO Representative in Guinea). The CTA will be responsible for providing technical and administrative support as well as for the management of the GEF resources at the level of the

ANNEX 6b: ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE GEF PROJECT: INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF THE FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS (INRM-FDH)



RPCU. He/she would furthermore assist the International Coordinator in the day to day management and coordination of the project. In addition, FAO through a project Task Force, will facilitate and support the sharing and flow of information and linkages, internationally, among and between regions. FAO will provide technical support to the project in a very broad sense, tapping into the expertise from its programmes on forestry, land and water, sustainable development, enterprise development, legal advice, etc.

Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU): The Project will be executed under the technical, financial and administrative responsibility of an autonomous coordination unit that would be hosted at the IBC-AU premises in Conakry. The role of the RPCU is to ensure the coordination and execution of the project and implementation of the work plan, both at the regional and national levels. The RPCU will work closely with the National Technical Project Units (NTPUs) (see below), and other stakeholders and partners. The RPCU will be composed of a International Coordinator (IC) who will be recruited by the AU, in close consultation with FAO, and UNEP. In addition to the IC, there will be a Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) recruited by FAO with GEF resources. The project financial management will be ensured by FAO through the Chief Technical Advisor, in close consultation with the International Coordinator. RPCU support staff will include: an administrative assistant, secretaries (2), chauffeurs (2). The RPCU will be closely linked with the Observatory that will be established under IBC-AU. When fully established and operational, the Observatory will have technical responsibility for overseeing and coordinating the assessment and monitoring of the FDH's resources. It will furthermore provide scientific and technical advice to project management, national counterpart agencies, and the IBC-AU. The CTA will be responsible for providing technical, managerial, and supervisory support to the Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon.

The RPCU will be expected to:

- prepare the annual Work Plans, including incorporating the contents of the approved annual national work plans, and present the draft document to the PSC for its approval;
- prepare TORs for the project Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) and identify candidates for potential membership on the STC for approval of the PSC. In addition, the RPCU will recruit of members of the project Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) for independent reviews of proposals and completed studies;
- provide overall guidance to the National Focal Points (NFPs) and National Technical Units of the Project (NTPUs) in the execution of the project at the national level;
- as provided for in the annual work plan, utilize RPCU staff or recruited experts to undertake tasks of a regional nature;
- maintain records pertaining to the technical and financial aspects of project operation, including the monitoring of project activities and their outcomes;
- prepare project progress and implementation reports for submission to FAO and UNEP-GEF;
- arrange for all PSC meetings, regional workshops and other multinational activities as agreed with the PSC;
- provide the Secretariat to the PSC, prepare minutes of meetings and circulate these documents to all PSC members;

- define the key issues, harmonize the objectives and approaches, and formulate guidelines for the identification, adaptation and testing of appropriate sustainable natural resource management models that can be demonstrated and replicated in other areas of the FDH and elsewhere;
- disseminate relevant documentation and experiences to the NTPUs from other natural resources management projects/programmes in the region;
- synthesize successful results and prepare and disseminate reports on best practices;
- in accordance with the annual work plan, organize workshops/seminars for exchanges of experience in thematic areas and exchange visits to project sites to allow for the main stakeholders to exchange experience;
- provide guidance to IBC-AU and NTPUs on strategies, policies and regulatory measures with a view to mainstreaming sustainable natural resources management and biodiversity conservation into regional and national sectoral plans and policies; and
- prepare the Project Brief and related documentation, and mobilize co-financing for phase two of the project.

National Technical Project Units (NTPU). In each country, national technical project units (NTPUs) will be established to facilitate the execution of project supported activities. Each country will have one NTPU. These Units will work in close collaboration and on a contractual basis (if necessary) with NGOs, decentralized public services, private sectors and socio-professional associations, etc. The NTPU answers both to the technical and financial authority of RPCU (based in Conakry). The NTPU will be coordinated by the National Focal Point (NFP) in each country with technical and administrative support from the International Coordinator and the Chief Technical Adviser.

The NTPUs will:

- in consultation with the RPCU, identify consultants to undertake national level assignments in accordance with the approved annual Work Plan, and submit all required documentation to the RPCU for their approval and contracting;
- oversee/monitor the execution of national activities, and national components of regional activities undertaken within the country;
- prepare the terms of reference of national consultants or sub-contracts, and, if appropriate, publish them according to competition procedures in effect in the country;
- monitor and supervise the work of the above consultants, and as far as possible, ensure the timely and responsive delivery of contracted outputs;
- provide assistance and support to staff of the RPCU or regional consultants visiting, or engaged in assignments in, his/her country of responsibility, including preparing itineraries, appointments and assisting with travel and other logistical arrangements;
- in consultation with the IC, determine dates, agendas, budgets and participation for national workshops, and upon approval of these plans by the RPCU, undertake the organization and conduct of the workshops;
- work in close collaboration with the National Focal Point in providing him/her periodical reports on the progress of project activities
- ensure adequate communication of national activities to the LPSUs, all stakeholders, including Government, private sector and NGOs, and invite and

encourage the participation of all stakeholders, particularly local groups, in national activities and consultations when appropriate;

- provide technical support and general supervision of LPSUs;
- prepare a national annual Work Plan for submission to the RPCU. The work plan will comprise reviews of activities undertaken and/or completed over the last year, as well as proposals for national project activities to be conducted over the next year.
- establish the specifications, contents and a timeframe for the implementation of national work plan activities approved by the RPCU, and their resulting reports;
- convene, as required, thematic sub-groups to consider reports covering specific technical areas;
- schedule, organize and conduct such national workshops as may be decided upon in consultation with the RPCU;
- assist in the identification of sustainable integrated natural resource management models for testing and replication in close collaboration with the LPSUs and RPCU;
- in close collaboration with the LPSUs, organize training activities at all levels and in keeping with the annual work plans;
- inform RPCU of problems and obstacles that need attention of specific assistance;
- promote and enabling national environmental and regulatory environment that would facilitate mainstreaming sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation into sectoral plans and policies;
- ensure that the equipment, technical assistance and services are provided to beneficiaries efficiently and with timely action;
- in close collaboration with the IC and the Government, mobilize funds/resources in from other development partners and institutions to complete the financing of the FDH programme and GEF project resources.

An inception meeting to launch the project of the Project will be organized at the national level in all in the five participating countries within the physical area of the FDH (Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone). The meetings will be attended by: the National Focal Point of the FDH-MP, the staff of the NTPU, LPSU, group representatives of community groups and associations, NGOS, public technical services, and private sector. Selected development partners may be invited to participate as observers.

Local Project Support Units (LPSUs): Local Project Support Units (LPSUs) will be established, as required, to facilitate the implementation of project interventions at field level and report to the NTPU. LPSUs will provide communities with technical support, working in close collaboration with partners, traditional and administrative authorities at the regional, prefecture and community levels, and local extension workers. The LPSUs will ensure direct implementation of project activities at the local level, including the participation of the wide range of stakeholders. Each country will have a suitable number of units according to local conditions and activities.

The participation of the local communities in integrated natural resource management activities, including farmers associations at village level, and the creation of appropriate local organizational arrangements will be an important element of project implementation. The actual local organization structure will be designed with and agreed by the local

communities, taking into account existing successful schemes both within and outside the project area. Local authorities and representatives of customary authorities will be coopted to strengthen support at the community level. Appropriate arrangements will be agreed with local communities upon the start up of the Project, taking into consideration: (i) local development plans; (ii) existing thematic consultative groups *e.g.* water management group, land and forest management group, as well as groups on livestock breeders, fishermen, hunters, *etc*; and (iii) available local capacities.

The Project is designed to be executed by local community groups or authorities and NGOs, with the support of governmental technical services. The project team will develop criteria which would guide the national and decentralized technical services, farmers/fisherfolks associations, NGOs, private sector, *etc*. who will participate in the project execution. The proposed TORs would be reviewed and approved by the NTPU, RPCU, and the Project Steering Committee of the Project (PSC).

The project will provide technical and financial support for organization and consolidation of local community structures that will be involved in project implementation. In particular, the project will promote natural resource management strategies that build on indigenous knowledge and traditional systems. Community contributions to the implementation of project activities at field level will be made in kind. These contributions will be costed and indicated in the Action Plans or local development plans prepared with and approved by the communities themselves. Linkages with other national and donor financed natural resource management projects in the area will be developed.

The LPSUs will *inter alia*,:

- ensure that indigenous knowledge and tradition systems are taken into consideration in designing the project's natural resources management activities that will be undertaken at the field;
- assist the communities in the preparation of local development plans and monitor their implementation;
- identify and prioritize the targeted populations' support needs;
- coordinate project activities at the level of "terroir" and ensure coordination with other ongoing and planned activities , such as those of associations, government technical services, NGOs, development partners, private operators and other institutes, in the project area; and
- carry out environmental education and awareness-raising activities to sensitize local communities about the importance of sustainably managing the FDH resources, including potential positive impacts on livelihoods, incomes and well being, and about the project's objectives and activities.

ANNEX 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Introduction

The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to assist all project participants in assessing project performance and impact, with a view to maximizing both. Monitoring is the continuous or periodic review and surveillance by management of the implementation of an activity to ensure that all required actions are proceeding according to plan.

Evaluation is a process for determining systematically and objectively the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the activities in light of their objectives. Ongoing evaluation is the analysis, during the implementation phase, of continuing relevance, efficiency and effectiveness and the present and likely future outputs, effects and impact.

The development and environmental objectives of the project, and the list of its planned outputs, have provided the basis for this M&E plan. The **development objective** of this ten year Project is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands over the medium to long-term (2025) in order to improve rural livelihoods of the population directly or indirectly dependent on the FDH. The **environmental objective** of the Project is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structural and functional integrity of the ecosystem of the Fouta Djallon Highlands through the establishment of a regional legal and institutional framework and strengthened institutional capacity designed to facilitate regional collaboration in the management of the FDH, assessment of the status of natural resources in the FDH and development of replicable, community-based sustainable land-management models.

The project will be evaluated on the basis of:

1. **Execution performance.** Monitoring will concentrate on the management and supervision of project activities, seeking to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation. It is a continuous process, which will collect information about the execution of activities programmed in the annual work-plans, advise on improvements in method and performance, and compare accomplished with programmed tasks. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU), in close consultation with other staff of the IBC-AU, based on the project's annual Work-Plan and indicators. The International Coordinator (IC) will advise the FAO Chief Techncial Adviser (CTA), and through him the Budget-Holder/Lead Technical Unit (LTU = FOMC), and the Technical Cooperation Department (TCAP) of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and appropriate manner. The International Coordinator will report regularly to the Project Steering Committee, highlighting important issues and constraints for advice and guidance.

   In addition, Quarterly Progress Implementation Reports (QPIRs) will be prepared by the CTA for the FAO Budget Holder. QPIRs are an internal FAO monitoring tool

used to compare approved work plans with actual performance and to take remedial action as required. See Table 1 below for the execution performance indicators.

2. **Delivered outputs.** Ongoing monitoring will assess the project's success in producing each of the programmed outputs, both in quantity and quality. Monitoring will consist of continuous and periodic review and surveillance of activities with respect to management and the implementation of the project work plan. This will help ensure that activities are undertaken and outputs produced as planned. A Project Inception Report will be prepared by the CTA within the first three months of the project, and Project Progress Reports produced on a six monthly basis. An independent mid term Review and final Evaluation of the project will be carried out by a team of external consultants contracted by UNEP, in consultation with FAO. See Table 2 below for a summary of expected outputs by project objectives, and the main Project Document (p.22, Table 2) for a detailed list of project activities and corresponding outputs.
3. **Project performance.** To be monitored internally through reports and meetings, especially by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Evaluations will be conducted twice during the life of the project to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, progress and impacts of the activities in light of their objectives and inputs. UNEP will organize an independent Mid term Review at the end of Project Year 2/beginning of Project Year 3; end of Project Year 7 and a Final Evaluation three months prior to the end of the project. See Table 3 below for a summary of the project performance indicators.
4. **Project impact.** Four major areas have been identified for impact assessment, namely: (a) status of land, natural resources and ecosystems; (b) evidence of changes in natural resource management (NRM) practices; (c) improvement in productivity and reduction in poverty; and (d) strengthening of integrated NRM capacities at different levels. Impact assessment in these areas will depend upon the phases and milestones of the project. A standardized framework for impact assessment will be developed and shared by all involved countries. It is foreseen that the FDH Observatory, as it is strengthened, will gradually assume responsibility for monitoring project impact.

The rest of the presentation is in tabular form, as set out below:

Table 1 lists the indicators of project execution performance.

Table 2 describes inputs and expected outputs and their timings. See also the Activity Plan in the Project Document.

Table 3 summarizes indicators of project performance.

Table 4 distinguishes the monitoring and evaluation responsibilities respectively of UNEP, FAO, RPCU/BCI-AU and the Observatory.

Table 5 sets out the monitoring and evaluation reports, their content, timing and responsibility.

Table 6 sets out the principal reports by area of activity, expected date, and drafting responsibility.

Table 1: Indicators of project execution performance

- The RPCU/IBC-AU and the Observatory are functioning efficiently, and are served by effective technical advisors.
- FAO is tracking implementation progress and project impact, and providing guidance on annual work-plans.
- PSC is providing policy guidance, especially on achievement of project impact.
- Half-yearly and annual activity and progress reports are prepared in a timely and satisfactory manner.
- Half-yearly disbursement plans and half-year and annual financial reports are prepared in a timely and satisfactory manner.
- Performance targets are achieved as specified in the annual operating plan.
- Deviations from the annual operating plan are corrected promptly and appropriately.
- Disbursements are made on a timely basis, and procurement is achieved according to the procurement plan.
- Appropriate financial management and expenditure reports are available.

Table 2: Description and timing of expected outputs by project component

(See also the main project Document – p22, Table 2, and Annex 2)

Components	Outputs	Start	Finish
1. Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities	1.1 International status and framework conventions	Tranche 1 Year 1	Tranche 2 Year 3
	1.2 National laws, regulations and institutions	Tranche 1 Year 2	Tranche 2 Year 6
	1.3 Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon	Tranche 1 Year 1	Tranche 2 Year 6
2. Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH	2.1 Integrated natural resources management in pilot sites and watersheds	Tranche 1 Year 1	Tranche 2 Year 6
	2.2 Alternative income generation	Tranche 1 Year 1	Tranche 2 Year 6
3. Increased stakeholder capacity in Integrated NRM	3.1 Mobilisation and training of stakeholders in INRM	Tranche 1 Year 1	Tranche 2 Year 6
4. Enhanced Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination	4.1 Project management structures	Tranche 1 Year 1	Tranche 2 Year 6
	4.2 Monitoring and evaluation system	Tranche 1 Year 1	Tranche 2 Year 6
	4.3 Information dissemination	Tranche 1 Year 1	Tranche 2 Year 6

Table 3: Indicators of project performance
(See also Annex 2 – the Logical Framework)

Indicators of enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities in the FDH

- Field activities in 29 pilot sites implemented and joint policies completed under the Project's legal and institutional framework for regional cooperation.
- 20 percent increase of funding to regional/transboundary integrated NRM projects in the FDH

Indicators of improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH

- ten percent reduction of soil erosion and sediment loads in 29 pilots sites of about 5000 ha of land each (145 000 ha in total).
- 20 percent positive change in carbon stores above and below ground in ecosystems on 7000 ha of land.
- 20 percent increase in income from NRM-based activities in target communities (ten communities and 5000 people in the area of influence of each pilot site).
- 25 percent reduction in the occurrence of wildfires in the project area.

Indicators of increased stakeholder capacity in integrated natural resources management

- Replication of successful NRM models outside of project area on at least 100 000 ha of land involving at least 100 new communities
- 29 local development plans developed and implemented by communities assisted by extension agents trained under the project

Indicators of project management, M&E and information dissemination

- Additional countries join the FDH-INRM Project (e.g. Nigeria and Benin)
- Sustainable mechanisms for the management of the FDH- natural resources established

The matrix for the monitoring of impact indicators of the FDH-INRM will be fine tuned during the initial months of project implementation, where the methodology for measuring proposed indicators will be defined.

Table 4: Monitoring and evaluation responsibilities

UNEP	RPCU/IBC-AU	FAO	Project Steering Committee
Monitor the agreed M&E plan in accordance with the terms of agreement with GEFSEC.	Establish reporting guidelines for national focal points, and ensure that they meet reporting dates and provide reports of suitable quality.	Receive half-yearly activity and progress reports, CTA's reports, and all substantive reports from countries; and use them to annually review the progress of work in the project as a whole.	Receive consolidated half-yearly activity and annual progress reports, and all substantive reports. Provide policy guidance to the project on any matters arising from a reading of these reports.
Receive, from FAO, consolidated half-yearly and annual activity, progress and financial reports, plus copies of all substantive reports.	Review and comment on half-yearly and annual activity and progress reports, CTA's reports, and all substantive reports submitted by countries.	Advise RPCU/IBC-AU on implementation problems that emerge, and on desirable modifications to the work-plan for the succeeding year.	Assist the RPCU/IBC-AU in developing linkages with other projects, thus ensuring the wider impact of project work.
Task Manager or deputy to attend and participate fully in general project meetings, and meetings of the PSC.	Carry out a programme of regular visits to countries to supervise activities, and pay special attention to those countries with serious implementation problems.	In particular, review progress and any problems in relations with stakeholders, affecting success in project impact.	Provide overall guidance for the project implementation.
Prepare terms of reference and engage independent M&E consultants to conduct the mid-term Review and final Evaluation.	Establish terms of reference for any scientific advisers to be engaged as consultants to advise on particular areas of expertise, and/ or provide specialized training for participants. Receive and evaluate the reports of these advisers, and act on any problems noted.	Prepare consolidated half-yearly progress reports and annual summaries for UNEP. Forward substantive and financial reports, with comment as appropriate, in a timely manner to UNEP.	
Facilitate the selective review of the project by STAP and/or GEFSEC		Advise RPCU/IBC-AU on the appointment of STC members. Responsible for recruitment of external technical advisers/consultants.	
Carry out such other monitoring as is determined in collaboration with DMP CU.		Monitor progress in establishing the FDH-Observatory, and advise RPCU/IBC-AU on steps to enhance this sub-component.	

Table 5: Monitoring and evaluation reports

This refers to the six monthly administrative and financial reporting, with a fixed format to be respected by coordinators at the national and regional levels, i.e. from country to the RPCU/IBC-AU, from the RPCU/IBC-AU to FAO, and from FAO to UNEP.

Report	Format	Timing	Responsibility
Inception Report	No standard format	Within first 3 months of assignment	CTA to FAO/FOMC, with copy to the International Coordinator
Summarises the local operational arrangements, and provides basis for a first detailed Annual Work-plan			
Activity and Progress Report	Standard format to be developed following the UNEP Progress Report model	Half-yearly	National Focal Points to RPCU/BCI-AU International Coordinator, and from BCI-AU to FAO, for use as described in Table 4 (above).
Lists activities by name and describes accomplishments within each activity during this half-year Documents the completion of planned activities, and describes progress in relation to the annual work-plan Reviews any problems or decisions with an impact on performance Provides adequate substantive data on methods and outcomes for inclusion in consolidated project half-yearly and annual progress reports Describes targets for the next half-year. Comments on performance on progress toward project goals, and problems/constraints. Reports on any un-anticipated results and opportunities, and on any checks to project progress. Notes any highlights. Provides data on financial inputs in-cash and in-kind Identifies the Officer reporting and Date			
Consolidated Half-yearly Progress Report to UNEP	Standard format following the UNEP Project Progress Report model).	Half-yearly, within 30 days of end of each reporting period (but not required where a Consolidated Annual Summary Report is due).	International Coordinator with the CTA, for forwarding to Chief FOMC. FAO/TCAP will formally submit the Project Progress Reports to UNEP. The International Coordinator will transmit the final version of each Progress Report to PSC members.
Reports on progress in each project activity, within each relevant Country and in the project as a whole, for UNEP monitoring and transmission to GEF Consolidates the National Focal Points' half-yearly reports of progress Includes the activities of the RPCU, the CTA and the FDH Observatory Gives a summary of problems and proposed remedial action Notes any highlights			
Progress Report to GEF	Standard format	Half-yearly, within 30 days of the end of the reporting period	International Coordinator with the CTA, for forwarding to Chief FOMC. FAO/TCAP will formally submit the Report to GEF through UNEP.
Summarises disbursements, and progress in implementation of the work-plan Assesses the likelihood of achievement of the project's objectives Specifically assesses factors relating to the particular Focal Area: Land Degradation.			

Consolidated Annual Summary Progress Report	Standard format following the UNEP Project Progress Report model	Yearly, within 45 days of end of the reporting period	International Coordinator with the CTA, for forwarding to Chief FOMC. FAO/TCAP will formally submit the Annual Progress Reports to UNEP. The International Coordinator will transmit the final version of each Annual Progress Report to PSC members.
Presents a consolidated summary review of progress in the project as a whole, in each of its activities and in each output, together with an overall evaluation. Includes a description of progress under each activity set out in the annual work-plan, and towards each planned output. Reviews any delays and problems, and the action proposed to deal with these. Highlights significant results and progress toward achievement of the overall work programme. Reviews and revises the work-plan (and related budgetary requirements) for the following period			
Quarterly Project Statement of allocation (budget), expenditure and balance	Standard UNEP format	Quarterly, within 30 days of end of period	FAO: AFFC with FOMC, for forwarding to UNEP
Summarises budgetary allocations, expenditures, commitments and balances, using UNEP Budget-lines			
Financial report	Standardized format to be developed, compatible with UNEP format	Half-yearly	All contracted institutions to the International Coordinator, and from the International Coordinator to the CTA and Chief FOMC
Details project expenses and disbursements together with supporting documents, plus future requirements			
Project Expenditure Report	Standardized UNEP format	Half-yearly, as at 30 June (by 30 July) as at 31 December (by 31 March)	FAO: AFFC to UNEP
Gives certified statements of expenditures and balances, according to UNEP Budget-lines			
(PIR) Project Implementation Review report		Yearly	UNEP Task Manager/ DGEF to GEF Secretariat.
UNEP prepares, based on Progress Reports and Technical Reports submitted via FAO			
Project Final (Terminal) Report	Standard UNEP format	At end of Project, within 60 days	FAO to UNEP Draft by CTA to FOMC, for editing by TCOM, issue by TCAP
Summarises the original need for the project, and the results obtained. Lists the activities undertaken and outputs produced. Assesses the degree of achievement of the objectives/results. Provides conclusions regarding the overall management of the project Gives recommendations regarding any further action needed to fulfil the objectives or expected results of the project, and to improve the effect and impact of similar projects in the future.			

Table 6: Principal Technical Reports by title, number, timing and responsibility

The International Coordinator, in close consultation with FAO and IBC-AU, will provide a standardized format for technical reporting as soon as possible after the commencement of the project. Any additional publication or related disseminated material must be attached to the national reports. For results dissemination and utilization, refer to the main Project Document (p.22, Table 2, and Annex 2).

Report, number and title	Format and Content	Expected date	Responsibility
Reports on particular aspects, as listed in the Project's work-plan (para. 52, Table 2, and Annex 2)	Content will follow guidelines provided by the International Coordinator, in consultation with IBC-AU and FAO's CTA. Note that prior clearance by UNEP is always required before publication.	Periodic	NFPs to International Coordinator (Consolidated project-wide reports by the International Coordinator will follow certain reports, for forwarding to FAO, UNEP and the PSC within three months of submission by the countries)
1. NRM database	As above		As above
2. Ecosystem inventory, with review of causes of land degradation	As above		As above
3. Social analysis of demonstration site populations	As above		As above
4. Comparative information on management regimes at demonstration sites with revisions to database	As above		As above
5. Mid-term report on training programmes	Summary of outcomes and progress, with plans for the balance of the project period		
6. Technical and policy recommendations			
7. Potential sites for replication of demonstrated INRM approaches			
8. Final report on training programmes	Detailed statement on output of training programmes		
9. Final report on country reports	Summary of Country results and achievements		

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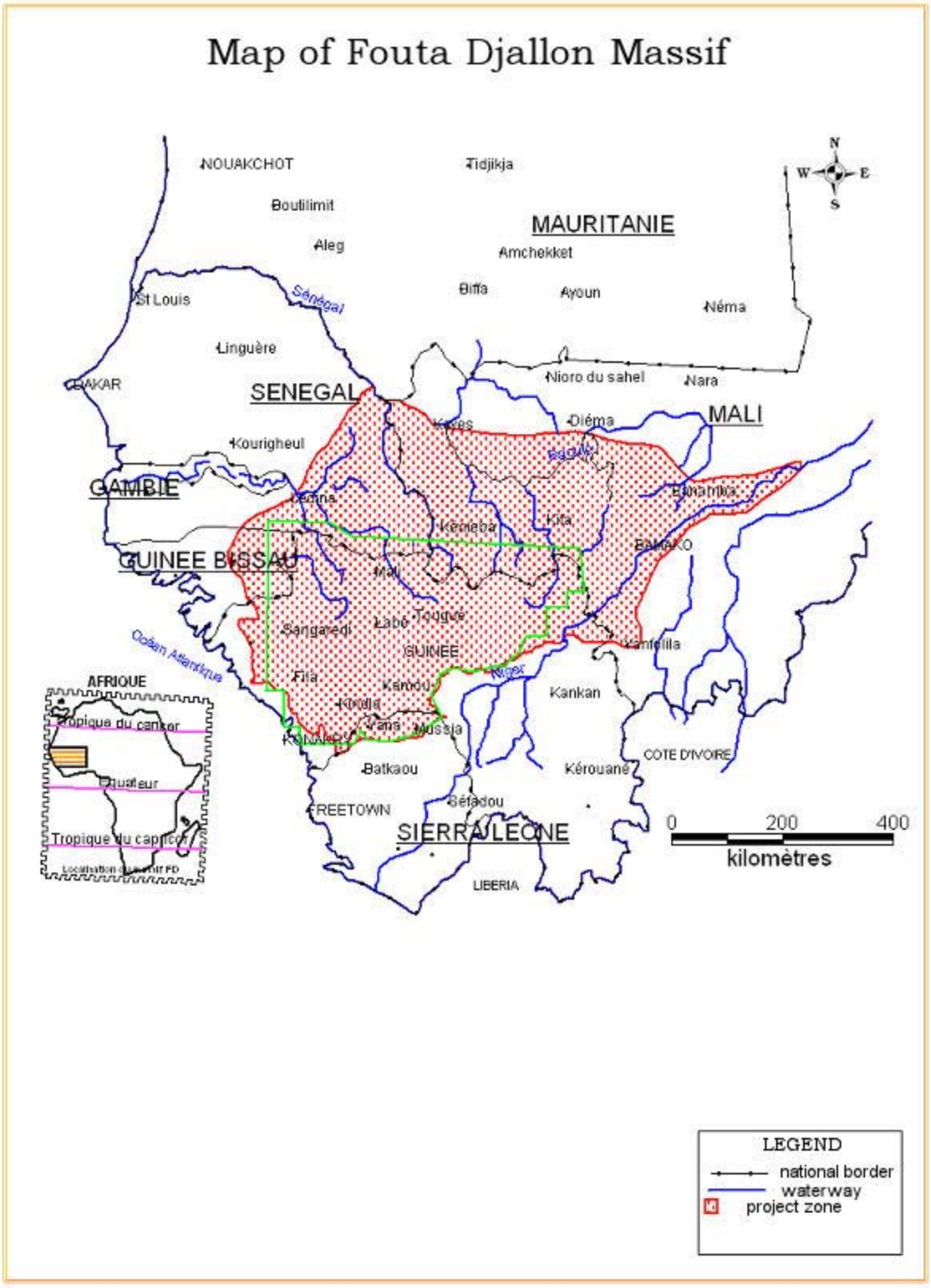
Annex 8: Map of the Project Area



Annex 9: Confirmed Co-finance Commitments

Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources management

A. Costs & Financing of FDH-INRM

GEF:	Project:	11,000,000
	Tranche 1: (4 years)	5,000,000
	Tranche II: (6 years)	6,000,000
	PDF-A	25,000
	PDF-B	529,000
Subtotal (GEF)		**11,554,000**

1. Co-financing (GEF)

	In-Kind	Cash	Total
Governments	10,200,000	4,800,000	**15,000,000**
African Union		3,150,000	**3,150,000**
Donors	X	X	**10,708,000**
FAO	1,142,000		**1,142,000**
Beneficiaries	X	X	**3,000,000**

Subtotal Project Co-financing		**33,000,000**
	Total Co-financing by tranche	
	Tranche 1.	**19,746,000**
	Tranche II	13,254,000

2. Confirmed Co-finance (letters of confirmation attached)

A. Governments	**Date of Co-financing**	**Source**	**Contribution by Type (US $)**			**Total US$**
			Cash	**In-Kind**		
				Government	**Beneficiary**	
1. **Gambia:** Letter No. ABM 206/317/01(14) 1	01/08/2007	Department of State for Fisheries and Water Resources	600,000		10,000	**610,000**
2. **Guinea:** Letter No.401/MEF/CAB/DNDIP/DP/2006 Letter No.0299 MAEEEF/CAB/2007	13/7/2006 20/4/2007	Ministry of Economy and Finance Ministry of Agriculture, Environment Water & Forest	600,000	1,800,000	850,000	**3,250,000**
3. **Guinea-Bissau** Letter 129/GMF/2007 Letter 87/GMRN/2007 Letter No. 86/GMRN/2007	4/5/2007 4/5/2007 4/5/2007	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment Ministry of Natural resources & Environment	600,000	612,000	180,000	**1,392,000**
4. **Mali:** Letter No. 00452 MEA – SG Letter No. 00457 MEA - SG Letter No. 00456 MEA - SG	12/4/2006 14/4/2006 14/4/2006	Ministry of Environment and Sanitation Ministry of Environment and Sanitation Ministry of Environment and Sanitation	120,000	612,000	180,000	**912,000**
5. **Mauritania** Letter No. 015/SEE	26/07/06	Prime Minister's Office	-	200,000	-	**200,000**
6. **Niger:** Letter No. 198/PLCE/DE/MHE/LCD Letter No. 001153 MEF/CCD/DGPS/DPSP Letter No. 00334 00334	25/07/06 07/09/07 3/5/2007	Ministry of Hydraulic, Environment & Desertification Ministry of Finance Ministry of Hydraulic, Environment & Desertification	799,150 300,000	150,000	50,000	**1,299,150**
7. **Senegal:** Letter No.00163/MEF/DCEF Letter No.00169/MEF/DCEF	29/1/2007 5/01/2007	Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature	228,571 (112 million FCFA)	16,327		**244,898**

Annex 9: Confirmed Co-finance commitment

Country/Partner	Date of Co-financing	Source	Cash	In-Kind	Beneficiary	Total USD
8. **Sierra Leone:**	22/1/2007 22/1/2007 22/1/2007	Office of President (Min. Presidential & Public Affair) Office of President (Min. Presidential & Public Affair) Office of President (Min. Presidential & Public Affair)	240,000	612,000	180,000	**1,032,000**
			3,487,721	***4,002,327***	***1,450,000***	***8,940,048***
B. African Union Letter, Ref: COM/REA/34/05/02.1	7/2/2005	Rural Economy & Agriculture	3,150,000 315,000			**3,465,000**
C. Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	5/02/2008	Forest Management Division		1,142,000		**1,142,000**
D. DONORS						
Niger Basin Authority	25/07/07	Intergovernmental Organisation (Executive Secretariat)	7,500,000		-	**7,500,000**
World Agroforestry Centre	08/08/07	World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi ((CGIAR)	508,000	1, 200,000		**1,708,000**
Tropical Soil Biology & Fertility/ International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (TSBF/CIAT)		TSBF/CIAT, Nairobi, Kenya (CGIAR)	500,000	500,000		**1,000,000**
		Grand Total	**15,460,721**	**6,844,327**	**1,450,000**	**23,755,048**

Annex 10: Initial Terms of Reference

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Project Steering Committee (PSC)
Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

The Members of the PSC shall comprise: one officer nominated to represent them on technical and administrative matters, from each of the following institutions:

- Commission of the African Union (Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture);
- national GEF Operational Focal Points from each of the eight participating countries;
- ECOWAS;
- UNEP (Implementing Agency);
- FAO (Executing Agency).

Other key partners shall also be invited to be represented as Observers:

- the Global Mechanism (GM/UNCCD);
- NEPAD Interim Secretariat;
- Sahara and Sahel Observatory;
- CILSS;
- OMVS;
- OMVG;
- NBA;
- ICRAF
- TSBF/CIAT
- GEF project: Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin;
- GEF project: Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Program

The PSC will be responsible, *inter alia*, for the following matters:

1. reviewing and approving the project's annual work-plans;
2. assessing progress in the implementation of the project and recommending necessary actions and measures to be taken towards smooth achievement of the project objectives;
3. approving the TORs and the selection of candidates as the International Coordinator (IC), and as the FAO Chief Technical Adviser;
4. providing general guidance to the International Coordinator and the CTA;
5. reviewing of the TORs of the National Focal Points in the context of the project;
6. approving of the TORs of the NTPUs, the LPSUs, STC;
7. reviewing/approving the legal and institutional frameworks that will be proposed and recommending steps to be taken for their adoption;
8. reviewing and endorsing the establishment of the Observatory, including its mandate and legal framework, proposed methodologies for data collection, etc. prior to its submission to the Conference of Ministers for approval;
9. examining the recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Committee;
10. approving criteria for the identification and selection of pilot sites and demonstration-sites;
11. monitoring, as appropriate, project activities in the pilot sites;

12. approving strategies for communication, partnerships and resource mobilisation;
13. monitoring inputs of international and national partners, ensuring that project obligations are fulfilled in a timely and coordinated fashion;
14. overseeing and coordinating if necessary the co-financing initiatives for the project;
15. assisting in the mobilizing of co-financing (other donor and national support); and
16. reviewing and endorsing the proposal and work plan and budget for the second phase (Tranche II) of the project.

In addition to regular communications and contacts with the IC/RPCU maintained by email, requests for comments/no objection will also be made by email or facsimile, as required for the smooth and timely implementation of the project. The PSC will also meet annually, when convened by its Chairman (nominated by the African Union) at appropriate times and places, with the participants traveling at their own expense. The International Coordinator will head the Secretariat for the PSC meetings, and the CTA will assist the IC in: ensuring the necessary logistic support, including the regular distribution of the essential periodic progress reports, background documentation, and the draft agenda, as well as in the arrangements for preparing the draft report which, after adoption, shall be distributed to all Members and interested Observers. The IC and the CTA are not considered Members, but will be expected to attend and may be invited by the Chairperson to provide additional information and/or comments.

The Scientific and Technical Committee (STC)
Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

The STC will be composed of five independent experienced experts (scientific and technical practitioners, researchers, university staff, etc.), selected on the basis of their competence in trans-boundary land and natural resources management, including water resources, and with good knowledge of the Sudano-Guinean mountainous ecosystems and biodiversity. The STC will be responsible, inter alia for:

1. Advising the PSC, RPCU, IBC-AU and the NFPs on the risks and trends of degradation from the technical and scientific perspective which are evidenced in the Fouta Djallon Highlands;
2. Advising the PSC, RPCU, IBC-AU and the NFPs on the approaches and methods to reverse degradation in the Fouta Djallon Highlands; and
3. Providing independent opinions and advice on the planned activities, technical reports as well as training materials produced by the project;
4. Providing independent opinions and advice on the natural resource management models to be promoted in the pilot demonstration sites;
5. Advising on possible co-financing opportunities.

The FAO Project Task Force
Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

The Project Task Force, chaired by the Director, FOMD (Forest Management Division, under whom the Lead Technical Unit – FOMC – Forest Conservation Service, and Budget holder are assigned) will meet regularly in person at FAO headquarters in order to monitor closely the progress of the project, to review the main technical and administrative proposals submitted through the CTA, by any of the project staff in the field (national, international, consultants, etc), in order to provide effective advice and support on technical, operational

and administrative matters, to the Budget-holder, and through him to the CTA and the AU's International Coordinator.

Given the wide range of disciplines involved in the implementation of the project's Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) activities, the Task Force will regularly include Technical Support Officers to be named by the following headquarters Services:

FOMC (Rapporteur) Forest Conservation Service
TCAP Field Programme Development Service
LEGN Development Law Service
AGSF Agricultural Management, Marketing and Finance Service
NRLA Land Tenure and Management Service
NRLW Water Development and Management Service
NRCE Environmental Assessment and Management Service
ESWD Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division

In addition, Technical Support Officers/representatives from any other Services, including the Sub-Regional Office for Africa – ECOWAS region (RAFO, Accra) and FAO Representations in the participating countries, may be co-opted, or consulted (typically by email) as the Chair considers appropriate. The attendance of each TSO/representative will reflect their Service's contribution towards FAO's overall in-kind responsibilities for Project Servicing.

The Chair will be responsible for ensuring that the relevant documentation (*e.g.* draft work-plans, progress reports, consultants' reports, etc. etc) is available to all Task Force members before every meeting, and that a Rapporteur prepares a short Summary Record of each meeting to be filed in FPMIS. The Chair will also be responsible for reporting back to the CTA (and through him to the AU's International Coordinator) on any decisions made plus any recommendations or advice given.

The first TF meeting will be held as soon as the project is declared "operational" within FAO, and the next during the briefing of the Chief Technical Adviser at FAO HQ.

The International Coordinator (IC)
Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

The Commission of the African Union (Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture) has already assigned one senior Officer to promote and coordinate at the regional level, all the regional and related national activities/projects comprising the overall Fouta Djallon Highlands Management Programme (FDH-MP), amongst which the present project of assistance from GEF, UNEP and FAO becomes another major active component. This senior Officer thus heads the International Bureau of Coordination (IBC-AU), in Conakry, Guinea, which is already functional and equipped with basic physical facilities and supporting staff.

This re-established IBC-AU office is to be further strengthened and supported by the present project in order to enable it, and the associated national and other regional institutions, to enhance their planned actions within the overall FDH-MP.

As such this Senior Officer will also assume the responsibilities as head of the Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU) described in the present Project Document.

Concerning the present project, the principal duties of this International Coordinator are to oversee its overall implementation by:

- providing overall guidance to FAO regarding the preparation and up-dating of the project's annual work-plans and then their day to day implementation, through regular discussions with the Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) assigned by FAO to the IBC/AU in Conakry, and with the National Focal Point officer nominated to head the National Technical Project Unit and the National Coordination Committee in each participating country;
- ensuring the mobilization of the inputs (in-kind or in cash) to the project scheduled from the co-financing agencies (other than GEF, UNEP, FAO) being: the AU itself, the participating governments, certain stakeholders/beneficiaries, and other collaborating regional institutions, and other donors;
- giving overall supervision in the selection, assignment and reporting of those national consultants who provide in-kind inputs by the NTPUs, as well as collaborating closely with the CTA in giving the same overall supervision to those national consultants engaged by FAO under the GEF-funded budget of the project;
- organizing the expansion of the existing staff and facilities of the IBC-AU office into the planned Regional Project Coordination Unit, and overseeing its important roles in monitoring and evaluation of the changing status of the natural resources over the whole area of the FDH-MP, and in feed-back to all partners through wide dissemination of relevant information on experiences and achievements realized;
- overseeing the full establishment and subsequent operations of the Regional Observatory for the FDH, plus the related eight standardized monitoring sites;
- communicating the up-dated framework Convention (on enhanced regional collaboration) to the members of the Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) of the whole FDH-MP, and their on forwarding it to the members of the Ministerial Conference, for consideration and action to obtain ratification by each Government concerned;
- acting as the Secretariat to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), providing together with the CTA, appropriate background documentation for the meetings, attending in person to provide any additional information required, and then consolidating the observations and advice given into a report, giving feed-back to the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) of the overall FDH-MP, to the eight National Focal Point officers heading their own National Consultative Committees (NCCs), to FAO Headquarters (FOMC unit, through the CTA), as well as to other interested regional institutions not already represented on the PSC or the RCC;
- identifying potential candidates for membership of the Scientific and Technical Committee (STC) and presenting their *curricula vitae* to the PSC for selection/endorsement, then organizing the timely distribution of relevant documentation to these STC members for their information and comment, then consolidating their responses for feed-back to the PSC, with copies to the CTA, NFPs, etc;
- reviewing the periodic Project Progress Reports drafted by the CTA, prior to their submission to FAO Headquarters (FOMC) by the CTA, for on-forwarding to the PSC, UNEP and GEFSEC as appropriate;
- supervising the preparation of all the inputs needed for the Brief, Work-plan and related Summary Budget, concerning the scheduled request for the second Tranche of the project (years 5-10), to be submitted through FAO headquarters (FOMC through the CTA) to UNEP and GEFSEC.

The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)
Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

The Chief Technical Adviser will be recruited by FAO. The CTA will to work in close collaboration with and under the authority of the International Coordinator of the Fouta Djallon Highlands Programme but under the direct supervision of FAO, assured by the FAO Representative in Guinea and under the technical and financial authority of the project's Budget-holder (Chief, FOMC, FAO/HQ, Rome).

The CTA will be responsible for, inter alia:

1. coordinating the day to day management and operations of the FAO executed components of the project through maintenance of continuous contacts with the International Coordinator, and with the Chief FOMC at FAO/HQ;
2. providing overall technical advice and assistance to the RPCU and the NPTUs, both directly, and indirectly from the Task Force, so as to ensure sound and smooth implementation of the project from a technical as well as administrative point of view, following the latest agreed annual work-plan;
3. coordinating and harmonising project activities in the eight countries participating in the project through regular contacts with the National Focal Point (NFP) officers;
4. assisting the International Coordinator in the preparation and servicing of meetings related to the project (the Ministerial meetings, the Project Steering Committee (PSC), STC, regional consultations, and workshops, etc.);
5. coordinating the local management of the GEF-allocated resources at the level of the RPCU, including the preparation of appropriate requisitions for the procurement of equipment and supplies through FAO headquarters;
6. facilitating and ensuring the sharing and flow of information and linkages, between the National Focal Points (NFPs) nominated by each of the eight participating countries, as well as internationally, among and between regions;
7. coordinating the assignments of the FAO recruited consultants providing FAO's technical backstopping support to the project;
8. ensuring regular reporting to the Chief, FOMC, on project activities through the submission of drafts of: overall annual work-plans; Project Inception report; Quarterly Project Implementation Reports (QPIRs); six monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs); consolidated annual Summary Progress Reports; consultants' mission reports; project Technical Reports and Training materials; etc. as outlined in the project document.
9. presentation of a final report on his own mission.

Duty station: Conakry, Guinea.
Duration: one year with planned extension for a further three years (Tranche I).
Languages: full working knowledge of French and English.

Financial Management /Reporting Officer
Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

Under the overall supervision of the Budget-holder (Chief, FOMC) and in close collaboration with the Chief, Field Project Accounts Unit (AFFC), this officer will be required to:

- provide on a continuous *ad hoc* basis, feed-back to the CTA in the field, on the actual expenditures, the outstanding commitments and other planned financial engagements under the project;
- extract periodically the appropriate financial information from the project's accounts held in FAO's central accounting system (Oracle), converting and compiling it into the specific formats required by UNEP. This concerns particularly:
  quarterly - the project expenditure and un-liquidated obligations, on an activity-by-activity basis;
  half-yearly - cash-advance requests (and Budget revisions if applicable);
  annually - the preliminary, and then final summary of project expenditure together with an appropriate budget revision ;
  final – the similar statement of account for all years.
- compile the information received from all sources regarding the amount of co-financing provided;
- facilitate the prompt certification and transmission of this data by the appropriate FAO units to the UNEP (Budget and Fund Management Unit);
- facilitate the timely completion and transmission to UNEP of the related half-yearly Progress/Operational Reports;
- monitor the preparation, submission and relevant clearances required of the other reports scheduled within the project: Inception Report, Quarterly Project Implementation Report, draft Half-yearly Report for GEF, individual Mission Reports, as well as all substantive Technical Reports, whether for issuance in hard-copy, or in electronic-format on the project's web-site.

Duty station: Rome, Italy
Duration: part-time, for 1 year with planned extension for a further 3 years (Tranche I).
Languages: full working knowledge of English and French.

National Focal Point officers (NFPs)
Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

Under the overall authority of their respective controlling Ministries and their respective national GEF Focal Points, the NFPs are expected to:

- take the lead in the establishment of their respective National Coordination Committees, and the regular consultations between its members;
- take charge of coordinating all the staff and facilities available to their National Technical Project Units (NTPUs);
- liaise directly and continuously with the International Coordinator (and the staff of the RPCU, including the FAO CTA) to receive information and provide essential feedback, in order to facilitate the timely execution of all those activities in their own countries that have been scheduled in the latest approved work plan of the Project;
- maintain a close collaboration, by informing and obtaining feed-back, with all national stake-holders, NGOs, decentralised public services, private sectors, socio-professional associations, etc; with respect to the various project activities;
- answer to both the technical and financial authority of the International Coordinator with respect to all the facilities and funds allocated by the RPCU;

- assist the RPCU in the identification, and where necessary the recruitment, of appropriately qualified experts to serve as national and/or regional consultants required for the scheduled assignments;
- provide as required to the RPCU, the periodic progress reports on technical matters being undertaken;
- report to the RPCU on the co-financing inputs provided, whether from Government itself, or from related technical assistance projects, or from beneficiaries groups, etc.

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Annex 12: Workplan for Project-Year 1 (PY-1)

by month (m), indicating also the scheduled activities for PY-2

Notes

***** indicates an activity/output of nominal cost to the governments, the IBC-AU, or the GEF-input through FAO

This Annex provides the draft Work-plan for the first 12 months, indicating only those activities which the main section of the Prodoc envisages should be undertaken in Project-Year 1 & PY-2.
PY-2 is included since it includes some activities which should already be thought-about during PY-1, even if they are to be undertaken during PY-2.
The description of the activities/outputs have sometimes been expanded (based on the text in the main of the Prodoc) to make them more clear.
The lighter-shaded cells represent early preparatory activities.
Component 4 . – Project Management – is presented first, because the technical components can only follow when the management structure (committees, personnel, physical facilities) are in place.

Note that each numbered activity/output, is sometimes cited as output, and sometimes as the activity required to produce the output.

Subcomponents and Outputs	**PY-1**		**m 1**	**m 2**	**m 3**	**m 4**	**m 5**	**m 6**	**m 7**	**m 8**	**m 9**	**m 10**	**m 11**	**m 12**		**PY-2**
4.1. Project management structures																
4.1.1. Establishment of project management structure																
Project Steering Committee (PSC)																
Scientific and Technical Committee (STC)																
Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU)																
Project Task Force (FAO)																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – GUI																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – GBS																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – MLI																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – SEN																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – SIL																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) –GAM																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) –MAU																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) –NER																
4.1.2. Recruitment of project staff																
International Coordinator (IC - IBC/AU)																
Chief Technical Adviser (CTA-FAO)																
Administrator (IBC/AU)																
Secretaries (2) (IBC/AU)																
Drivers (2) (IBC/AU)																
National Focal Point (NFP) Officers (8) [Governments]																

4.1.3. Establishment of premises, country offices etc.																
RPCU (IBC/AU – Conakry)																
Fouta Djallon Observatory (IBC/AU)																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – GUI																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – GBS																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – MLI																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – SEN																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) – SIL																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) –GAM																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) –MAU																
National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) –NER																
4.1.4. Establishment of coordination mechanisms																
4.2. Monitoring and evaluation system																
4.2.1. Recruitment of M&E consultant																
4.2.2. Design system, design/purchase M&E software																
4.2.3. Training NFPs in data collection/reporting																
4.2.4. Preparation Quarterly and 6-monthly reports, Inception Report, Financial Reports, Disbursement plans																
4.3. Information dissemination																
4.3.1. Dissemination Project reports																
4.3.2. Website established, updated, and linked																
4.3.3. Bulletin Board established and operational																
4.3.4. Annual E-conferences																
4.3.5. Production Quarterly Newsletter																

Subcomponents and Outputs	**PY-1**		**m 1**	**m 2**	**m 3**	**m 4**	**m 5**	**m 6**	**m 7**	**m 8**	**m 9**	**m 10**	**m 11**	**m 12**		**PY-2**
1.1. Institutional status and framework conventions																
1.1.1. 8 National workshops to discuss the framework Convention on FDH regional cooperation [PY-1&PY-2]																
1.1.2. Finalization of framework Convention [PY-2}																
1.1.3. Submission of framework Convention to governments [PY-2]																
1.1.4 [Consideration of] institutional mechanisms for management of the FDH [PY-2}																
1.1.6 [Consideration of] Campaign for information and awareness-raising [PY-2]																

1.2. National laws, regulations and institutions																
1.2.1 8 Reviews of national laws, regulations & institutions [PY-1 & PY-2]																
1.2.2. Discussion in a Regional Consultation on results of the Reviews [PY-1 &PY-2]}																
1.3. Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon																
1.3.1. Implementation of institutional review																
1.3.2. Identification of data and information gaps																
1.3.3. Seminar to draft strategy and action-plans for establishment of Environmental Info. System																
1.3.4. Consolidation of methodology/action-plans for Enviro. Info. System																
1.3.5. Regional Consultation to review and refine concept for the Observatory (together with 1.3.3)																
1.3.6. Endorsement of concept by the Conf. of Ministers																
1.3.7. Database and info management system operational																
1.3.8. Establishment of Observatory HQ, operational																
1.3.9. 8 monitoring sites established & operational																
1.3.10. Training sessions in monitoring parameters (at 8 sites)																
1.3.11. Ecological and socio-economic surveys (5 countries)																
1.3.12. Donor contacts on expansion of the Observatory																
2.1. Integrated NRM in pilot sites and watersheds																
2.1.1. Selection 6 sites in headwater regions																
2.1.2. Selection of 15 new pilot sites (through Workshops in GUI, MLI, SEN, GBS, SIL)																
2.1.3. Inventories & diagnosis in the 6 headwater-region sites																
2.1.4. Inventories in the 9 new pilot sites																
2.1.5. Development watershed-management plans for the 6 headwater sites																
2.1.6. Development management plans for the 9 new pilot sites																
2.1.7. Review of achievements in the existing 14 pilot sites																
2.1.10. Capacity-building in NRM for pilot-site stakeholders (3 sessions in each of 29 sites over 10 years)																
2.1.11. Establishment of 1 new transboundary protected area									CST eval	CST map	local meet.					

2.2. Alternative income generation																
2.2.1. Surveys on high-value products in each pilot site, and appraisal of local skills, design of capacity building																
2.2.2. Prioritization of IGAs and niche products in each pilot site																
2.2.3. 2 training sessions for establishment small-scale enterprises & marketing mechanisms [in each site?]																
2.2.4. Establishment of 1 small demonstration enterprise in each pilot site																
3.1 Mobilization and Training of Stakeholders in INRM																
3.1.1. Develop/ update technical training materials for INRM																
3.1.2. Training and capacity-building in INRM (in alternate years for each pilot site)																
3.1.3. Campaigns to promote participation of stakeholders																
3.1.4. Within-country 1 exchange visit for stakeholders in 5 countries alternate years, & 1 regional study tour also in alternate years [from PY-2]																

ANNEX 13: DOCUMENTS AND OUTPUTS FROM THE PDF-B

Reports produced by the PDF-B project

Analyse diagnostique transfrontalière Massif du Fouta Djallon: Dossier thèmatique 1: Milieu physique. (Author not cited, but headed UA, FEM, MM/CCD, FAO, Conakry, March 2004.) 45 pp.

Analyse diagnostique transfrontalière Massif du Fouta Djallon: Dossier thèmatique 2: Bases productives. (Author not cited, but headed UA, FEM, MM/CCD, FAO, Conakry, March 2004.) 52 pp.

Rapport de mission: Collecte et traitement d'informations complémentaires à l'élaboration de la Fiche FEM. Y. Sow, national consultant. June 2004. 22 pp.

Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of the Fouta Djallon Highlands. Based on the work of D. Nsengiyaremye, Y. Baldé, Y. Sow, A. Maiga and S. Sadio. July 2004. 83 pp.

Rapport provisoire: Evaluation des mécanismes de coordination et du cadre juridique et institutionnel pour une gestion intégrée du Massif du Fouta Djallon. I. Ly and M. Djiré. September 2004. 142 pp.

Project brief (final): English version only, entitled "United Nations Environment Programme/ Global Environment Facility Grant Request (part of UNEP submission to GEF, 23 September 2005). 112 pp.

Project executive summary. GEF Council Submission (signed by UNEP 2 September 2005, being part of UNEP submission to GEF, 23 September 2005). 19 pp, with annexes 33 pp.

Terminal Report: findings and recommendations of Project: Integrated Management of the Fouta Djallon Highlands (FO:EP/INT/108/GEF GF/2740-01-4333). FAO, Rome 2007, 26 pp.

Significant reports prepared by related projects

Rapport final: Atelier de concertation entre les différents intervenants dans le Massif du Fouta Djallon en Guinée. Labé, 14-16 février 2001. Project Conseiller-forestier GTZ, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage, Conakry, février 2001.

Mission de supervision: Mission d'appui à la mise en place de l'Observatoire du Développement durable dans le Massif du Fouta Djallon. FAO/TCI et MM/CCD, Rome. Décembre 2001.

Rapport de formulation: Projet d'appui à la création de l'Observatoire Régional du Développement durable dans le Massif du Fouta Djallon. D. Nsengiyaremye (Consultant auprès du MM/CCD) et Y. Sow (Expert national en Guinée). Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage, Guinée, Août 2002.

ANNEX 14: Format for Report on COFINANCING

Title of Project:	Fouta Djallon Highlands Integarted Natural Resources						
Project Number:	GF/----------						
Name of Executing Agency:	The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).						
Project Duration:	**From:**		**To:**				
Reporting Period *(to be done Bi-annually)* **:**							
Source of Cofinance	**Cash Contributions**			**In-kind Contributions**			**Comments**
	Budget original (at time of approval by GEF)	Budget latest revision	Received to date	Budget original (at time of approval by GEF)	Budget latest revision	Received to date	
National							
Gambia	600,000.00			10,000.00			
Guinea	600,000.00			2,650,000.00			
Guinea Bissau	600,000.00			792,000.00			
Mali	120,000.00			792,000.00			
Mauritania				200,000.00			
Niger	1,099,150.00			200,000.00			
Senegal	228,571.00			16,327.00			
Sierra Leane	240,000.00			792,000.00			
International							
AFRICAN UNION	3,465,000.00						
FAO				1,142,000.00			
World Agrofrestry Center	508,000.00			1,200,000.00			
Niger Basin Authority	7,500,000.00						
TSBF/CIAT	500,000.00			500,000.00			
UNEP							
	15,460,721.00	0.00	0.00	8,294,327.00	0.00	0.00	

All amounts in US dollars

Name: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____

Annex 15

CASH ADVANCE STATEMENT

(for projects where only the GEF project grant is channelled through UNEP)

Project number: (insert IMIS project number)
Sub-project number: (insert IMIS sub-project number)
Project title: (insert title of project/sub-project)

Project executing agency: (insert name of project/sub-project executing agency)

Cash requirements for the period: from (mm.yy) to (mm.yy)

GEF APPROVED BUDGET		US$
For use by project executing agency	A	
For use by UNEP - budget lines (insert numbers)		
Total approved GEF Trust Fund budget		0

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Cash advances for project received from UNEP to date

Advance number	Date received	US$
1	(dd.mm.yy)	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
Total cash advances received to date	B	
Cumulative expenditures reported to date	C	
Cash balance held by executing agency	D = B-C	

CASH ADVANCE REQUIREMENT

Estimated disbursements for the next period (as analysed on the attached schedule)	E	
New cash advance requested	F = E-D	

BALANCE OF GEF APPROVED BUDGET NOT YET REQUESTED

Total GEF budget approved for executing agency	A	
Total cash advances received to date	B	
New cash advance requested	F	
GEF approved budget not yet requested	H = A-B-F	

Request approved by _____ Date _____

Duly authorised official of the project executing agency

For UNEP official use only

Name Signature Date

I confirm that a cash advance of US$ ……..…… is appropriate in view of the progress of the project

_____

UNEP project task manager

I certify the figures reported in A, B, C & D and totals shown above are correct are properly recorded in IMIS

_____

UNEP DGEF certifying officer

Appendix 1 to Annex 15: Cash Advance

EXPLANATIONS ON THE PLANNED USE OF THE REQUESTED FUNDING FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD BASED ON WHICH THE CASH ADVANCE STATEMENT OF THIS REPORT WAS MADE

Project No. IMIS:
PMS:

Project title:
Executing agency: (Insert name of executing Agency)
Project commencing: (Insert commencement date)
Project ending: (Insert completion date)

DESCRIPTION FOR THE CODES	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES	*CLARIFICATION/BREAKDOWN*
1100 Project personnel		
1200 Consultant		
1300 Project administrative personnel		
1400 Volunteer		
1600 Travel on official business		
2100 Sub-contract (with IAs)		
2200 Sub-contract (with SOs)		
2300 Sub-contract (business entity)		
3100 Fellowship		
3200 Group training		
3300 Meeting/Conference		
4100 Expendable equipment		
4200 Non-expendable equipment		
4300 Premises		
5100 Operation and maintenance		
5200 Reporting		
5300 Sundry		
5400 Hospitality		
5500 Evaluation		
99 TOTAL		

NB: Object of expenditure in the report should be exactly as required, in order to substantiate the "estimated disbursement" reflected in item 6. of the cash advance statement. The above is simply an example with one code in each class. In the actual projects there may be more than one code in a class and some classes may even not be there.

Annex 16: FORMAT OF SIX-MONTHLY PROJECT EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS FOR SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

Six-monthly project statement of allocation (budget), expenditure and balance (Expressed in US$)

covering the period..... to .....

Project No. .....GF/..... **Supporting Organization ..** Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Project title: ..... Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources (FAO symbol: EP/INT/503/GEF)

Project commencing: ..... (date) **Project ending: .....** (date)

Object of expenditure by UNEP budget code	Project budget allocation for year.....		Expenditure incurred for the quarter		Cumulative expenditures this year		Unspent balance of budget allocation for year	
	m/m (1)	Amount (2)	m/m (3)	Amount (4)	m/m (5)	Amount (6)	m/m (7)	Amount (2)-(6)
1100 Project personnel								
1200 Consultants								
1300 Administrative support								
1400 Volunteers								
1600 Travel								
2100 Sub-contracts								
2200 Sub-contracts								
2300 Sub-contracts								
3100 Fellowships								
3200 Group training								
3300 Fellowships								
4100 Expendable equipment								
4200 Non-expendable equipment								
4300 Premises								
5100 Operation								
5200 Reporting costs								
5300 Sundry								
5400 Hospitality								
99 GRAND TOTAL								

Signed: _____

Duly authorized official of supporting organization

NB: The expenditure should be reported in line with the specific object of expenditures as per project budget

Annex 17: Format for Half-yearly Progress Report

As at 30 June and 31 December

(Please attach a current inventory of outputs/Services when submitting this report)

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number:

1.2 Project Title:

1.3 Division/Unit:

1.4 Coordinating Agency or Supporting Organization (if relevant):

1.5 Reporting Period (the six months covered by this report):

1.6 Relevant UNEP Programme of Work (2002-2003) Subprogramme No:

1.7 Staffing Details of Cooperating Agency/ Supporting Organization (Applies to personnel / experts/ consultants paid by the project budget):

Functional Title	**Nationality**	**Object of Expenditure** (1101, 1102, 1201, 1301 etc.)

1.8 Sub-Contracts (if relevant):

Name and Address of the Sub-Contractee	**Object of expenditure** (2101, 2201, 2301 etc.)

2. Project Status

2.1 Information on the delivery of outputs/services

	Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	**Status (Complete/ Ongoing)**	**Description of work undertaken during the reporting period**	**Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions to be taken**
1.				
2.				
3.				

2.2 If the project is not on track, provide reasons and details of remedial action to be taken:

3. Discussion acknowledgment

Project Coordinator's General Comments/Observations (Executing Agency)	**Report accepted by (UNEP/DGEF Task Manager or equivalent):**
Include Name and Title as per Section 4 **Name:** _____ **Date:** _____ **Signature:** _____	**Include Name and Title as per Section 4** **Name:** _____ **Date:** _____ **Signature:** _____

Attachment to Half-Yearly Progress Report: Format for Inventory of Outputs/Services

a) Meetings

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant, Organization, Title	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.							
2.							
3.							

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US$)
1.							
2.							

e) Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Note 4
Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)
Note 5
Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)
Note 6
Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others)

Annex 18 INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED AGAINST UNEP PROJECTS

UNIT VALUE US$1,500 AND ABOVE AND ITEMS OF ATTRACTION

As at _____

Project No._____

Project Title _____

Executing Agency: _____

Internal/SO/CA (UNEP use only)_____

FPMO (UNEP) use only)_____

Description	**Serial No.**	**Date of Purchase**	**Original Price (US$)**	**Purchased / Imported from (Name of Country)**	**Present Condition**	**Location**	**Remarks/recommendation for disposal**

The physical verification of the items was done by:

Name:_____ Signature:_____

Title: _____ Date: _____

ANNEX 19: FORMAT FOR PROGRESS REPORTS TO GEF

1. IDENTIFIERS

Country:

Project title:

Focal Area:

Implementing Agency:

Executing Agency:

GEF Funding:

Co-funding:

Reporting Period:

2. FINANCIAL STATUS

(Commitment and disbursement data as of the date of the report).

3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

(Statement of progress of the project components in relation to agreements or plans. Assessment of Overall Status. Report on the reasons, in the event of delays, cost over-run or positive deviations).

4. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

(Assessment of likelihood that project objectives will be achieved).

5. SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS RELATING TO THE LAND DEGRADATION FOCAL AREA

Annex 20: TERMINAL REPORT FORMAT

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number

1.2 Project Title

1.3 UNEP Division/Unit

1.4 Implementing Organization

2. Project Implementation Details

2.1 Project Activities (*Describe the activities actually undertaken under the project, giving reasons why some activities were not undertaken, if any)*

2.2 Project Outputs (*Compare the outputs generated with the ones listed in the project document*)

2.3 Use of Outputs (*State the use made of the outputs)*

2.4 Degree of achievement of the objectives/results (*On the basis of facts obtained during the follow-up phase, describe how the project document outputs and their use were or were not instrumental in realizing the objectives / results of the project)*

2.5 Determine the degree to which project contributes to the advancement of women in Environmental Management and describe gender sensitive activities carried out by the project.

2.6 Describe how the project has assisted the partner in sustained activities after project completion.

3. Conclusions

3.1 Lessons Learned (*Enumerate the lessons learned during the project's execution. Concentrate on the management of the project, including the principal factors which determined success or failure in meeting the objectives set down in the project document*)

3.2 Recommendations (*Make recommendations to (a) Improve the effect and impact of similar projects in the future and (b) Indicate what further action might be needed to meet the project objectives / results*)

4. Attachments

4.1 Attach an inventory of all non-expendable equipment (value over US$ 1,500) purchased under this project indicating Date of Purchase, Description, Serial Number, Quantity, Cost, Location and Present Condition, together with your proposal for the disposal of the said equipment
4.2 Attach a final Inventory of all Outputs/Services produced through this project

ATTACHMENT TO TERMINAL REPORT: FORMAT FOR INVENTORY OF OUTPUTS/SERVICES

a) Meetings

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.							
2.							
3.							

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US$)
1.							
2.							

e) Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

NOTE 4

Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

NOTE 5

Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)

NOTE 6

Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others)