



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Cameroon			
Country(ies):	Cameroon	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9155
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5610
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Forests and Wildlife	Submission Date:	December 28 <sup>th</sup> 2016
		Resubmission Date:	March 17 <sup>th</sup> 2017 May 22 <sup>nd</sup> 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	72
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities IAP-Commodities IAP-Food Security		Corporate Program: SGP
Name of Parent Program	Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development	Agency Fee (\$)	\$351,675

### A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Other Program Strategies<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in USD)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-1 Program 1	Outcome 1.1: Increased revenue for protected area systems and globally significant protected areas to meet total expenditures required for management. Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of protected areas	GEFTF	888,000	5,859,273
BD-2 Program 3	Outcome 3.1: Reduction in rates of poaching of rhinos and elephants and other threatened species and increase in arrests and convictions	GEFTF	1,332,000	8,788,910
LD-3 Program 4	Outcome 3.1: Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities based on gender sensitive needs Outcome 3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management	GEFTF	385,000	2,540,338
SFM-1	Outcome 1: Cross-sector policy and planning approaches at appropriate governance scales, avoid loss of high conservation value forests Outcome 2: Innovative mechanisms avoid the loss of high conservation value forest	GEFTF	1,302,500	8,594,260
<b>Total project costs</b>			3,907,500	25,782,781

### B. Project Description Summary

<b>Project Objective:</b> To strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Cameroon by improving biodiversity enforcement, resilience and management.					
Project Components		Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in USD)

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.  
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	Fi-nanc-ing Type <sup>3</sup>				GEF Pro-ject Financ-ing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Strengthening capacity for effective PA and IWT governance in Cameroon	TA	<p>1. PA and IWT policy frameworks in place with implementation capacity.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe area at the borders of Cameroon, Congo, and Gabon (147,000 km<sup>2</sup>). <i>Baseline –no TBR</i></li> <li>- 80 capacity score for national IWT law enforcement agencies. <i>Baseline - 55</i></li> <li>- 100% increase in number of patrols and inspections regarding IWT (200/year). <i>Baseline -100/year</i></li> <li>- 300% increase in successful prosecution of poachers and IWT traders (100 cases/year). <i>Baseline – 30 cases/year</i></li> </ul>	<p>Output 1.1: Legislation documents recognizing new transboundary UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area and management arrangements for it are developed and submitted to the UNESCO Committee, and governments of Cameroon, Congo and Gabon for approval</p> <p>Output 1.2: National Strategy for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Poaching and support implementation of CITES is developed and officially approved.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Wildlife Crime Unit is strengthened at the Department of Protected Areas and Wildlife of the MINFOF and supported with training and equipment</p> <p>Output 1.4: Nationwide system for monitoring wildlife crime cases is developed, officially established and implemented.</p>	GEFTF	<p>1,011,500</p> <p><i>BD: 574,672</i> <i>LD: 99,662</i> <i>SFM: 337,166</i></p>	6,674,154
2. Improving the effective management of globally significant protected areas in the forest landscapes of Cameroon	TA/IN V	<p>2. Improved management effectiveness of PAs in forest landscapes (specifically Dja, Boumba Bek, Mangame, NGoyla and Nki)</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved management effectiveness for 5 PAs with total area of 1,258,012 ha as measured by the METT scorecard: average score – 92.</li> </ul> <p><i>Baseline: average score - 55; only one PA have MP - Dja Reserve (526,00 ha)</i></p>	<p>Output 2.1: Up-to-date PA management plans for five target PAs (Dja, Boumba Bek, Mangame, Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve and Nki PAs) are developed and implemented</p> <p>Output 2.2: PA staff is trained in legislation, enforcement, wildlife monitoring, planning, budgeting, community outreach and human resource management</p>	GEFTF	<p>1,220,000</p> <p><i>BD: 693,129</i> <i>LD: 120,204</i> <i>SFM: 406,667</i></p>	8,049,895
3. Reducing wildlife crime in the Cameroon forest landscapes affecting threatened species [site level]	TA	<p>3.1: Wildlife crime is combated on the ground by strengthening enforcement operations across target PAs, interzones and key trafficking routes/hubs.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased IWT combat effectiveness in the project</li> </ul>	<p>Output 3.1: Two anti-poaching brigades and five posts to control IWT are established in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area and fully operational</p>	GEFTF	<p>1,317,930</p> <p><i>BD: 757,896</i> <i>LD: 131,437</i> <i>SFM: 428,597</i></p>	8,802,098

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.  
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		<p>area (PAs and brigades):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 300 annual seizures;</li> <li>- 15 annual arrests;</li> <li>- 10 annual successful prosecutions on poaching and IWT</li> </ul> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100 annual seizures;</li> <li>- 3 to 5 annual arrests;</li> <li>- 0 successful prosecutions on poaching and IWT</li> </ul> <p>- 20 proved wildlife crime cases reported by local people annually. <i>Baseline: 0 cases reported</i></p> <p>- 60% decrease in elephant poaching in the project area (&lt;20 elephants killed annually). <i>Baseline – 50 are killed annually</i></p> <p>3.2. Adoption of management practices and community centred initiatives in the forest interzone that support sustainable livelihoods, SLM and reduce wildlife crime .</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1.3 million ha of wildlife habitat under sustainable management (via official Integrated Management Plan). <i>Baseline: &lt;300,000 ha</i></li> <li>- 50 sustainable small businesses established by local communities in the project area. <i>Baseline: 5</i></li> <li>- At least 30% decrease in HWC (&lt;7 cases/year). <i>Baseline: 15 cases/year</i></li> <li>- 5,000 local people improved livelihood through CBWM, SFM, SLM and alternative income projects. <i>Baseline – 0</i></li> </ul> <p>Avoided GHG emissions of ~3,539,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq. <i>Baseline – 0</i></p>	<p>Output 3.2: Community based poaching and IWT surveillance and monitoring system is developed and introduced in the project area</p> <p>Output 3.3: Integrated Management Plan is developed and implemented over 1,300,000 ha of the inter-zone in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area with participation of local and indigenous communities</p> <p>Output 3.4: Human-wildlife conflict resolution mechanisms are introduced to and implemented by local communities in the PAs' buffer zones</p>			
4. Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E	TA	<p>4. Lessons learned by the project, including gender mainstreaming, through participatory M&amp;E are used to fight poaching and IWT</p>	Output 4.1: Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting;	GEFTF	172,000 <i>BD: 97,720 LD: 16,947 SFM: 57,333</i>	1,134,927

		nationally and internationally.  <i>Indicators:</i> - 20 national and international organizations participate in the project M&E and provide feedback to the Management Team <i>Baseline: 0</i>  - 10 project lessons on IWT combat and CBNRM used in development and implementation of other conservation projects; <i>Baseline: 0</i>	Output 4.2: M&E provides sufficient information for adaptive management and learning via active participation of key stakeholders in the project implementation  Output 4.3: Lessons learned from law enforcement strategies and community based conservation are shared on national and international levels				
<b>Subtotal</b>						3,721,430	24,661,074
Project Management Cost (PMC)						186,070 <i>BD: 96,583</i> <i>LD: 16,750</i> <i>SFM: 72,737</i>	1,121,707
<b>Total project costs</b>						<b>3,907,500</b>	<b>25,782,781</b>

**C. Confirmed sources of Co-financing for the project by name and by type**

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Cameroon	In-kind	8,500,000
CSO	ZSL	In-kind	3,757,781
CSO	IUCN	Grant	8,000,000
CSO	WWF	In-kind	5,000,000
CSO	AWF	Grant	400,000
CSO	UNESCO	In-kind	125,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>25,782,781</b>

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c) = a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Cameroon	Biodiversity	N/A	2,220,000	199,800	2,419,800
UNDP	GEFTF	Cameroon	Land Degradation	N/A	385,000	34,650	419,650
UNDP	GEFTF	Cameroon	Multi-focal Areas	SFM	1,302,500	117,225	1,419,725
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>3,907,500</b>	<b>351,675</b>	<b>4,259,175!</b>

## E. Project’s Target Contributions to Global Environmental Benefits

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	2.5 million ha (target PAs and inter-zone) <sup>4</sup>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management.	1.3 million ha <sup>5</sup>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	3.539 tCO <sub>2e</sub> <sup>6</sup>

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### A. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original PFD

#### A.1. Project Description

##### 1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

No major changes from the GWP project concept note. However, statistical data has been added and the global environmental problems and root causes have been further detailed in the ProDoc. Barriers have been slightly reformulated, please refer to the section I of the GEF-UNDP Project Document, particularly part 1.4.2 “Barriers to achieving the solution”. The project area has been adjusted to fit the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area (Lobeke National Park was excluded from the target PAs), also because transboundary activities have been initiated with Congo and Gabon, but not with Central African Republic (which borders Lobeke).

##### 2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Few changes from the GWP project concept note. The project document identifies a wider range of involved baseline projects and programmes: in particular projects by NGOs (WWF, ZSL, IUCN, and AWF) and development agency (GIZ)

<sup>4</sup> Includes total area of 5 target PAs (1,258,012 ha) and inter-zone (1,300,000 ha) targeted by the project.

<sup>5</sup> Total area of the inter-zone under the Integrated Management Plan and CBWM, SFM and SLM pilot projects.

<sup>6</sup> The project site has a total area of 2,558,412 ha, with an interzone (open for logging) of 1,350,872 ha. Deforestation rate in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area is estimated by WWF, during the last two decades (1990-2010) to be very low, ~ 0.19%/10 years, or 0.02%/year, or 511 ha/year. Given this deforestation rate total area deforested in the project site for 6 years without the project may be projected as 3,066 ha. In addition to the average deforestation rate, mining projects and hydropower projects planned in the project area may lead to the additional forest clearances, for a total of about 22,000 ha in the Chollet site (hydropower project), and in Mbalam mining site over the next 6 years (~3,670 ha/year). The total deforestation for 6 years without the project is thus estimated to be about 25,066 ha (or 4,178 ha/year). The project activities will focus on the development of law enforcement capacity of five PAs and other LE agencies in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area will allow considerably decrease deforestation due to illegal logging; Integrated Management Plan will allow to decrease the rate of commercial logging and clearance of forest at mining and hydropower sites via moratorium agreements on logging in the High Conservation Value Forests using FSC, REDD and community forest ownership mechanisms; development of SFM on the territories of local communities and support of sustainable small scale community agriculture on already deforested lands without needs to clear new lands. It is expected that in the result of all those activities the expected deforestation rate will decrease by at least 30% (to ~2,925 ha/year, or ~17,548 ha for 6 years). Thus, the project can potentially save from logging at least ~7,518 ha of the rain forest. Given this input calculations of the project carbon benefits using the FAO ExAct Tool resulted in the ~3.5 million tCO<sub>2e</sub> for the project period.

implemented in the area. Please refer to sub-section 1.6.1. of the GEF-UNDP project document “baseline National initiatives”. Furthermore, the project document describes the baseline funding for the project area baseline programs for 2017-2021. Please refer to sub-section 1.6.2 of the GEF-UNDP Project Document “Project area baseline programs”.

### **3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>7</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project**

The Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (the ‘GWP’) provides the strategic context for this GEF-funded project. Within the overarching framework of this GWP, this project will support the Government of Cameroon in the implementation of a national strategy to improve wildlife and protected areas management, enhance community livelihood benefits, reduce poaching, and eliminate illegal wildlife trade.

The project aims to strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Cameroon and will be implemented at three geographic levels: at the national (central government) level in Cameroon; at a number of key sites within Cameroon that harbour globally significant biodiversity threatened by increasing rates of wildlife crime and poor management; and for a small and select number of activities designed to facilitate inter-country coordination between Gabon, Congo, and Cameroon (in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area).

Cameroon is one of the countries that was identified as being most heavily implicated in the illegal trade of ivory at the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP-16) in Bangkok, Thailand, in 2013 . Enforcement agencies from both Cameroon and Central African Republic indicate that significant amounts of ivory are trafficked across their respective boundaries from northern Congo and Gabon . Cameroon has a legal internal ivory trade and received failing scores for compliance to its national legislation. Current policy in Cameroon permits ivory carving and storing of worked ivory with a license; only tusks weighing more than 5 kilograms are considered legal for ivory processing and possession. In practice, Cameroon’s policy has not proved sufficient to deter significant levels of poaching and illegal internal ivory trade . Cameroon is also subject to a CITES recommendation that countries verify with the Secretariat any permit issued by the government (CITES Notification No. 2012/021). Fraudulent permits represent a serious breach of compliance .

National actions against poaching and IWT include strong penalties and significant fines: thus, 17 men convicted of poaching and illegal ivory trade in 2012 were fined with 77,169,060 FCFA (160,000 USD) and sentenced to prison terms of up to 30 months each. In April 2016, Cameroonian authorities incinerated 2,000 kg of elephant tusks and more than 1,753 art objects made of ivory seized from traffickers over the years.

The GoC has clearly identified the strengthening and consolidating of the national PA system as a priority for biodiversity conservation and preventing domestic and transnational IWT. However, despite strong commitment from the government, actions are seldom taken to remove multiple barriers to effective PA management and enforcement against trafficking and poaching. Legal inconsistencies and weak institutional capacity at the national and regional levels are compounded by the lack of management and enforcement capacity at the site level . In terms of IWT, capacity and understanding among law enforcement agencies is low, regional collaboration is weak, and mechanisms to regulate legal wildlife trade are not being appropriately applied . Still, international cooperation to tackle IWT exists. In 2007, the INTERPOL Working Group on Wildlife Crime recognized Cameroon’s Wildlife and Parks Department for its work in uncovering the organizational structure and individuals directly responsible for the smuggling of large amounts of raw ivory from Cameroon to Asia, and the subsequent dismantling of this operation.

Without the GEF investment in the proposed project, the ‘business-as-usual scenario’ for the conservation of wildlife in the Southern and Eastern Provinces of Cameroon, their prey and the natural habitats is one where: (i) the numbers of endangered species (giant pangolins, elephants, etc.) continue to decrease; (ii) the ecological integrity of the forests, the natural habitats of elephants, further degrades as a consequence of IWT and unsustainable logging; and (iiiiv) the low levels of monitoring, enforcement and prosecutions of illegal activities continue to undermine the effectiveness of localised conservation efforts across the area. Several national or international initiatives or programmes have been

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<sup>7</sup>For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.  
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implemented in the project area (for a detailed analysis, please refer to section 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document) to support efforts against IWT ; however, they left gaps, which the project is seeking to adress, such as:

- The acquisition of an international status of a UNESCO MAB Transboundary Biosphere Reserve for the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area including the interzone.
- The development of economic opportunities for local communities linked to biodiversity conservation, especially through eco-tourism.
- The full implementation of the LAB Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe Strategy aimed to fight IWT taking into account local communities implication and peace and security issues.
- The development of sustainable financing sources, to finance continuous surveillance, anti-poaching and IWT control.
- The capacity strengthening for local leaders and stakeholders on IWT control, PA management, CBNRM development, and transboundary collaboration.

The alternative scenario proposed by the project is to strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Cameroon by improving biodiversity enforcement, resilience, and management and thus to improve the financial sustainability and strategic cohesion within government agencies and other anti-poaching institutions, while also dealing with increasing threats and risks to biodiversity in a shifting national economic environment, including increasing deforestation, degradation of habitat, and poaching. It is a response to the sharp increase in illegal wildlife trade volume globally, and the emergence of Cameroon as a key source country in the regional wildlife trade networks as well as a significant transit country for transnational wildlife trafficking.

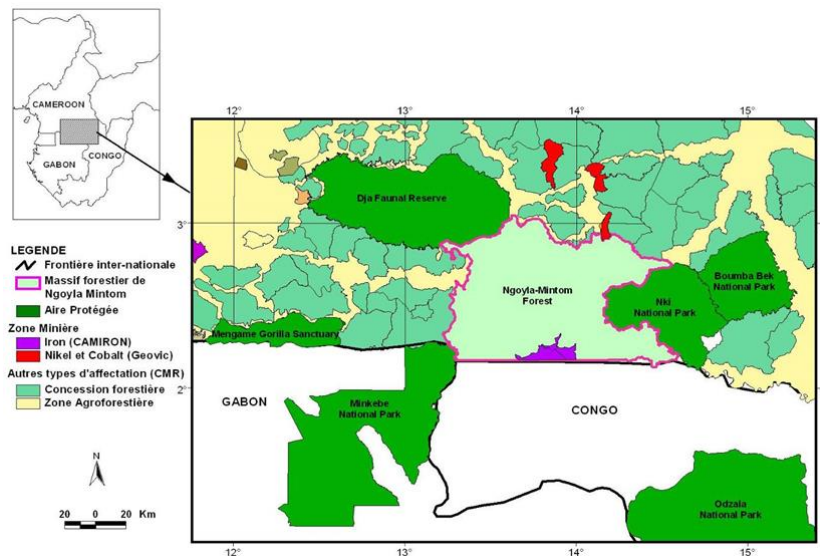
This includes diverting local populations from getting involved in poaching and IWT practices by helping former poachers and hunters to develop alternative livelihood options that link conservation to economic opportunities. This also involves removing systemic and institutional barriers to effective action to strengthen the management of Cameroon's PA system, while combating illegal wildlife trade, at national and landscape levels through improved regulatory and institutional frameworks, and enhanced and coordinated government action. Financial sustainability is a key element in ensuring the system's overall effectiveness and sustainability.

The project Outcomes and Impacts will be achieved through implementation of four interconnected components (see details in the section 2.2).

- Component 1 addresses the need for a strengthened capacity to improve IWT governance in the country and establishment of Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area. This will provide a framework at national level and capacity at institutional level that will support the effective implementation low enforcement at national level. Furthermore, this component directly supports the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. This component will support compliance through development of comprehensive national IWT strategy, improving sharing of information between law enforcement agencies, development of fully capable National Wildlife Unit and development of nationwide wildlife crime database. Component 1 will directly contribute to the implementation of the key decisions of the CITES CoP 17 via addressing the impact of corruption in undermining wildlife trade regulation and strengthening control over elephant poaching and illegal trade on ivory (in the framework of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan). In addition, the recognition of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO will facilitate the coordination in anti-poaching activities between Cameroon, Gabon and Congo. Their cooperation will be enhance to better tackle IWT. The Executing Partner of this component is MINFOF.
- Under Component 2 the project will support detailed biodiversity surveys that will determine critical conservation and IWT sites; undertake threat/risk assessments and establish project baselines for poaching of target species in 5 targeted PAs. Based on obtained data, PA management plans will be updated and strengthened for the Boumba Bek, Nki, Mangame, Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve PAs covering 1,258,012 ha (Map 1). In parallel, the capacity of the five PA will be developed to improve management, ensure appropriate application of PA and IWT legislation and enforcement measures, and improve planning, budgeting and equipment. PA staff will be trained in

controlling poaching and other illegal activities through implementation of the SMART approach<sup>8</sup>, preventing unsustainable exploitation of bush meat, securing wildlife populations and assuring PA integrity. **These trainings will be provided with the support of UNODC, Interpol and other relevant institutions for the purpose of using their experience in this field and in the region.** The Executing Partners of this Outcome are WWF, ZSL, MINFOF, IUCN, and AWF.

- Component 3 aims to reduce wildlife crime affecting threatened species in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area via targeted law enforcement and development of CBNRM, SLM and SFM under Integrated Management Plan for the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area. Enforcement capacity in the project area will be strengthened to proactively target criminal activities, support criminal investigations and prosecution of wildlife crime cases via establishment of 2 anti-poaching brigades and 5 IWT control posts. **Brigades will participate in the joint transboundary patrols in the area.** A wide network of local informers on poaching and IWT will be developed and supported to provide law enforcement agencies with information for sting operations and targeted patrolling. Promotion of participatory forest management and SLM involving local communities who live in and around the inter-zone will be done based on the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) developed for the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area by the project. Designated buffer zones to reinforce the core PAs through the adoption of SLM practices by communities and more effective management of human-wildlife conflict will be proposed in the framework of the IMP. The project will develop activities that allow people to participate in development of sustainable sources of income based on CBWM, SFM and SLM as sound alternatives to poaching and illegal logging. The project will thus support the involvement of young people and former poachers in conservation activities through associations such as ABRAT<sup>9</sup>. In order to promote sustainable management practices and community-based initiatives in the forest inter-zone, the project will work with the Cameroon GEF Small Grants Program to channel grants to forest-dependent communities to pilot sustainable livelihoods based on SLM, SFM and CBWM to i) reduce deforestation, IWT and unsustainable bush meat exploitation; ii) promote participatory forest management, and iii) resolve human-wildlife conflicts. The Executing Partners of this component are WWF, ZSL, MINFOF, IUCN, and AWF.
- Component 4 exercises knowledge management and M&E framework for effective adaptive management and lesson learning and deals with gender mainstreaming issues. It will organize participatory M&E framework for the project and will facilitate learning from the project activities (see Incremental reasoning and expected global, national and local benefits sections for details). The Executing Partners of this component are MINFOF and IUCN.



Map 1. Project Area: Cameroon Segment of Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.zsl.org/conservation-initiatives/conservation-technology/smart-spatial-monitoring-and-reporting-tool>

<sup>9</sup> Association des Braconniers Reconvertis de la TRIDOM

<sup>10</sup> PPG Consultant Report, « La lutte contre le braconnage au sein des aires protégées du Sud Cameroun » Michel de Galbert, July 2016  
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The child project budget has been adjusted with slight changes between components and mainly to allocate resources from the original components to the new Component 4 on dissemination of lessons and monitoring and evaluation (total 1,306,927 USD; GEF 172,000 USD; Co-financing 1,134,927 USD). This allocation was carefully calculated to ensure enough funds is available for implementation of other Components. Please kindly refer to Section 2.2 of the GEF-UNDP project document for a detailed description of the implementation of outputs.

#### 4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The incremental/additional cost reasoning was developed since the PIF together with expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing. Developments made are summarized in this table:

Component	Baseline Scenario (BAU without the GEF project)	Alternative (with the GEF project)	Incremental Benefit (generated by GEF and co-financing)
<b>Component 1: Strengthening capacity for effective PA and IWT governance in Cameroon</b>	Lack of coordination between agencies, and the lack of capacity and resources for PA management impede the effectiveness of PAs and conservation efforts in general. Failure of PA and IWT governance nurtures the spread of corruption among high-level authorities, thus triggering increased wildlife crime and related biodiversity loss. Effectiveness of ongoing conservation activities is undermined by poor governance and increasing IWT.	Institutional barriers to the effective management of PAs and combat against IWT are removed; better cooperation and coordination between authorities in charge of conservation, wildlife crime reduction and PA management is supported by the establishment of relevant structures and the implementation of sound strategies.	Through this component, the project will enable the formulation, official approval and implementation of National Strategy for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade to support national implementation of CITES. Legislation documents and agreements for a transboundary biosphere reserve in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area will be developed and submitted to the UNESCO Committee and to the governments of Congo and Gabon for approval. <b>The cooperation between the 3 countries will be improved and coordinated actions will be undertaken.</b> WCU will be strengthened with additional staff and mandate, equipped and trained to control wildlife crime at national level. A nationwide system for monitoring wildlife trade and wildlife crime cases will be established for the first time and operationalized.
<b>Component 2: Improving the effective management of globally significant protected areas in the forest landscapes of Cameroon.</b>	Poor management of PAs and low capacity to control poaching and monitor wildlife leads to an increase in the biodiversity loss due to IWT and ineffective conservation efforts.	Cameroon is keen to ensure enforcement and forensic judicial capacity to proactively target criminal activities, support criminal investigations and prosecution of wildlife crime cases, resulting first in and an increased number of prosecutions and then a decrease in wildlife crime. At the site level, PAs will have sound management plans based on precise data on biodiversity and threats. PA staff will be trained in legislation, enforcement, and wildlife monitoring. The habitat is thus more effectively protected and conservation efforts are positively impacting biodiversity by stopping poaching in the area.	The project will undertake biodiversity surveys that will determine critical conservation and IWT sites, threat/risk assessments and establish project baselines of flagship species and biodiversity. Based on this, PA management plans will be updated and strengthened for the Boumba Bek and Nki PAs, Mangame, Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve, covering 1,258,012 ha. In parallel, the capacity of PA staff will be developed to improve management systems, ensure the application of PA and IWT legislation and enforcement measures, and improve planning, budgeting and equipment, etc. Staff will also be trained in controlling poaching and other illegal activities through implementation of the SMART approach. Activities planned in 5 target PAs are clarified in the Table 1.
<b>Component 3: Reducing wildlife crime</b>	Wildlife trade, both illegal and legal will substantially increase or, at	The project area will present alternative economic	2 anti-poaching brigades 5 new IWT control posts will be established, staffed

<p><b>in the Cameroon forest landscapes affecting threatened species</b></p>	<p>best, will continue unabated, resulting first in local declines followed by outright extinctions of key Cameroonian wildlife species, including elephants, gorillas, and rhinos.</p> <p>Illegal wildlife trade will continue to operate as organized crime, while legal wildlife trade will remain poorly regulated, raising few revenues for the state, and acting as a cover behind which illegal trade can flourish.</p> <p>The lack of economic alternatives will contribute to unsustainable resource exploitation in Cameroon's globally significant protected areas and low awareness and implication of local people in conservation will trigger further degradation of habitat from human activities (logging, mining, hunting), which could lead existing PAs to lose the biological links between them, eventually becoming biological islands. This will increase the rate of biodiversity loss in the next decades.</p>	<p>opportunities for local people and private sector enterprises, which will adopt sustainable activities and practices, realizing the value of biodiversity and its protection.</p> <p>Management plans for the inter-zone are ensuring a sustainable management and use of natural resources, especially forest, in the zone.</p> <p>The habitat is thus sufficiently protected and conservation efforts are positively impacting biodiversity by stopping biodiversity loss in the area.</p>	<p>and equipped in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area. Wide network of local informers to provide LE agencies with information on poaching and IWT cases will be established and evolved. In order to promote the adoption of management practices and community-centered initiatives in the forest inter-zone that support sustainable livelihoods and reduce wildlife crime, the project will develop an Integrated Management Plan in cooperation with key stakeholders. It will include plans for the improved management of forest landscape inter-zones between PAs ensuring connectivity and maintenance of conservation values, designated buffer zones to reinforce the core PAs through the adoption of SLM practices by communities and more effective management of human-wildlife conflict.</p> <p>The implementation of the IMP will be supported via intensive trainings of local communities on CBNRM practices and development of pilot projects on CBWM, SLM and SFM. The project will work with the Cameroon GEF Small Grant Programme to channel grants to forest-dependent communities to pilot sustainable livelihoods based on SLM and CBNRM to:</p> <p>i) reduce deforestation, IWT and unsustainable bush meat exploitation (emission of ~3.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq will be mitigated over the project period); ii) promote participatory forest management, and iii) resolve human-wildlife conflict. All stakeholders in the forest inter-zone will be empowered to participate in monitoring and reporting of illegal activities.</p>
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**Table 1. Activities planned to strengthen capacity of 5 target PAs to fight poaching and IWT under Component 2**

Name of PA	Urgent PA needs	Planned activities to deliver Outputs 2.1 and 2.2.	Budget per activity (USD)	Total budget for component 2 for each PA (USD)
Dja Biosphere Reserve	Lack of law enforcement equipment; needs funding to support anti-poaching patrolling	<u>Equipment purchase and building repairs:</u> 1 4x4 DW vehicle, field equipment for anti-poaching and wildlife monitoring, repair of HQ and 2 posts	110,000	160,000
		<u>Operational support for patrolling:</u> gasoline, parts for cars, per diems for rangers	50,000	
Boumba Bek	No MP exists;	<u>Management planning</u>	30,000	205,000

	Lack of law enforcement equipment; needs staff trainings and funding to support anti-poaching patrolling	<u>Equipment purchase and building repairs</u> : 2 motor-bikes, field equipment for anti-poaching and wildlife monitoring, repairs for 2 posts	110,000	
		<u>Training</u> : 20 of staff will be trained	15,000	
		<u>Operational support for patrolling</u> : gasoline, parts for cars, per diems for rangers	50,000	
Mangame Gorilla Sanctuary	No MP exists;  Lack of law enforcement equipment; needs staff trainings and funding to support anti-poaching patrolling	<u>Management planning</u>	30,000	185,000
		<u>Equipment purchase and building repairs</u> : 1 motor-bike, field equipment for anti-poaching and wildlife monitoring, repairs for 2 posts	90,000	
		<u>Training</u> : 19 of staff will be trained	15,000	
		<u>Operational support for patrolling</u> : gasoline, parts for cars, per diems for rangers	50,000	
Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve	MP needs revision; Lack of law enforcement equipment, needs staff trainings and funding to support anti-poaching patrolling; needs a ranger camp in key habitat	<u>Management planning (update of existing MP)</u>	15,000	465,000
		<u>Equipment purchase</u> : field equipment for anti-poaching and wildlife monitoring	25,000	
		<u>Training</u> : 6 of staff will be trained	5,000	
		<u>Construction</u> of one ranger base camp	400,000	
		<u>Operational support for patrolling</u> : gasoline, parts for cars, per diems for rangers	20,000	
Nki National Park	No MP exists;  Lack of law enforcement equipment; needs staff trainings and funding to support anti-poaching patrolling	<u>Management planning</u>	30,000	205,000
		<u>Equipment purchase and building repairs</u> : field equipment for anti-poaching and wildlife monitoring, repairs for 2 posts	110,000	
		<u>Training</u> : 20 of staff will be trained	15,000	
		<u>Operational support for patrolling</u> : gasoline, parts for cars, per diems for rangers	50,000	

Significant investments will be made by the key relevant institutions in the three areas covered by the project. These investments will mainly be allocated to: costs of staff assigned to project activities; supply of equipment for bio-monitoring and to fight poaching; develop wildlife crime database; implement of the SMART approach for strengthened law enforcement effectiveness in Dja and timber concessions in the inter-zone; raise awareness on consequences of IWT; establish participatory community monitoring of illegal activities.

## 5) Global environmental benefits

The Global environmental benefits have been assessed in detail and include:

- 1.258 million hectares of rain forest habitat protected by PAs maintain the supply of ecosystem services (including conservation of biodiversity, soils, and water resources) through a strengthened multi-level governance framework and implementation of CBNRM and SLM

- 14.2 million hectares of ecosystems in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area (including Gabon and Congo segment) can be potentially benefit from establishment of Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.
- At least 50 elephants saved from poaching yearly, enabling the conservation of the 3,000 elephants population in Cameroon.
- Increased adoption of sustainable natural resources use practices and reduced bush-meat hunting especially in PAs' neighbouring areas.
- Reduced direct pressure of productive sectors on forests.
- Mitigation of potential 3.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq. of emissions due to forest degradation and deforestation.

## **6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

The project design process carefully analysed the best and most innovative approach to guarantee sustainable and impactful results. Particularly innovative aspects of this project include: i) the formulation and implementation of land-use plans and the creation of the first governance structures for a globally significant transboundary complex to secure biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use; ii) the development of capacity to intervene at the national-level to address IWT and monitor trends in Cameroon, bringing together state and private sector actors alongside civil society and local communities, to manage biodiversity, reduce resource exploitation, and protect ecological functions while minimizing pressures on natural resources, and iii) using benefits from community-based natural resource management to contribute to combatting wildlife crime and its wider causes, including poverty.

The development of cost-effective and sustainable solutions to reduce the detrimental impacts of poor PA management, degradation of adjacent areas, and associated wildlife trade is central to all aspects of this project.

Project **sustainability** will ultimately depend on ensuring the full ownership of the project outputs and activities by the responsible mandated public institutions and securing their long-term commitment (regulatory, policy, funding, and resources) to scale-up and replicate best practices in endangered species conservation, IWT combat, and sustainable forest and land management based on participatory approach, beyond project completion. Environmental, institutional, financial and social sustainability have all been considered as central during the project formulation:

- The project will strengthen protected areas management and efficiency, thus enhancing conservation of globally significant biodiversity, including endangered species.
- Institutional sustainability will be achieved by improving the functionality and effectiveness of the existing institutional framework for national protected areas and environmental enforcement agencies.
- Financial sustainability will be developed through the improvement of the financing system for PAs and the development of eco-tourism as a substantial source of revenue to finance PA management.
- Social sustainability will primarily be achieved by facilitating the active involvement of a range of stakeholders in the ongoing planning, management and monitoring of targeted protected areas and inter-zone.

Replicability and dissemination of the lessons learned in the project will be ensured under Component 4: Knowledge Management and M&E.

For more details on this, kindly refer to sub-section 2.3.6 'Sustainability and Replicability' of the GEF-UNDP Project document.

### **A.2. Child Project**

To respond to the growing wildlife crisis and international call for action, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in June 2015 launched the Global Wildlife Program (GWP). Led by the World Bank, the GWP is a \$131 million grant program designed to address wildlife crime across 19 countries in Africa and Asia. The GWP serves as a platform for international coordination, knowledge exchange, and delivering action on the ground. The GWP builds and strengthens partnerships

by supporting collaboration amongst national projects, captures and disseminates lessons learned, and coordinates with implementing agencies and international donors to combat IWT globally. National projects within the GWP form an integral part of a community of practice that promotes the sharing of best practices and technical resources. Cameroon is a national project under the GWP and during the first year of implementation of the global program, Cameroon already benefited from participation in two in person knowledge exchange events that were held in Kenya and Vietnam. These events brought the GWP countries together to exchange experiences on various anti-poaching, anti-trafficking, and demand reduction issues. During project execution, Cameroon will also have access to the documentation and materials produced during other virtual- and in-person meetings of relevance to the activities to be carried out in the country, especially those on water management, biodiversity conservation, and anti-poaching actions. Cameroon is committed to engaging with GWP partners on joint efforts that will help with the project implementation, including issues related to human wildlife conflict and other technical areas.

The proposed project is a child project of the GEF initiated programme: “Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development”, which has come as a response to this urgent need to address wildlife poaching and illegal trade as a development issue that deprives countries of their natural assets. With a GEF grant of \$90,377,470, it aims to strengthen cooperation between development partners that will bring together biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods activities, and poverty reduction. This project will contribute to the following Outcomes of the Global Wildlife Programme:

*Alignment of the project with GWP components, outcomes and indicators & targets*

Child Project Components	Relevant GWP Components	Relevant GWP Outcome	Relevant GWP GEF Indicators and Targets
1. Strengthening capacity for effective PA and IWT governance in Cameroon	<p>Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management</p> <p>Component 2. Reduce Wildlife Trafficking</p>	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Reduction in elephants, rhinos, and big cat poaching rates. Increase in detection/interception of poaching incidents and arrests</p> <p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Enhanced institutional capacity to fight transnational organized wildlife crime by supporting initiatives that target enforcement along the entire illegal supply chain of threatened wildlife and products</p>	<p><b>1.1:</b> Reduction in poaching rates of target species at program sites.</p> <p><b>1.2:</b> Number of poaching-related arrests derived from enforcement operations at program sites (increase at first, then decrease over time)</p> <p><b>1.3:</b> Number of investigations/patrols at program sites that result in poaching-related arrests (increase at first, then decrease over time)</p> <p><b>1.4:</b> Increase in the proportion of poaching-related arrests that result in prosecution</p> <p><b>4.1:</b> Increase in number of dedicated wildlife law enforcement coordination mechanisms at program sites</p> <p><b>4.2:</b> Increase in number of joint enforcement operations at program sites that involve evidence from, or investigations, in multiple jurisdictions or by multiple agencies</p> <p><b>4.3:</b> Increase in use of intelligence-focused guided enforcement operations at program sites</p> <p><b>4.4:</b> Increase in random routine inspections at program sites</p> <p><b>4.5:</b> Increase in proportion of arrest, prosecution, and conviction rates relative to seizures</p>

2. Improving the effective management of globally significant protected areas in the forest landscapes of Cameroon	Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Reduction in elephants, rhinos, and big cat poaching rates. Increase in detection/interception of poaching incidents and arrests</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Increase in integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services and sustain wildlife by the Government, the private sector and local community actors, both women and men</p>	<p><b>1.5:</b> Increase in protected areas management effectiveness (METT) score for program sites</p> <p><b>3.1:</b> Increase in the number of policies, plans, and regulatory frameworks that support low GHG development (compared to baseline levels at start of project)</p> <p><b>3.2:</b> Increase in area of forest resources restored in the landscape, stratified by forest management actors (compared to baseline levels at start of project)</p> <p><b>3.3:</b> Increase in community benefits generated for managing forest ecosystems and restoration plans</p>
3. Reducing wildlife crime in the Cameroon forest landscapes affecting threatened species [site level]	Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Reduction in elephants, rhinos, and big cat poaching rates. Increase in detection/interception of poaching incidents and arrests</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased community engagement to live with, manage, and benefit from wildlife</p>	<p><b>1.1:</b> Reduction in poaching rates of target species at program sites.</p> <p><b>1.2:</b> Number of poaching-related arrests derived from enforcement operations at program sites (increase at first, then decrease over time)</p> <p><b>1.3:</b> Number of investigations/patrols at program sites that result in poaching-related arrests (increase at first, then decrease over time)</p> <p><b>1.4:</b> Increase in the proportion of poaching-related arrests that result in prosecution</p> <p><b>2.1:</b> Decrease in human-wildlife conflict (HWC) as measured by incident reports</p> <p><b>2.2:</b> Increase in benefits<sup>11</sup> received by communities from sustainable (community-based) natural resource management activities and enterprises</p>
4. Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E	Component 4. Knowledge, Policy Dialogue and Co-ordination	<b>Outcome 6:</b> Improved coordination among program stakeholders and other partners, including donors	<p><b>6.2:</b> Program monitoring system successfully developed and deployed</p> <p><b>6.3:</b> Establishment of a knowledge exchange platform to support program stakeholders</p>

Component 1: By strengthening capacity for effective PA and IWT governance in Cameroon, as well as international cooperation, Cameroon will block existing legal loopholes that allow CITES listed species to be received in or transit through Cameroon. This will be a major contribution towards controlling international trafficking of wildlife products from Africa to other destinations (**GWP Outcome 4**). It will also strengthen protection over Cameroon's diverse and

<sup>11</sup> Includes capacity building, trainings, equipment, jobs, revenue and income, products such as sustainably harvested meat, etc.) at the local and community level from wildlife management, sustainable livelihoods and economic development (i.e. tourism and other natural resources management and conservation activities)  
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endangered species and increase penalties as a deterrent to poachers and traders, through the establishment of a wildlife crime task force (a police intervention unit) and wildlife crime unit (an intelligence unit devoted to assist in the prevention and detection of wildlife crime) (*GWP Outcome 1*).

Component 2: By improving the effective management of globally significant protected areas in the forest landscapes of Cameroon, the project will support the strengthened legal and regulatory framework in Component 1 through stronger and more effective intelligence-based enforcement, well trained PA staff and the establishment of partnerships with NGOs. As a matter of fact, information exchange between NGOs and PA staff will allow an increase in the efficiency of respective activities and avoid duplication. PA management will therefore be more efficient and get increase capacities through the knowledge sharing. This will act as an increased deterrent to criminals involved in the IWT and contribute significantly to global efforts (*GWP Outcomes 1 and 3*).

Component 3: By strengthening the enforcement across target PAs, inter-zones and key trafficking routes/hubs to reduce wildlife crime, the project will significantly increase the interception of IWT in these regions and deter would be poachers and traders from using these areas (*GWP Outcomes 1 and 4*). This component will also support the engagement of communities in IWT source areas and along trade chains through awareness raising, voluntary and contracted assistance to government agencies, alternative livelihoods and mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts (*GWP Outcome 2 and 3*).

Component 4: (on gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E) seek strong coordination and knowledge exchange and the fight against IWT at site level in this region and closely links with and underpins the other three, by supporting the sharing of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned through project implementation with its neighbouring countries for a sound management of the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area, as well as with all project stakeholders, the wider public in Cameroon, and globally through the GEF Global Wildlife Programme. Under this programmatic framework, with the coordination through the programme steering committee, coordinated knowledge management and cross-fertilisation of the individual regional and national projects will be assured (contributing to *GWP Outcome 6*).

### A.3. **Stakeholders**

Stakeholder consultations have been undertaken through project design discussions with a wide range of stakeholders during the PPG missions to Cameroon in June and July 2016, and at the PPG Inception workshop held in Yaoundé on 30 June 2016. Further meetings and bilateral discussions were also held with the key stakeholders during the missions of PPG consultants in the project area. A stakeholder engagement plan has been developed for the project. The project will provide the following opportunities for long-term participation of all stakeholders:

- **Decision-making** – through the establishment of the Project Steering Committee. The establishment of the structure will follow a participatory and transparent process involving the confirmation of all key project stakeholders; conducting one-to-one consultations with all stakeholders; development of Terms of Reference and ground-rules.
- **Monitoring** of the project outputs and evaluation of the project outcomes – will be done with full involvement of relevant stakeholders in the form of interviews, focal groups, official meetings, and on-line questionnaires. Thus, data for the regular project monitoring and evaluation will be collected from all groups of stakeholders and used for the project adaptive management and lesson learning process. Wide stakeholder participation in the project monitoring and evaluation will contribute to the project transparency and effectiveness.
- **Communication** – the project will embed the following key principles: providing information to all stakeholders; promoting dialogue between stakeholders; promoting access to, and sharing of, information. This will be achieved the establishment of a multi stakeholders' consultative platforms with participation of representatives of private sector enterprises and surround communities. A long-term platform on logging issues will also be put in place to ensure efficiency through cooperation about the management of forest landscape in the area.

Finally, the project will be launched by a well-publicized multi-stakeholder validation workshop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to provide all stakeholders with updated information on the project as well as a basis for further consultation during the project's implementation, and will refine and confirm the work plan. This validation workshop

will provide the opportunity to finalise the comprehensive “stakeholder engagement plan” thereby confirming roles and responsibilities of the project partners.

The strategy to mobilize the key stakeholders requires differentiation of the various institutional actors (COMIFAC, RAPAC, MINFOF, UNESCO, GIZ, etc.), operational parties (IUCN, WWF, WCS, etc.) and a third category of stakeholders including the private sector, local authorities and CSOs.

*Table 1. Key stakeholder matrix*

<b>Type</b>	<b>Envisaged key stakeholders</b>	<b>Role and expected involvement</b>
National Government and intergovernmental subregional institutions	MINFOF (Department of fauna and protected areas)	The Department of Forest and Fauna is responsible for PA management across the country and supervises all the country’s PAs. Implementing partner and main beneficiary of the project. MINFOF will play an oversight and guidance role in the project particularly as it pertains to conservation and sustainable management of key protected areas and ecosystem resilience and connectivity outside of protected areas (Component 1 and 2). This will be achieved through representation on the project steering committee and consultation with officials from the field offices.
	MINADER	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is in charge of elaborating, implementing and monitoring agricultural and rural development policies. MINADER will be involved in the agro-forestry and sustainable agricultural practices development aspect of the project. (Component 3)
	MINEPDED	The Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature, and Sustainable Development is in charge of elaborating, implementing and monitoring environmental policies. In addition to being the GEF National Focal Point, MINEPDED will be involved through its presence in the project area, for instance on supporting the local population on NTFP. (Component 2 and 3)
	MINTOUL	The Ministry of Tourism and Recreation will be involved in eco-tourism development activities of the project. (Component 2 and 3)
	MINMIDT	The Ministry of Mines, Industry and Development of Technology will be involved in the sustainable natural resources management aspect of the project, through development of public-private partnerships with logging and mining companies in the area (Component 2 and 3). The Ministry has recently developed a strategic environmental and social evaluation of the mining sector in the country.
	Ministry of Justice	The Ministry of Justice will be involved in the project to secure that those involved with the illegal practices will follow the appropriate legal procedures. (Component 1 and 2)
	MINDEF	The Ministry of Defence will be an important asset to the project in terms of its knowledge and involvement with the borders control, an important aspect for the success of the project. (Component 2)
	MINEPAT	The Ministry for the Economy, Planning and Regional Planning is responsible for drawing up and implementation of the economic policy of the nation as well as regional planning. The Ministry will participate in the Project Board and will provide consultations and technical support to the project on the Outputs 1.1 (establishment of the Tri-national



Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area TBR) and 3.3 (Integrated Management Plan for the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area)

	MINATD	The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization is responsible for the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Government's policy on land administration, civil protection and decentralization. The Ministry will participate in the Project Board and will provide consultations to the project partners on the Integrated Management Plan for Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area (Output 3.3). Also, the Ministry will participate in development of National IWT strategy (Output 1.2)
	MINPROFF	The mission of the Ministry is focused on promoting women and gender rights and equality, and protection of families and rights of children. The Ministry will participate in the Project Board and will be one of the main stakeholders for Output 4.1 (Gender Strategy).
	COMIFAC	COMIFAC is the regional institution in charge of forest area management in Central Africa. Its role in the project will consist in providing guidance in terms of cooperation with other countries on forest conservation. (Component 2 and 3)
	OCSFA	OCSFA is the Organization for Conservation of African Wildlife ( <i>Organisation pour la Conservation de la Faune Sauvage en Afrique</i> ) ensuring regional cooperation on the fight against illegal wildlife trade. It was created in 1983 and focuses on transboundary wildlife trade. The organization will be involved in the support of regional cooperation on wildlife conservation by ensuring a continuous exchange of information and mutual support between member states on wildlife management policies. As of yet, OCSFA has encountered some management difficulties and is not currently operational, but if it manages to restart its activities it would represent a major support in the establishment of the transboundary cooperation necessary for the success of some project activities in Component 1 and 2 (such as output.1.1).
	INTERPOL	Since 2009, INTERPOL's Regional Bureau is based in Cameroon, as a focal point for police co-operation across Central Africa and with each of the organization's 188 member countries. They will be involved in training activities for PA staff as well as cooperation and patrolling on the Trans-TRIDOM Ouessou (Congo)-Sangmélina (Cameroon) route, and on the Oven-Djoum way (Output 3.2). (Component 2 and 3)
	RAPAC	RAPAC is the sub-regional technical body in charge of the implementation of the "protected areas" component of the "Plan de Convergence." Its role will be to help to improve a transboundary conservation management in the area by providing its expertise on PA management in the region. (Component 1 and 2)
Development Partners	World Bank	The World Bank is developing a monitoring and evaluation project in the Ngoyla Mintom PA. This project will be able to benefit from the World Bank's experience and results to improve its coordination and efficiency via cooperation. (Component 2)
	UNEP	The UNEP, as the implementation agent of the project GEF ID 5454 "Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) for the Member Countries of the Central African Forests Commission COMIFAC", will coordinate activities with the project under development by the GIZ in support of ABS activities for the COMIFAC countries. Based on preliminary conversations with the GIZ, there is potential for coordination and collaboration around all three components, with emphasis on the following activities and outputs: i) Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, ii) Sub-regional coordination, sharing information / experiences, and iii) Public awareness of key stakeholders.
	UNESCO	UNESCO MAB has been involved in the attribution of the Dja Reserve of a Biosphere Reserve status, and is expected to be involved in the development of a wider Biosphere zone covering the inter-zone of Cameroon, Gabon, and Congo, as a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area in line

with the CAWHFI regional initiative. In this context, they will support consultation and coordination activities between the three countries using lessons learnt from management of the transboundary Sangha Tri-national Gamba-Mavumba-Conkouati landscape, and will provide their expertise on effective management and development strategy for the Transboundary Reserve. (Component 1)

**JICA** The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was established to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as the sound development of Japanese and global economy by supporting the socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions. In the project area, JICA is involved in the establishment of sustainable livelihood strategies and natural resource management in Cameroon’s tropical rain forest and its surrounding areas. They will be able to provide their expertise in CBNRM in the context of this project. (Component 3)

**GIZ** GIZ has been working in Cameroon for more 45 years and has developed several programs and actions to work for forest conservation and management. The Rural Sector Development Strategy – Forest and Environment subsector (SDRR), also known as the ProPFE, is one of their projects. It aims to develop a sustainable management of forest resources. Actions to improve leadership skills for women were done, workshops on the potential of forest landscapes restoration were conducted together with the MINFOF, help was providing to the Cameroonian government in its initiative to sensitize the population about REDD+. A document called “Second Generation of Forestry” which preaches the development of a sustainable forestry was published in July 2016 together with MINFOF and GIZ-ProPFE.

The GIZ project is also considered by the project as one of the key baseline programmes in Cameroon (see Baseline Programmes section of the prodoc): GIZ notably implements a programme aiming to support the partner ministries in devising and implementing a sector strategy for environmental and forest conservation and works with the partners on continued development of policy and strategy guidelines and legal frameworks, as well as to design training programmes for the staff of public authorities and institutions at a decentralized level to impart the know-how needed to enable them to carry out working processes and fulfil their tasks in a more professional manner. GIZ funding for this programme is 22 million USD over 4 years (2016-2019).<sup>12</sup>

UNDP/GEF project will cooperate with GIZ team in realization of Component 1 (Output 1.2 National IWT Strategy and Output 1.3 Strengthening and capacity building for WCU) and Component 3 (particularly on the Output 3.3. on the Integrated Management Planning in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area, development of conservation collaboration with logging companies and introducing SFM principles to local communities via joint consultations and planning, cooperation in development of training programmes for LE agencies and local communities, and support of pilot CBNRM projects. Potentially GIZ can participate in the Project Board. Support to the implementation of the project by co-financing and being responsible for some activities. WWF is already involved in PA management, including bio-monitoring, PA management plan development, community forest development, agro-forestry practices. It has been working in the field in that area for around 20 years and has developed a regional strategy for combating wildlife crime. WWF currently implements 2 projects in the region in Boumba Bek; one more project on land-use planning is implemented in collaboration with the EU. The WWF will have an important role in the project as a co-financer, responsible for a co-financing of 5,000,000 USD. (Component 2 and 3)

International Partners

**WWF-CARPO**

**WCS**

Housed in Cameroon since 1988 and working there for more than 25 years, WCS-Cameroon has been the government’s main conservation partner, assisting the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) in managing wildlife and its habitat in national parks and reserves. Its role in the project will be to assist in the cooperation with the government; to share expertise on PA management, biodiversity surveys, socio-

<sup>12</sup> Personal communications of GiZ in Cameroon, for ProPFE (2016-2019)

economic surveys, assistance with the implementation of effective law enforcement programs, education, and sensitization; and to support livelihood initiatives. (Component 2 and 3)

ZSL	<p>ZSL implements projects in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area. They are working to reinforce site-based protection of PAs by implementing the SMART approach to strengthen anti-poaching and adaptive management. They work across the landscape to tackle IWT through effective law enforcement, and engage and empower local communities in fighting IWT and sustainable resource management. ZSL will support implementation activities under the three components including: an intelligence-gathering network across in the project area; implementation of the SMART approach for strengthened law enforcement effectiveness; training of ecoguards and PA managers in data collection utilizing SMART, camera trapping, and ecological monitoring; and support of patrolling in the area. (Components 1 and 2)</p>
CIFOR	<p>As an agency working to improve the conservation and management of forests, CIFOR will be a partner of the project and provide the know-how needed on sustainable forest management. (Component 2 and 3)</p>
ICRAF	<p>The World Agroforestry Centre, via its West and Central Africa regional office, is based in Yaoundé and aims to enhance the livelihoods of smallholder farmers through increased income and non-income benefits from native trees and shrubs on their farms and in agricultural landscapes. (Component 2 and 3)</p>
IUCN	<p>IUCN is experienced in partner mobilization and will be instrumental in stakeholder involvement as well as a social safeguard of the outcomes of the project. Its role in the project consists of co-financing it with a grant of 8,000,000 USD. They will be involved in activities such as providing livelihood-enhancing options to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and organize community-based arrangement for management and equitable sharing of benefits accruing from various natural resources and forest management options. (Component 3)</p>
TRAFFIC	<p>TRAFFIC - the wildlife trade monitoring network – is a joint program involved in fauna and flora monitoring through the Wildlife Crime initiative of the WWF and IUCN. Its role will be to bring their expertise in bio-monitoring and anti-trafficking measures implementation. (Component 2)</p>
<p>Local actors “Communes” (<i>Mairies</i>) Local Networks, Local CSOs (ROSE<sup>13</sup>, and other local authorities</p>	<p>The role of partners at the local scale. will be to help the local implementation and integrate the local community. They intervene at local level in the natural resource management and conservation process. These authorities can create and manage council’s forests (“<i>forêt communale</i>”), which are a sustainable tool for forest management and planning. The project will focus on this issue through the eco-development program. (Component 3)</p>
Private Sector	<p>Natural resource extraction companies such as Decolvenaere, Pallisco, TTS SCFS, Rougier</p> <p>A public-private partnership is slowly creating a synergy over sustainable use of natural resources. Many forest companies are getting involved in sustainable management and certification of their forestry concessions and are willing to support anti-poaching campaigns if trusted and motivated. (Component 2 and 3)</p>

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13 Réseau des Organisations du Sud-Est

	Agroforestry Cooperative of the Tri-National (CAFT)	CAFT is managing community forests in the area, working closely with local communities. It will be an important asset to the project to integrate the local community in project activities under Component 3.
OSCs and local NGOs	Observatoire des Cultures Baka et Bantou (OCBB)	OCBB is also working with indigenous people and can be an asset to secure their involvement in project activities; its role will be to help the integration of local communities to the project. (Component 3)
	Last Great Ape Organization (LAGA)	LAGA is specialized in wildlife law enforcement activities and will support the implementation of the enforcement strengthening aspect of the project by presenting its new model of interaction between NGOs and the GoC. (Component 1, especially Output 1.5)
	<i>Auto Promotion et Insertion des Femmes, des Jeunes et des Désœuvrés</i> (APIFED)	APIFED is involved into cultural development of Baka pygmies and promote a cultural event in Mintom. Its role in the project will be to help the integration of local communities to the project. (Component 3)
	Bantu and Baka pygmies	Key beneficiaries of the project. Implication of local populations contributes to an inclusive project management in the project area. During this project, communities will be involved in PA management plan development, and community forestry development (Component 3)

The project will also involve local communities in which the project is to be implemented and, individuals whose capacity and biodiversity conservation-related consequences will be increased.

#### A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

In the 2014 edition of the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), Cameroon reportedly has high levels of discrimination against women (SIGI score of 0.2803)<sup>14</sup>. It has also very high discrimination in restricted access to resources and assets. During the project preparation phase, the following key gender issues, identified by the SIGI, were considered:

- In an assessment of women's access to land, the Economic Commission for Africa gave Cameroon a score of 1 out of a possible 22. Despite these safeguards, discriminatory customary practices still exist and restrict women's access to land. Legally, any person may individually or collectively acquire land rights, as long as a land title that designates such property rights is obtained. But in practice, due to discriminatory inheritance practices, very few women own land, particularly in rural areas.
- With respect to ownership of non-land assets, the law in Cameroon discriminates against women. According to the Civil Status Registration Ordinance, women are not fully entitled to use, enjoy, or sell their property. The law grants the husband the right to administer communal property, providing him the right to sell or mortgage the couple's property without the wife's consent. The law also stipulates that the husband has the right to manage his wife's personal property and exercises all rights to it.
- Cameroon's current credit legislation does not discriminate against women, but several factors make it difficult for the majority of women to gain access to bank loans. For example, if a woman owns property jointly with her husband, often only the name of the husband is on the title, meaning that women do not legally possess the collateral needed for credit. According to the latest data from the World Bank (2011), 10.9% of women have accounts at formal financial institutions, compared to 18.8% of men, while 3.4% of women had a loan from a financial institution in the past year, compared to 5.5% of men.

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.genderindex.org/country/cameroon>  
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- Although the law gives women the freedom to establish their own businesses, the Civil Status Registration Ordinance allows husbands to end their wives' commercial activity by simply notifying the clerk of the commerce tribunal of their opposition based upon the family's interest.

The project has been carefully designed to maximize the potential for contributing to women's empowerment and for gender mainstreaming. The project will involve women's organizations and groups through its activities with the Small Grants Program. Though rural populations have global common needs, the discrepancy of needs between different categories of beneficiaries must be carefully considered. Not only does each commune or villages have specific needs, but different gender and age groups have divergent needs. The project has therefore been carefully designed so that the benefits it will provide won't be monopolized by a single gender and age category. Thus, training sessions and demonstration workshops on sustainable agro-forestry practices and sustainable land management practices, together with capacity building CBNRM practices, will be especially targeting women, providing them with opportunities for subsistence and representation in decision-making for the management of the inter-zone. Consequently, this project will directly impact women's role within the household and community by providing alternative livelihoods and better representation.

In addition, the project takes into account stakeholders' accountability through financial, legal, and institutional means to ensure the effective participation of women and their representatives in all processes of decision making; social assessments will be carried out which will focus on the assessment of specific impacts on women and other vulnerable groups and their integration into the development process. The representative participation of women in implementation and management bodies of the project will be pursued by ensuring that 50% of the operational organization staff for the implementation of the project will be composed of women with 5,000 women benefiting from the project.

The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity-building within its project staff to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues, and will appoint a designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring, and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women's empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNDP experts on gender issues to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects. These requirements will be monitored by the UNDP Gender Focal Point during project implementation.

Detailed Gender mainstreaming plan is presented in the table below:

#### Gender mainstreaming actions by Outputs

Outcome/ Output	Responsible	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
<b>Component 1: Strengthening capacity for effective PA and IWT governance in Cameroon</b>		
Output 1.1: Legislation documents recognizing new transboundary UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area and management arrangements for it are developed and submitted to the UNESCO Committee, and governments of Cameroon, Congo and Gabon for approval	MINFOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women in working groups, committees, new positions related to UNESCO MAB development</li> </ul>
Output 1.2: National Strategy for Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Poaching to support implementation of CITES is developed and officially approved.	MINFOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women in working groups and committees involved in policy and regulatory reviews</li> <li>• Consideration of gender disaggregated information on socio-economic aspects of resource use and livelihoods related to IWT and implications for women</li> </ul>
Output 1.3. Wildlife Crime Unit is strengthened and supported with training and equipment	MINFOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women in working groups, committees, new positions</li> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women participants in related capacity development activities</li> </ul>

Outcome/ Output	Responsible	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
Output 1.4: Nationwide system for monitoring wildlife crime cases is developed, officially established and implemented.	MINFOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive consideration of women for new positions related to information management</li> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women participants in related capacity development activities</li> <li>• Information system to ensure gender disaggregated data.</li> </ul>
<b>Component 2: Improving the effective management of globally significant protected areas in the forest landscapes of Cameroon</b>		
Output 2.1: Up-to-date PA management plans for Dja, Boumba Bek, Mangame, Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve and Nki PAs are developed and implemented.	MINFOF, WWF, IUCN, ZSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure inclusion of women quotas for PA staff</li> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women in working groups, committees, new positions and unofficial roles</li> </ul>
Output 2.2: PA staff is trained in legislation, enforcement, wildlife monitoring, planning, budgeting, community outreach and human resource management.	MINFOF, WWF, IUCN, ZSL, Interpol, UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender roles to be clearly articulated while undertaking training needs assessment and incorporate in training modules.</li> </ul>
<b>Component 3: Reducing wildlife crime in the Cameroon forest landscapes affecting threatened species [site level]</b>		
Output 3.1: Two anti-poaching brigades and five posts to control IWT are established in Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area and fully operational.	MINFOF, WWF, IUCN, ZSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women in brigades</li> </ul>
Output 3.2: Community based poaching and IWT surveillance and monitoring system is developed and introduced to key stakeholders in the project area.	MINFOF, WWF, IUCN, ZSL, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement of women as CBO facilitators for community work</li> <li>• Ensure participation of women in the community-based wildlife crime monitoring system</li> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women in working groups, committees, new positions and unofficial roles</li> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women participants in related capacity development and field activities</li> <li>• Requirement for gender disaggregated information on wildlife exploitation and trade including demand aspects</li> <li>• Requirement for gender disaggregated information to design communications strategy and awareness campaign</li> <li>• Focus on women as a key target group in wildlife trade source areas for fostering attitudinal change</li> <li>• Identification of female champions to participate in awareness efforts</li> </ul>
Output 3.3: Integrated Management Plan is developed and implemented over 1,300,000 ha of the inter-zone in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area with participation of local and indigenous communities	MINFOF, WWF, IUCN, ZSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women participants in related capacity development and field activities</li> <li>• Provide gender disaggregated reporting on the training participants</li> </ul>
Output 3.4: Human-wildlife conflict resolution mechanisms are introduced to and implemented by local communities in the PAs' buffer zones	MINFOF, WWF, IUCN, ZSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women in working groups and committees concerned with IWT and human-wildlife conflict</li> <li>• Proactive inclusion of women participants in related capacity development and field activities</li> </ul>

Outcome/ Output	Responsible	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide gender disaggregated reporting on the training and monitoring participants</li> </ul>
<b>Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&amp;E</b>		
Output 4.1: Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting	MINFOF, UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve women and women organizations in the project M&amp;E</li> <li>• Consider women participation in the Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> </ul>
Output 4.2: M&E provides sufficient information for adaptive management and learning via active participation of key stakeholders in the project implementation	MINFOF, UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement for gender disaggregated information on wildlife exploitation and trade including demand aspects</li> <li>• Proactive attention to lessons learned regarding gender roles in CBNRM and IWT management</li> </ul>
Output 4.3: Lessons learned from law enforcement strategies and community based conservation are shared on national and international levels	MINFOF, UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement for gender-disaggregated information for appropriate indicators in the M&amp;E Plan</li> <li>• Specific monitoring of gender mainstreaming progress during project implementation</li> <li>• Consider gender related reporting in KM and Lessons Learnt reports</li> </ul>
<b>Project Management</b>	Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates and their hiring</li> <li>• At inception: gender screening of design</li> <li>• TORs of all staff to include specific responsibilities that support mainstreaming of gender throughout project implementation</li> </ul>

#### A.5. Risks

The risks that might prevent the project for achieving its objectives are well identified and presented in the table below. Mitigation possibilities have been elaborated and are presented as well.

Category	Identified Risks	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Assessment	Mitigation Measures
<u>Political &amp; Operational</u>	Mal-governance and Corruption (Component 1)	High	Likely	<b>High</b>	Addressing corruption requires considerable high-level political support. Reducing its impact requires action against corruptors, but can also be addressed through tighter regulatory structures and improved monitoring that highlight when appropriate action is not being taken. Many of the described project components are designed to specifically address corruption and other forms of mal-practice and mal-governance. For example, strengthening the regulatory framework and government capacity to fight IWT will enhance oversight and limit opportunities for malpractice (Component

Category	Identified Risks	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Assessment	Mitigation Measures
					1). Presence of an internationally funded high profile project will further stimulate the government's efforts to fight corruption.
	Lack of cooperation among stakeholders on IWT issues and Integrated Management Planning (Component 3)	High	Likely	<b>High</b>	Successful implementation of Component 3 greatly depends on the willingness of LE agencies to cooperate on anti-poaching and IWT related issues as well as desire of different stakeholders to participate in the development and implementation of Integrated Management Plan in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area. To mitigate this risk the project will develop comprehensive collaboration strategy via WCU (Output 1.3) for LE agencies and comprehensive consultation process during Integrated Management Planning (Output 3.3).
<u>Climate change impacts</u>	Increased loss and deteriorating of forest due to climate effects	Medium	Likely	<b>Medium</b>	The risk is clearly more important over the medium to long term. Complementary efforts to maintain resilience and connectivity among forest ecosystems at landscape level will be essential to maintain PA biodiversity over the longer term. The process to create the Transboundary Biosphere reserve in the region being critical to build up equilibrium between Conservation and Development in the region.
	International community and private investors reluctant to provide resources for biodiversity conservation	Critical	Moderately likely	<b>Medium</b>	Project activities will improve PA and IWT governance in the country through training and support to ministries that strengthen environmental governance, transparency and maximize credibility (Component 1). The project will build partnerships with different groups such as the private sector to provide additional resources for the project implementation
<u>Strategic</u>	Increases in threats facing PAs due to sectoral activities and/or demographic trends counterbalance improvements in management	Medium	Likely	<b>Medium</b>	This risk may require action by Government that goes beyond increased PA management to address risks at source. The fact that this project is being developed as part of a multi-donor partnership and within regional frame-works geared to improved forest governance serves to mitigate this risk.
	Limited local expertise to carry our implementation and/or follow up	Medium	Likely	<b>Medium</b>	For project implementation purposes, a combination of national and international expertise is envisaged to provide the technical competencies and skills necessary. However, this external expertise is not deemed sustainable and support will include transfer of knowledge, mentoring and training of PA system staff and those agencies managing the inter-zone. Components 1-3 are designed for intensive capacity building of the project partners in



Category	Identified Risks	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Assessment	Mitigation Measures
					IWT control, PA management, and CBNRM
	Allocation of budgetary resources to national and regional trust funds remains low	Low	Likely	Low	The project is built on the environmental economic valuation of the UNDP 'Sustainable Financing' GEF 2906 project, to strengthen the business case in favour of Government financing of PAs. It will encourage the integration of PA financing allocations into national planning (Component 2). Output 2.4 is specifically designed to address this risk and provide additional funding for the PA management via agreements with international NGOs
Economic	Deteriorating political and economic conditions in Cameroon due to low oil prices and political instability in the region	Medium	Moderately likely	Low	Continue project activities as the project seeks to serve as a model for long-term financing of protected areas in countries where political uncertainty and economic constraints currently preclude the government from allocating adequate resources to conservation activities. In the worst scenario, the project may be terminated.
Social impact	Project negatively affects indigenous people traditional livelihoods and land use via strengthened law enforcement	Low	Low	Low	The project is planning to set up continuous consultation with indigenous people to ensure their implication in project activities and their role in decision-making on activities that directly concern them. A careful social assessment should be undertaken before implementing specific wildlife use and NTFP activities affecting indigenous people's livelihoods. Continuous consultation and effective participation of indigenous people will ensure that the project is respectful of their culture and traditional livelihoods.

The UNDP environmental and social safeguards requirements have been followed in the development of this project. In accordance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure, this project is rated as having a low environmental and social risk. (Refer to UNDP-GEF Project Document Annex 4).

With regards to the overall project, there are almost no activities that are deemed to represent some level of risk. All outputs having little to no potential negative environmental or social effects. Given this logic, there are no trade-offs between environmental and socioeconomic objectives. The potential negative environmental and social effects of the project are thus mainly those of unintended consequences, largely preventable with the implementation of appropriate studies, sound mitigation measures, surveillance of work as well as monitoring mechanisms. Also, the extent of potential impacts, even without any kind of mitigation action, are generally limited in time and space as well as reversible, and mitigation measures were always designed and integrated to the project to avoid any unwanted impact.

#### **A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination**

The project will be implemented over a period of six years. The UNDP Country Office and PMU will monitor the implementation of the project, review progress in the realization of the project outputs, and ensure the proper use of UNDP/GEF funds.

The proposed project is implemented under the supervision of the MINFOF as executing agency, with the support of UNDP. Implementation success of the project will require full engagement of key sectoral ministries as well as non-governmental actors in project objectives and activities. The project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Cameroon, the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2013-2017 and as policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP POPP<sup>15</sup>. The project will be implemented at three different levels and will be composed of institutional and management bodies with precise duties to guarantee efficiency and effectiveness in implementation. These bodies include the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Project Management Unit (PMU).

UNDP will monitor the implementation of the project, review progress in the realization of the project outputs, and ensure the proper use of UNDP/GEF funds. The UNDP Country Office (CO) will provide support services to the project - including procurement, contracting of service providers, human resources management, administration of project grant funding, and financial services - in accordance with a Letter of Agreement (LOA) for the provision of support services concluded between the UNDP and the MINFOF. Costs of the support services will be covered by TRAC funds. The UNDP CO will also ensure conformance with UNDP Programme and Operational Policies and Procedures and UNDP Results-Based Management (RBM) guidelines.

The MINFOF, as the Implementing Partner (IP), will be responsible for the following functions : (i) coordinating activities to ensure the delivery of agreed outcomes; (ii) certifying expenditures in line with approved budgets and work-plans; (iii) facilitating, monitoring and reporting on the procurement of inputs and delivery of outputs; (iv) coordinating interventions financed by GEF/UNDP with other parallel interventions; (v) approval of tender documents for sub-contracted inputs; (vi) reporting to UNDP on project delivery and impact; and (vii) carrying out the selection and recruitment process. It will also be directly responsible for creating the enabling conditions for implementation of all project activities.

The PSC will comprise:

- Representatives of the MINFOF and MINEPDED
- GEF Operational National Focal Point
- Representatives of other relevant ministries including MINADER, MINTOUL, MINMIDT, MINJUSTICE, MINDEF, MINATD, MINEPAT, MINPROFF
- UNESCO Representative
- Target PA managers
- Mayors of PA in neighbouring Communes
- One representative per private sector (tourism, logging companies, mining, agri-food industry, hydropower, etc.)
- GEF SGP National Coordinator
- Two Representative of Local civil society organizations (South and East)
- Congo and Gabon's protected areas representatives
- Representatives of targeted local and indigenous communities
- International NGOs Representative (UICN, WWF, ZSL, AWF, ICRAF)

The PSC will meet every twelve months. Major tasks will involve:

- Approve ongoing activities and partnership planned;
- Share information on anti-poaching actions, adjust and enhance communication between project stakeholders to keep the project focused on its initial objectives;
- Negotiate with national authorities to adapt and prevent harmful mining, industrial or agri-food projects, which could encounter difficulties to integrate into the physical and social landscape as well as having a negative impact on biodiversity. This task does not represent a rejection of any projects, because they also have a significant positive impact on employment, but must ensure that they are framed by the sustainable development strategy for the area, which is largely based on eco-tourism development;

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<sup>15</sup> See <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Defining-a-Project.aspx>  
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- Manage non-allocated resources of the project and mobilize new resources coming from different sources; and
- Create a specific label for the zone, which constitutes a protected area cooperative, and enhance communication about the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area and its recognition through a proper governance body.

MINFOF will appoint a National Project Director (NPD), who will have the following tasks:

- Coordinate project activities with activities of other government bodies;
- Supervise project expenditures in accordance with the work plans and approved by the Steering Committee budgets;
- Assist, monitor and report on the markets and the implementation of activities within the deadlines set by the PTA;
- Accept the terms of reference for consultants and tendering documents for the inputs resulting in a subcontracting; and
- Make reports to UNDP on the implementation and impacts of the project.

The PMU is the operational body in charge of planning, management and coordination of the implementation of the project. It is placed under the authority of the NPD and is headed by a National Project Coordinator. PMU members will be recruited by a call for applications. To minimize monitoring costs, the PMU will be established in Djoum.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a full-time Project Manager (PM), with the support of a Project Administrative Assistant (PAA) and a Project Financial Assistant (PFA). There will be technical assistants, in charge of the socio-economic and institutional aspects, of the LAB, governance and biodiversity monitoring. Collectively the PM, PFA PAA and the TAs will comprise the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PM has the authority to administer the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the UNDP, within the constraints laid down by the PSC. The PM's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PM will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the PD and UNDP for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PFA, PAA and FCs will report to the PM and will provide professional, technical and administrative support to the PM, as required. The terms of reference for the PM, PFA, PAA and FCs are detailed in Annex.

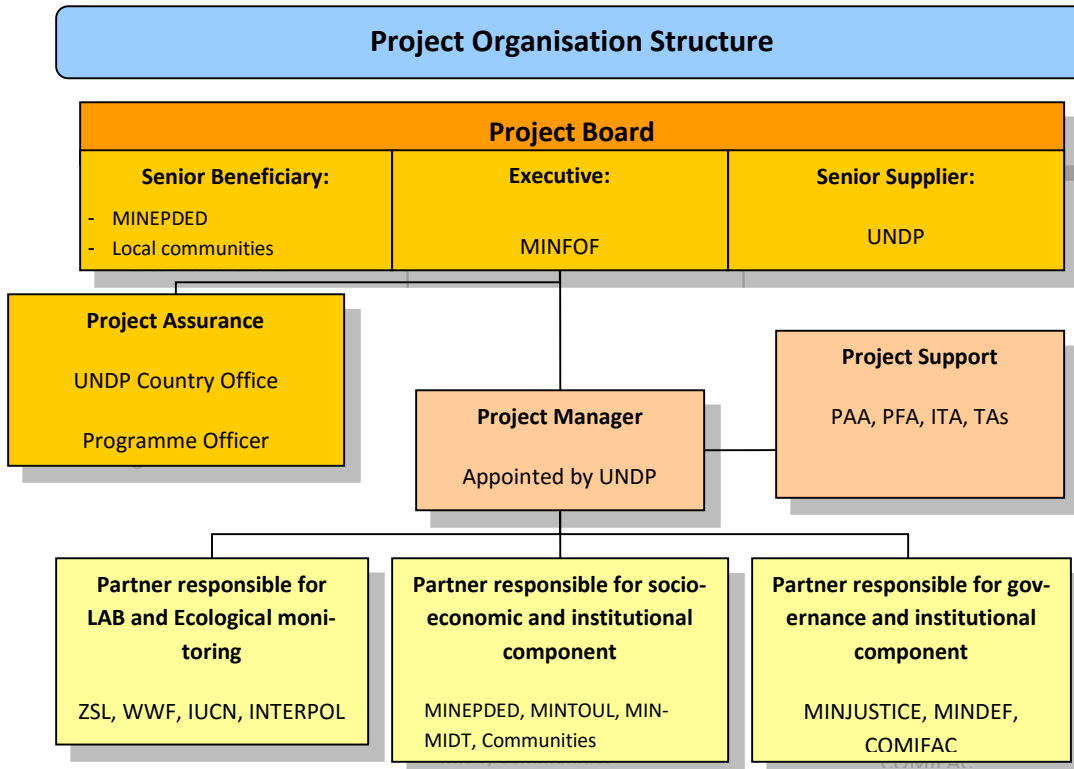
An International Technical Adviser (ITA) will provide on a part time basis, overall professional and technical backstopping to the Project. He/She will render professional and technical support to the PMU, and other government counterparts. The ITA will support the provision of the required professional and technical inputs, reviewing and preparing Terms of Reference (TORs) and reviewing the outputs of service providers, experts and other sub-contractors. He/She will report directly to the PD and PM.

The PMU will be technically supported by contracted teams of national experts, international NGO's and international consultants and companies. The recruitment of specialist support services and procurement of any equipment and materials for the project will be done by the PM, in consultation with the PD, and in accordance with relevant recruitment and procurement rules and procedures. The terms of reference of the key individual national and international experts and consultants to be contracted by the project are detailed in Annex.

The PM will produce an Annual Work Plan (AWP) to be approved by the SC at the beginning of each year. These plans will provide the basis for allocating resources to planned project activities. Once the SC approves the AWP, it will be signed by UNDP and sent to the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) at the GEF Regional Service Centre (RSC) in Istanbul for clearance. Once the AWP is cleared by the RSC, it will be sent to the UNDP/GEF Unit in New York for final approval and release of the funding. The PM will further produce quarterly operational reports, Annual Progress Reports (APR) and the Project Implementation Review (PIR) report for review by the SC, or any other reports at the request of the SC. These reports will summarize the progress made by the project versus the expected results, explain

any significant variances, detail the necessary adjustments and be the main reporting mechanism for monitoring project activities.

Figure 1. Institutional Arrangement graph



### A.7. Benefits

#### Economic Benefits

The project is designed to strengthen and develop on-going efforts in Cameroon to conserve globally significant biodiversity within forest landscapes. The project will, however, deliver tangible economic benefits to local communities within target areas. This will be achieved through improving environmental management within the project area to help maintain existing livelihoods and develop new options related to tourism and agriculture as well as reducing the social and economic costs of environmental degradation, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and wildlife crime. The cost of human-wildlife conflict will also be reduced by the demonstration of practices that will avoid these conflicts at village level, and by the protection of habitat in the project area.

More specifically the project will work with key production sectors within the project area to strengthen sustainable livelihoods practices. The introduction of CBNRM is expected to trigger more efficient management of natural resources reducing cost of exploitation or increasing yield in the long-term. This includes, for instance, sustainable land management (SLM) practices increasing soil productivity, and agroforestry practices introducing new sustainable agricultural production options for local communities. For instance, a sustainable cocoa plantation could create around 10,000 jobs in the project area if it was developed over 35,000 ha (5% of the current agricultural area). Mixed crops can improve soil

fertility and provide supplementary income of 400 USD a month to growers for a plantation covering 3 hectares.<sup>16</sup> The project will thus contribute to increase local communities' income in the long term including income from sustainable agriculture through development of their partnership with private agricultural companies, which could commercialize their production. The proposed intervention will also support the development of direct or indirect revenue generation from conservation activities for local communities; appropriate revenue generation mechanisms compatible with the Protected Areas status and ecological characters and responsive to local community needs will be analyzed. Mechanisms might include ecotourism, handicrafts, and trophy hunting. The project will also facilitate targeted PAs authorities to establish community tourism enterprise to promote ecotourism, tourism based small businesses, services and products as alternative livelihood source. Eco-tourism initiatives have the potential to create around 2,800 jobs if the area manages to attract 1,000 tourists a year.

### Social Benefits

A major aspect of the project concerns law enforcement strengthening and anti-trafficking activities on the ground. The related activities undertaken during the project will trigger a stronger and more efficient legal mechanism with better crime scene management and criminal investigations, as well as stronger capacity of PA managers and patrols to prevent and address wildlife crime in the project area. Local communities will thus benefit from an improved security in the zone, with better surveillance of routes and hubs preventing armed groups from freely entering the area. The project will also support social cohesion in the Cameroonian part of the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area by fostering increased cooperation between stakeholders over essential issues concerning natural resources management and wildlife crime. Consultation platforms will enable stakeholders to negotiate and solve issues concerning logging concessions for instance. In this process indigenous people and small local communities will be given the opportunity to participate to the decision-making process to ensure their fair representation and appropriation of the development process of the zone. These communities will also receive support to develop community forest. Finally, as mentioned above, the project is carefully integrating gender-mainstreaming considerations to ensure that the project benefits are fairly distributed across genders with special emphasis on women for capacity-building activities on SLM and alternative livelihoods. The project is expected to benefit directly to around 2.5% of the population of 199,000 people (around 40,000 rural households)<sup>17</sup> living in the inter-zone (around 5,000 people). They will benefit from reduced human-wildlife conflict, and introduction of alternative livelihoods creating agricultural jobs and alternative source of income. Around 600,000 people living in the project area will indirectly benefit from project intervention through increased security, enhanced economic activities in the area and better law enforcement<sup>18</sup>.

#### **A.8. Knowledge Management.**

Capturing and sharing knowledge and lessons learned will constitute an important component of the project and an essential way to ensure sustainability and replicability of project achievements, it will be realized through activities described under Component 4 of the project. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and fora. In addition, the project will participate in UNDP/GEF sponsored networks, organized for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identifying and analysing lessons learned is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. The project will benefit from the GWP knowledge platform to share best practices and lessons learned with other child projects in the region and across continents. An emphasis will be put to develop communication tools on the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area in partnership with the Republic of Congo and Gabon and the GWP child projects ongoing on their part of the area. This will present the area as a globally significant and unitary ecological zone.

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<sup>16</sup> PPG Consultant Report, Michel de Glabert, La lutte contre le braconnage dans les interzones du projet et la gouvernance générale du projet au niveau local et national.

<sup>17</sup> Total population of the inter-zone as estimated through projection from 2005 census.

<sup>18</sup> PPG consultant estimation from census Dja and Lobo +Haut-Nyong/2+Boumba-Bek/2+ Kadey + Lom et Djerem  
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## **B. Description of the consistency of the project with:**

### **B.1. Consistency with National Priorities.**

Since the implementation of the Forestry and Wildlife law of 1994, the GoC has demonstrated great interest and engagement in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and anti-poaching actions. The proposed project will support the country's effort to conserve biological diversity and raising concern on illegal poaching and logging. The government established through the Order No. 082 / PM of 21 October 1999, a National Committee for the Fight Against Poaching (CNLCB). The committee, headed by the Minister of Forests and Wildlife, study and propose to the Minister the broad policy implementation strategies against poaching on the national and sub-regional levels.

The GoC signed the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992 and ratified it in 1994. The Fifth National Report (2014) has been prepared by the country in conformance with COP 8 decision VIII/14 of the CBD. This report confirms the high priority placed by the GoC on the establishment and management of a PA system as an effective mechanism for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity (Article 8 of the CBD). The country also developed the second version of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in 2012 which proposes a long-term vision for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources as part of the national strategy for growth and employment "Vision 2035". Cameroon's vision for biodiversity is defined as follows: "By 2035, a sustainable relationship with biodiversity is established in its use and sharing of benefits to meet the development needs and well-being of the people, and ecosystem balance is preserved through sector and decentralized mainstreaming with the effective participation of all stakeholders including local communities"<sup>19</sup>. The first strategic goal of this NBSAP aims at addressing the causes of biodiversity loss by reducing the direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity, including illegal exploitation and poaching. The project will as well contribute to Aichi Targets n°1 and n°2 of the strategic goal A (Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society), Targets n°7 of strategic goal B (Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use), target n°12 of strategic goal C (improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity) and target n°14 of strategic goal D (Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services).

The project will also contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 through "Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss" (target 15.2, 15.5) by implementing an effective conservation system. It will also contribute to achieve SDG 16 through helping reduce threat finance to violent and criminal organizations (target 16.1 and 16.4), will strengthen countries' institutional capacity and international cooperation to combat wildlife crime (target 16.6 and 16.a) and will contribute to a consequent reduction in all forms of corruption and bribery related to wildlife poaching and trafficking (target 16.5). The project will also contribute to reduce poverty by providing alternative source of income and sustainable livelihoods for rural households (SDG 1, target 1.1, target 1.5). Development of CBNRM and SLM activities in the project area will participate to achieve SDG 13 especially target 13.2, "by 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources".

The project will contribute to the implementation of many national strategies concerning biodiversity, and the sustainable use management of natural resources, as detailed in the table below:

<b>National priorities and plans</b>	<b>Contribution of the project</b>
The National Programme for Environmental Management (PNGE), the programmatic framework integrating aspects on PA management, sustainable management of coastal and marine resources, promotion of alternative sources of energy, etc	The proposed GEF initiative will support the implementation of the PNGE through its activities dedicated to improve PA management and PA governance leading to better conservation impacts (Component 1). Its main goal to strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Cameroon by improving biodiversity enforcement, resilience and management is directly in line with the PNGE objectives which are to ensure sustainable management of natural resources, and efficient protection of the environment. <sup>20</sup>
The National Programme for Forest Development includes protection and conservation measures concerning forest resources (NPF).	The project is aligned to the NPF in that it will contribute to enhance forest conservation efforts by creating dialogue the government and the private sector on sustainable

<sup>19</sup> Cameroon NBSAP II, December 2012

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.minep.gov.cm/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=127&Itemid=88&lang=fr](http://www.minep.gov.cm/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=127&Itemid=88&lang=fr)  
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	forestry (output 3.3), and by strengthening participation of local communities in management practices and conservation initiatives in the forest interzone (outcome 3.b). The project will channel grants to forest-dependent communities to pilot sustainable livelihoods based on SLM and CBNRM to reduce deforestation, IWT and unsustainable bush meat exploitation and promote participatory forest management.
The Programme for Conservation and Management of Biodiversity in Cameroon (PCGBC);	The central aspect of the project is to ensure an effective conservation of biodiversity in the Cameroonian segment of the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area by both strengthening capacities to reduce IWT and related poaching and trafficking, and supporting conservation efforts and sustainable use of natural resources by local communities, but also the private sector. The project thus directly follows the country's Programme for Conservation and management of biodiversity which initiated biodiversity inventories in Cameroon and which main goals were to (i) promote the participation of local populations in bio-diversity conservation, and (ii) encourage sustainable use of renewable natural resources and promote ecologically sound development around protected area.
The Sectoral Programme on Forest and Environment (PSFE)	Many aspects of the proposed project are contributing to this sectoral programme of the MINFOF which is constituted of four components declined in four programmes among which one concerns protected areas and wildlife management. <sup>21</sup> Project activities such as bio-monitoring, biodiversity surveys, introduction of agro-forestry practices, consultation platforms for a more sustainable management of the forest resources in the interzone, are all aligned with the objectives of this programme.
REDD+ Strategy and programme	The proposed GEF initiative is aligned with the REDD+ strategy and activities in Cameroon, which include the development of projects for biodiversity conservation at the regional level through landscape management. Many activities under Output 3.7, 3.5 and 3.4 are directly targeting enhanced forest management and inclusion of local communities in conservation efforts.

The GoC has also engaged into numbers of biodiversity and wildlife protection initiatives. For instance, Cameroon has recently published its National Ivory Action Plan in compliance with the CITES Standing Committee (SC65) direction to countries of secondary importance to reinforce their efforts to combat IWT and the ivory trade in particular. Cameroon is a party to CITES since 1983. The government also adopted a new Strategy and Management Plan for Elephants for 2011-2020<sup>22</sup>. Moreover, Cameroon is involved in the REDD+ as mentioned earlier. Finally, Cameroon has also signed transboundary agreements to promote integrated management of adjacent national parks situated in neighbouring countries. It includes the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe complex which was created between Cameroon, Congo and Gabon, the TNS complex comprising the parks of Lobeke (Cameroun), Dzanga-Ndoki (CAR) and Nouabale-Ndoki (Congo) and the BSB Yamoussa complex signed on August 2011 between Cameroon and Chad to manage resources of Bouba Ndjidda National Park in Cameroon and the Sena Oura NP in Chad. It is important to notice that Cameroon has signed the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) between the European Union (EU) and the Republic of Cameroon. A Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) is a legally binding trade agreement between the EU and a timber-exporting country outside the EU.

### **C. Describe the budgeted M&E plan:**

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities.

#### **PROJECT START:**

A Project Inception Mission will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization and structure, UNDP CO country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Mission is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. An Inception Workshop will then be held, that should address a number of key issues including:

- Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP staff vis-à-vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and

<sup>21</sup> Synthèse du PSFE, MINFOF, <http://www.minfof-psfe.com/index.php?section=1&elt=7&beg=10&page=documents>

<sup>22</sup> MINFOF 2010, Stratégie et programme de gestion durable des éléphants au Cameroun 2011-2020, République du Cameroun, [http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/str\\_cm\\_2010.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/str_cm_2010.pdf)

responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.

- Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

An Inception Mission report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

#### **QUARTERLY:**

- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in UNDP information system. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of value chain actors are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).
- Based on the information recorded in UNDP information system, a Project Progress Report can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.

#### **ANNUALLY:**

- Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (1 July to 30 June). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes — each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- UNDP information system
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

#### **PERIODIC MONITORING THROUGH SITE VISITS:**

UNDP will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the UNDP and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

#### **MID-TERM OF PROJECT CYCLE:**

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Review at the mid-point of project implementation. The Mid-Term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the



final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the Mid-Term Review will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-Term Review will be prepared by the UNDP based on guidance from the GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems. The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the Mid-Term Review cycle.

**END OF PROJECT:**

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months after the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the Mid-Term Review, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP based on guidance from the GEF. The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response, which should be uploaded. The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed at project completion stage. During the last two months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Audit Clause:

The project audit will be conducted in accordance with applicable UNDP audit policies.

*Table: Project Monitoring and Evaluation workplan and budget*


Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget USD Excluding project team staff time	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	Project Manager PMU, GoC UNDP CO, UNDP GEF	Indicative cost: \$20,000	Within first two months of project start up with the full team on board
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	UNDP GEF RTA and Project Coordinator will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. PMU, esp. M&E expert	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on output and implementation	Oversight by Project Manager PMU, esp. M&E expert Implementation teams	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. Indicative cost is \$50,000	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	Project manager PMU UNDP CO UNDP RTA UNDP GEF	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	Project manager and team	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Review	Project manager PMU UNDP CO UNDP RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: \$42,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget USD Excluding project team staff time	Time frame
Terminal Evaluation	Project manager PMU UNDP CO UNDP RCU External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: \$42,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Audit	UNDP CO Project manager PMU	Indicative cost per year: \$3,000 (\$18,000 total)	Yearly
Visits to field sites	UNDP CO UNDP RCU (as appropriate) Government representatives	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly for UNDP CO, as required by UNDP RCU
Total indicative costs Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 172,000 (+/- 2.5% of total GEF budget)	

### PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

#### A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>23</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.**

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		12/28/2016	Paul Harrison, Regional Technical Advisor – EBD, UNDP	+251 (0) 912 503 310	paul.harrison@undp.org

<sup>23</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF  
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## ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<b>Project title:</b> Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Cameroon					
<b>Project Development Goal:</b> Populations of globally threatened species in Cameroon (Elephant, Pangolin, Gorilla, Chimpanzee) are stable or increasing					
<b>Applicable Outputs from the 2014 – 2017 UNDP Strategic Plan IRRF:</b> <b>Output 2.5.</b> Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation					
<b>Applicable Output Indicators from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Integrated Results and Resources Framework:</b> Output 2.5: Indicator 2.5.1: Extent to which legal or policy or institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems.					
	<b>Objective and Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>Mid-term Target</b>	<b>End of Project Target</b> Error! Bookmark not defined.	<b>Risks and adaptation measures<sup>25</sup></b>
<b>Project Objective:</b>  <b>To strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Cameroon by improving biodiversity enforcement, resilience and management</b>	<i>0.1: Effectiveness of IWT combat in Cameroon:</i> - annual number of inspections and patrols; - annual number seizures; - annual number of arrests; - annual number of successful prosecutions on poaching and IWT	- 100 - 50 - 50 - 30	- 150 - 125 - 125 - 65	- 200 - 200 - 200 - 100	<i>Risk: Lack of involvement of the Ministry of Justice and poor coordination between institutional partners (e.g. police and justice). Little engagement from the local population.</i>  <i>Adaptation: Awareness activities, incentivizing methods to ensure involvement (conditional loans), consultation platform and provision of</i>
	<i>0.2: Number of individuals of IWT flagship species (elephant) killed by poachers annually in the project sites</i>	<i>~50 elephants</i>	<i>&lt;35 elephants</i>	<i>&lt;20 elephants</i>	
	<i>0.3: Number of local people (female/male) who improved their livelihood via benefits from CBWM, PES, SFM, SLM as a result of the project</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>5,000</i>	

<sup>24</sup> Baseline, mid-term and end of project levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator.

<sup>25</sup> Risks must be outlined in the Feasibility section of this project document.

					<i>communication means to ensure tight collaboration.</i>
<b>Component 1: Strengthening capacity for effective PA and IWT governance in Cameroon</b>  <b>Outcome 1.1: PA and IWT policy frameworks in place with implementation capacity.</b>	<i>1.1.1: Updated National IWT Strategy</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Strategy developed and submitted to the Government for approval</i>	<i>Strategy officially approved and implemented</i>	<i>Risk: Lack of ownership and coordination between institutional partners</i>  <i>Political buy-in and engagement of technical ministry</i>
	<i>1.1.2: Improvements in capacity of IWT enforcement agencies as outlined in customized Capacity Development Scorecard (see projected score by UNDP Capacity Scorecard by the end of the project)</i>	<i>Score: 55 (from 93 possible)</i>	<i>Score: 70 (from 93 possible)</i>	<i>Score: 80 (from 93 possible)</i>	<i>Due to political reasons countries may refuse to establish transboundary BR in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe area</i>
	<i>1.1.3: International agreement about establishment and management of transboundary BR in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe area</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Draft agreement developed and discussed by countries</i>	<i>The agreement is signed and implemented</i>	<i>Adaptation: Dedicated coordination activities and coordination plans at project start</i>
<b>Component 2:</b>  <b>Improving the effective management of globally significant protected areas in the forest landscapes of Cameroon</b>  <b>Outcome 2.1: Improved management of globally significant protected areas in the forest landscapes of Cameroon</b>	<i>2.1.1: Improved management effectiveness as measured by the METT scorecard</i>	<i>Score: 55 (average for 5 PAs) Dja: 72 B.Bek:61 Mangame: 52 Ngoyla: 21 Nki: 70</i>	<i>Score: 70 (average for 5 PAs)</i>	<i>Score: 92(average for 5 PAs) Dja: 100 B.Bek:90 Mangame: 90 Ngoyla: 70 Nki: 110</i>	<i>Risks: deterioration of security in pilot areas, lack of local technical capacity, lack of engagement by communities, further development of IWT</i>  <i>Adaptation: current collaborative relationships with communities are strengthened, initial successes increase community and individual interest, economic incentives for conservation and repression divert people from IWT</i>
	<i>2.1.2: Total area of PAs with improved management (have officially approved MPs and funding for their implementation) (the area does not include the inter-zone)</i>	<i>526,00 ha (Dja Reserve)</i>	<i>800,000 ha</i>	<i>1,258,012 ha (Dja, Boumba Bek, Mangame, Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve and Nki PAs.)</i>	

<b>Component 3: Reducing wildlife crime in the Cameroon forest landscapes affecting threatened species. [site level]</b>  <b>Outcome 3.1: Wildlife crime is combated on the ground by strengthening enforcement operations across target PAs, interzones and key trafficking routes/hubs.</b>	<b>3.1.1:</b> Total number of anti-poaching inspectors, brigades and posts functioning in the project area	- 9 posts - 0 brigade - 10 inspectors	- 12 posts - 1 brigade - 25 inspectors	- 14 posts - 2 brigades - 40 inspectors	<i>Risk: Increasing level of corruption and lack of involvement</i>  <i>Adaptation: Quality of proposals submitted by local applicants</i>  <i>Management of approved funds</i>
	<b>3.1.2:</b> IWT combat effectiveness in the project area (PAs and brigades): - annual number seizures; - annual number of arrests; - annual number of successful prosecutions on poaching and IWT	- 100 tusks - 3 to 5 - 0	- 200 tusks - 10 - 5	- 300 tusks - 15 - 10	
<b>Outcome 3.2: Adoption of management practices and community centered initiatives in the forest interzone that support sustainable livelihoods, SLM and reduce wildlife crime</b>	<b>3.2.1:</b> Total area of wildlife habitat under sustainable use (via official Integrated Management Plan)	<300,000 ha	>700,000	1.3 million ha	
	<b>3.2.2:</b> Total number of sustainable small businesses established by local communities in the project area	5	25	50	
	<b>3.2.3:</b> Annual number of proved wildlife crime cases reported by local people	0	10	20	
<b>Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&amp;E</b>  <b>Outcome 4.1: Lessons learned by the project, including gender mainstreaming, through participatory M&amp;E are used to fight poaching and IWT nationally and internationally</b>	<b>4.1.1:</b> number of national and international organizations that participate in the project M&E and provide feedback to the Management Team	0	20	20	
	<b>4.1.2:</b> number of the project lessons used in development and implementation of other conservation projects	0	2	10	

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Relevant responses to the Council Comments on the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development are presented in the table below

<b>Comments by Council Reviewer (June 2015, 2015)</b>	<b>Response of the PPG team</b>
<p>7. There are a number of operational and planned German-funded initiatives (mainly implemented through GIZ and KfW) which are highly relevant for the implementation of this programme and should be involved, e.g. the global cross-sectoral project to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade (“Polifund”), as well as bilateral and regional programmes, such as in Tanzania, Cameroun/Chad, SADC-region, West Africa (WAP-Complex), etc.;</p>	<p>GIZ is listed among key project stakeholders and will be involved in the project implementation (see Stakeholder section of the Prodoc). Since the agency has been acting in the country for more than 45 years, it will be able to provide the know-how on conservation and forest management, including by sharing results and lessons learnt of their actions to support to implementation of national forest and environmental program, and cooperate to the project in relation with its own activities in the region, especially at the institutional level (Component 1 and 3).</p> <p>Based on preliminary conversations with the GIZ, there is potential for coordination and collaboration around all three components, with emphasis on the following activities and outputs: i) Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, ii) Subregional coordination, sharing information/experiences, and iii) Public awareness of key stakeholders.</p> <p>GIZ project is also considered by the project as one of the key baseline programmes in Cameroon (see Baseline Programmes section of the prodoc): the GIZ notably implements a programme aiming to support the partner ministries in devising and implementing a sector strategy for environmental and forest conservation and works with the partners on continued development of policy and strategy guidelines and legal frameworks, as well as to design training programmes for the staff of public authorities and institutions at a decentralized level to impart the know-how needed to enable them to carry out working processes and fulfil their tasks in a more professional manner. GIZ funding for this programme is 22 million USD over 4 years (2016-2019).<sup>26</sup></p>

Responses to the STAP comments on the GWP relevant to the Cameroon project are shown in the table below:

<b>STAP Comment on GWP child projects</b>	<b>PPG team response</b>
<p>...these child projects are not yet systematically linked to the programmatic theory of change, and this will evolve further during the PPG phase. We would like to see the PPG laying out more clearly the theory of change, including the key issues that the child projects should consider at a more general level so that they best reflect the Program Framework Document overall theory of change, recognizing the circumstances of each country. As</p>	<p>Strong and clear linkages of the Congo project to the GWP theory of change is articulated in the Strategy section of the Prodoc and Child Project section of the CEO ER. Table showing alignment of the project strategies (Components) to the Outcomes and Targets of GWP is inserted in the sections. Moreover, Component 4 of the project is designed to support iterative learning from the project activities and activities of other child projects.</p>

<sup>26</sup> Personal communications of GIZ in Cameroon, for ProPFE (2016-2019) GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval – GEF ID 5710

<p>they get resubmitted, <b>they should include explicit linkages to this program and the emerging theory of change, noting that there will and should be iterative learning between the program and child projects.</b></p>	
<p>One strategy is to ban trade, and undercut this market. However, even if this can be operationalized, removing the value of wildlife is equally (perhaps even more?) devastating as wildlife is no longer a competitive land use option outside protected areas, and will be replaced this is clearly illustrated in the loss of wildlife in the 1960s when IWT was not a problem but wildlife was still rapidly disappearing (IUCN 1963). <b>Thus, the PPG should consider the question not only of the price of wildlife, but also the question of wildlife ownership or proprietorship</b> (as defined by (Schlager and Ostrom 1992)).</p>	<p>The Cameroon project is designed to develop capacities of local communities on wildlife and other natural resources management in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area (Component 3). Strong capacity of local communities to implement CBNRM, SFM and SLM will establish conditions for the long-term sustainable use of wildlife and forest resources in the project area.</p>
<p><b>The PPG will need to provide guidance on how to balance emergency short term demand reduction measures to address IWT, with the long term need to increase the potential value of wildlife to landholders and address habitat replacement.</b> It will need to think through how removing value squares up with other initiatives that do the opposite (i.e. increase value of biodiversity) such as REDD+, PES, "making the economic case for protected areas/biodiversity" and so on. This opens up an important opportunity for the PFD to lead conservation in a more effective direction.</p>	<p>The Cameroon project harmonically address both: short-term issues to fight IWT directly via strengthen law enforcement at national (Component 1) and local levels (Component 3); and long-term habitat conservation issues via development of sustainable NRM via integration of CBNRM, SFM and SLM in the everyday practice of local communities (Component 3).</p>
<p><b>Thus, the PPG should avoid simplistic solution and address both aspects of the wildlife economy - price and proprietorship.</b> Simple solutions do not address the market failure, and economic irony, that the more valuable wildlife becomes, the faster it disappears. While we have accepted this as normal for wildlife, it is entirely contrary to human experience. For example, for most domestic species and renewable resources, the more valuable a species becomes the more a farmer grows it. <b>Therefore, the PPG should consider how the outcome of high wildlife prices is influenced by the underlying "proprietary" status of the resource.</b></p>	<p>As we said above, the Cameroon project is designed to include local communities in wildlife and other NR management in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area and develop appropriate local capacity to implement this management sustainably (Component 3). Also, Component 2 of the project is aimed to increase effectiveness of management of the PAs in the project area and increase "proprietary" status of wildlife in the PAs.</p>
<p><b>In sum, wildlife crime/trafficking needs to be dealt with at three levels:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) assisting the landholders themselves (including protected areas) to protect their resources, (PFD needs strengthened in this area)</li> <li>2) specifically tackling higher level criminals and not just low level poachers at the bottom, and (PFD adequately addresses this issue)</li> <li>3) tackling international channels for moving illegal products (PFD adequately addresses this issue)</li> </ol>	<p>The Cameroon project addresses all three levels of wildlife crime management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Component 3 is partly designed to involve local people in the project area in the wildlife crime monitoring and reporting (Output 3.6). Component 2 will increase the PA capacity to protect wildlife too. Thus, the local people and the PAs will not only have benefits from wildlife, but will be able to actively protect it;</li> <li>2) Components 1 and 3 address all levels of the wildlife crime chain via establishment of the National Wildlife Task Force and Wildlife Crime Unit, improving national wildlife legislation, and establishment of IWT monitoring system;</li> </ol>

	3) Component 1 will also strengthen international cooperation between Cameroon, Gabon and Congo to disrupt international channels of the IWT (Output 1.4)
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**Responses to GEF Council comments on the project from May 11 2017 – in particular U.S. Technical Comments: GEF Project #9716, Cameroon**

<b>GEF Council Comment at CEO Endorsement</b>	<b>Response to Secretariat comments</b>
<p>The United States believes the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) work proposed in GEF Project, Integrated and Transboundary Conservation of Biodiversity in the Basins of the Republic of Cameroon, generally draws from best practices.</p> <p>We note that the project location is directly across the border from an area in Republic of the Congo that is also receiving new GEF funds.</p> <p>Additionally, both country projects build on past GEF interventions. We would like to see continued crossborder cooperation and communication among these projects, since the regional criminal groups and wildlife species themselves are transboundary in nature. The porosity of the border to criminal groups was introduced as a barrier in the project document, but we would like to see more detail as to how this will be managed.</p>	<p>Output 1.1 aims to develop and improve this cooperation through the submission of a legislation document recognizing new Transboundary Biosphere Reserve to UNESCO. This output will enhance the coordination between the different patrols from the three countries to combat wildlife crimes, especially at the border. This trans-border complex will cover a surface of 150,000 km<sup>2</sup>. With the support of co-financing from UNESCO, funds will be provided for the development of the cooperation in the region. A strong partnership between the GWP child projects in Cameroon, Congo and Gabon will support this demand. Brigades from all three countries will participate in the joint transboundary patrols in the area. In the ProDOC, activities have been developed to improve the cooperation of anti-poaching and IWT in the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.</p> <p>In order to improve the cooperation between the three countries, a better share of information is necessary. In Output 1.4, a system for monitoring wildlife crime cases will be developed and implemented, first at a national level. Thanks also to the addition of co-finance from UNESCO, the implementation of such a system will be possible at a tri-national level. The database will collect recorded crimes and responsive actions undertaken. Thanks to this system, law enforcement agencies will be able to collect, store, retrieve and analyze information on wildlife crime and the persons involved.</p> <p>Another point to be improved is the harmonization of the PA management plan. In component 2 of this project, PA management plans will be developed and PA staff will be trained in management and IWT combating. Thanks to the recognitions of the UNESCO Transboundary Biosphere Reserve, PA management plans and anti-poaching systems will be harmonized within the three countries. The response to poaching actions will be more effective and faster. The coordination between all three country's brigades will be improved and IWT will decrease.</p>

<b>GEF Council Comment at CEO Endorsement</b>	<b>Response to Secretariat comments</b>
<p>On page 24, the document describes TRAFFIC as a "CITES management body." We do not understand what the authors meant by this, as TRAFFIC is not a CITES body. Nevertheless, the role described for TRAFFIC seems appropriate.</p> <p>The project's work on forests, especially activity 2.2.2, compliments USG efforts with Lacey Act trainings in the region. We believe the trainings featured in the project proposal could be an effective follow-on to USG work in this region. We would like to see greater weight and attention on these trainings, since we view them as critical and they are only briefly mentioned in the proposal. We would suggest that the project implementers also involve the UNODC, Interpol, etc. in their trainings, given their high-quality training curricula, experience operating and training in the region, and ability to coordinate regionally.</p>	<p>Apologies for the accidental error. Changes have been made in the documentation: TRAFFIC - the wildlife trade monitoring network – is a joint program involved in fauna and flora monitoring through the Wildlife Crime initiative of the WWF and IUCN. Its role will be to bring their expertise in bio-monitoring and anti-trafficking measures implementation. (Component 2)</p> <p>The idea of the project is to use the best practices and experiences from previous trainings and projects, such as the ones provided by the USG, to complete the training of PA staff or train the new staff. Short-course wildlife monitoring and enforcement training program will be developed and implemented. The UNODC, Interpol and other relevant institutions will be invited to participate in such training to benefit from their experiences in the region. Interpol will, in particular, be involved in training activities for PA staff, but also in cooperation and patrolling on the Trans-TRIDOM route. This is now better clarified.</p> <p>For example, post staff will be trained in the advanced wildlife and weaponry detection techniques used by INTERPOL. PA manager will be train on the use of data collection tools, on ecological monitoring, on the SMART approach for strengthened law enforcement effectiveness, on cyber tracker systems to monitor wildlife populations (camera trapping) and support anti-poaching activities in the PAs.</p> <p>Regarding the Wildlife Crime Unit, they will receive technical trainings on legislation, procedures, intelligence, surveillance, prosecution techniques to tackle wildlife crime and on the IWT monitoring system implementation to enhance anti-poaching actions.</p> <p>This explanation was added p46: "Following the trainings provided by the United States Government, these trainings will be provided with the support of UNODC,</p>

<b>GEF Council Comment at CEO Endorsement</b>	<b>Response to Secretariat comments</b>
<p>With regard to protected areas, the United States is pleased with the strong plans for co-financing and work with implementing partners (e.g. WWF, World Bank, and IUCN), as well as clear Global Environmental Benefits to better protect parks and threatened/trafficked species.</p> <p>From a conventions perspective, the project aligns well with Cameroon's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under the CBD and will also help mitigate the effects of land degradation (a result of forest conversion to agriculture land and artisanal gold mining).</p> <p>Finally, we would like to commend the authors on their thorough gender mainstreaming analysis.</p>	<p>Interpol and other relevant institutions for the purpose of using their experience in this field and in the region.”</p> <p>In p75, these agencies’ participation was added too.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>

**Responses to GEF SEC comments on the project from January 13 2017**

<b>CEO endorsement Review</b>
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Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
<p><b>Project Design and Financing</b></p>	<p>1. If there are any changes from that presented in the PIF, have justifications been provided?</p>	<p>10 Jan 2017:</p> <p>The changes are limited and clearly informed in the last 2 paragraphs of p.8, with the addition of a relatively small fourth component on dissemination of lessons and monitoring and evaluation. The baseline scenario is also amplified. Nevertheless, the changes made increased the number of outputs in components 1 and 3 and they are now too numerous for the available budget. They need to be reduced.</p> <p>Please see comments on item 3.</p> <p>ON BUDGET</p> <p>1. The co-finance total in Table B adds up to \$25, 782,757 instead of \$25,782.781 as in Table A. Both should match.</p> <p>2. The box with the name of the Focal Point in the CEOP Endorsement was removed. Please re-instate.</p>	<p>The number of project Outputs has been reduced dramatically to fit the GEF budget with confidence in case if co-financing will not materialize: from 22 to 13 only. The project budget, PRF, and work plan have been adjusted to the changes. Additional information on the activities under each Output has been added. Please see ProDoc, Expected Results, pp. 39-49; and CEO ER, Table B.</p> <p>1. Budget for Component 4 in the Table B of CEO ER has been corrected. Now total co-financing in the Table A fits the Table B. All changes in the documents are highlighted with green</p> <p>2.The comment is unclear. What box for the Focal Point do you mean? There is no such a box in the GEF 6 CEO ER new template (August 2016)</p>
	<p>2. Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?</p>	<p>1-12-17</p> <p>The structure of the project is adequate to achieve the objectives. Nevertheless,</p>	

		<p>there are some issues regarding the proposed outputs that require additional work.</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>1. The project is too ambitious for the GEF funds available. In addition, and since the co-financing is mostly in-kind, no sufficient funds will be available to pay for the incremental cost. The outputs, and activities within, are simply TOO NUMEROUS and need to be reduced.</p>	<p>1.The number of project Outputs has been reduced dramatically to fit the GEF budget with confidence in case if co-financing will not materialize: from 22 to 13 only. The project budget, PRF, and work plan have been adjusted to the changes. Additional information on the activities under each Output has been added. Please see ProDoc, Expected Results, pp. 39-49; and CEO ER, Table B.</p>
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		<p>2. Please provide a MAP with the location of the Protected Areas and interzone.</p> <p>3. When submitting revised CEO Endorsement please identify the Executing Partners for each of the components, not only in the table on p.14-17, but as part of the descriptions of the Component, Outcomes and Outputs. Please do not include Executing Partners that will not physically working on the project, or are aware of the fact that their names are associated with the project. Thanks.</p> <p>4. GEBS: the estimation of the GHG benefits is by far too high. 1) The GEF does not understand how the 10,000 ha and 8,512 ha. where calculated in the EX-ACT Tool. 2) It is not correct to use the same area (18,512 ha) for avoided deforestation and forest degradation. 3) How the project can concretely have such effect (avoided deforestation and degradation) in a so huge area of 2.5 + 1.3 million ha. Please recalculate GHG target, explain the calculation and its components and adjust accordingly the Exact Tool.</p>	<p>2. Please, see the map of the project area in prodoc, Figure 2, p. 15. Also, the map has been copied to the CEO ER, p. 8, Map 1.</p> <p>3. Executing partners have been added in ProDoc, Expected Results section, pp. 39-46; and in the CEO Endorsement p. 8</p> <p>4. Calculations of GHG benefits were corrected in the Annex 19. The project is expected to avoid deforestation of at least 7,500 ha of rainforest in the interzone via project activities focused on the development of law enforcement capacity of five PAs and other LE agencies in the TRIDOM area (Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2). These will allow considerably decrease deforestation due to illegal logging; Integrated Management Plan (Output 3.3) will allow to decrease the rate of commercial logging and clearance of forest at mining and hydropower sites via moratorium agreements on logging in the High Conservation Value Forests using FSC, REDD and community forest ownership mechanisms; development of SFM on the territories of local communities (Output 3.3) and support of sustainable small</p>
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			<p>scale community agriculture on already deforested lands without needs to clear new lands. Given the input above, the project is projected to avoid emission of at least ~3.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the project period (calculated in the FAO ExAct Tool, Annex 19). See full explanation of the calculations in the prodoc (2.3. Incremental reasoning and expected global, national, and local benefits, p. 51) and CEO ER (footnote for Table E, p. 5).</p>
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		<p>COMPONENT 1</p> <p>OVERARCHING: This component has three main parts: TRIDOM, National Protected Areas and IWT. This is far too much and complex for an investment of \$1.1 GEF. Since most (if not all) of the proposed activities are incremental, cofinancing will not be of much use to deliver the outputs. The project needs to focus the investments in fewer parts (probably only one) and outputs.</p> <p>Comments below are for the Government and the Agency to explore the proposed outputs and interventions and to stimulate discussion regarding the priorities and necessary activities to deliver the results. PLEASE do not address these comments one by one in a response matrix without the restructuring of the component.</p>	<p>Number of the Outputs for the Component 1 has been decreased from 8 to 4. Please, see below. Appropriate changes have been made in the prodoc and CEO ER.</p>
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		<p>1. Please clarify if the Governments of Congo and Gabon have agreed on pursuing the establishment of the Trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve (TBR) in the TRIDOM area. Written commitment is needed, including the financial resources that will be use to cover the expensed on their side of the TBR.</p> <p>2. The issue described above is not included in the table on Incremental Cost (p.9 of CEO Endorsement).</p>	<p>1. Yes, Governments of Cameroon, Congo, and Gabon support the establishment of the Trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve, which is an inter-governmental cooperation agreement between Cameroon, Congo and Gabon to establish the Dja-Odzala-Minkébé (TRIDOM) tri-national transborder complex. This covers a surface area of close to 150,000 km<sup>2</sup> or 7.5% of the Congo Basin and was signed in 2005 (<a href="http://pfbc-cbfp.org/news_en/items/rtp-tridom-enen.html">http://pfbc-cbfp.org/news_en/items/rtp-tridom-enen.html</a>). UNESCO co-financing will be provided to support the process of the TBR establishment (see Co-financing letters annex). This project will collaborate with GWP child projects in Congo and Gabon and WB project in Congo to achieve this outcome. The key Outcome the project will achieve is development of appropriate international functional framework for official establishment and transboundary management of the TBR (management of the TBR is another issue that should be covered by different project). Thus, the project has enough resources to achieve the Outcome.</p> <p>The above paragraph has been incorporated in the prodoc, Expected Results section, p. 40.</p> <p>2. The TBR has been included in the CEO ER, table on Incremental Cost, p. 9.</p>
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		<p>Please do so if this output is to part of the revised CEO Endorsement.</p> <p>3. Output 1.1 Please clarify the status of the Dja Faunal Reserve. Conflicting statements between description on page 28 of Project Document and proposed activities in the output. Is Dja a Biosphere Reserve or not?</p> <p>4. Output 1.1; Activity 1.1.5. What is the nature of the proposed "platform"? Please describe in plain English.</p>	<p>3. Yes, Dja is a Biosphere Reserve, see the link: <a href="http://www.unesco.org/mabdb/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?code=CMR+03&amp;mode=all">http://www.unesco.org/mabdb/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?code=CMR+03&amp;mode=all</a> . Relevant corrections of the Reserve name were made on the p. 28 of the prodoc. Output 1.1 has been changed as following to avoid confusion: <u>Output 1.1: Legislation documents recognizing transboundary UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area and management arrangements for it are developed and submitted to the UNESCO Committee, and governments of Cameroon, Congo and Gabon for approval.</u> Relevant changes have been made in the prodoc (p.40) and CEO ER (Table B).</p> <p>4. Activity 1.5 has been deleted from the Output 1.1 after discussion with stakeholders as unnecessary.</p>
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		<p>5. Output 1.2. Isn't there a National Strategy on PAs already?</p> <p>6. Output 1.3; Activity 1.3.2. in Project Document. Does the Government of Cameroon requested the application of the ICCWC? What is the status of that request within the Consortium?</p> <p>7. Output 1.3; Activity 1.3.2 in Project Document. Conflicting messages on the status of the national strategy on forest and wildlife crime; to be developed under output 1.3 in CEO Endorsement and to be revised according to the Project Document. Please square this issue.</p> <p>8. Output 1.4. Aren't there agreements already among the three countries on the subject? Please provide background information. What is the LAB protocol?</p> <p>9. Outputs 1.5 and 1.6.: What is the difference between the "National Wildlife Crime Task Force" and the Wildlife Crime Unit"?. They appear</p>	<p>5. Agree. The strategy already exists. The Output has been deleted from the prodoc and CEO ER.</p> <p>6. No request to implement ICCWC assessment has been done by the Cameroon government. That's why the reference to ICCWC has been deleted from the Output.</p> <p>7. Currently Cameroon has the "National Strategy 2020 of forest and wildlife sub-sector" that includes only strategic principles of forest and wildlife use in the country. No wildlife crime tasks are incorporated in the document. Thus, during consultations with national stakeholders, it was decided to develop a National IWT control strategy in the framework of the project. Thus, the new strategic document will be developed. Clarification have been made in the prodoc, Expected Results section, pp. 40-41.</p> <p>8. The Output has been deleted and incorporated in the Output 1.1, Activity 1.1.4. to support implementation of existing international agreement between Cameroon, Congo, and Gabon on anti-poaching and IWT control (LAB protocol, 2005) in the framework of TRIDOM TBR management. See p.40 of the prodoc.</p> <p>9. The Output for National Wildlife Crime Task Force (inter-agency structure) has been deleted. We decided to integrate it with WCU Output. The WCU is a sub-division in the MINFOF and it will lead on the development of inter-agency</p>
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		<p>to be the same. Please clarify and/or merge the two with a description of the administrative structure.</p> <p>10. Output 1.7 appears to be embedded in Output 1.3 Please clarify, merge or make the outputs simpler and clearer.</p> <p>11. Output 1.8. What is the "national system for monitoring wildlife crime cases". Please clarify the nature of this system. Is this the database described under activity 1.8.1 in project document? System different from database. If system, please elaborate on how the database will be feed with information.</p>	<p>collaboration on IWT issues in the country. The focus of Output 1.3 has been changed to strengthening existing WCU. See Output 1.3, Activity 1.3.4 in the prodoc, p. 41.</p> <p>10. Agree. The Output has been merged with the Output for National IWT Strategy development (Activity 1.2.3), p. 41 of the prodoc.</p> <p>11. The national system for monitoring of wildlife crime cases will consist of centralized internet database built in accordance with Global Justice XML Data Model (Global JXDM), the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), and the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) standards and specially trained staff for its management allocated at the WCU, police, customs, and other relevant law enforcement agencies involved in wildlife crime enforcement. Detailed description of the system has been added to the Output 1.5 of the prodoc, pp. 41-42.</p>
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		<p>COMPONENT 2</p> <p>OVERARCHING: This component, while comprehensive, is unlikely to deliver tangible and measurable results because there are far too many activities for the GEF funding available (\$1.2 million). As in the case of Component 1, the project needs to focus on a limited number of activities that are priority and doable within time and budget. Below a suggestion to systematically present the proposed activities by PA.</p> <p>It is very difficult to visualize and retain the proposed interventions in each of the 5 protected areas when there is information on pages 28-31 and 42-44 of Project Document, with hardly any detail in the description of the incremental cost reasoning (p.9 of CEO Endorsement). Please elaborate a table with the 5 protected areas, with the background information and the interventions proposed under the three outputs; a matrix of PAs vs. Management Plans, Training, and Implementation of MPs. This table should become the backbone for the elaboration of the budget by PAs in the Project Document.</p>	<p>Number of the Outputs for Component 2 has been decreased from 4 to 2 only. Please, see prodoc, Expected Results Section, pp. 42-44; and CEO ER (Table B)</p> <p>Reference to Fig. 2 with project area and targeted PAs has been added to the section “Target Sites” of the prodoc, p. 28. This section includes background description of situation in 5 target PAs and their needs (please, see pp. 28-31). Fig. 5 with target PAs has been also included in the Expected Results section of prodoc, p. 43. Table with activities planned in each of the 5 PAs to deliver Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 has been inserted in the prodoc, Expected Results section, p. 45; and CEO ER, p. 10-11. They will include management planning, staff trainings, equipment purchase, and repairs/construction of key law enforcement posts. We also added more details in the prodoc, Expected results section, Component 2, pp. 42-44.</p>
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## CEO endorsement Review

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
		<p>The land management activities that allow avoid deforestation and improve the forest ecosystems are not concretely presented and their link with the expected results are not explained. Furthermore, the area where these results are expected is far too big for funding and time available. Please provide more details regarding the proposed activities that have a real and sure impact on the forests, consider more reasonable results and explain clearly how this activities will lead to the expected results over the considered area. The same comment applied for component</p> <p>COMPONENT 3</p> <p>OVERARCHING: This component, as in the case of the previous 2, requires SIGNIFICANT work to narrow down the priority activities that can be done within time and budget (\$1.3 million for this component). While the list of outputs signals the direction of the proposed interventions, the list of activities is far too long (aspirational rather than realistic) and their description reflects very little thinking on their viability within time and budget.</p>	<p>Please, see component 3 for clarification on this questions. After discussions with key stakeholders a new Output has been introduced in the Component instead of previous ones: <u>Output 3.3: Integrated Management Plan is developed and implemented over 1,300,000 ha of the inter-zone in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area with participation of local and indigenous communities.</u> This Output will bring the necessary sustainable NRM framework in Cameroonian part of TRIDOM, including forest management. Appropriate changes and clarifications has been made in the prodoc, Expected Results section, pp. 47-48; and CEO ER (Table B).</p> <p>Number of the Outputs for Component 3 has been decreased from 7 to 4 only. Please, see prodoc, Expected Results Section, pp. 46-49; and CEO ER (Table B). All the Outputs were discussed with UNDP CO and key stakeholders to make sure they are realistic. Outcome 3.1 has \$800,400 of GEF funding (for Outputs 3.1 and 3.2) and Outcome 3.2 - \$517,530 of GEF investment, 90% of those will cover Output 3.3. We are sure that both sums are quite sufficient to</p>

		<p>The detailed comments below are provided to show where these outstanding issues come from. But please do not address them in a response matrix, before restructuring the project.</p> <p>1. Output 3.1. p. 44 of Project Document. The requests need to be shorten. It is unrealistic to request funding for 15-antipoaching posts and equipment for 3 or 4 brigades (conflicting numbers within the output). GEF funding can not be used to provide "defense weapons" to the brigades. Remove it.</p> <p>2. If bi-national brigades will be assembled, are the neighboring countries committed to this activity? Do they know they are being cited in this project? The GEF requires written commitment on the part of the neighboring countries to form part of these brigaded and provide the necessary equipment to carry-out the work.</p>	<p>achieve the Outcomes in the project life time that has been extended from 5 to 6 years. Please, see relevant responses below.</p> <p>1. Numbers of brigades and posts planned for establishment under Output 3.1 have been decreased to realistic 2 and 5 respectively. Values for Indicator 3.1.2 (effectiveness of LE activities in the TRIDOM area has been decreased accordingly. "Defense weapons" has been deleted from the Output. The changes were made in the prodoc, Expected Results section, p. 46, PRF – p. 89; and CEO ER, Table B, and PRF, p. 35.</p> <p>2. After consultations with MINFOF we decided to keep both brigades national. However, they can potentially participate in transboundary anti-poaching operations and patrolling based on the international agreements between Cameroon, Congo and Gabon. Please, see Output 3.1, p. 46 of the prodoc.</p>
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**CEO endorsement Review**

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
		<p>3. What do you mean by "combat systems"?</p> <p>4. Output 3.2. This output should be under Component 2.</p> <p>5. Output 3.3/ This requires SIGNIFICANT WORK, as each individual activity needs to be spell out.</p> <p>6. Activity 3.3.1. Please clarify what you mean by "platforms".</p> <p>7. Second paragraph appear to suggest stakeholders engaged in "stopping poachers". Please clarify.</p> <p>8. What is the target population under this output? There is reference to 60,000 inhabitants in the project area.</p> <p>9. Activity 3.3.4. appears to be the same as 3.3.1.</p>	<p>3. "Combat system" has been removed from the Output 3.1</p> <p>4. Output 3.2 has been deleted from Component 3 and joined with <u>Output 2.1. Up-to-date PA management plans for five target PAs (Dja, Boumba Bek, Mangame, Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve and Nki PAs) are developed and implemented.</u></p> <p>5. This output has been deleted due to limited GEF funding for the project</p> <p>6. This activity has been deleted as well as Output 3.3</p> <p>7. This activity has been deleted as well as Output 3.3</p> <p>8. This activity has been deleted as well as Output 3.3</p> <p>9. This activity has been deleted as well as Output 3.3</p>



		<p>Outcome 3.2. This is the outcome that requires the most discussion and further preparation. It is hugely aspirational with interventions that appear smart in principle (and have been implemented in other places) but require elaboration.</p> <p>Without describing the issues output by output, the following are all red flags on the HOW these activities will be implemented.</p>	<p>Key changes have been made to the Outcome 3.2. After consultation with key stakeholders, we decreased number of Outputs for this Outcome two 2 only: <u>Output 3.3: Integrated Management Plan is developed and implemented over 1,300,000 ha of the inter-zone in the Tri-national Dja-Odzala-Minkebe transboundary area with participation of local and indigenous communities</u> and <u>Output 3.4: Human-wildlife conflict resolution mechanisms are introduced to and implemented by local communities in the PAs' buffer zones</u> with total GEF funding of \$517,530. \$465,000 of the budget will be allocated for delivery of complex but extremely important Output 3.3 that will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory development of the Integrated Management Plan for the interzone area with allocation of CBWM areas for each local community and establishment of participatory management body for the plan implementation – the TRIDOM Sustainable Development Council;</li> <li>• Capacity building for local communities to implement CBWM, SFM and SLM;</li> <li>• Support of pilot projects of local communities to develop CBWM, SFM and SLM.</li> </ul> <p>Please, see details in prodoc, Output 3.3, pp. 47-48 and CEO ER, p.8.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unsustainable bush meat exploitation.</li> </ul>	<p>Our team is quite optimistic about delivery of Outputs 3.3 and 3.4 because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- These outputs have quite sufficient funding (more than \$500,000 without co-financing);</li> <li>- The outputs are supported for development by strong and experienced partners: WWF, ZSL, and GIZ, and GEF SGP;</li> <li>- About 1,000,000 ha of forests in the inter-zone area are under FSC certification that will support development of Integrated Management Plan and SFM projects;</li> <li>- The project has been extended from 5 to 6 years for implementation that provides sufficient time to deliver planned Outputs.</li> </ul> <p>Following issues will be addressed in the Outcome 3.2:</p> <p>Unsustainable bushmeat exploitation will be addressed by the project via Integrated Management Planning (special zones for bush meat hunting by local and indigenous communities will be delineated with appropriate regimes for sustainable wildlife use). The communities will have exclusive rights to use bush meat sustainably in the areas under their responsibility based on the agreements with other stakeholders, incorporated in the IMP. All other people except community members coming to hunt bushmeat in the areas will be considered as poachers by local communities. All violations of the bushmeat use regimes will be reported to LE agencies and</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- transforming poachers into wildlife guards.</li> <li>- involvement of poachers with the private sector in ecotourism (forestry and Agriculture too).</li> <li>- Supporting associations of former poachers.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- capacity evaluation of every community (What, How many and Where)</li> </ul>	<p>considered by the TRIDOM Sustainable Development Council. See Output 3.3 description in prodoc, pp.47-48</p> <p>The project will use following strategies to transform poachers to wildlife guards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) IMP with clear designated hunting areas for each local communities (people will use bush meat legally and will protect their lands and wildlife from intruders);</li> <li>2) Special training programme on wildlife oriented tourism will be developed and suggested to former poachers in the project area in cooperation with the Mount Cameroon Ecotourism Organization (Mount CEO) and other companies that has significant experience in ecotourism in Cameroon: traditional local hunters will be trained to serve as guides, souvenir makers and entertainers for tourists given their unique tracking skills, knowledge of wildlife and amazing cultural traditions;</li> <li>3) Support of associations of ex-poachers to provide them with legal ways to earn income and promote their production on national markets. Ex-poachers will be key target audience for the project Output 3.3 (in prodoc, pp.47-48)</li> </ol> <p>The inter-zone has ~60 local communities scattered in the forests. The communities will be involved in the development of the IMP with des-</p>
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		<p>- The negotiation of revenue-sharing agreements between local communities and private sector companies (ecotourism)</p> <p>-Appropriate solutions to human-wildlife conflict</p> <p>-The expansion of intelligence gathering</p>	<p>ignation of management area for each community and development of appropriate regime of land use that will be agreed with other stakeholders and approved by MINFOF and TRIDOM Sustainable Development Council in the IMP framework. Please, see Output 3.3 in prodoc, pp.47-48</p> <p>Under Output 3.3 the project will work with local business companies to involve them in the sustainable use of natural resources via certification mechanisms (like FSC and REDD) and development of corporate social responsibility programmes to support local community sustainable development in the areas. The project will cooperate with Mount Cameroon Ecotourism Organization (Mount CEO) and other companies that has significant experience in ecotourism in Cameroon to involve local people in the tourism business. Please, see Output 3.3 in prodoc, pp.47-48</p> <p>The project will use WWF and ZSL experience in TRIDOM to develop appropriate solutions for mitigation and elimination of HWC conflicts (mainly elephant and ape crop raiding) via Integrated Management Planning, use of fences and deterrents, and compensation mechanisms. See Output 3.4, p.49 of the prodoc.</p>
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		<p>-The GEF does not support the creation of agricultural cooperatives.</p>	<p>Former Output 3.6 has been moved to Outcome 3.1 as <u>Output 3.2: Community based poaching and IWT surveillance and monitoring system is developed and introduced in the project area</u></p> <p>The poaching monitoring and reporting network will be developed based on experience and in cooperation with ZSL. Two approaches will be implemented to develop informant network : i) identify informants, train them and let them evolve in cities and villages in the project area as detectives and get from them all the information on the movements of poachers and IW traders (2-3 people per village will be trained to IWT surveillance); ii) sign a memorandum with telephone operators for the establishment of an anti-poaching hotline which is made available to populations of the project area and develop a system of compensation for any conclusive information leading to the arrest of a poacher. Community base poaching and IWT surveillance tools such as ExCiteS will be implemented for the network. ZSL will continue to manage and expand an intelligence gathering network across after its establishment in the project framework in Dja, Djoum and south towards the Gabon border, and along the Djoum-Mintom road, coordinating with ANPN in Gabon to share intelligence and coordinate activities.</p> <p>See Output 3.2 in the prodoc's Expected Results section, p. 47.</p>
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		<p>-Farmer Field Schools</p> <p>-Establishment of community tourism enterprises.</p>	<p>Agricultural cooperatives have been excluded from the Outcome 3.2</p> <p>Farmer Field School experience in Cameroon developed by FAO will be used to develop SLM oriented projects with local communities under Output 3.3. Please, see Output 3.3 in prodoc, pp.47-48</p> <p>No community-based tourism enterprises will be established. The project will work with existing ecotourism companies in Cameroon to involve local communities in the tourism business in TRIDOM. See Output 3.3, pp.47-48</p> <p>However, in response to GEF concerns about the Outcome 3.2 we decreased the figures for Indicator 0.3 <u>Number of local people (female/male) who improved their livelihood via benefits from CBWM, PES, SFM, SLM as a result of the project</u> from 10,000 to 5,000 only as more realistic. Also, expected decrease in HWC has been decreased to 30% instead of original 50%. Please, see PRF in the prodoc, p.87; CEO ER, Table B, and PRF – p. 33; and GWP GEF TT</p>
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## CEO endorsement Review

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
	<p>3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?</p>	<p>1-12-17</p> <p>No. The GEF funding is NOT ENOUGH to cover the numerous outputs and activities. An STRATEGIC and SIGNIFICANT STREAMING of the project is needed, as well as the development of the ideas to bring them to the level of a CEO Endorsement. Most of what was written in the Project Document is at PIF level.</p> <p>Table C. Government of Cameroon, ZSL, and WWF are providing co-financing in-Kind, not Grants as in the Table.</p>	<p>The number of project Outputs has been reduced dramatically to fit the GEF budget with confidence in case if co-financing will not materialize: from 22 to 13 only. The project budget, PRF, and work plan have been adjusted to the changes. Additional information on the activities under each Output has been added. Please, see prodoc, Expected Results, pp. 39-49; and CEO ER, Table B.</p> <p>Appropriate edits have been done in the table C of CEO ER</p>
	<p>4. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, and describes sufficient risk response measures? (e.g., measures to enhance climate resilience)</p>	<p>1-13-17</p> <p>Risks on p.21 of CEO Endorsement. The first category includes "Strategic" which is also a separate category on p.22.</p>	<p>"Strategic" has been deleted from the first risk description. Please, see the changes in the prodoc, Risk Mangement section, p. 54-55; and CEO ER, p. 22</p>

		Please re-evaluate the risk on capacity to implement project. Please refer to the parts of the projects that have the most risk.	A new risk “Lack of cooperation among stakeholders on IWT issues and Integrated Management Planning” has been added to the Risk Management table in the prodoc, p. 54-55; and CEO ER, p. 23. The risk “Limited local expertise to carry our implementation and/or follow up” has been evaluated as Medium.
	5. Is co-financing confirmed and evidence provided?	10 January 2017:  1. The amount of co-financing is confirmed for each contributor. Nevertheless the type of co-financing in the table p.6 of the Endorsement Request isn't correct (grant instead of	Appropriate edits have been done in the table C of CEO ER

### CEO endorsement Review

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
		in-kind). Please correct the table p.4 accordingly.  2. The co-finance total in Table B adds up to \$25, 782,757 instead of \$25,782.781 as in Table A. Both should match.  3. The table with the name of the Focal Point was removed from the CEO Endorsement Template. Please reinstate and fill-out. Thanks.	2. Budget for Component 4 in the Table B of CEO ER has been corrected. Now total co-financing in the Table A fits the Table B.  3.The comment is unclear. What box for the Focal Point do you mean? There is no such a box in the GEF 6 CEO ER new template



6. Are relevant tracking tools completed?	<p>10 January 2017:</p> <p>No, the GHG benefit is missing. Please complete. Furthermore, the areas in sheet C (GEB_Human_Wildlife indicators) do not correspond to information provided in the in the project document and CEO endorsement request. Please check the areas (ha) where project activities apply and ensure the consistency among the different documents.</p>	<p>GHG benefits has been added to the CEO ER (Table B) and GWP TT.</p> <p>GWP TT Indicators 4,5 and 6 of GEB_Human_Wildlife indicators have been adjusted to be in accordance with PRF indicator <b>3.2.1</b>: Total area of wildlife habitat under sustainable use (via official Integrated Management Plan) - &lt;300,000 ha. Please, see GWP GEF TT Annex.</p>
7. <i>Only for Non-Grant Instrument:</i> Has a reflow calendar been presented?	NA	
8. Is the project coordinated with other related initiatives and national/regional plans in the country or in the region?	<p>1-13-17</p> <p>Please elaborate on the coordination with the current investments by GIZ.</p> <p>Although there is reference to the GIZ in some parts of the Project Document and CEO Endorsement, it is not possible to understand how this project relates to the GIZ investments. There is only a footnote on a personal communication for ProPFE (2016-1019). Page 36 of CEO Endorsement. Clear elaboration on the collaboration is expected.</p>	<p>The GIZ project is also considered by the project as one of the key baseline programmes in Cameroon (see Baseline Programmes section of the prodoc): GIZ notably implements a programme aiming to support the partner ministries in devising and implementing a sector strategy for environmental and forest conservation and works with the partners on continued development of policy and strategy guidelines and legal frameworks, as well as to design training programmes for the staff of public authorities and institutions at a decentralized level to impart the know-how needed to enable them to carry out working processes and fulfil their tasks in a more professional manner. UNDP/GEF project will cooperate with GIZ team in realization of Component 1 (Output 1.2 National IWT Strategy and Output 1.3 Establishment and capacity building for WCU) and Component</p>

		<p>Please include a paragraph describing how this project has benefited from participating in the Global Wildlife Program lead by the WB.</p> <p>In output 1.3 please elaborate on the relation between the investments in this project with Cameroon's Elephant Action Plan and the CITES decision on COP17 as appropriate.</p>	<p>3 (particularly on the Output 3.3. on the Integrated Management Planning in the TRIDOM area, development of conservation collaboration with logging companies and introducing SFM principles to local communities via joint consultations and planning, cooperation in development of training programmes for LE agencies and local communities, and support of pilot CBNRM projects. Potentially GIZ can participate in the Project Board. Relevant paragraph has been added in the sections 1.3 Stakeholder Analysis, p. 22, 2.3.7 Coordination with other related initiatives of the prodoc, p. 68.; and CEO ER, Stakeholder section, p. 17, and ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS, p. 37</p> <p>The relevant paragraph has been added in the prodoc, section 2.3.7 <i>Coordination with other related initiatives</i> of the prodoc, p. 68-69 and CEO ER, Child Project section, p. 12</p> <p>Following paragraph has been added to the prodoc, Expected Results section, Output 1.2, p. 41; and CEO ER, p. 7: “This National IWT Strategy will aim at wildlife crime enforcement and mitigation principles in Cameroon. Furthermore, this Output directly supports the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. National IWT Strategy will directly include and</p>
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			contribute to the implementation of the key decisions of the CITES CoP 17 via addressing the impact of corruption in undermining wildlife trade regulation and strengthening control over elephant poaching and illegal trade on ivory (in the framework of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan)".
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	9. Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?	10 January 2017: Yes, cleared.	Thank you!
	10. Does the project have descriptions of a knowledge management plan?	10 January 2017: Yes, the knowledge management plan is part of Component 4. cleared.	Thank you!
<b>Agency Responses</b>	11. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments at the PIF <sup>27</sup> stage from:		
	<input type="checkbox"/> GEFSEC		
	<input type="checkbox"/> STAP	1-13-17  The GEF requested additional information on: i) the collaboration with GIS projects, ii) the relationship	Information on the project collaboration with GIZ programme and contribution to CITES has been added as requested. Please, see our response to comment 8.

<sup>27</sup> If it is a child project under a program, assess if the components of the child project align with the program criteria set for selection of child projects.

## CEO endorsement Review

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
		between this projects and CITES. See item 8.	

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>28</sup>**

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: <b>147 000 USD</b>			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<p>The following PPG Activities have been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collected and compiled baseline/situational review, including gender and socio-economic analysis in the project area</li> <li>• Conducted a site-level assessment to strengthen wildlife protection against IWT</li> <li>• Designed a capacity-building programme for IWT law enforcement in Cameroon</li> <li>• Assessed baseline investment, project risk, developed a strategy, budget and developed project document</li> </ul>	<b>147 000</b>	<b>78 172</b>	<b>45 768</b>

<sup>28</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

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

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

N/A