



Global Environment Facility

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October 27, 2008

Dear Council Member,

The UNEP as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled ***Regional (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone): Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM)*** has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final Agency approval of the project document in accordance with UNEP procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by Council in November 2005 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by UNEP satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at www.TheGEF.org. If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Monique Barbut", with a stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Monique Barbut
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: Project Document

cc: Alternates, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة
联合国环境规划署



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MEMORANDUM

From: **Ms. Maryam Niamir-Fuller,**
Director, Division of Global Environment Facility
Coordination.

Subject: **LD: SP- 1, 2, 3: FSP: Regional(Africa): Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated
Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM) – CEO Endorsement
Resubmission**

Please find below the request for CEO endorsement, project document, budget in UNEP format, annexes, response to GEF secretariat review, as well as endorsement and cofinancing letters for the project entitled '**Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM)**' being resubmitted for final CEO Endorsement.

Regards.



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: July 16, 2008
Re-submission Date: 10 October, 2008

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 1431

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY(IES): Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone

PROJECT TITLE: Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (FDH-INRM)

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNEP, (select), (select)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

DURATION: 4 + 6 years (Tranche I + Tranche II)

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Land Degradation, (select), (select),

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): LD-SP-1; LD-SP-2; LD-SP-3

(GEF-3 Strategic Program(s): OP 15 Sustainable Land

Management, OP 12 Integrated Ecosystem Management; and OP 4 Mountain Ecosystems when the project was approved in November 2005)

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT:

Expected Calendar	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	Nov. 2005
GEF Agency Approval	Oct. 2008
Implementation Start	Nov. 2008
Mid-term Review (if planned)	Oct. 2010, Oct. 2012, Oct. 2015
Implementation Completion	October 2018

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: To ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands (FDH) over the medium- to long-term (2025) in order to improve rural livelihoods of the populations by mitigating the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structural and functional integrity of the ecosystem of the FDH.								
Project Components	TA, or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing*		Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Enhanced regional collaboration in integrated Natural resources management (INRM)	TA	Enhanced regional collaboration in planning and implementation of integrated natural resources management in the Fouta Djallon Highlands	<p>International status (legal and institutional) framework conventions established to promote and strengthen cooperation between states in the management of the shared transboundary natural resources of FDH</p> <p>National laws, regulations and institutional set up for natural resource use in the eight countries of the FDH Programme adapted, harmonized, disseminated and implemented.</p> <p>Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon Highlands established to assess, evaluate and monitor changes of the status of natural resources in FDH</p>	2,102,511	36	3,773,899	64	5,876,410

2. Improved INRM and Livelihoods	TA/STA	Improved natural resources management leading to enhanced livelihoods in the Fouta Djallon Highlands	<p>Community based integrated natural resources management plans implemented in 29 pilot sites of the six headwater regions.</p> <p>One new transboundary protected area created and operational</p> <p>Alternative income generating activities based on improved natural resources/watershed management plans identified and implemented in the Fouta Djallon Highlands</p> <p>One-small scale pilot demonstration enterprise developed in each pilot site for promotion and marketing of identified niche products where stakeholders apply and adapt their newly acquired skills.</p>	5,316,375	19	23,108,601	81	28,424,976
3. Increased Stakeholder capacity in INRM	TA	Enhanced capacity of stakeholders in integrated and participatory natural resources management	<p>Technical training materials, management guidelines and manuals on NRM developed and disseminated in the eight countries of the FDH Programme</p> <p>Training and capacity-building of stakeholders, especially at local community level in integrated and participatory management of natural resources implemented in all pilot sites</p> <p>Study tours and exchange visits for various stakeholders organized in five of the eight countries.</p>	690,608	65	370,500	35	1,016,108
4. Project M&E and Information dissemination				1,798,778	28	4,647,000	72	6,445,778
5. Project management				1,091,728	50	1,100,000	50	2,191,728
Total Project Costs				11,000,000		33,000,000		44,000,000

* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

** TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

B. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation*</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>Total at CEO Endorsement**</i>	<i>For the record: Total at PIF</i>
GEF	554,000	11,000,000	1,039,860	12,593,860	n/a
Co-financing	98,800	33,000,000		33,098,000	n/a
Total	652,800	44,000,000	1,039,860	45,691,860	n/a

* Please include the previously approved PDFs and PPG, if any. Indicate the amount already approved as footnote here and if the GEF funding is from GEF-3. Provide the status of implementation and use of fund for the project preparation grant in Annex D.

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING, including co-financing for project preparation for both the PDFs and PPG. (expand the table line items as necessary)

Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Amount (US\$)		%*
			PDF A+B	Full Project	
Governments	Nat'l Governments	Grant	98,800	8,940,048	37
African Union	Inter-Governmental Organization			3,465,000	15
FAO	Executing Agency/Multilat. Agency	Grant		1,142,000	5
Niger River Basin Authority	Inter-Governmental Organization	Grant		7,500,000	32
Tropical Soil Biology & Fertility/Centre for Tropical Agriculture (TSBF/CIAT)	CGIAR	Grant		1,000,000	4
World Agro-Forestry Centre (ICRAF)	CGIAR	Grant		1,708,000	6.5
Total Co-financing			98,800	23,755,048**	99.6
				PDF	0.4
			23,853,875		100.0

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

** Represent 72% of the co-finance required for the project. The remaining 28% (US\$9.3 million) will be mobilized by end of Project Year-2 and will be the subject of an evaluation that will be conducted at this time.

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY(IES) OR COUNTRY(IES)

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Agency Fee	Total
UNEP	Land Degradation	Global	554,000	11,000,000	1,039,860	12,593,860
(select)	(select)					
Total GEF Resources			554,000	11,000,000	1,039,860	12,593,860

* No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

E. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

Component	Total Estimated person-weeks	GEF \$	Other sources \$	Project Total \$
Local consultants [personnel] *				
RPCU/HQ International Coordinator (IBC)	480	0	360,000	360,000
RPCU/HQ Administrator (IBC)	480	0	120,000	120,000
Chief Observatory (50% of time)	260	0	120,000	120,000
5: National Coordinators NFPs (50% of time)	616	0	385,000	385,000

3: National Coordinators NFPs (25% of time)	184	0	115,000	115,000
Sub-total	2,020	0	1,100,000	1,100,000
International consultants *				
FAO Chief Technical Adviser (20% of time)	96	330,409	0	330,408
FAO Financial Management/ Reporting Officer (part-time -100%)	216	647,672	0	647,673
Sub-total	312	978,081	0	1,106,081
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles, and communications, temp. assist. ** [10% allocated for management, not technical aspects]		85,744	detailed analysis not available	
Travel [10% allocation - excluding consultants & training elements]		27,903		
Sub-total	=	113,647		
Total	2,332	1,091,728	=	=

* Provide detailed information regarding the consultants in Annex C

** Provide detailed information and justification for these line items

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Estimated person weeks	GEF \$	Other sources \$	Project total \$
Personnel				
RPCU/HQ International Coordinator (IBC)	0	0	0	0
RPCU/HQ Administrator (IBC)	0	0	0	0
RPCU/HQ Regional Experts (IBC)	240	0	60,000	60,000
Chief Observatory (50% of time)	260	0	120,000	120,000
2: Observatory Professionals A	1040	0	360,000	360,000
2: Observatory Professionals B	1040	0	288,000	288,000
5: National Coordinators NFPs (50% of time)	616	0	385,000	385,000
3: National Coordinators NFPs (25% of time)	184	0	115,000	115,000
FAO Chief Technical Adviser (80% of time)	384	1,321,635	0	1,321,635
FAO Technical backstopping	40	148,530	0	148,530
Personnel – sub-total	3,804	1,470,165	1,328,000	2,798,165
Local consultants * #				
institutional mechanisms	12	58,192	0	58,192
8: review national laws	160	0	112,000	112,000
maintenance database	40	31,846	0	31,846
evaluation monitoring institutions	60	0	22,500	22,500
5: Ecol. & socio-economic surveys (leaders)	60	0	22,500	22,500
5: Ecol. & socio-economic surveys (team)	240	0	48,000	48,000
6: inventory headwaters soils	72	104,112	0	104,112
6: inventory headwaters field/ animal/wildlife//socio-economics/data entry	360	0	414,000	414,000
9: inventory pilot-sites soils	108	156,168	0	156,168
9: inventory pilot-sites field/ animal/wildlife//socio-economics/data entry	540	0	344,601	344,601
6 watershed management plans	72	71,722	0	71,722
6 watershed management final plans	24	28,716	0	28,716
9 non-watershed management plans	36	31,234	0	31,234
6 non-watershed management final plans	24	26,947	0	26,947
site evaluations	4	9,254	0	9,254
appraisal local skills	8	8,579	0	8,579
prioritisation IGAs/products	6	3,861	0	3,861
business training	6	5,719	0	5,719
enterprises pre-project preparation	40	134,190	0	134,190
design mini-enterprise projects	36	67,094	0	67,094
preparation training materials	240	0	60,000	60,000
5 mid-term review	6	7,500	0	7,500

5 final evaluation	7	9,000	0	9,000
Local consultants – sub-total	2,161	754,134	1023,601	1,777,735
International consultants * #				
framework-convention	8	0	40,000	40,000
review national laws	64	190,647	0	190,647
establish data-base	4	28,920	0	28,920
map trans-boundary areas	4	6,824	0	6,824
survey products/markets	8	31,083	0	31,083
prioritise IGAs/products	10	10,897	0	10,897
marketing/finance//business training	20	27,655	0	27,655
monitoring & info	4	11,567	0	11,567
mid-term review	7	24,000	0	24,000
final evaluation	8	28,800	0	28,800
International consultants – sub-total	137	360,393	40,000	400,393
Total	6,102	2,584,692	2,391,601	4,976,293

* Provide detailed information regarding the consultants in **Annex C**

These estimates include the associated travel costs.

Local consultants are those expected to be recruited from within the 8 participating countries or adjacent ones.

G. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

The table below identifies key monitoring and evaluation activities, responsible parties, and an indicative budget. A detailed M&E plan in line with the logical framework matrix is outlined in Annex 7 of the Project Document. Monitoring of project activities and evaluation of their results in the first tranche of the FDH-INRM project will serve a dual purpose. First, it will monitor project implementation and facilitate tracking of progress towards achieving the development and global environmental objectives. Second, it will facilitate learning and generation of knowledge necessary for the preparation of the second tranche. Monitoring and Evaluation will take place at three levels: *project execution*, *project performance*, and *impact evaluation*. The Project Logical Framework in Annex 2 provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with the corresponding means of verification. The reports and other sources identified in the logical framework will serve as the means by which stakeholders and field workers can provide feedback and observations. These reports will also be utilized to monitor and evaluate the performance of the actors/structures involved in implementing the project. These reports will provide up-to-date information on progress achieved and obstacles to overcome while identifying necessary adjustments and suitable timetables. The indicators will be further elaborated during Project Year 1, in close consultation with the IBC-AU, FAO, UNEP and the participating countries, and a detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be developed. The GEF Medium-size Project KM: Land on indicators and Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) will also provide valuable inputs and guidance in this respect.

Table G1. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, with Indicative costs

Type of M & E activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame (duration 10 years)	Indicative cost to GEF US\$	Indicative cost to FAO US\$
Regional inception workshop	CTA with IC, and support from FOMC	Within 2 months of project approval	26,987	1,952
Project inception report	CTA with IC	Within first 3 months	3,276	976
Project implementation reports QPIRs (FAO internal monitoring)	CTA with IC	Quarterly	55,742	9,748
Project Progress /Operational Reports to UNEP	CTA with IC, thru' FOMC (technical & operating unit)	Half-yearly (as at 30 June & 31 December)	45,698	9,748
Half-yearly progress reports to GEF	<u>draft</u> by CTA/IC, thru' FOMC to UNEP/DGEF	Half-yearly (as at 30 June & 31 December)	39,221	9,748

Establishment M & E system, as part of the Observatory: - consultant - hardware - software - training - operation & maintenance	IC supported by the Project Coordination Unit (RPCU) in Conakry	Establishment in Project Year -1 Operation continuing throughout the project: contributing to all periodic progress reports	33,541	0
Regional Coordination meetings (8 countries)		9, Annually	24,640	0
National Steering Committee meetings (5 core countries)	IC with each of the 5 National Focal Points	10, Annually	20,928	0
Meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC)	African Union, supported by the IC, with the CTA	10, Annually	49,330	0
Reports of PSC meetings	IC, with the CTA	Annually	16,520	0
Meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee (STC)	CTA with IC	If required (possibly in association with the PSC)	26,520	0
Meetings FAO Task Force	FOMC	As required: at least half-yearly	104,710	100,210
Monitoring visits (Technical Support Services)	FOMC in collaboration with IC & CTA, plus FAO Task Force	As appropriate	101,155	31,885
Field Surveys (to fill gaps in baseline information, refinement of indicator, etc.)	FOMC in collaboration with IC & CTA, plus FAO Task Force		464,104	19,500
Independent Tripartite mid-term Reviews/Evaluation	UNEP/DGEF Task Manager	End of Project Year-2, End of Project Year-4 End of Project Year-7	40,000 40,000 40,000	0
Independent Tripartite final Evaluation	UNEP/DGEF Task Manager	3 months prior to the “terminal” review meeting	53,000	0
“Terminal” review meeting (equivalent last PSC meeting)	African Union, supported by the IC, with the CTA	End of Project Year-10 [see under PSC meetings above]	17,300	0
Project terminal report	IC with the CTA: final clearance and processing by FOMC and TCOM	Within 60 days of project completion (PY-10)	32,092	4,875
Total indicative cost			1,234,764	188,642

Notes: - all reports and communications between FOMC and UNEP are to be transmitted through TCAP.

- Please refer also to: Annex 02: Project Logical Framework
- Annex 07: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- Annex 10: Initial Terms of Reference

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE THE PROJECT RATIONALE AND THE EXPECTED MEASURABLE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:

The Fouta Djallon Highlands (FDH) is a series of high plateaus concentrated in the central part of the Republic of Guinea but whose area extent continues into Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The FDH are characterized by their significance as the source area of a large and diverse natural water network that extends into ten West African countries (these are Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone). The more than 8 000 springs support a dense system of 15 rivers, including six international rivers, which are some of the most important rivers in West Africa (the Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Kaba, Kolenté and Koliba). These watercourses are the main international waters in the sub-region, with more than 70 percent of the water from these rivers originating in the Highlands. Accordingly, the FDH is often called the “water tower” of West Africa. Similarly, the FDH is believed to be a major source of groundwater recharge in the sub region, a critical

resource in supporting domestic and agricultural needs of non riverine populations. The sub-region is characterized by a Guinean to Sudano-Guinean climate. Due to their geographic and climatic diversity, the Highlands and surrounding foothills also support a rich diversity of ecosystems. The broad range of ecosystems in the FDH also supports a rich biological diversity and hosts an abundance of flora and fauna. In Guinea alone, over 3 000 plant species have been identified. Among the 3 200 species of known fauna in that country, there are 1 529 vertebrates. Other indicators of this richness include the large number of mammals (260 in Guinea and 136 in Mali), avifauna (518 species in Guinea), and aquatic vertebrates (110 species identified from the Koliba, Gambia, the Niger and Senegal rivers). In the core area of the FDH, there are estimated to be more than 3 300 chimpanzees, the largest remaining population in West Africa. Of the five priority sites identified in West Africa for the conservation of fish and insects, three are found in the FDH.

International recognition of the need for a more collaborative approach to the integrated management of the FDH originates from the International Soils Conference held in Dalaba, Guinea, in 1959. However, it was not until the beginning of the 1970s, following the Sahelian drought, that a concerted action was agreed upon under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) during its 33rd Session of Council of Ministers in Monrovia (Liberia). In response, the African Union (formerly the OAU) established, with the assistance of UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and UNSO, the Fouta Djallon Highlands – Management Programme (FDH-MP), involving eight countries (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone) that depend on waters from the Highlands.

The long-term goal of FDH-MP is to guarantee the protection and rational use of FDH's natural resources in order to contribute to improved livelihoods of the population in the Highlands. It is conceived as a medium to long-term programme to be implemented in sequential stages. The Project proposed below is compatible with, and a natural extension of, the FDH-MP.

Despite these efforts, over the last four decades, a number of growing threats have combined to take their toll on the Highlands' natural resources and contributed to declines in its value as a source of water, endemic biodiversity and the bio-productive potential of the environment. Indicators of environmental degradation in the Highlands include: (i) reduction of vegetative cover; (ii) acceleration of soil erosion; (iii) modification of soil characteristics and declines in fertility; (iv) reduction of flora, fauna, and fish species; (v) increase in water run-off; (vi) increased siltation and sedimentation of watercourses and drying up of springs; and (vii) the gradual appearance of invasive aquatic weeds in the watercourses. While the underlying causes are numerous and diverse, the main aspects are: population pressure, poor or ineffective policies, and weak institutions.

The **development objective** of the ten year Project is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands over the medium to long-term (2025) in order to improve rural livelihoods of the population directly or indirectly related to the FDH. The **environmental objective** of the Project is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structural and functional integrity of the ecosystems of the Fouta Djallon Highlands through establishment of a regional legal and institutional framework and strengthened institutional capacity designed to facilitate regional collaboration in the management of the FDH, assessment of the status of natural resources in the FDH and development of replicable, community-based sustainable land management models. To achieve these objectives, the Project will support activities through the implementation of the following four components: (i) enhanced regional collaboration; (ii) improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH; (iii) increased stakeholder capacity in integrated natural resources management; and (iv) project management, monitoring and evaluation, and information dissemination. The Project will be implemented through participatory and cross-sectoral approaches over two tranches of four and six years, respectively.

The global environmental benefits that will be gained through this project will be those associated with the transboundary aspect of integrated management of natural resources that involves coordinated action and concerted decision-making in which only the bodies assigned to the mission define the outlines and monitoring on both sides of the border. The integrated approach of natural resources management to be implemented will restore the structure and functional integrity of ecosystems and improve the management of shared water resources. The global benefits do not only come from the conservation of the Highlands' ecosystem, but also from the transboundary aspect of activities and institutions of natural resources management as well as capacity-building of human resources, especially useful on a regional scale. Regional integration and cooperation among different countries in integrated management of the FDH will increase the global value of the shared ecosystems and water resources. Accordingly, transboundary tensions and

conflicts that damage the shared natural resources or the border areas will be reduced. The approaches that will be developed by the project will be replicable in other similar GEF operations.

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

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

The Project's anticipated activities also respond to a number of national priorities of the subregion's Member States. These include: (i) environmental protection, (ii) food security, (iii) poverty reduction, and (iv) involvement of local communities in all development processes. The Project will reinforce and complement existing national strategies and initiatives in the Member States. These include: (i) the Sub-regional Action Plan to Combat Desertification in West Africa and Chad (SRAP, ECOWAS/CILSS) (ii) on-going processes supporting the harmonization of policies and regulations on natural resources management; (iii) a number of national strategies and action plans that address sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, forests, and desertification, respectively; (iv) National Environment Action Plans (NEAP); (v) Master Plans for Water Resources Management (MPWRM); and (v) national communication strategies on climate change. Specifically, these include:

- **Gambia:** The Programme for Sustainable Development launched in 1990 and the Gambia Environmental Action Plan, GEAP I, launched in 1992, and GEAP Phase II that covers the period 2001 to 2006, provide a cross sectoral policy framework for sustainable management of the environment in Gambia. This framework aims at ensuring, among others, sustainable land use for the rural poor, combating desertification and conservation of biodiversity along the Gambia River in order to improve food security, ensure a continuous supply of fresh water in the downstream areas of the river and reduce poverty; the enactment of a new policy by Parliament in 2003 (Biodiversity Bill 2003) maps out the way for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- **Guinea:** The government has adopted the Guinean Forest Action Plan (1987), Agricultural Development Policy Letter (1991) and a National Action Plan for Environment (1994). These documents provide the national policy framework and outline strategies for the integrated protection of soil and water resources based on lessons learned from existing watersheds pilot sites in the Fouta Djallon highlands (RPBs); the National Strategy and Action plan for Biological Diversity (2002) emphasizes conservation of mountain, river and agricultural ecosystems; all these national policies and strategies also give high priority to community capacity building for integrated NRM, in situ conservation of biodiversity and agricultural planning; a National Action Plan to Combat Desertification is under preparation.
- **Mali:** The government has developed the National Forestry Policy (1995), National Policy on the Protection of the Environment (1998), National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (1998), Strategic Plan of Action for Biodiversity (2001), Framework Plan for Water Resources (1992), and Framework Plan for Rural Development (1992); sustainable management of watersheds in headwater regions, preservation of water resources and related river ecosystems, mainly along the river the Niger, have been given due attention in these documents and represent high national priorities.
- **Mauritania:** The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2004) and the National Action Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development (2004) provide the policy framework for integrated natural resource management, preservation of biodiversity and wetland areas. The priority of the government is to combat desertification and land degradation through massive forestation, promotion of alternative sources of domestic energy, and sustainable natural resource and biodiversity conservation in all fragile lands, particularly along the Senegal River basin where many agricultural activities are taking place. It has also put a focus on wetland management to conserve biodiversity;
- **Niger:** In the Niger, several programmes, plans and strategies such as the Economic Policy Framework (1997-2000), the Economic Policy Reform (1998-2001), National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (1999) and its priority sub-programmes such as the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (2000) and the National Action Plan for Biodiversity (2000) provide a multi-sectoral framework for poverty reduction and

promotion of sustainable management of natural resources; due to its importance for irrigated agricultural production, drinking water, preservation of biodiversity, energy production and fight against desertification, the protection of the river the Niger is at the heart of all these policies, strategies and programmes.

- **Senegal:** The priority actions as adopted by the government in its National Action Plan for the Environment (adopted in early 90s) and in the water resource master plan of the Senegal River are to ensure sustainable land use and environmental protection through participatory management of the natural resources throughout the country, particularly in the fragile ecosystems of the eastern and northern parts of the country, including wetlands.
- **Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau:** similarly, initiatives have been recently launched, linking natural resource management to combating soil degradation, drought, desertification and poverty. Sierra Leone is finalizing a National Action Plan (NAP) that addresses issues pertaining to desertification, land degradation, biodiversity and climate change. In Guinea-Bissau, a National Plan for Environmental Management and a Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (1998) have been adopted.

Further details about the project's linkages to national policy frameworks and priorities can be found in the Institutional and Legislative Review completed in the PDF-B phase of the project (Ly and Djiré, September 2004).

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

A GEF PDF Block B grant was approved by the GEF Secretariat in 2001 (UNEP as Implementing Agency) to support technical studies and establish preparatory institutional arrangements. The principal activities achieved during this preparatory phase were: (i) strengthening coordination mechanisms, including setting up a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and a Scientific and Technical Committee (STC); (ii) developing a TDA; (iii) reviewing the institutional aspects with the view to identifying a common cooperation platform for stakeholders (Participating Member States, local populations, inter-governmental organizations, development partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), etc.); and (iv) preparing the full-size Project Proposal ("Project Brief"). The aforementioned TDA provided substantial information in characterizing the close linkages between land degradation, biodiversity and international waters.

At the time the project was approved the activities proposed to be supported under the Project were in line with the emerging GEF-3 policy on integrated management of natural resources. Moreover, they were consistent with the objectives of the Operational Programme (OP) on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) (OP#15), with relevance to Integrated Ecosystem Management (OP#12) and Mountain Ecosystems (OP#4). These OPs cover the main natural ecosystems of FDH, including: the savanna ecosystem of the northeast, the dry forest ecosystem of the northwest, the high forest ecosystem (or mountain forests) in the centre and south of the FDH, and the lentic (rockpool, wetland) and lotic (stream channel) or freshwater ecosystems, as well as agro-ecosystems in the highlands. The reason for choosing OP#15 as the main entry point is the Project's focus on the rehabilitation of structure and functioning of these different ecosystems in the productive landscape, including land used for agriculture, pastures and forest management.

The Project is also consistent with the Strategic Priority under OP#15 on Targeted Capacity Building (SLM-1), with its focus on creating an enabling environment at regional level for coordinated management of shared natural resources, including ecosystems, land and water. The Project also supports implementation of SLM-2 on Implementation of Innovative and Indigenous Sustainable Land Management Practices. This will take place in the 14 RPBs previously selected under the preparatory phase (PDF-B) of the FDH-INRM as well as in 15 additional RPBs in other parts of the highlands, to be identified in the beginning of the proposed project. The Project furthermore addresses the emerging strategic priorities for GEF-4, particularly through its activities aimed at strengthening national and regional institutional and human resource capacities, building partnerships and promoting sustainable land management at national and regional levels, and ensuring an integrated and coordinated approach in the Fouta Djallon Highlands to sustainable land and water management, protection and sustainable use of biological diversity, and promotion of sustainable energy resources.

The project fits with the new GEF-4 land degradation focal area strategy and will contribute to its strategic objective 2 (SO-2) on "upscaling of sustainable land management investments that generate mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods". It will demonstrate and up-scale successful sustainable land management practices at pilot sites to control and prevent land degradation, desertification and deforestation and at the same time preserve and restore the structure and functional integrity of the ecosystems of the Fouta Djallon Highlands.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

Several regional projects operate in the totality or part of the Fouta Djallon Highlands among which are:

Regional programme to support the integrated management of natural resources (AGIR): This programme, which is mainly funded by the European Union (EU), focuses on the integrated management of the local natural resources in the headwater regions of the Sudano-sahelian rivers in order to conserve and restore the natural ecosystems in a regional dimension. For the member countries, the Programme will facilitate the regional cooperation through the harmonization of policies for the management of natural resources based on joint decision making. AGIR includes 10 components: two sub-regional components, four protected area components and four components which are inter-regional in nature. Accordingly, the Programme includes three main areas of operational activities:

- integrated management of resources and rural development in the highlands of the Niger and Gambia;
- support to the establishment and management of transboundary protected areas: Guinea-Guinea Bissau, Guinea-Senegal, Guinea-Mali; and
- implementation of supporting inter-regional and regional activities, including the elaboration of a regional agreement on protected areas, the establishment of a network of environmental information systems, and a network for the promotion of secondary forestry products.

Extended project on the management of the natural resources (PEGRN): The overall objective of this project, which is funded by USAID and which is operational in Guinea and Sierra Leone, is to promote the application of sustainable practices in the management of natural resources. The main components of this project are the increase of agricultural production, capacity building in the sound management of natural resources by the communities, promotion of small- and micro-enterprise development and the establishment of an enabling policy environment.

Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin, funded by GEF, AfDB and the French Government through the World Bank. The objective of the project is to provide the nine riparian countries a transboundary framework for the sustainable development of the river the Niger basin, through strengthening of capacity and a better understanding of land and hydrological resources. Components of the project include strengthening of the regional management capacity of NBA, improving the understanding of transboundary issues in the area of land and water, through TDA and development of a strategic action programme, and officialization of integrated decision-making process for transboundary environmental planning within the basin, so that to achieve the inversion of trends in land and water degradation.

The programme on the fight against silting of the rivers of the Niger basin, funded by the African Development Bank. The programme, which started in 2003, has two components: institutional strengthening of the NBA structures at national and regional levels; and priority actions of protection against silting in Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger, countries located in the most sensitive areas of the Basin in terms of silting.

Under the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG), a project on the use and management of natural resources funded by the ADB and World Bank covers the border regions of the four OMVG countries (Upper River Division in Gambia, Administrative regions of Koundara and Gaoual in Guinea, the Gabu region in Guinea-Bissau, and the Department of Velingara in Senegal). The specific objective of the project is to increase agricultural, forest and livestock production, to rationalize the use of natural resources and improve road infrastructures and social service.

For the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), the Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project funded by GEF is operational in Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The main objective of the project is to establish a framework for a strategic and participatory environmental management of resources of the Senegal River basin. The project aims at supporting at the institutional, technical and financial level the concerned regional, national and local actors in order to achieve a vast and coherent sub-regional cooperation programme, based on rational and sustainable use of opportunities offered by the natural resources of the Senegal River.

Global Land Cover Network (GLCN) and FAO Africover Project: The ongoing activities under this project are particularly relevant in the context of the planned Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon. Baseline land cover assessment and monitoring of its dynamics are essential requirements for the sustainable management of natural resources and for environmental protection. They provide the foundation for environmental, food security and₁₀

humanitarian programmes that are crucial in fulfilling the mandates of many UN, international and national institutions. Current monitoring programmes, however, have no access to reliable or comparable baseline land cover data. Therefore, the collaboration with a global programme using a fully harmonized approach is essential to increase the reliability of land cover information for a large user community.

In addition, the eight FDH-INRM countries are currently participating in a number of partially GEF-supported activities. These include both regional and national projects. Of these, the two projects most relevant to the goal and objectives of FDH-INRM are both regional. These are: (i) Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin, (ii) the Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Program, and (iii) TerrAfrica Strategic Investment Program (SIP) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Sub-Saharan Africa (see Table 3 in project document).

Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin: The objective of the project is to address transboundary environmental management and capacity building for the shared water and land resources of the Niger River Basin. There are three major components: (i) capacity-building (supporting integrated regional [Niger Basin Authority], national and local capacity building to manage natural resources); (ii) land and water issues (promoting an integrated approach to upper and lower Basin to land-water and environmental management); and (iii) transboundary increment (promoting the transition of national to regional decision-making capacity to address issues of a transboundary nature). The total project cost is US\$30.3 million of which the GEF grant is US\$13.4 million. The Niger Basin Authority (NBA) on behalf of the national governments of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, and Nigeria, is responsible for implementing the project.

Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Program: The objective of this activity is to ensure the sustainable management of the Senegal River Basin's water resources and biodiversity and environment. There are four components of which the most relevant to FDH-INRM are: (i) environmental management structure (establishing effective institutional mechanisms for the sustainable management of the Basin); (ii) knowledge base (recording socio-economic and physical conditions in the Basin); and (iii) priority and opportunities analysis (identification of priority transboundary issues, mitigation measures, and priorities and opportunities). The total project cost is US\$40 million of which the GEF grant is US\$7.6 million. The Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), on behalf of the national governments of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, is responsible for implementing the project.

There exist a number of activities between these two regional projects and the FDH-INRM where coordination and collaboration would appear to be able to achieve significant synergies. For the Senegal River Basin, these include: (i) environmental and natural resources assessments, (ii) database creation and exchange, and (iii) participation in the regional forum to be established under the project. Under the Niger River Basin Project, particularly relevant activities include participation in the establishment of an information system and improved data collection, exchange and monitoring mechanisms (most relevant may be the activity aimed at establishing linkages between natural resources, socio-economic conditions, and the environment).

TerrAfrica Strategic Investment Program (SIP) for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa: This Program aims to optimize natural resource use at the landscape level in sub-Saharan countries, by integrating and implementing sustainable land management (SLM) across sectors, assisted by the knowledge, analytical and policy support of the World Bank in association with TerrAfrica partners, and a programmatic envelope of well-informed, sequenced investments. TerrAfrica is a platform for joint action: it emphasizes African-led cooperation supported by improved alignment of donor and sectors at the country level, around programmatic approaches that target key barriers and bottlenecks in the enabling environment important for up-scaling SLM. It will promote synergies between international, regional and national processes. Each individual participating country will be able to feed knowledge, policies and plans into the broader regional partnership, to facilitate and enhance dialogue and the sharing of good practices across countries and sub-regions. The total project cost is US\$ 1,102 million, of which the GEF grant amounts to some US\$ 123 million, under the overall leadership of the World Bank, and with implementation (according to individual country) by the African Development Bank (AfDB), FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP. The FDH project will contribute to the long term goal and intermediate results of the umbrella TerrAfrica/SIP program via: IR-1 through the identification and demonstration of innovative SLM approaches and their implementation (outcomes 3 & 4); and IR-2 through building capacity and skills of communities and government for intersectoral planning, management, legislation and harmonized

policies (outcome 2), plus the generation of knowledge and coordination mechanisms at community, national and river basin levels (outcome 1).

In addition to the regional projects, there are also a number of national projects that, to varying degrees, may be relevant to the FDH-INRM goals and objectives. For the five participating countries with field activities, the one project that is most relevant is the Conservation of the Biodiversity of the Nimba Mountains through Integrated and Participatory Management (Guinea). In addition, there are several coastal marine and biodiversity management projects (Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Senegal).

It is clear that there is a need to coordinate activities and exchange information between the FDH-INRM Project and regional river basin and national projects. For the former, the main institutional mechanism to achieve this will be to take advantage of participation of the relevant river basin authorities (NBA, OMVS, OMVG, etc) as Observers on the Project Steering Committee (see below). With regard to coordination with the various initiatives, the FDH Project Steering Committee (PSC), the overall policy-setting body for the project and being composed of representatives designated by the member States, the African Union and with a wide range of other interested institutions will be the main coordinating mechanism. The PSC will meet annually (but with regular communications and contacts also maintained by e-mail). The African Union has already assigned an International Coordinator (IC) to promote and coordinate at the regional level, all the regional and related national activities/projects comprising the overall Fouta Djallon Highlands Management Programme (FDH-MP), amongst which is the present project. This International Coordinator heads the International Bureau of Coordination (IBC-AU), in Conakry, Guinea (already functional) and will act as the Secretariat to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), providing together with FAO's Chief Technical Adviser, appropriate background information, and giving feed-back to both the PSC and to the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) of the overall FDH-MP, to the 8 National Focal Point officers, to FAO, as well as to other interested regional institutions not already represented on the PSC or the RCC. This coordination activity will be mainly implemented under Component 4: Project management and information dissemination.

In addition, participation in regional fora, exchange of information through the information dissemination Subcomponent, and cross-site visits will also be used to ensure increased collaboration and coordination between the projects; activities which may also prove useful to identify and exploit synergies in one or more of the national projects identified above.

E. DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL REASONING OF THE PROJECT:

Broad development goals: The overall **development objective** of this 10-year Project is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands over the medium- to long-term (2025) in order to improve rural livelihoods of the populations directly or indirectly dependent on the FDH. **The environmental objective** of the Project is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structural and functional integrity of the ecosystem of the Fouta Djallon Highlands through the establishment of a regional legal and institutional framework and strengthened institutional capacity designed to facilitate regional collaboration in the management of the FDH, assessment of the status of natural resources in the FDH and development of replicable, community-based sustainable land management models. To achieve these objectives, the Project will support activities through the implementation of the following four components: (i) enhanced regional collaboration; (ii) improved natural resources management (NRM) and livelihoods in the FDH; (iii) increased stakeholder capacity in integrated natural resources management; and (iv) project management, monitoring and evaluation, and information dissemination.

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

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

It is within this sectoral framework that most national (and regional) programmes and projects have been developed and are currently under implementation and represent the “universe” from which the Baseline was derived. Within this universe, specific projects and programmes were identified and constitute the relevant Baseline. The major factors used to screen and identify these activities were: (i) relevance of public sector-supported and project activities to one or more of the Alternative’s three technical project components, (ii) activities had to be under or proposed for implementation within the ten year Life of Project (LOP), and (iii) they had to overlap to varying degrees with the proposed project boundary.¹ The analysis was applied in all eight countries but donor-supported projects were limited to the following six countries (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal). A summary of donor-supported projects that has contributed to part of the Baseline is provided in Table 2 of Annex 1 Incremental Cost Analysis of the Project document.

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

The Project Baseline presented by component consists of the following.

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

Component 2. Improved Natural Resources Management (NRM) and Livelihoods in the FDH. The largest community-based approaches to natural resources conservation were launched more or less throughout Guinea and the other countries and cover both the Highlands and areas located downstream but still within the project area.

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

Calculations were also estimated for activities supporting improved land management practices and the development of community-based natural resources management plans. Finally, a number of successful on-going experiences in establishing protected areas for wild fauna conservation areas for important endangered species (e.g., chimpanzees, elephants) were included under the integrated natural resources management sub-component (US\$192.3 million). Investments and running costs of the three river basins authorities (NBA, OMVG and OMVS) were used to estimate the integrated watershed management elements of sub-component 1. Another large contribution to the calculation of baseline for Component 2 is based on the numerous government and donor led efforts to address poverty in the FDH. This was the primary basis for sub-component 2.2 (US\$76.5 million).

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

Component 4. Project Management, M&E and Information Dissemination. The project management sub-component is based on estimates of the participating countries national institutions responsible for the managing and monitoring of natural resources status and rural environmental quality divided between sub-components 4.1 (US\$1.2 million) and 4.2 (US\$0.5 million). No information on dissemination activities were identified as suitable for baseline for the project.

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

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

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

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

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

The GEF alternative scenario: The GEF Alternative includes strengthening regional cooperation by reaffirming the international character of FDH and installing an operating coordination mechanism, rehabilitating degraded lands and

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

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

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

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The ten-year proposed life of the project is judged to be the minimum time necessary to measure whether any significant results have been achieved through project activities, particularly those directed at the restoration and management of natural resources and ecosystems. If the Project succeeds, it could reduce the perverse effects of climate change and serve as an example to be replicated in other comparable ecosystems elsewhere in Africa. The planned strategies and activities will improve livelihoods by building capacities of communities in natural resources management of the FDH. Furthermore, the legal/institutional cooperation arrangements lay the framework for continuity at a higher level. Project sustainability, however, will depend on the following risks: (i) environmental, (ii) political, (iii) legal, and (iv) institutional. Specifically, these are:

- **Climatic and environmental** : The climatic variations related to consecutive droughts for more than three decades may bring negative impacts on annual rainfall and therefore reduce the success of the restoration activities in the degraded areas and plantations, as well as the importance of water resources on which the water management models are based. Since agricultural and forest production (products of forest harvest, fishing, hunting, etc.) and biodiversity are largely dependent on rain, early or prolonged drought or flooding could have harmful consequences on the expected results of the project. The project strategy is to respond to these kinds of risks by anticipating such events, directly or indirectly, which should strengthen the local population's capacities to handle negative climatic impacts;
- **Political**: The political risks are mainly linked to the lack of a formalized cooperation framework among participating States or to the involvement of sub-regional or regional political organizations with limited powers in terms of organizing and coordinating transboundary natural resources management operations. As first priority the Project will ensure that the necessary cooperation, including regulatory and institutional frameworks are approved by all participating countries and effectively implemented and known by all stakeholders;
- **Legal**: The risk that not all PMS adopt and ratify the legal framework convention of regional cooperation could

compromise the opportunities of a coordinated management of resources. There is also the risk that the affirmation of the Highland's international aspect regarding transboundary waters and natural resources will not be put into effect. The lack of harmonized laws and regulations in natural resources management, land tenure and pastoral codes also constitutes a major risk to the successful implementation of project activities. The project will establish coordinating mechanisms between the participating States, and harmonizing the relevant laws and legislative documents, should reduce these types of risks;

- **Institutional:** The potential human resources and financial constraints of the IBC-AU could be a limiting factor in the successful coordination of the FDH programme, of this project in particular, and in donor mobilization and coordination. The AU has committed itself to supporting three new posts in the IBC which would reduce this risk. The project will focus on strengthening, among other things, IBC's institutional and human resource capacity in this first tranche. A Chief Technical Advisor will also be recruited by the project to support the International Coordinator who would be recruited by the African Union.

Other risks could emerge, particularly those linked to fluctuations in the national currency exchange rate (particularly, the CFA franc, the Guinean franc, the Dalasi and the Ouguiya), which could have a major impact on the project budget. The US dollar is selected here as a reference currency to minimize losses of exchange. Similarly, there is a risk of political instability, such as was the case in some member countries of the Programme, notably Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau, or unfortunate episodes related to public order and personal and property safety, which has resulted in large movements of refugees together with major degradation of ecosystems and natural resources in the designated areas. However, one can fortunately see that a beginning of a new order of security prevails throughout the region.

The potential risks have been taken into account and minimized through project flexibility and the adoption of a decentralized and participatory management approach. The extensive consultations at local and regional levels with the wide range of stakeholders, and the coordination mechanisms that will be established through the project would minimize threats against the continuity of activities. Moreover, the magnitude of the existing efforts made by the eight countries (Annexes 4 & 6) to protect the FDH through the existing regional agreements to support environmentally-sound socio-economic development in the transboundary zone will contribute to future institutional sustainability. Finally, capacity-building of local communities in environmental management, together with upgrading of indigenous knowledge through field exchange visits, workshops and training/information seminars are essential to build public awareness on sustainable natural resources management.

G. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:

The baseline for the Project is considerable, through financing of activities for conservation of biodiversity, control of land degradation, management of water resources and land development. Such efforts are evaluated at approximately US\$351 million throughout the Highlands. The investments are, however, unevenly distributed between the catchments and the countries. The high baseline will ensure that the GEF financing will be cost effective and it will be used to enhancing the coordination and environmental sustainability of existing natural resources management activities in the Highlands. The GEF funding will also be used for pilot demonstrations on integrated natural resources management and to catalyze the integration of sustainable land management principles into management plans and sub-regional to local level.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

The proposed project area for the FDH is defined to include the Highlands themselves (Guinea), the surrounding foothills (which extend into Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal), and the upper basins of the transboundary rivers (the Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Koliba/Corubal, Kolente/Great Scarcies, Kaba/Little Scarcies, which flow through Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone). The area covers approximately 325 000 km². Five countries will participate in all aspects of the Project which includes the field activities (these are those countries whose borders overlap to varying degrees with the FDH and the associated foothills: Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone). In addition, three countries will participate in the project's regional activities (those countries that depend on the natural resources, particularly water originating in the FDH but do not have boundaries that coincide with them: Gambia, Mauritania, and the Niger). Regular contacts and interactions

will be maintained with a few additional countries, which to some extent are concerned with natural resource management in the Fouta Djallon Highlands (e.g. Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria).

The Project is expected to run for ten years, divided into two Tranches of four and six years, respectively. Tranche I will focus on: (i) implementation arrangements; (ii) institutional and capacity-building activities needed to create an enabling environment for enhanced regional collaboration; (iii) evaluating past experiences to better build on what has proven to be successful in the FDH; (iv) establishing legal and institutional frameworks; (v) implementing demonstration activities in pilot sites and watersheds of headwater regions; and (vi) finalizing the selection and planning of activities to be supported in Tranche II. In contrast, Tranche II will focus more on the consolidation and expansion of previous demonstrated models and approaches, through upscaling in the shared river basins and transboundary areas as well as the pilot sites of the FDH. An evaluation of Tranche I will be conducted and submitted to GEF together with a request for funding of Tranche II. A more detailed overview of the project implementation according to outputs and Tranches is provided in Table 2 of the Project Document.

The following bodies will support the Project and have been presented by function:

Policy: The chairman of the PSC will be the representative of the African Union, and will convene meetings as appropriate. The International Coordinator IBC-AU will head the Secretariat for the PSC, assist in arranging the meetings at appropriate times and places, and the FAO CTA will provide logistic support. The International Coordinator and the CTA are expected to attend (as Observers) and may be invited to provide additional information and comments.

The Scientific and Technical Committee (STC): A STC will be established and will be composed of five independent experienced experts selected by the PSC. The STC (Terms of Reference in Annex 10) will provide independent opinions and advice on the technical reports produced by the project, including planned activities, as well as on the natural resource management models to be promoted in the pilot demonstration sites. The STC, to the extent possible, should also provide advice on related activities and possible co-financing opportunities. The RPCU will communicate electronically with the members of the STC; meetings will be organized as project resources may allow.

Implementing Bodies

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

International Bureau of Coordination - African Union (IBC-AU): will host and co-finance the Regional Project Coordination Unit (see below). It will ensure the coordination of this FDH-INRM project within the context of the overall FDH-MP programme and with other FDH-MP projects, in close collaboration with the National Focal Points of the member countries. Given its mandate and comparative advantage for the promotion of regional collaboration and coordination of activities targeting sustainable management of the Fouta Djallon Highlands, the IBC-AU will be the main facilitating agency for the implementation of activities of Component 1 of the project. The African Union will appoint the International Coordinator of the FDH-INRM project, in close consultation with FAO and UNEP.

Executing Bodies:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): As the Executing Agency of the project, FAO will provide the overall co-ordination and technical backstopping of the FDH-INRM project. In this capacity, FAO will be responsible for, *inter alia*, the overall financial management of the project funding provided by GEF through UNEP to FAO, ensuring the necessary human resources and equipment inputs are provided in a timely manner to ensure smooth implementation of the project and delivery of project outputs, the submission of project progress and financial reports to UNEP/DGEF. In close consultation with UNEP/GEF, IBC-AU, and the participating countries, FAO will recruit an international Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), who will be under the overall responsibility and direct supervision of FAO (the Chief FOMC – as Budget-holder and Lead Technical Unit: see Annex 10 – the Project Task

Force) and will be responsible for providing technical and administrative support as well as for the local management of the GEF resources allocated to him. He/she would furthermore assist the International Coordinator in the day-to-day management and coordination of the project. In addition, FAO will facilitate and ensure the sharing and flow of information and linkages, internationally, among and between regions. FAO will provide technical support to the project in a very broad sense, tapping into the expertise from its programmes on forestry, land and water, sustainable development, enterprise development, legal advice, etc.

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

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


Local Project Support Units (LPSU). At the field level, one or more local support units (LPSUs) will be established, as required, to facilitate project-supported interventions targeting local sites and beneficiary populations. Each country will have a suitable number of units according to local conditions and activities.² LPSUs will provide communities with technical support, working in close collaboration with partners, and local administrative authorities, and local extension workers.

A regional workshop will be organized to formally launch the project to which representatives of the full-range of regional, national and local stakeholders will be invited to participate. In the five countries where field activities will be supported by the Project (Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal et Sierra Leone), there will also be annual meetings to plan each year's activities for the purposes of providing feedback to the RPCU on the national and local context with respect to the smooth implementation of the project and adoption of proposed project strategies, the identification of possible field sites, and agreeing on the national annual work plans. The meetings will involve: the National Focal Point, national project staff (NTPU and LPSU), and representatives of communities, associations, NGO, public technical services and private sectors, and donor representatives, as required.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF: N/A

²The farmers associations at village level will be a key focus of the Project's support mechanism. Appropriate arrangements will be agreed with local communities upon the start up of the Project, considering: (i) local development plans, (ii) existing thematic consultative groups, and (iii) available local capacities.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.	
GEF Agency Coordinator  Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Director, UNEP Division of GEF Coordination, Tel: + 254 20 762-4166	Project Contact Person Mohamed Sessay
Date: October 10, 2008	Tel. and Email: Tel. and Email: + 254 20 762 4294 Mohamed.sessay@unep.org

Annex A: Project Result Framework (see Project Document Annex 2: Project Logical Framework)

Annex B: Response to Project Review (see Project Document Annex 3 (a) and (b))

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT (UNDER GEF- FUNDING)

Position Titles	\$/ person week	Estimated person weeks	Task to be performed
For Project Management			
Local			
Casual labor only	n/a	n/a	
International (not including travel)			
FAO Chief Technical Adviser	3,442	480	Provision of overall technical advice and assistance to the RPCU and the NPTUs. Coordination of the day-to-day management and operations of the FAO-executed components of the project through maintenance of continuous contacts with the International Coordinator, and with the Budget-holder / Technical supervisor (Chief FOMC at FAO/HQ); (Terms of Reference attached)
FAO Financial Management/ Reporting Off.	2,998	216	Assist the Budget-holder /Technical Supervisor in Rome, and the CTA in Guinea, with the prompt compilation, internal processing, and finalisation before despatch to UNEP, of all the scheduled periodic financial, management, and technical reports (Terms of Reference attached)
FAO Technical Backstopping Officers	3,713	40	Provision of specialist technical advice, support and coordination with linked activities, as and when required by the project management. (Terms of reference to be defined later for each individual input)
For Technical Assistance (including travel costs)			
Local			
institutional mechanisms	4,849	12	Review the institutional mechanisms at national and community level for the implementation of revised laws and regulations
maintenance database	796	40	Provide periodic maintenance for the computerised databases established within the Regional Observatory and the project Coordination Unit
6: inventory headwaters soils	1,446	72	Inventory of the soils in 6 trans-boundary headwater areas selected for integrated natural resources management
9: inventory pilot-sites soils	1,446	108	Inventory of the soils in the 9 initial pilot-sites selected
6 watershed management plans	996	72	Consultation with stakeholders to develop appropriate management plans for transboundary headwater areas
6 watershed management final plans	1,196	24	Consultation with stakeholders, governments and inter-country institutions to finalise these plans for integrated natural resources management in trans-boundary areas
9 non-watershed management plans	868	36	Consult with stakeholders to develop appropriate management plans for the selected national pilot-sites
6 non-watershed management final plans	1,123	24	Consult with stakeholders, and governments to finalise these plans for integrated natural resources management on the selected national pilot-sites
site evaluations	2,313	4	Evaluation of alternative sites for creation of first trans-boundary protected area
appraisal local skills	1,072	8	Appraise the skills & resources of the stakeholders plus local service providers, and propose strategies for their capacity-building and the inputs they require
prioritization IGAs/products	644	6	Conduct workshops at the pilot sites to identify and prioritise those income-generating activities and products with the best potential
business training	953	6	Conduct training sessions for up-grading the skills of local entrepreneurs at the pilot sites
enterprises pre-project preparation	3,355	40	Initial design and promotion of one first small-scale pilot and demonstration enterprise at each pilot site
design mini-enterprise	1,863	36	Design with stakeholders, additional mini-enterprise

projects			projects at each pilot site
5 mid-term review	1,250	6	One representative from each of the 5 principal countries to participate in their section of the Review
5 final evaluation	1,286	7	One representative from each of the 5 principal countries to participate in their section of the Final Evaluation
International			
review national laws	2,979	64	Conduct of a regional consultation to review the revisions of laws and regulations proposed by national experts, in order to ensure adequate harmonisation before adoption
establish data-base	7,230	4	Oversee the design and establishment of a suitable database for the regional Observatory and the project Coordination Unit, building on those already used by the relevant national and inter-country institutions
map trans-boundary areas	1,706	4	Compile detailed overlays for each of the main features on maps of the trans-boundary headwater areas, needed for planning the management of their natural resources on a cooperative basis
survey products/markets	3,885	8	Organisation/conduct of a survey of the potential products and existing market opportunities at each pilot-site
prioritise IGAs/products	1,090	10	Organise the conduct of workshops at each pilot-site to identify and prioritise local income-generating opportunities
marketing/finance//business training	1,383	20	Organise the conduct of two training sessions (in E & F) to up-grade the skills of local entrepreneurs
monitoring & info	2,892	4	Design of a computer-based M&E system for the Project Coordination Unit, and linked to the regional Observatory being established, to track the planning, performance and eventual impact of the project
mid-term review	3,429	7	An independent senior officer to represent FAO in this Review mission
final evaluation	3,600	8	An independent senior officer to represent FAO on this Final Evaluation mission

Annex D: DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PDF-B ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To-date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
Project Personnel	Completed	188,146	198,146			
Consultants	Completed	205,086	199,350			
Administrative support	Completed	36,054	48,464			
Travel on official business	Completed	44,813	20,888			
Meetings & Conferences	Completed	28,500	34,833			
Expendable Equipment		6,518	6,361			
Non-Expendable equipment		9,127	9,127			
Operations & maintenance		26,283	26,679			
Reporting costs	Completed	8,425	6,171			
Sundry	Completed	548	549			
Hospitality		500				
Evaluation			1,492			
Total		554,000	554,000			98,800

ANNEX E: Justifications for the required Office facilities, Equipment, Vehicles and Communications

This is a regional project whose main Regional Project Coordination Unit (RPCU) is to be based at the office of the International [inter-country] Bureau of Coordination (IBC) of the African Union, which has been recently re-established in Conakry, Guinea. However for reasons of security (MOSS considerations) the FAO staff (Chief Technical Adviser and multiple consultants) will, at least initially, have to be based in the nearby offices of the FAO Representation in Guinea, but maintaining a close day-to-day contact with the regional staff in the RPCU office, at which the new Regional Observatory is also to be established with support from the project. Within each participating country there is to be a National Technical Project Unit (NTPU) headed by a National Focal Point officer (NFP) to coordinate all of the project's activities in that country, including where appropriate Local Project Support Units (see Annex 06 of the Prodoc).

Whilst the African Union, and the 8 participating countries have accepted to allocate existing office space for their respective staff and activities, certain additional items of equipment are essential in order to enable them to function effectively in the implementation of planned project activities, and although other co-financing partners have offered support the implementation of certain project activities, none have volunteered to provide the additional equipment required and summarised below:

	Output	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total Tranche-I	Total Tranche-II	Grand Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RPCU/HQ	4.1.3	53,381	20,971	28,597	19,672	122,621	89,825	212,446
HQ of Regional Observatory	1.3.8	73,651	36,223	37,081	36,699	183,653	89,825	273,479
8 Standardised monitoring sites under Regional Observatory	1.3.9	26,690	26,690	26,690	18,256	98,328	62,878	161,206
5/6 Country offices	4.1.3	190,646	28,597	20,971	18,908	259,123	268,279	527,401
29 Pilot sites	4.1.3	8,683	33,431	26,050	18,246	86,410	79,845	166,254
Trans-boundary Protected Areas	2.1.11	0	0	0	15,038	15,038	17,965	33,003

Regional Project Coordinating Unit (RPCU/HQ in Conakry)

Vehicles 4WD (2) 1 initially, renewed as necessary in Tranche-II

Furniture (1 set) initially

Computer (1) 1 initially, renewed as necessary in Tranche-II

Radio-communication systems (2) 1 initially, replaced if necessary in Tranche-II

HQ of Observatory

Vehicles (4) 2 initially, replaced as necessary in Tranche-II

Computers (6) 3 initially, replaced as necessary in Tranche-II

Computer for GIS (2) 1 initially, if necessary in Tranche-II

Computer Software packages (10) 4 initially, additional if necessary in Tranche-II

Plotter (2) 1 initially, replaced if necessary in Tranche-II

Scanners (2) 1 initially, replaced if necessary in Tranche-II

Printers (4) 2 initially, replaced if necessary in Tranche-II

Photocopier (2) 1 initially, replaced if necessary in Tranche-II

Laboratory equipment (2 sets) 1 initially, replaced as necessary in Tranche-II

Electronic/digital camera (1 initially)

GPS units (2 initially).

Standard monitoring sites (8)

Motorcycles (24), 8 initially, replaced as necessary at PY-4, and in PY-7 (Tranche-II)

Computers (16), 8 initially, replaced as necessary in Tranche-II

Printers (16), 8 initially, replaced as necessary in Tranche-II

GPS units (16) 2 each, initially

Climatological stations (8) in Tranche-I

Laboratory equipment (8 sets) in Tranche-I

Country offices (5-6)

Vehicles 4WD (5-6), 1 each initially, renewed as necessary in Tranche-II

Furniture (5-6 sets), 1 each

Computer (5-6), 1 each initially, renewed as necessary in Tranche-II

Pilot sites (29)

Motorcycles (87), 1 per site, replaced as necessary at PY-4, and in PY-7 (Tranche-II)

Trans-boundary Protected Areas

Motorcycles (2), 1 initially at PY-4, second during Tranche-II
Other field equipment, initially at PY-4, additional during Tranche-II

The co-financing partners to the project have mostly indicated that their contributions would consist of in-kind services provided by serving expert staff. However the project's work is to be focused on the Highlands in the Fouta Djallon area of West Africa, where the terrain is mountainous and difficult, and the communities are principally rural, thus mostly situated away from the network of major all-weather roads. Therefore to be able to move experts, consultants and materials around the targeted pilot-sites and the trans-boundary areas at all seasons, it is vital that the HQ unit in Conakry, and the other satellite Country offices, should all have small four-wheel-drive vehicles at their disposal, hence the need for the GEF contribution to supply these and other items of essential equipment.

For the routine supervisory and support activities in both the pilot-sites and the trans-boundary protected areas, small motor-cycles are needed to provide the most appropriate and versatile means of transport for the local technical agents resident near these sites.

The Regional Observatory, to be established in Conakry will have the task of receiving, storing (and subsequently analysing) a large volume of technical data covering a wide variety of disciplines, from the whole Fouta Djallon area – not only the 5 principal countries, but also from the 3 adjacent participating countries downstream of the main watersheds. With modern technology this can be managed most effectively using computers to electronically transmit documents and other forms of basic data, and to store it in specific data-bases. Thus the Observatory itself, as well as the project's Regional Coordinating Unit and each of the 5 country offices, need to be equipped with computers capable of providing such a network for information exchange and data-management. Ancilliary radio-communications equipment will also needed to ensure reliable contact between project offices during field-work in isolated areas as well as possible dangerous security situations.

ANNEX 1: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Introduction

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

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

Incremental Cost Analysis

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

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

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

The Baseline Scenario

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The GEF Alternative

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incremental Cost Tables

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

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

Table 1: Incremental Cost Table (in US\$)

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

<p>1.3 Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon</p>	<p>The lack of relevant information and data on the status and trends of land, ecosystems and natural resources, including their linkages to socio-economic issues, hampers decision-making processes for the sustainable development of the FDH. Some countries have important data and information on natural resources but do not yet have the mechanisms to encourage their management, promote exchanges among actors and carry out sound inventories. Collecting and processing data and information, including database maintenance, is fragmentary and irregular. The monitoring and evaluation of operations is made step by step, by using variable indicators that do not permit accurate assessment of the results at the regional scale.</p> <p>Governments: US\$11 100 000 Donors: US\$40 262 000 Total: US\$51 362 000</p>	<p>This project will promote the installation of harmonized systems for data collection, processing and dissemination, and a monitoring and evaluation system that will allow accurate data and information to be distributed to the governments and other users of environmental information. The establishment of a natural resource Observatory for the FDH will provide a better understanding of the basic potential of natural resources for improved development planning and change monitoring in the FDH and in neighbouring countries. It also will facilitate the coordination of interventions in the FDH, which is mandatory for an integrated approach that can generate global environmental benefits.</p> <p>Alternative: US\$ 55 370 530</p>	<p>GEF: US\$770 200 Co-financing: US\$3 238 330 Incremental cost: US\$4 008 530</p>
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Component 2: Improved Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods in the FDH			
Sub-components	Baseline	Alternative	Cost
2.1 Integrated natural resources management in the pilot sites and watersheds	<p>There are different methods and techniques of restoration and conservation of lands presently being applied in FDH but many are not adapted to local conditions. Further, these methods and techniques are currently applied on a limited scale in watersheds. It is imperative to validate the existing methods and techniques in order to create participatory models, and to apply them to all levels at each watershed, from downstream to upstream. Rehabilitation of forests, rural land and watersheds will benefit from these tested models.</p> <p>The river basin organizations (NBA, OMVG, OMVS) integrated a part of the shared river basins into their protection programme. The upstream part of these watercourses has received little investment, except for the Upper Niger. Therefore, degradation occurring at the source has not received sufficient investment to stop the process.</p> <p>Governments: US\$29 935 000 Donor: US\$162 376 000 Total: US\$192 311 000</p>	<p>Installation, adoption and application of methods and techniques of conservation and restoration of lands framed within community-based NRM plans will favour the improvement of soil and reduction of cleared surfaces, and the increased production and income of rural populations. These populations will also have access to new knowledge and improved technologies, which will help generate income and improve wellbeing while preserving the ecosystems and restoring the water balance of watersheds.</p> <p>Implementation of an integrated watershed management approach and the establishment of basin management structures at the local, national and regional level will promote and improve the management of water resources, in particular the headwaters, water springs and riverbanks of the watercourses.</p> <p>Alternative: US\$220 719 201</p>	<p>GEF: US\$ 5 344 600 Co-financing: US\$23 063 601 Incremental cost: US\$28 408 201</p>
2.2 Alternative income generation	<p>Due to the loss of biodiversity, incomes from agricultural yields, fishing and hunting have been reduced and therefore more pressure is exerted on natural resources leading to the reduction and disappearance of species. Activities supporting alternative livelihoods are few and sporadic.</p> <p>Government: US\$32 252 000 Donor : US\$44 296 000 Total : US\$76 548 000</p>	<p>The Project will develop alternative income generating activities with the aim of increasing the local populations' income without negatively impacting on the natural resources and ecosystems of FDH.</p> <p>Alternative: US\$77 191 000</p>	<p>GEF: US\$598 000 Co-financing : US\$ 45 000 Incremental cost: US\$643 000</p>

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

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

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

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

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS: Integrated Natural Resources Management Project
Annex 1: Incremental Cost Analysis

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

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS: Integrated Natural Resources Management Project
Annex 1: Incremental Cost Analysis

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

ANNEX 2: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Environmental and Development Objectives

Summary	Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification	Hypotheses / critical assumptions and risks
<p>The <u>development objective</u> is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands over the medium- to long-term (2025) in order to improve rural livelihoods of the populations directly or indirectly dependent on the FDH.</p> <p>The <u>environmental objective</u> of the Project is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structural and functional integrity of the ecosystems of the Fouta Djallon Highlands through establishment of a regional legal and institutional framework and strengthened institutional capacity designed to facilitate regional collaboration in the management of the FDH, assessment of the status of natural resources in the FDH, and development of replicable, community-based sustainable land management models.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental threats and underlying causes adversely affecting the FDH stabilized • Improved livelihoods and wellbeing in FDH-based communities created:– 20% increase of NRM-based income among target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site) • 13,500 ha of land under sustainable land management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field surveys and results from long-term monitoring national poverty-reduction assessments 	

Components/Outcomes

Summary	Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification	Hypotheses / critical assumptions and risks
1. Enhanced regional collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field activities in 29 pilot sites implemented and joint policies completed under the Project’s legal and institutional framework for regional cooperation • 20% increase of funding to regional/transboundary integrated NRM projects in the FDH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National public investment plans • National policies and actions plans reflect regional collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political stability in the FDH countries
2. Improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% reduction of soil erosion and sediment loads in selected six Representative Pilot Basins, and 29 RPBs on 5000 ha of land • 20% positive change in carbon stores above and below ground in ecosystems on 7000 ha of land • 20% increase in income from NRM-based activities in target communities (10 communities and 5000 people in each pilot site) • 25% reduction in the occurrence of wildfires in the project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field surveys • Annual reports • Thematic maps (GIS) • National poverty reduction reports 	
3. Increased stakeholder capacity in integrated natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replication of successful NRM models outside of project area on at least 8500 ha of land involving at least 100 new communities • 29 local development plans developed and implemented by communities assisted by extension agents trained under the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop reports • M & E reports • Field surveys • Local development plans 	
4. Enhanced Project Management, M&E, and information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional countries join the FDH-INRM Project (e.g. Nigeria and Benin) • Sustainable mechanisms for the management of the FDH- natural resources established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents verifying agreements reached to join the Project 	

Sub-components/outputs

Summary	Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification	Hypotheses / critical assumptions and risks
<p><u>Component 1: Enhanced Regional Collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities</u></p> <p>1.1 International status and framework conventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A framework convention on cooperation is signed and ratified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ratification instruments of the convention are deposited in Guinea • IBC financial statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDH countries are committed to harmonizing national legislation • Access to markets ensured for products produced through alternative livelihoods • Ability of IBC and national extension services to provide technical support • Willingness of river basin authorities to participate • National policies in place that encourages local NGOs and communities to participate in natural resources management • Stakeholders willing to participate.
<p>1.2 National laws, regulations and institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant laws and regulations amended and implemented in eight countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legal instruments adapted/adopted • Project Progress Reports 	
<p>1.3 Regional Observatory of the Fouta Djallon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observatory established with 8 “standardised” monitoring sites and put in operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Maps • Data and information protocols signed with relevant national institutions and river basin management organizations 	

<p><u>Component 2: Improved Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods in the FDH</u></p> <p>2.1 Integrated natural resources management in pilot sites and watersheds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of 15 new pilot sites through a participatory process • Headwaters of 6 FDH trans-boundary rivers selected and watershed management plans prepared • Community-based integrated natural resources management plans prepared and implemented in 29 pilot sites covering approx. 5,000ha in each pilot site • At least three demonstration activities implemented in 29 pilot sites and 6 watersheds • Improved coordination and exchange of experiences with existing river basin authorities / organizations on integrated water resources and watershed management • One new transboundary protected area created, made operational and managed in a coordinated manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field surveys • Project progress reports 	
<p>2.2. Alternative income generation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 small-scale pilot and demonstration enterprises developed for the promotion and marketing of the identified niche products in each pilot site leading to 20% increase in NRM-based income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction reports • Field surveys • Project progress reports 	
<p><u>Component 3: Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM</u></p> <p>3.1 Mobilization and training of stakeholders in Integrated NRM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 persons trained • 300 NGOs, farmers associations and other local group participating in implementation of project activities • 20 models and approaches developed in integrated NRM and implemented in pilot sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop and other training reports • Field visits • Project reports • Reports of training sessions 	

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS: Integrated Natural Resources Management Project
Annex 2: Project Logical Framework

<p><u>Component 4: Enhanced Project Management, M & E, and Information Dissemination</u></p> <p>4.1 Project management structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management structures established and functioning effectively • Adequate premises, equipment and support services established and operating • National and local coordination mechanisms established and functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of Project Steering Committee • Reports of National Project Steering Committees • Meeting reports • Project progress reports • Number of staff assigned by governments 	
<p>4.2 Monitoring and evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project M&E system established and operating efficiently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual work plans • Steering Committee reports • Project progress reports • Mid-term and final evaluation reports 	
<p>4.3 Information dissemination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project results, best practices and lessons learned disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications, newsletters and website 	

Inputs

Project Components/Sub-components	Inputs: (budget for each component)	Means of Verification	Hypotheses / critical assumptions and risks
<u>Component 1:</u> Enhanced Regional Collaboration in the planning and implementation of NRM activities	US\$4 832 799	Disbursement and audit reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All major stakeholders participate in the project. • FDH member states provide the necessary counterpart financing in a timely fashion. • Co-financiers provide committed resources in a timely fashion.
<u>Component 2:</u> Integrated Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods in the FDH	US\$29 051 201	Disbursement and audit reports	
<u>Component 3:</u> Increased Stakeholder Capacity in Integrated NRM	US\$553 000	Disbursement and audit reports	
<u>Component 4:</u> Enhanced Project Management, M&E, and Information Dissemination	US\$9 563 000	Disbursement and audit reports	

ANNEX 3: RESPONSE TO PROJECT REVIEWS

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

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

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

Project reviewer: Ms.Gunilla Björklund, GeWa Consulting
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First STAP Review (March 12, 2005)

STAP Reviewer Comments

Overall Impression

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scientific and Technical Soundness of the Project

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

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

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

Global Environmental Benefits for the Land Degradation Focal Area

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

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

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

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

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

The Project’s Regional Approach

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

The Project's Replicability

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

Environmental, Socio-economic and Financial Sustainability of the Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Beneficial or Damaging Environmental Effects

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

Stakeholder Involvement in the Project

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

Capacity Building Aspects

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

Innovativeness of the Project

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

Conclusions

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

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

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

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

General Concerns

Very Ambitious Project

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

Complicated Institutional Structure

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

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

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

Need for Integrated Management Systems.

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

Scientific and Technical Soundness of the Project

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

Global Environmental Benefits

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

Risks related to Political and Institutional Instability

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

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

Linkages to Other Programmes and Action Plans

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

Innovativeness of the Project

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

Conclusions

Inconsistency, Editing and Translation

These issues have been addressed in the revised document.

French acronyms

This issue has been addressed in the revised document.

Second STAP Review (July 17th 2005)

STAP Reviewer Comments

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

Overall Impression

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

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

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

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

Scientific and Technical Soundness of the Project

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

Global Environmental Benefits for the Land Degradation Focal Area.

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

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

The Projects Replicability

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

Innovativeness of the Project

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

Conclusions

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

*17 July 2005
Gunilla Björklund*

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

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

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

¹NBA: created in 1980 and involving Mali, Niger, Nigeria; OMVG: involving Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal; OMVS: created in 1972 and involving: Mali, Mauritania, Senegal
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Innovativeness of data collection methodologies.

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

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

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

Country Drivenness

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

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

Sustainability

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

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

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

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

Replication

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

To achieve the development objective of conservation and the sustainable management of the FDH over the medium to long term (2025), this 10 year Project is highly dependent on the widespread replication of its successful outcomes and the “lessons-learned” and approaches developed during its implementation to achieve same. It is with that view, that much of the initial project (phase 1)[tranche I] will focus on the establishment of the required regional legal and institutional framework complemented with increased national capacity to sustain the long-term effort needed to achieve this ambitious objective.

At both a sub-regional and global level, replication of relevant project outcomes and “lessons learned” will be facilitated through: (i) the establishment and maintenance of a Project website which will be linked to a number of other relevant websites including the Mountain Forum and Mountain Partnership; (ii) an electronic bulletin board associated with the aforementioned website; (iii) an annual E-conference; and (iv) a quarterly project newsletter. It is viewed that the dissemination of project relevant results will be particularly beneficial to several on-going and proposed projects designed to foster restoration of critical watersheds in West Africa and other Sub-Saharan African regions. The dissemination of project relevant information and models will offer opportunities to replicate the results by highly relevant regional and sub-regional organizations such as CILSS , Agrhymet, ECOWAS, and the AU. Furthermore, at the sub-regional level, given the project’s emphasis on the establishment of a regional integrative approach to the management of the FDH, there is in a sense, a built-in “information dissemination system” that will support expansion and replication of critical project outputs targeting key actors within the region with dissemination of good practices and conflict resolution approaches, which will eventually promote replication and scaling up throughout the sub-region. Finally, at the local level, proven approaches to achieving improved community-based land and natural resource management practices will be up-scaled and replicated elsewhere in the project area through promotion by extension officers as well as farmer-to-farmer, community-to-community and project-to-project field visits.

Agency Coordination and Support

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

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

ANNEX 4: GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Natural Resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Selected Animal Species used in Traditional Medicine

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

Threats

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

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

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

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

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

Causes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2: Analysis of Main Environmental Problems of the FDH

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

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

Current and Planned Operations

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 5: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Typology of Main Stakeholder Groups

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

Project Preparation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Implementation

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

Participation of NGOs and other Stakeholders Supporting Local Development

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

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

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

Expected Impacts on Beneficiaries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria for Selection of Project Intervention Sites

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

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

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

ANNEX 6: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

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

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

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

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

1A. The Political and Decision-making Bodies

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

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

1B. The Consultative and Monitoring/Evaluation Bodies

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

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

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

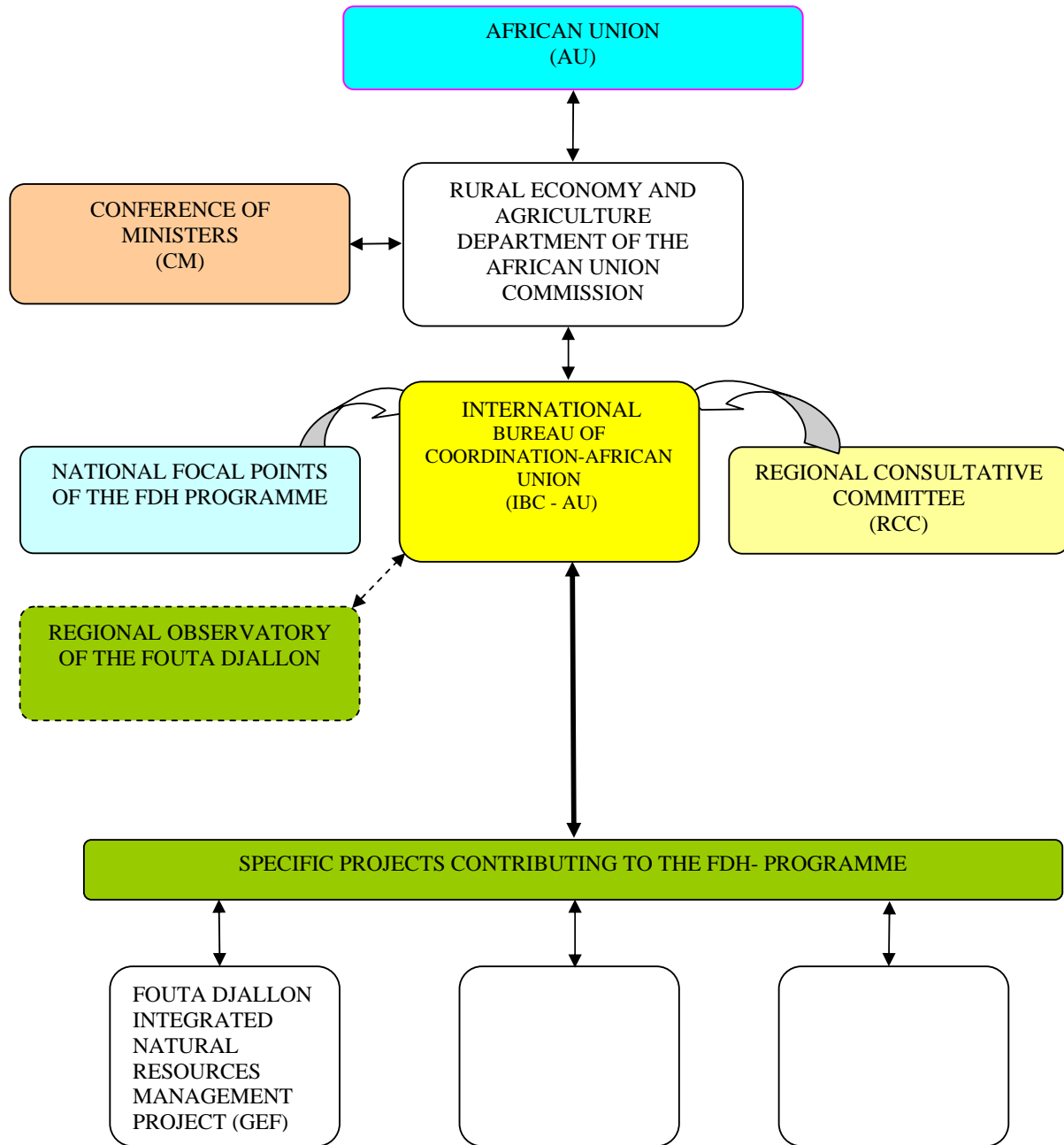
In each country, a **National Technical Coordination Committee (NTCC)** for the Regional Programme is in place, under the supervision of the Minister responsible for the RP-FDH. Each NTCC is presided by the National Focal Point of the RP-FDH, and comprises experts and persons representing: technical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

1C. The Executing and Monitoring Bodies

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

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

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



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

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

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

2A. Donors

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

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

2B. Policy and Advisory Bodies

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

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

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

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

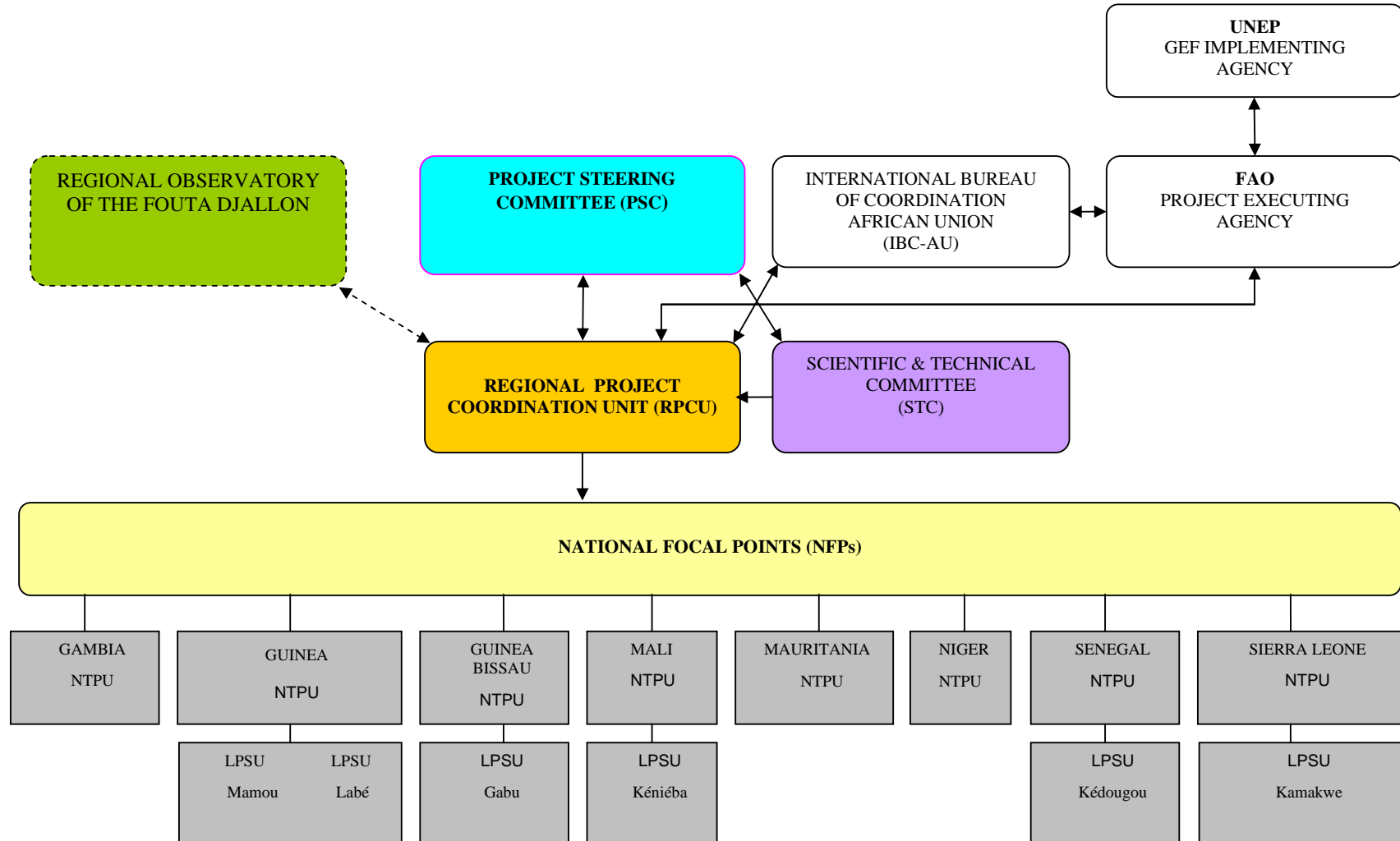
2C. Project Execution and Implementation Arrangements

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

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

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

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



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

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

The RPCU will be expected to:

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

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

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

The NTPUs will:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The LPSUs will *inter alia*,:

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

ANNEX 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Introduction

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

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

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

The project will be evaluated on the basis of:

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1 lists the indicators of project execution performance.

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

Table 3 summarizes indicators of project performance.

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

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

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

Table 1: Indicators of project execution performance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators of improved natural resources management and livelihoods in the FDH

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

Indicators of increased stakeholder capacity in integrated natural resources management

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

Indicators of project management, M&E and information dissemination

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

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

Table 4: Monitoring and evaluation responsibilities

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

Table 5: Monitoring and evaluation reports

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

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

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

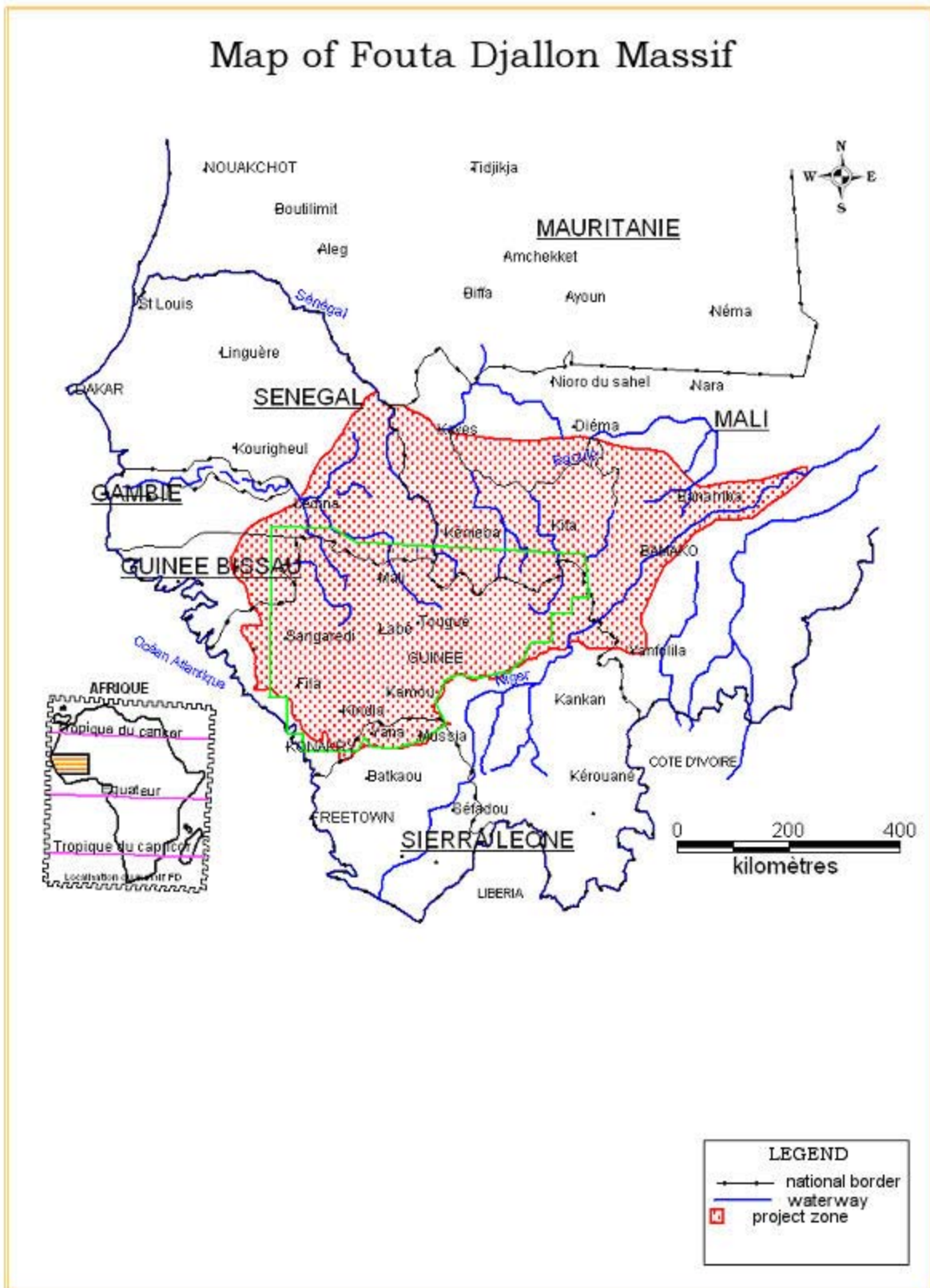
Table 6: Principal Technical Reports by title, number, timing and responsibility

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

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

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Annex 8: Map of the Project Area



Annex 9: Confirmed Co-finance Commitments

Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources management

A. Costs & Financing of FDH-INRM

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

1. Co-financing (GEF)

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

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

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS: Integrated Natural Resources Management Project
Annex 9: Confirmed Co-finance commitment

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

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

Annex 9: Confirmed Co-finance commitment

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

Annex 10: Initial Terms of Reference

FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The International Coordinator (IC)

Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The CTA will be responsible for, inter alia:

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

Duty station: Conakry, Guinea.

Duration: one year with planned extension for a further three years (Tranche I).

Languages: full working knowledge of French and English.

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

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

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

Duty station: Rome, Italy

Duration: part-time, for 1 year with planned extension for a further 3 years (Tranche I).

Languages: full working knowledge of English and French.

National Focal Point officers (NFPs)

Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project

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

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

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

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Annex 12: Workplan for Project-Year 1 (PY-1)
by month (m), indicating also the scheduled activities for PY-2

Notes

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

This Annex provides the draft Work-plan for the first 12 months, indicating only those activities which the main section of the Prodoc envisages should be undertaken in Project-Year 1 & PY-2.

PY-2 is included since it includes some activities which should already be thought-about during PY-1, even if they are to be undertaken during PY-2.

The description of the activities/outputs have sometimes been expanded (based on the text in the main of the Prodoc) to make them more clear.

The lighter-shaded cells represent early preparatory activities.

Component 4 . – Project Management – is presented first, because the technical components can only follow when the management structure (committees, personnel, physical facilities) are in place.

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 13: DOCUMENTS AND OUTPUTS FROM THE PDF-B

Reports produced by the PDF-B project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significant reports prepared by related projects

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

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

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

ANNEX 14: Format for Report on COFINANCING

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

All amounts in US dollars

Name: _____
 Position: _____
 Date: _____

CASH ADVANCE STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

GEF APPROVED BUDGET

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

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Cash advances for project received from UNEP to date

Advance number	Date received	
1	(dd.mm.yy)	US\$
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____
4	_____	_____
5	_____	_____
6	_____	_____

Total cash advances received to date	B	_____
Cumulative expenditures reported to date	C	_____
Cash balance held by executing agency	D = B-C	_____

CASH ADVANCE REQUIREMENT

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

BALANCE OF GEF APPROVED BUDGET NOT YET REQUESTED

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

Request approved by _____ Date _____
 Duly authorised official of the project executing agency

For UNEP official use only

	Name	Signature	Date
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I confirm that a cash advance of US\$ is appropriate in view of the progress of the project

 UNEP project task manager

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

UNEP DGEF certifying officer

Appendix 1 to Annex 15: Cash Advance

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

Project No. IMIS:
PMS:
Project title:
Executing agency: (Insert name of executing Agency)
Project commencing: (Insert commencement date)
Project ending: (Insert completion date)

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

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

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

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

covering the period..... to

Project No.GF/.....

Supporting Organization .. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

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

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

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

Signed: _____

Duly authorized official of supporting organization

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

Annex 17: Format for Half-yearly Progress Report

As at 30 June and 31 December

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

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number:

1.2 Project Title:

1.3 Division/Unit:

1.4 Coordinating Agency or Supporting Organization (if relevant):

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

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

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

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

1.8 Sub-Contracts (if relevant):

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

2. Project Status

2.1 Information on the delivery of outputs/services

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

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

3. Discussion acknowledgment

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

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

a) Meetings

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

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant, Organization, Title	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

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

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

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

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

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Note 4

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

Note 5

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

Note 6

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

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

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

As at _____

Project No. _____

Project Title _____

Executing Agency: _____

Internal/SO/CA (UNEP use only) _____

FPMO (UNEP) use only) _____

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

The physical verification of the items was done by:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

ANNEX 19: FORMAT FOR PROGRESS REPORTS TO GEF

1. IDENTIFIERS

Country:

Project title:

Focal Area:

Implementing Agency:

Executing Agency:

GEF Funding:

Co-funding:

Reporting Period:

2. FINANCIAL STATUS

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

3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

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

4. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

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

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

Annex 20: TERMINAL REPORT FORMAT

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number

1.2 Project Title

1.3 UNEP Division/Unit

1.4 Implementing Organization

2. Project Implementation Details

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Conclusions

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

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

4. Attachments

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

4.2 Attach a final Inventory of all Outputs/Services produced through this project

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

a) Meetings

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

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

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

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

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

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

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

NOTE 4

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

NOTE 5

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

NOTE 6

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

Annex 11: Consolidated budget by component (UNEP format) covering the GEF Contribution (in US Dollars)

FAO symbol: EP/INT/503/GEF

Project Title: Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management

Revision letter: B

Date: 1 October 2008

UNEP Budget Line	Description	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Management	Total Tranche I	Total Tranche II	Grand Total
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT								
1100	Project personnel								
1101	Chief Technical Adviser 48 w/m [+ 72 in T2]	330,409	330,409	330,409	330,409	330,409	693,906	958,138	1,652,045
1102	Financial Management/ Reporting Officer (part-time)	0	0	0	0	647,673	312,673	335,000	647,673
1199	Subtotal Project Personnel	330,409	330,409	330,409	330,409	978,082	1,006,579	1,293,138	2,299,718
1200	Consultants					0			
1201	Consultants: legal + institutional aspects of enhanced inter-country collaboration + travel	248,838	0	0	0	0	232,869	15,969	248,838
1202	Consultants: admin manual & database for the regional observatory + travel	70,858	0	0	0	0	52,893	17,965	70,858
1203	Consultants: design plans for intergrated natural resources management + travel	0	434,978	0	0	0	408,030	26,948	434,978
1204	Consultants: improved livelihoods through income generation enterprises/marketing + travel	0	289,077	0	0	0	289,077	0	289,077
1205	Substantive FAO technical backstopping 1,0 w/m per year	14,304	80,236	2,465	51,525	0	93,314	55,216	148,530
1299	Subtotal Consultants	334,000	804,291	2,465	51,525	0	1,076,183	116,098	1,192,281
1300	Admin Support								
1301	Temporary assistance	5,787	1,736	1,736	1,157	1,157	8,579	2,994	11,573
1399	Subtotal Admin Support	5,787	1,736	1,736	1,157	1,157	8,579	2,994	11,573
1600	Travel on Official Business								
1601	Duty travel	139,515	41,854	41,854	27,903	27,903	201,180	77,849	279,029
1699	Subtotal Travel on Official Business	139,515	41,854	41,854	27,903	27,903	201,180	77,849	279,029
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL: PROJECT PERSONNEL	809,711	1,178,290	376,464	410,994	1,007,142	2,292,521	1,490,079	3,782,600
20	SUB-CONTRACTS COMPONENT								
2200	Sub-contracts (Service Orders)								
2201	Management of planted areas	0	885,854	0	0	0	0	885,854	885,854
2202	Management recovery of degraded soils	0	885,854	0	0	0	0	885,854	885,854
2203	Management for improved use of water resources	0	830,361	0	0	0	0	830,361	830,361
2204	Design of computer-based M&E system	0	0	0	5,719	0	5,719	0	5,719
2205	Survey potential high-value products & appraisal local skills	0	65,776	0	0	0	65,776	0	65,776
2206	Monitoring of demonstrations: 2 visits/29 sites/year	0	85,402	0	0	0	85,402	0	85,402
2207	Monitoring of watershed management: 2 visits/15 sites/year over 9 years	0	465,126	0	0	0	105,292	359,834	465,126
2208	Monitoring of 29 enterprises over 3 years	0	78,858	0	0	0	78,858	0	78,858
2299	Subtotal Sub-contracts	0	3,297,231	0	5,719	0	341,047	2,961,903	3,302,950
	COMPONENT TOTAL: SUB-CONTRACTS	0	3,297,231	0	5,719	0	341,047	2,961,903	3,302,950
30	TRAINING COMPONENT								
3200	Group Training/Field Trips								
3201	Training sessions: monitoring/reporting ecological/social parameters (1 per site)	13,419	0	0	0	0	13,419	0	13,419
3302	Field days – training in INRM	0	46,084	0	0	0	46,084	0	46,084
3203	Exchange visits – in-country	0	0	55,206	0	0	26,143	29,063	55,206
3204	Study-tours – between countries	0	0	144,324	0	0	71,366	72,958	144,324
3205	2 training exercises for entrepreneurs/staff each 29 sites	0	0	82,190	0	0	49,454	32,736	82,190
3206	Training course for NPFs etc in data-collection, data-reporting to RPCU (CTA/IC)	0	0	0	2,892	0	2,892	0	2,892
3299	Subtotal Group Training	13,419	46,084	281,720	2,892	0	209,358	134,757	344,115
3300	Meetings/Conferences								
3301	National workshops (8) on Framework Convention	50,095	0	0	0	0	50,095	0	50,095
3302	Meetings & workshops for design plans for intergrated natural resources management	0	144,798	0	0	0	119,808	24,990	144,798
3303	Meetings & workshops on improved livelihoods through income generation enterprises/market	0	72,630	0	0	0	72,630	0	72,630

3304	Regional consultations on legal + institutional aspects of enhanced inter-country collaboration	99,682	0	0	0	0	27,763	71,919	99,682
3305	Regional consultation: concept for Observatory	22,639	0	0	0	0	22,639	0	22,639
3306	Ministerial meeting (1): adoption Framework Convention, etc.	35,748	0	0	0	0	35,748	0	35,748
3307	Regional coordination meetings (1 initial + 10 annuals)	0	0	0	150,360	0	66,465	83,895	150,360
3308	National coordination meetings (5 countries, 1/year)	0	0	0	138,706	0	54,811	83,895	138,706
3399	Subtotal Meetings/Conferences	208,164	217,428	0	289,066	0	449,959	264,699	714,658
3999	COMPONENT TOTAL: TRAINING	221,583	263,512	281,720	291,958	0	659,317	399,456	1,058,773
40	EQUIPMENT & PREMISES COMPONENT								
4100	Expendable equipment								
4101	HQ of Observatory	44,244	0	0	0	0	24,283	19,961	44,244
4102	Satellite images for observatory, headwaters inventory, pilot sites	464,644	0	0	0	0	454,663	9,981	464,644
4103	Standardised monitoring sites (8)	31,605	0	0	0	0	18,410	13,195	31,605
4104	Materials for integrated natural resources management	0	31,111	0	0	0	9,154	21,957	31,111
4105	Basic infrastructure for Transboundary protected Area	0	48,088	0	0	0	23,136	24,952	48,088
4106	Establishment 29 enterprises	0	70,393	0	0	0	70,393	0	70,393
4199	Subtotal Expendable Equipment	540,493	149,592	0	0	0	600,039	90,046	690,085
4200	Non-expendable Equipment								
4201	HQ of Observatory	273,479	0	0	0	0	183,654	89,825	273,479
4202	Standardised monitoring sites (8)	161,205	0	0	0	0	98,327	62,878	161,205
4203	Trans-boundary Protected Areas	0	33,003	0	0	0	15,038	17,965	33,003
4204	RPCU/HQ	0	0	0	212,446	0	122,621	89,825	212,446
4205	Country offices (5)	0	0	0	526,891	0	258,612	268,279	526,891
4206	Pilot sites (29)	0	165,120	0	0	0	85,275	79,845	165,120
4299	Subtotal Non-expendable Equipment	434,684	198,123	0	739,337	0	763,527	608,617	1,372,144
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL : EQUIPMENT & PREMISES	975,177	347,715	0	739,337	0	1,363,566	698,663	2,062,229
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT								
5100	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment								
5101	HQ of Observatory (General Operating Expenses)	17,468	0	0	0	0	9,384	8,084	17,468
5102	8 standardised monitoring sites (General Operating Expenses)	15,493	0	0	0	0	8,107	7,386	15,493
5103	Trans-boundary Protected Areas (General Operating Expenses)	0	3,097	0	0	0	1,101	1,996	3,097
5104	RCPU/HQ Equipment (General Operating Expenses)	0	0	0	60,997	0	17,082	43,915	60,997
5105	5 Country offices (General Operating Expenses)	0	0	0	177,132	0	77,325	99,807	177,132
5106	29 Pilot sites (General Operating Expenses)	0	21,534	0	0	0	7,561	13,973	21,534
5107	6 field campaigns watershed management (General Operating Expenses)	0	19,462	0	0	0	0	19,462	19,462
5108	Field demarcation (Operating costs)	0	13,619	0	0	0	13,619	0	13,619
5109	Establishment 29 small-scale enterprises (General Operating Expenses)	0	193,977	0	0	0	44,268	149,709	193,977
5199	Subtotal Operation & Maintenance	32,961	251,689	0	238,129	0	178,447	344,332	522,779
5200	Reporting Costs								
5201	Publications	0	20,017	0	0	0	20,017	0	20,017
5202	Progress reports (quarterly, six-monthly) (IC/CTA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5203	Other Reports (FAO)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,402	3,813	5,589	9,402
5299	Subtotal Reporting Costs	2,000	22,017	2,000	2,000	1,402	23,830	5,589	29,419
5300	Sundry								
5301	Communication	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,327	9,341	7,986	17,327
5399	Subtotal Sundry	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,327	9,341	7,986	17,327
5400	Hospitality								
5401	Hospitality/conferences	5,222	3,917	0	3,917	0	8,864	4,192	13,056
5499	Subtotal Hospitality	5,222	3,917	0	3,917	0	8,864	4,192	13,056
5500	Evaluation								
5501	Monitoring, Midterm Review & Final Evaluation	0	0	0	80,867	0	43,067	37,800	80,867
5502	Mid-term review of Tranche 1 (UNEP-DGEGF responsibility)				40,000		40,000	0	40,000

5503	Final evaluation of Tranche 1 (UNEP-DGEF responsibility)				40,000		40,000	0	40,000
5504	Final project evaluation (UNEP-DGEF responsibility)				50,000			50,000	50,000
5599	Subtotal Evaluation	0	0	0	210,867	0	123,067	87,800	210,867
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL: MISCELLANEOUS	44,183	281,623	6,000	458,913	2,729	343,549	449,899	793,448
9999	GRAND TOTALS	2,050,654	5,368,371	664,184	1,906,921	1,009,871	5,000,000	6,000,000	11,000,000