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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

CONGO BASIN MRV REGIONAL PROJECT – PHASE I

MULTINATIONAL

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT
February 2012

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INTRODUCTORY PART

Currency Equivalents

(August 2011)

Euro (EUR) 1 = US Dollar (USD) 1.429 = CFA Francs (CFAF) 655.957

Fiscal Year

1 January – 31 December

Weights and Measures

1 metric tonne	=	2204 pounds
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.20 pounds
1 metre (m)	=	3.28 feet
1 millimetre (mm)	=	0.03937 inch
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	:	African Development Bank
CARPE	:	Central African Regional Program for Environment
CBFF	:	Congo Basin Forest Fund
CBFP	:	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
COMIFAC	:	Central African Forest Commission
ECCAS	:	Economic Community of Central African States
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	:	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FFEM	:	French Global Environment Fund
GEF	:	Global Environment Facility
INPE	:	<i>Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais</i> (National Institute for Space Research, Brazil)
MRV	:	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
OFAC	:	Observatory of Central African Forests
REDD	:	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
R-PIN	:	Readiness Plan Idea Note
R-PP	:	Readiness Preparation Plan
UNFCCC	:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	:	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Programme Information Sheet

Client Information Sheet

Grant Recipient	Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC)
Executing Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Partner Executing Agency	<i>Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE)</i>

Financing Plan

Source of Financing	Amount (EUR)	Instrument
ADB	6 157 127	Grant

ADB Key Financing Information

Grant Currency	Euro (EUR)
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Timeframe – Main Milestones (Expected)

Concept Note Approval	(November 2010)
Project Approval	<i>(March 2012)</i>
Effectiveness	<i>(March 2012)</i>
Completion	<i>(August 2013)</i>
Last Disbursement	<i>(December 2014)</i>

Project Summary

1. *Project Overview*

1.1 This report concerns the project entitled “Congo Basin MRV Regional Project –Phase I”. The overall goal of the project is to support the design and implementation of national monitoring and MRV systems in line with international recommendations and requirements, including coordination and capacity building at regional level. The project schedule can be summarized as follows: (i) submission of the concept note in February 2010; (ii) consultation with stakeholders and organization of regional workshops in 2010 and 2011; and (iii) submission of a request for funding in May 2011. The project, which will cover 18 months and cost about EUR 6 157 127, was approved by the Governing Council on 21 June 2011.

1.2 The project will be implemented directly in ten countries of the COMIFAC zone, namely Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe. The project beneficiaries will be the populations of the countries concerned. It will also benefit the entire world in view of the environmental services provided by the Congo Basin forests. The direct beneficiaries at country level will be national services in charge of forestry and the environment, as well as technical institutions responsible for issues concerning negotiations on climate change and the REDD+ mechanism, and forest monitoring. At regional level, the beneficiaries will include COMIFAC and associated technical services, such as the Observatory of Central African Forests (OFAC).

1.3 The expected outcomes at the national level for the countries concerned include: i) the legal and institutional framework for REDD + is formulated to some countries and improved for others and (ii) the technical and institutional MRV system is developed for some countries and improved for others. The expected outcomes at the regional level are: (i) the regional coordination and support activities for forest monitoring and MRV systems is developed, (ii) the regional arrangements for technical and scientific capacity building and forest monitoring and MRV systems is developed and (iii) the regional technical support for the national monitoring and MRV systems is developed. National and regional capacities will be strengthened to formulate forest monitoring and MRV systems action plans particularly through technical assistance to be provided by FAO and INPE, in collaboration with other relevant related technical services already operating in the region.

2. *Needs Assessment*

2.1 The Congo Basin forests are the world’s second largest contiguous tropical rainforest after Amazonia. These forest ecosystems provide significant environmental services at the local and global levels, as well as resources on which a large proportion of the population depends. Awareness of environmental degradation is now a reality because many countries have ratified several international conventions on the environment such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and other global or regional multilateral environmental agreements.

2.2 To address these challenges, monitoring mechanisms based on quantifiable and spatialized indicators need to be developed to support Government policies. Within the specific context of the UNFCCC, particularly under the mechanism for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), the Congo Basin countries are called upon to speedily define and implement national strategies based mainly on a national forest monitoring system and a

national measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system. The opportunity for Central African countries to participate actively in negotiations on climate and in mechanisms to be defined will largely depend on their ability to use reliable measurement methods and techniques in generating data needed to formulate national policies, measures and actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation.

2.3 The FAO is recognized as an organization that supports several technical activities in the Congo Basin, for example, the UN-REDD Programme in DRC and the Republic of Congo, the development of national forest inventories in Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, the harmonization of forest policies and programmes in Central Africa (with COMIFAC), and global forest resources assessment study. Consequently, FAO was identified by the CBFF Secretariat as having the necessary technical and policy skills to design this project.

3. *Bank's Value Added*

3.1 The Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) was launched in June 2008 thanks to a grant from the Governments of the United Kingdom and Norway. The framework document establishing the Fund states that the purpose of the allocation to the CBFF programme is to slow down the deforestation rate by developing the capacities of the people and institutions in the Congo Basin countries to manage their forests, and help local communities to obtain living conditions that are consistent with forest conservation. The Bank has opened three offices in the countries concerned with this programme. It has gained experience in the management of multinational projects, and manages a large portfolio of operations in the Basin and the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF). Thus, it plays a key role in the Congo Basin which will enable it to ensure synergy between various stakeholders and act as a catalyst for resource mobilization.

3.2 This project contributes to achieving the Fund's primary objective of alleviating poverty and meeting the challenge of climate change by reducing deforestation. It is expected to promote closer cooperation ties between the governments of Central African countries, regional institutions, COMIFAC and the technical partners in the Congo Basin so as to enhance awareness and sustainable management of the Congo Basin forest resources.

4. *Knowledge Management*

4.1. The project seeks to improve the knowledge of national experts in COMIFAC partner countries on climate change and on the establishment and management of a monitoring and MRV system at national level. The project will also provide an opportunity to gain new knowledge about IPCC/UNFCCC guidelines on the development of monitoring and MRV systems and payment for environmental services (PES).

4.2. Knowledge acquired under this project will build on that gained from other Bank-financed projects and initiatives relating to climate change, sustainable natural resources management and environmental protection. The lessons learned and the knowledge gained will be used in preparing the project annual reports, completion reports and performance evaluation reports.

Logical Framework

	OUTCOMES CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicators (including CSI)	Baseline Case	Target		
Project Objective : Support the design and implementation of national monitoring and MRV Systems						
IMPACT	The deforestation rate is reduced in all countries of the Congo Basin involved in the REDD+ process	Regression rate of deforested areas	Average deforestation rate: 0.19%	Deforestation rate target: 0.10%	State of the Congo Basin forests and national forest inventories	<p>Risk: Major crisis / breakdown of dialogue between the executive and civil society</p> <p>Mitigation: Institutional support for good governance, democracy, supported by ADB and the technical and financial partners.</p>
	OUTCOMES CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicators	Baseline Case	Target		
Component 1 : Sensitization and Training of Stakeholders (with contribution from regional coordination and technical assistance)						
PRODUCTS	R1 Information, awareness and training workshops are organized	Reports from various workshops and meetings	0 workshop-meeting	2 workshops / country, at least 20 workshops and two regional meetings in total	Project progress reports	<p>Risk: The absence of stable government structures and resources involved in the processing of all aspects of UNFCCC REDD mitigation mechanism could be a cause of instability for the staff.</p> <p>Mitigation: The project will ensure the inclusion of partners and stakeholders.</p>

	OUTCOMES CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicators	Baseline Case	Target		
Component 2: Institutional Arrangements (with contribution from technical assistance)						
PRODUCTS	R2. Legal and institutional arrangements for REDD + effective	National legal framework and updated by the regional REDD + concept	3/10 countries of COMIFAC	10/10 countries of COMIFAC	Project progress reports	Risk: Inability to obtain high-level commitments.
	Support staff of the activity "National REDD working group" identified in each country;	Act of the appointment of support staff identified	3/10 countries of COMIFAC	10/10 countries of COMIFAC	Project progress reports	Mitigation: The quality of awareness workshops will decrease this risk by making clear the need for such commitments from governments Initiative partners.
	Technical coordination structures of national REDD created formalized and strengthened.	Act of creation, establishment of national coordination units	3/10 countries of COMIFAC	10/10 countries of COMIFAC	Project progress reports	
	OUTCOMES CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicators	Baseline Case	Target		
Component 3: Development of a National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP) (with contribution from technical assistance and the regional programme)						
PRODUCTS	R3. National readiness preparation plan (R-PP) developed; National Writing group created; consultation program defined; R-PP completed;	Workshop report of the validation of the R-PP	3/10 R-PP	10/10 R-PP	FCPF report and Project progress report	Risk: Possibility poor representation of stakeholders in each country
	Update document for preparing the National REDD Strategy (for countries with R-PP).	Workshop report	0	3/10 R-PP	Project progress report	Mitigation: The quality awareness workshops and training will introduce the importance of the participatory approach to reduce this risk
	OUTCOMES CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicators	Baseline Case	Target		
Component 4: Establishment of a National Monitoring and MRV System Development Group and a Regional Programme Development Group						
PRODUCTS	R4. Task team for definition of the national forest monitoring system created <i>At the national level:</i> Responsibilities assigned within the "national task"; mandate / scope of MRV defined; proposed MRV system validated;	Formal act of definition and implementation of a national MRV system;	1/10 COMIFAC country	10/10 COMIFAC country	Project progress reports and workshop reports to define the national MRV system	Risk: The introduction of a MRV system aligned with existig technical capabilities
	<i>At the regional level :</i> Proposed specific activities and the regional co-ordination defined and support to countries, regional proposal validated	COMIFAC act approving and making effective the activities of coordination and support to countries	0	1 regional act covering the 10 COMIFAC countries	Project progress report and workshop reports	Mitigation: This will be mitigated by the support of technical assistance

	OUTCOMES CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicators	Baseline Case	Target		
Component 5: Submission of National Programmes to CBFF for Financing (with contribution from technical assistance and the regional programme)						
PRODUCTS	R5. National and regional program developed, validated and submitted for funding to CBFF	Transmission document of national and regional programs for funding to CBFF	0	10 national and 1 regional program developed, validated and submitted to CBFF	Project progress report and workshop reports	<p>Risk: The quality of the initial investigation limited by the difficulty of obtaining evidence, justified and transparent.</p> <p>Mitigation: This risk will decrease with the support of the Technical Support Team Program</p>

Components	Cost	
	(€)	(%)
Technical components		
<i>National components</i>		
1. Sensitization and Training of Stakeholders	959 650	15,60
2. Institutional Arrangements	1 565 500	25,41
3. Development of a National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP)	992 950	16,11
4. Establishment of a National Monitoring and MRV System Development Group and a Regional Programme Development Group	116 250	1,90
5. Submission of National Programmes to the Governing Council for Financing	46 500	0,75
<i>Regional Component</i>		
6. Development and regional program management	864 320	14,04
Technical assistance and Project management		
Technical assistance	846 360	13,75
Administrative cost	377 407	6,13
contingencies	388 190	6,30
Total	6 157 127	100,00

C3 National REDD Readiness Preparation Plan																
	Countries without R-PP – Setting up of a national drafting group	<i>Recruitment / national co-optation process</i>														
	Countries without R-PP – Development of a consultation / workshop / meeting programme to involve the civil society and relevant stakeholders in the drafting of the National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan	<i>Development / planning</i>														
	Countries without R-PP – Holding of preliminary consultations/workshops/ meetings for involvement in the drafting of the National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan	<i>Workshops / meetings</i>														
	Countries without R-PP – Drafting of the National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan	<i>Drafting work</i>														
	Countries without R-PP – National-level validation of the National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan	<i>Workshops / meetings</i>														
	Countries with R-PP – Updating of the National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan, where necessary	<i>Drafting work</i>														
C4 National Monitoring and MRV System Development Group and Regional Programme Development Group																
	Assignment of responsibilities within the “National Working Group”	<i>Definition / planning</i>														
	Definition of the mandate/scope of the monitoring and MRV system	<i>Design work – proposal</i>														
	Validation of the proposed monitoring and MRV system	<i>Workshops / meetings</i>														
	Identification of required resources and infrastructure	<i>Drafting work / workshops / meetings</i>														
C5 Submission of National Programmes																
	Pre-validation	<i>Workshops</i>														
	Validation	<i>Workshops</i>														
	Submission	<i>Administration</i>														

COMPONENT	ACTIVITIES	ACTIONS	Y1												Y2					
			S1						S2						S3					
			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q5			Q6		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Technical Assistance (TA)																				
	Definition of activities	<i>Design work</i>																		
	Obtaining the funds	<i>Administration</i>																		
	Operationalization	<i>Recruitments</i>																		
	Assistance for national programmes	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	Assistance for coordination between national programmes	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	Assistance for the regional programme	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	MeO assistance for the regional programme	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	Participation in workshops	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	Support for submission of programmes to the Governing Council	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	Administrative management	<i>Administration</i>																		
	Administrative support to COMIFAC	<i>Administration</i>																		
Regional Programme (RP)																				
	Start-up workshop	<i>Workshop</i>																		
	Definition of specific activities	<i>Design work</i>																		
	Obtaining the funds	<i>Administration</i>																		
	Operationalization	<i>Recruitments</i>																		
	Assistance for national programmes	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	Assistance for coordination between national programmes	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	Implementation of specific RP activities	<i>Defined activities</i>																		
	Participation in workshops	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		
	Support for submission of programmes to the Governing Council	<i>Design work / counselling support</i>																		

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF MANAGEMENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONCERNING THE FINANCING OF THE CONGO BASIN MRV REGIONAL PROJECT-PHASE I

I. Strategic Thrust and Rationale

1.1 Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 As stated by Central African Heads of State in the Yaounde Declaration of March 1999, the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) is the sole policy and technical body for guidance, coordination, harmonization and decision-making in the conservation and sustainable management of forest and savannah ecosystems in Central Africa. In February 2005, COMIFAC developed and adopted a Convergence Plan to improve the management and conservation of Central African forests. The Convergence Plan is a strategic document outlining sub-regional actions and specific programmes comprising the national actions of each signatory State. These programmes are expected to contribute to the attainment of the convergence objectives, thereby translating the resolutions of the Yaounde Declaration of March 1999 into concrete actions.

1.1.2 This project addresses countries' concerns reflected in their sector policies implemented in forest and environment sector programmes. Through the activities that the project intends to develop, it directly or indirectly covers six of the ten strategic thrusts of the COMIFAC Convergence Plan in the concerted management of Congo Basin forests, namely: (1) harmonization of forest and tax policies; (2) knowledge of the resource; (3) ecosystem management; (4) capacity building, stakeholder participation, information and training; (5) development of financing mechanisms; and (6) regional cooperation and partnerships.

1.2 Rationale for Bank Intervention

1.2.1 The Congo Basin forests are the world's second largest contiguous tropical rainforest after Amazonia. These forest ecosystems provide important environmental services at local and global levels and resources on which a large proportion of the population depends. Changes in land use in tropical areas, particularly changes in forest cover in Central Africa, exert huge environmental pressure considered to be a cause and consequence of global climate change. Awareness of environmental degradation among policy-makers is now a reality because many countries have ratified several international conventions on the environment such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other global or regional multilateral environmental agreements.

1.2.2 To address these challenges, monitoring mechanisms based on quantifiable and spatialized indicators need to be developed to support government policies. Within the specific context of the UNFCCC, particularly under the mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and regarding the role played by forest conservation and sustainable management and improved carbon stocks in the forests of developing countries (REDD+), the Congo Basin countries are called upon to speedily define and implement national strategies based mainly on a national forest monitoring system and a national measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system. This system should include the monitoring of changes in land use and carbon stocks. The

opportunity for Central African countries to participate actively in negotiations on climate and in mechanisms to be defined will largely depend on their ability to use reliable measurement methods and techniques in generating data needed to formulate national policies, measures and actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation.

1.2.3 The Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) was launched in June 2008 thanks to a grant from the Governments of the United Kingdom and Norway. The framework document establishing the Fund states that the purpose of the allocation to the CBFF programme is to slow down the deforestation rate by developing the capacities of the people and institutions in Congo Basin countries to manage their forests, and help local communities to obtain living conditions that promote forest conservation. This project contributes to achieving the Fund's primary objective of alleviating poverty and meeting the challenge of climate change by reducing deforestation. It is expected to help to promote closer cooperation ties between the governments of Central African countries, regional institutions, COMIFAC and the technical partners in the Congo Basin so as to enhance awareness and sustainable management of the Congo Basin forest resources.

1.3 Aid Coordination

1.3.1 Global initiatives have been taken to support the REDD+ agenda in the Congo Basin countries, such as the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the UN-REDD Programme. Many other regional initiatives have also been launched to build the capacity of Congo Basin countries in the REDD mechanism and forest monitoring; for example, projects of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) developed by the World Bank and the French Global Environment Fund (FFEM) of the French Development Agency (AFD). At national level, on the other hand, pilot projects have been initiated to specifically address forest monitoring (MRV) issues with support from various donors such as the CBFF, the European Space Agency (ESA), the European Union (EU) and the French Development Agency (AFD). This project, which is coordinated by COMIFAC, seeks to collaborate with the various stakeholders in the countries and sub-region, and to integrate existing initiatives.

1.3.2 During the first six months of activity, the project will prepare an updated national and regional inventory of initiatives and projects likely to contribute to the project objectives. Dialogue will be initiated to identify the expected outcomes or direct contributions.

II. Project Description

2.1 Project Components

2.1.1 The overall goal of this project is to support the design and implementation of national monitoring and MRV (M & MRV) systems in line with international decisions on REDD+ (Decisions 4/CP.15 and 1/CP.16), including coordination and capacity building at regional level through a general "quick-start" programme. This project will help to develop national programmes and a regional programme backed by technical assistance. The first phase of the project, for which this request is submitted for CBFF financing, is a quick-start programme (*Quick-start Phase*) that should allow for rapid technical and financial conceptual development of national programmes and a regional programme backed by technical assistance.

2.1.2 This design phase has been proposed to give participating countries enough time and seed money to help them carry out key actions required for developing national monitoring and MRV systems, as well as enable COMIFAC to support countries in the process. A brief description of the various project components and their cost estimates are provided in Table 2.1 below.

2.1.3 Additional financial assistance will be provided to the project to support its activities. This assistance will account for 8% of the total amount of resources provided by the CBFF. It will be jointly financed as follows: 4% (EUR 246 245) by the executing agency (FAO) and 4% (EUR 246 245) by COMIFAC and the countries concerned.

Table 2.1 Project Components

Technical Components of the Project			
	Component Name	Cost Estimate (EUR)	Component Description
<i>National Components</i>			
1.	Sensitization and Training of Stakeholders	959 650	1.1 Organization of workshops for sensitization and information of stakeholders on the monitoring and MRV mechanism and actions required for its implementation. 1.2 Training of stakeholders on the theoretical and technical bases of the REDD+ process and the monitoring and MRV mechanism.
2.	Institutional Arrangements	1 565 500	2.1 Establishment of a stable legal framework. 2.2 Formal assignment of responsibilities to the structures and staff of the countries involved in the project. 2.3 Ensuring the stability and sustainability of institutional arrangements by identifying, defining and formalizing them
3.	Drafting of a National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan.	992 950	3.1 Setting up of a national group to formulate a National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan. 3.2 Formulation of a National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan.
4.	Setting up of a national M & MRV System Development Group and a Regional Programme Development Group.	116 250	4.1 Definition of the scope and mandate of each M & MRV pillar (preparation of the programme and identification of responsibilities). 4.2 Identification of human resources and building of infrastructure.
5.	Submission of National and Regional Programmes to the Governing Council for Financing	46 500	5.1 Workshop on pre-validation by national experts. 5.2 National workshop on the validation of submitted programmes by stakeholders. 5.3 Submission of programmes to the Governing Council.
Regional Component			
6.	Development and Management of the Regional Programme	864 320	6.1 Project start-up workshop, coordination of various activities and ownership of detailed (national and regional) work programmes 6.2 Definition of specific regional programme activities (e.g. permanent forest plots, regional forest monitoring system to support national systems). 6.3 Promotion of coordination between national programmes.

			6.4 National workshop for pre-validation by experts. 6.5 National workshop for validation of submitted programmes by stakeholders. 6.6 Submission of programmes to the Governing Council.
Project Technical Assistance and Administrative Management			
7.	Technical Assistance	846 360	7.1 Direct and sustained technical support for the systematic development of national and regional programmes. 7.2 Administrative and financial management of the project. 7.3 Support to COMIFAC to review and submit progress reports and financial statements to the Bank and CBFF Secretariat.
	Administrative Costs	377 407	(6.1%)
	Contingencies	388 190	(6.3%)
Total		6 157 127	

2.2 *Technical Solutions Retained and Other Alternatives Explored*

2.2.1 COMIFAC member countries have participated actively in negotiations on climate change (UNFCCC). In 2008, COMIFAC member countries adopted a common position on mitigating climate change (REDD+). This position was reiterated in 2011 by the Kinshasa Declaration on the common position of Central African Ministers in charge of the Environment and Forestry concerning the preparation of timelines for future post-Cancun negotiations for a new post-Kyoto 2012 climate regime.

2.2.2 The strategy proposed by this project is based on assistance to the COMIFAC member countries concerned for them to get ready to implement the REDD+ mitigation mechanism and develop national monitoring and MRV systems. These systems will be based on national entities that can independently implement the monitoring and MRV system of the REDD+ mechanism, under the auspices of the UNFCCC. The implementation of UNFCCC decisions is at the core of the proposed approach, which is adapted to the circumstances and capabilities of each country. In addition to the development of national systems, this initiative also seeks to develop a regional approach, so that a common methodological framework can be proposed. The main arguments for this regional approach are: (i) the pooling of efforts for capacity building to achieve a critical mass and increased cooperation; (ii) synergy between countries in carrying out activities; (iii) data sharing; (iv) improved coordination and communication; and (v) comparability of methods developed.

2.2.3 The project approach seeks to combine the experience acquired from the implementation of REDD+ initiatives in the Congo Basin and the monitoring of forests in Brazil, which is currently the only country with an operational forest monitoring system. To that end, the project design was based on extensive consultations with national entities, including the participation of Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE), in the project implementation.

2.3 *Project Type*

The operation under consideration is a project. It is a crucial phase in the development of the REDD process in the Congo Basin, in general, and in each of the COMIFAC member countries concerned with the project, in particular. It will subsequently enable each country to improve his REDD+ legal

and institutional framework, a prerequisite for a sustainable management of forest resources at national and regional level as well as reducing rural poverty.

2.4 Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

2.4.1 The total project cost, net of taxes, is estimated at EUR 6 157 127. All costs were calculated in local currency and then converted into Euros. The taxes will be borne by each of the countries concerned with the project. The project cost does not include physical contingencies owing to the nature of the project which involves data collection and analysis.

2.4.2 The budget breakdown is as follows: implementation of the technical components of the project will amount to EUR 3 680 850, technical assistance to EUR 846 360 and regional management of the programme to EUR 864 320. The total project cost also includes administrative costs of EUR 377 407 (6.13%) and a provision for contingencies amounting to EUR 388 190 (6.30 %).

2.4.3 Tables 2.3 and 2.4 indicate the various items of the total project cost, namely cost estimates by project component (Table 2.3) and project cost by expenditure category (Table 2.4). Annex 1 presents the project cost in more detail.

Table 2.3 Cost Estimates by Project Component (EUR)

Component	Cost Estimates	
	(EUR)	(%)
Technical Components		
<i>National Components</i>		
1. Sensitization and Training of Stakeholders	959 650	15.60
2. Institutional Arrangements	1 565 500	25.41
3. Development of a National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan	992 950	16.11
4. Setting up of a National Forest Monitoring System Development Group	116 250	1.90
5. Submission of National Programmes to the Governing Council for Financing	46 500	0.75
<i>National Component</i>		
6. Regional Programme Development and Management (definition of regional activities and promotion of coordination between national programmes)	864 320	14.04
Technical Assistance and Project Administrative Management		
Technical Assistance	846 360	13.75
Administrative Cost	377 407	6.13
Contingencies	388 190	6.30
Total	6 157 127	100.00

Table 2.4 Project Cost by Expenditure Category (EUR)

Expenditure Category	Cost (EUR)	Repartition (%)
Goods	292 345	4.75
Services	5 476 592	88.95
Contingencies	388 190	6.30
Total	6 157 127	100.00

2.5 *Project Target Area and Beneficiaries*

2.5.1 The project will be implemented directly in ten countries of the COMIFAC zone, namely Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe.

2.5.2 The project beneficiaries will be the populations of the countries concerned. It will also benefit the entire world in view of the environmental services provided by the Congo Basin forests. The direct beneficiaries at country level will be national services in charge of forestry and the environment, as well as technical institutions responsible for issues concerning negotiations on climate change and the REDD+ mechanism, and forest monitoring. At the regional level, beneficiaries will include COMIFAC and associated technical services such as the Observatory of Central African Forests (OFAC).

2.5.3 The expected outcomes in the countries concerned include the formulation of a National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP), the preparation of a detailed national plan, and the development of a forest monitoring and MRV systems action plan. In countries where a forest monitoring and MRV systems action plan already exists, financing for this project will directly help in the implementation of activities identified. The expected outcomes at the regional level are the formulation of a regional strategy to support and coordinate forest monitoring and MRV systems in the countries, the formulation of a regional strategy as well as the identification of specific activities (such as a regional experts database, the establishment of training centres and a network of permanent plots) to support national programmes and institutions through capacity building and the establishment of a regional monitoring system to support national monitoring systems. National and regional capacities will be strengthened to formulate forest monitoring and MRV systems action plans particularly through technical assistance to be provided by FAO and INPE, in collaboration with other relevant related technical services already operating in the region.

2.6 *Participatory Approach for Project Identification, Design and Implementation*

2.6.1 To overcome weaknesses in building and developing the capacity of national REDD+ monitoring and MRV systems, the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat (ES) has initiated consultations with the CBFF to provide financial support for a regional monitoring and MRV systems project. Accordingly, the two bodies have requested FAO and INPE to jointly prepare a complete proposal.

2.6.2 After approval of the concept note and given the complexity of such a project, visits to and consultations with the countries were organized, in collaboration with national and regional stakeholders. During the visits, the existing REDD+ initiatives were assessed, as well as the needs in terms of capacity building and training, the state of equipment, infrastructure, institutions and human resources, and complementary initiatives. Following a regional workshop in 2010, the project concept was for the first time presented to the CBFF Governing Council in November 2010. In March 2011, FAO and INPE received CBFF financial support to finalize the project concept. A consultation meeting held in Bujumbura (Burundi) in May 2011 enabled country representatives and the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat to provide support to the project.

2.6.3 The project schedule can be summarized as follows: (i) submission of the concept note in February 2010; (ii) consultation with stakeholders and organization of regional workshops in 2010 and 2011; and (iii) submission of a request for funding in May 2011. The project, which will cover 18 months and cost a total amount of EUR 6 157 127, was approved by the Governing Council in June 2011.

2.7 *Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design*

2.7.1 At the regional level, the Bank is currently contributing to the financing of the Congo Basin Ecosystems Conservation Support Programme (PACEBCo) to the tune of UA 32 million. The objective of this programme is to contribute to the sustainable and concerted management of forest resources and protected areas, which represent the biodiversity and ecosystems of the Central African region. The participatory approach used under the programme was used in designing this project.

2.7.2 An analysis of the Bank's portfolio in Congo Basin countries seems to indicate that project performance is considered to be generally unsatisfactory. Several factors account for this situation: (i) low disbursement rates; (ii) delays in fulfilling conditions precedent to first disbursement; (iii) delays by countries in mobilizing counterpart contributions; (iv) delays in submitting audit and quarterly progress reports; (v) lack of familiarity with the Bank's rules of procedure; and (vi) inadequate involvement of beneficiaries in project design and implementation. All this shows the complexity of operating in the region. The implementation of the operations of other donors also faces difficulties probably due to low institutional capacity, lack of coordination, duplication of activities and inadequate access infrastructure.

2.7.3 On the basis of lessons drawn from past experiences, the project was designed taking into account the following: (i) use of COMIFAC partner agencies; (ii) use of a specialized central entity with experience in project management instead of individual governments, which would require multiple national grants; and (iii) the commitment of project sponsors to contribute financially to the project through joint financing in kind.

2.8 *Key Performance Indicators*

2.8.1 Table 2.5 summarizes the key performance indicators and means of verification of progress and achievement of the expected outcomes by project component.

Table 2.5

Expected Outcomes, Indicators and Proposed Means of Verification

Expected Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification
R1 Information workshops, awareness and training and meetings organized	- Reports from various workshops and meetings	- Project progress reports
R2. Legal and institutional arrangements for REDD + effective	- National legal framework and updated by the regional concept REDD +	- Project progress reports -
Support staff of the activity "National REDD working group" identified in each country;	- Act of the appointment of support staff identified	- Project progress reports
Technical coordination structures of national REDD + created formalized and strengthened.	- Act of creation, development of service coordination and reporting of national REDD+ services.	- Project progress reports

<p>R3. National readiness preparation plan (R-PP) developed; National Writing group created; consultation program defined; R-PP updated;</p> <p>Update document for preparing the National Strategy National REDD + (for countries with R-PP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop report of the validation of the R-PP - Workshop report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FCPF report and Project progress report - Project progress report
<p>R4. Task team for definition of the national forest monitoring created</p> <p>At the national level: Responsibilities assigned within the "national task"; mandate / scope of MRV defined; proposal of MRV validated;</p> <p>At the regional level : Proposed specific activities defined as the regional co-ordination and support to countries, regional proposal validated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal act of definition and implementation of a national MRV; - COMIFAC act approving and implementing the activities of coordination and support at home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress reports and workshop reports to define the national system of MNV - Project progress report and workshop reports
<p>R5. National and regional program developed, validated and submitted for funding to CBFF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmission document of national and regional programs for funding to CBFF PP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report and workshop reports.

III. Project Feasibility

3.1 *Economic and Financial Performance*

The technical implementation of the project is not expected to encounter any difficulties. The project will be implemented by the FAO, which has competent staff, assisted by identified technical partners, namely INPE and OFAC, which have solid professional experience in Central Africa, skilled technical staff, and good working tools.

3.2 *Environmental and Social Impact*

3.2.1 *Environment*

The nature of the project does not allow for the calculation of economic and financial rates of return. However, the project will ultimately generate intangible benefits that are complex to measure. The main known project output does not necessarily lend itself to calculation of rate of return. The benefit mainly concerns the available number of R-PP needed for developing the REDD process at national and regional levels.

3.2.2. *Climate Change*

This project is classified under Environmental Category III according to the Bank's criteria. This classification is justified by the fact that the project does not have any negative environmental impact. The project activities are mainly studies and data collection for the conduct of the studies.

3.2.3. *Gender Issues*

The project will have no gender impact. It is a national study on the establishment of an organizational framework for forest monitoring to ensure payments for environmental services.

3.2.4. *Social Issues*

The project will have no negative social impact. It is a study on the establishment of an organizational framework for the concerted and sustainable management of forest resources in each Congo Basin country.

IV. Project Implementation

4.1 Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 The COMIFAC Executive Secretariat is the project sponsor and grant agreement signatory (grant recipient). Its role is to facilitate coordination between national and regional programmes, and technical assistance.

4.1.2 The FAO and the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat will sign an agreement specifying the respective roles of the two organizations under the project.

4.1.3 The FAO is the project executing agency. It will be responsible for the proper implementation of national and regional programmes, provide technical assistance, validate activities and outputs, and take all initiatives to achieve the project objectives. To this end, it will hire a regional coordinator of the project after the Bank approval. The INPE is the executing agency's partner, concerned mainly with the technical issues of monitoring and MRV systems. The FAO will design the implementation of the Quick-start Phase, in such manner as for all other projects and programmes it typically supports. The implementation of the Quick-start Phase will span 18 months, and will be subject to the African Development Bank and CBFF rules and procedure. During the Quick-start Phase, the CBFP Partnership will carry out advocacy activities partners to mobilize the necessary funding for Phase 2.

4.1.4 This project will have a Steering Committee chaired by COMIFAC and comprising representatives of partner countries. The FAO and INPE will serve as advisors to the Steering Committee. Within six months following the launching of the Quick-start Phase, the FAO will take appropriate measures to ensure the holding of the first Steering Committee meeting. The meeting will adopt the Management Procedures Manual and approve the annual work programme. In addition, the FAO should, in collaboration with stakeholders involved in this Initiative, prepare the Initiative's Monitoring and Reporting Guidelines, which will subsequently be adopted by the Board of Directors.

4.1.5 **Procurement Arrangements:** The modes of procurement of goods, works and services with resources provided by the CBFF under this project will be governed by FAO internal procedures.

4.1.6. **Project Executing Agency:** The FAO will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol of Agreement between the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat and FAO. The resources, capacity, expertise and experience of the executing agency, known to all partners including the Bank, were considered sufficient to carry out all activities related to the implementation of this project.

4.1.7. **Disbursement Arrangements:** The project grant recipient is the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat, which has designated FAO as the project executing agency. The COMIFAC Executive Secretariat will sign an agreement with FAO and specify the role of each stakeholder in the project.

4.1.8 FAO will open a special account dedicated to the project in his books. The initial advance payment will be made on the basis of a disbursement request accompanied by a six-month program of activities. The reconstruction of the special account will be once the previous advance has been used and justified in 50% and objectives of the six-month program of work achieved. In this regard the CBFF Secretariat will approve the achievement of the six-month program of work. The executing agency will submit a summary of expenses. It will also submit a work program and budget previously approved by the CBFF Secretariat. Each request for disbursement or advance shall be submitted to CBFF Secretariat for approval and will cover a maximum period of six months of activity.

4.2 Project Monitoring

4.2.1 COMIFAC will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation based on the project reference documents. The COMIFAC Executive Secretariat will sign an agreement with the ADB, and submit progress reports and financial statements to the Bank. The FAO will submit requests to the Bank for funds every six months with COMIFAC's approval.

4.2.2 The FAO will submit half-yearly project financial statements to the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat for onward transmission to the ADB.

4.2.3 The FAO will prepare Letters of Understanding (LOU) with the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat and the ten countries presenting the tasks to be performed, and will disburse funds in accordance with FAO standard procedures. The letters will be signed directly with the counterpart body in each country or any organization designated by the counterpart body. The COMIFAC Executive Secretariat and the countries will submit, to the FAO, progress reports as well as certified expenditure statements for each Letter of Understanding. The countries and COMIFAC's implementation partner will submit half-yearly progress reports (for national and regional programmes respectively) to the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat through the FAO.

4.2.4 The FAO, in collaboration with the countries, will prepare and submit half-yearly work plans and budgets to the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat for consideration.

4.2.5 The COMIFAC Executive Secretariat will, with FAO assistance, review the project progress reports, including financial reports, work plans and budgets, and collate and submit them to the ADB, while keeping a copy for all national focal points.

4.2.6 The project will also be periodically monitored by the CBFF Secretariat, in collaboration with the Bank, and particularly with the assistance of its Regional Office in Yaounde, to ascertain

project outcomes on the ground, provide guidance and make recommendations to enhance project management efficiency. The CBFF Operations Officer in Yaounde will closely monitor the project.

4.2.7 At project completion, COMIFAC will, with FAO assistance, prepare and submit the project completion report to the CBFF Secretariat.

The latter will carry out a final evaluation mission to validate the effective project outcomes and performance, and make an inventory of lessons learned so as to prepare a list of best practices for future operations.

4.3 Reporting and financial audits

FAO through COMIFAC submit to the Bank the following reports: (i) semi-annual reports of progress, (ii) annual financial reports, (iii) reports of the workshops, (iv) evaluation report mid-term (v) the project completion report to be presented to the Bank at the end of the project, and (vi) independent audit report commissioned by the FAO. This independent audit report will be submitted to the Bank within six months after the close of the fiscal year.

4.4 Governance

4.4.1 The FAO rules will be applied to the management of this project including the rules on procurement. The FAO has solid experience in project management as it has satisfactorily implemented several projects financed by the ADB and many other bilateral and multilateral donors.

4.4.2 However, to mitigate any minor risks associated with financial management, CBFF undertake regular supervision missions. In addition, an audit will be commissioned by the CBFF to audit the project account.

4.5 Sustainability

4.5.1 To overcome weaknesses in building and developing the capacities of national REDD+ monitoring and MRV systems, the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat (ES) has initiated consultations with the CBFF to provide financial support to a regional monitoring and MRV systems project, to be implemented by the FAO.

4.5.2 Following approval of the concept note and given the complexity of such a project, visits to and consultations with countries were organized, in collaboration with national and regional stakeholders. During the visits, the existing REDD+ initiatives were assessed, as well as the capacity building and training needs, the state of equipment, infrastructure, institutions and human resources, and complementary initiatives. Consultations with national partners ended with a consultation meeting held in Bujumbura (Burundi) in May 2011, which enabled country representatives and the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat to provide support to the project.

4.5.3 The direct project beneficiaries at country level will be services in charge of forestry and the environment as well as technical institutions responsible for issues concerning negotiations on climate change and the REDD+ and forest monitoring mechanism. At regional level, the beneficiaries will be COMIFAC and associated technical services such as the Observatory of Central African Forests (OFAC).

4.6 Risk Management

4.6.1 Besides the above-mentioned issues relating to project governance and sustainability, Table 4.1 presents the main risks identified, and the proposed mitigation measures.

Tab 4.1: Risks Identified and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Risks	Evaluation of Country Risks	Proposed Mitigation Measures
General and technical project complexity	- The group of programmes of the Initiative require countries that have not yet had the possibility of developing them to understand complex notions and principles. This is a fundamental risk of understanding.	- The quick start-up phase is designed to serve as a major upgrading phase that will take place before preparation of the programme proposals; - This phase will be designed in such manner as to ensure that all important notions which are part of the competences to be acquired are understood and that information related to these notions is reviewed and produced.
Geographical spread	- The Initiative project covering 9 countries will comprise varied and dispersed field activities, as well as centralized office activities, thereby posing a fundamental risk of time and budget spread.	- Although the total surface area covered by the group of programmes of the Initiative is immense, the range of activities implemented will be clearly defined and organized to ensure the best results for the planned budget and set schedule
Design flexibility	- Requirements in terms of the identity of design / methodologies of the various systems and comparability between countries warrant a clue / common plan. The current levels of understanding and capacity building needs mean that there are inherent risks of not fulfilling such requirements.	- A triple (national, regional and technical assistance) coordination approach adopted upon project start-up should guarantee that design identities will be identified, that methodologies will be standardized, and that there will be comparability; - Furthermore, the upgrading phase will enable the various country team members to meet and discuss their respective situations, thereby improving the level of awareness regarding the identities of the design of systems of different National Programmes and the Regional Programme upon project start-up.
Complexity of agreements	- The design of ambitious National Programmes, together with a Regional Programme and technical assistance, represent a high level of coordination and technical complexity. The multiplicity of partner countries and organizations to be managed constitutes an inherent risk of organizational complexity that may slow down or hamper the progress of the project.	- Though the programmes are numerous, they are highly specific, with high chances of overlap between National Programmes, a feature that should help to considerably simplify the design of the programmes; - On the other hand, the Regional Programme and technical assistance will guarantee similarity and feasibility of National Programmes so as to facilitate their implementation, as well as comparability of outcomes and simplification of the overall evaluation.

4.7 Knowledge Building

4.7.1 The Bank has developed several projects focused mainly on sustainable natural resources management. Consequently, this project will offer the Bank the opportunity to use its knowledge for the benefit of the local actors in its implementation.

4.7.2 The project itself is an institutional support at national and sub-regional levels. The support will particularly help to improve knowledge in forestry, in general, and in climate change, in particular. The Bank's experience on these issues, coupled with the high quality expertise of project partners, will certainly help to attain the project objectives and, hence, better define and implement sustainable forest management policies.

V. Legal Framework

5.1 *Legal Instrument*

The project legal framework will be a Grant Protocol of Agreement between the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat, which is the grant recipient, and the Bank. This document will include the terms and conditions of the grant.

5.2 *Conditions for Bank Intervention*

Bank involvement shall be subject to fulfilment of the following special conditions:

5.2.1 *Conditions precedent to grant effectiveness:* Effectiveness of the Grant Protocol of Agreement shall be subject to its signature by COMIFAC and the Bank;

5.2.2 *Conditions precedent to the first disbursement:* The first disbursement of grant resources shall be subject to fulfilment, by the Borrower and to the satisfaction of the Bank, of the following specific conditions:

- Conclusion of a Protocol of Agreement between COMIFAC and FAO (specifying the respective roles of the two organizations under this project) (Par. 4.1.2);
- Opening an account for project management (Par. 4.1.8);
- Appointment of the Technical Coordinator of the project (Par.4.1.3)

5.3 *Compliance with Bank Policies*

The project is consistent with the applicable Bank policies, in particular: (i) the Bank's Strategy Paper for the ten COMIFAC member countries concerned; (ii) the Bank's 2008-2012 Medium-Term Strategy; and (iii) the Bank's Environment Policy.

VI. Recommendation

In light of the foregoing, it is recommended that a CBFF grant not exceeding **EUR 6, 157, 127** be awarded to the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat to implement the project as designed and described in this report, subject to the conditions set forth in the Grant Protocol of Agreement.

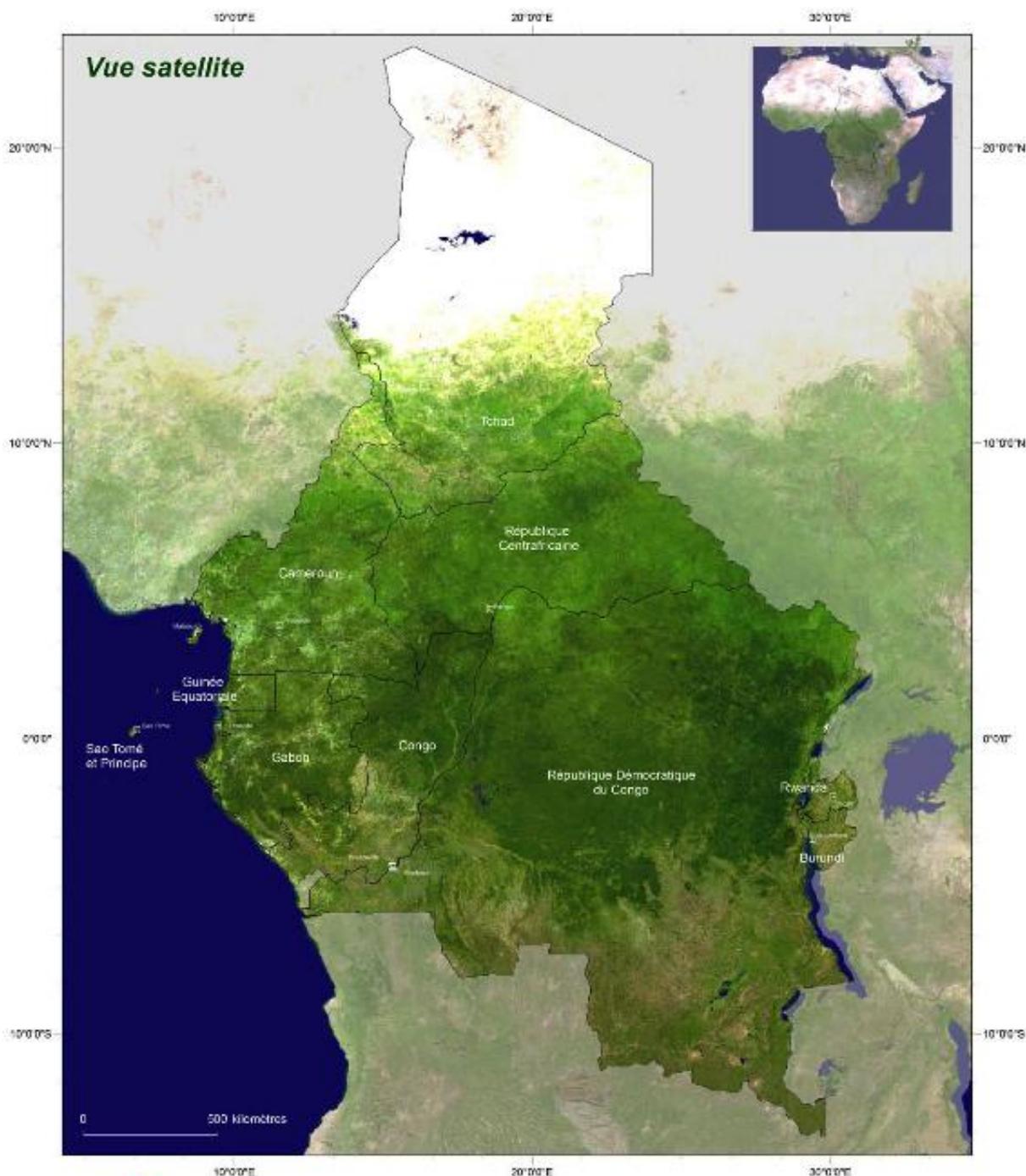
Detailed Budget by Expenditure Category

Expenditure Categories	Cost (EUR)		Repartition (%)
Staff	1 771 800		28.8
<i>International expertise</i>		648 000	
<i>Local expertise</i>		1 020 000	
<i>International secretariat</i>		37 800	
<i>Local and regional secretariat</i>		66 000	
Workshop	1 122 400		18.3
<i>Per diem and travel</i>		656 100	
<i>Operating cost</i>		466 300	
Equipment	292 345		4.7
Operating costs	656 280		10.7
Consultancy services	205 755		3.3
Fixed R-PP amount	992 950		16.1
Coordination study	350 000		5.7
<i>Sub-total</i>	5 391 530		
Administrative costs	377 407		6.1
Contingencies	388 190		6.3
<i>Sub-total</i>	765 597		
Total	6 157 127		100.0



Espace Géographique de la Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale - COMIFAC

- Selon le Traité du 5 février 2005 instituant la COMIFAC -



Carte réalisée par Global Forest Watch, une initiative du World Resources Institute (WRI)

 Source: CGIAR Data & Maps (2020)

 Crédits images: NASA, WRI et autres fournisseurs.

 Avec l'appui financier de la GTZ et du Ministère Français des Affaires Étrangères

La COMIFAC est issue du Traité instituant la Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale du 17 mars 1966 au cours duquel les pays se sont engagés à travers une déclaration commune appelée « Déclaration de Yaoundé » à œuvrer de manière concertée pour la conservation et la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers d'Afrique Centrale.

 La COMIFAC a été reconstruite à l'occasion du second sommet des Chefs d'Etat du 3 février 2005 à travers d'une part, la signature par les dix pays membres du traité, lequel sert de base à l'organisation un cadre juridique global, et d'autre part, l'adoption de plans de convergence sous régionaux.

Ce Plan de convergence est la traduction concrète de la volonté des Etats signataires d'atteindre des objectifs communs selon les dix axes stratégiques suivants :

 Harmonisation des politiques forestières et rurales - Connaissance de la ressource - Aménagement des écosystèmes et renouveau forestier - Conservation de la diversité biologique - Substitution durable des ressources renouvelables - Développement des activités d'amélioration et d'entretien de la forêt - Renforcement des capacités, participation des acteurs, information, formation - Recherche - Développement - Développement des mécanismes de financement - Coopération régionale.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Comparative Socio-economic Indicators

INDICATORS	YEAR	GROUP OF COUNTRIES	AFRICA	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
Basic Indicators					
Area (1000 km ²)		4573	30 307	30 976	54 658
Total Population (millions)	2007	196.0	963.7	5 448.2	1 223.0
Urban Population (% Total)	2007	37.0	39.8	43.5	74.2
Population Density (per km ²)	2007	42.9	31.8	65.7	23.0
GNI Per Capita (USD)	2006	639	1 071	2 000	30 487
Labour Force Participation -Total (%)	2005	40.5	42.3	45.6	54.6
Labour Force Participation -Women (%)	2005	37.6	41.1	39.7	44.9
Gender-related Human Development Index Value	2005	0.448	0.486	0.694	0.911
Human Dev. Index (rang among 174 countries)	2005	NA	NA	NA	NA
Human Poverty Index (HPI-I) (% of pop.)	2005	66.1	36.8	“”	“”
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate – Total (%)	2007	2.4	2.3	1.4	0.3
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2007	3.7	3.5	2.6	0.5
Population < 15 years (%)	2007	44.0	41.0	30.2	16.7
Population > 65 years (%)	2007	3.1	3.5	5.6	16.4
Dependency Rate (%)	2007	88.8	80.1	56.0	47.7
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2007	100.0	99.3	103.2	94.3
Female Population 15 - 49 years (%)	2007	23.2	24.2	24.5	31.4
Life Expectancy at Birth – Total (years)	2007	48.1	54.2	65.4	76.5
Life Expectancy at Birth – Female (years)	2007	40.3	36.1	22.4	11.1
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	2007	16.3	13.2	8.3	10.4
Crude Mortality Rate (per 1000)	2007	107.8	85.3	57.3	7.4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	2007	183.0	130.2	80.8	8.9
Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1000)	2007	5.4	4.7	2.8	1.6
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2007	1 024	723.6	450	8
Maternal Mortality Rate	2004	13.4	26.6	61.0	75.0
Women Using Contraceptives (%)	2004	21.8	39.6	78.0	287.0
Health and Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100 000 people)	2005	21.8	39.6	78.0	287.0
Nurses (per 100 000 people)	2005	125.6	120.4	98.0	782.0
Births Attended by Trained Personnel (%)	2004	47.4	50.4	59.0	99.0
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2006	52.6	62.3	80.0	100.0
Access to Health Services (% of Population)	2005	54.2	61.7	80.0	100.0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2004	51.0	45.8	50.0	100.0
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2005	3.8	4.7	1.3	0.3
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100 000)	2005	263.8	300.7	275.0	18.0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2006	68.7	83.7	85.0	93.0
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2006	63.4	75.4	78.0	93.2
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2004	29.3	28.6	27.0	0.1
Daily Calorie Intake per Capita	2004	2581	2436	2675	3 285
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2005	1.3	2.4	1.8	6.3
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2006	88.9	96.4	91.0	102.3
Primary School - Female	2005	83.7	92.1	105.0	102.0
Secondary School -Total	2006	62.1	44.5	88.0	99.5
Secondary School - Female	2004	60.7	41.8	45.8	100.8
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2005	45.9	47.5	51.6	82.0
Adult Illiteracy Rate -Total (%)	2007	31.6	33.3	26.6	1.2
Adult Illiteracy Rate -Male (%)	2007	25.0	25.6	19.0	0.8
Adult Illiteracy Rate - Female (%)	2007	38.0	40.8	34.2	1.6
Percentage of GDP Spending on Education	2006	...	4.5	3.9	5.9
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2005 - 07	25.1	6.0	9.9	11.6
Annual Rate of Deforestation (%)	2000 - 07	2.3	0.7	0.4	-0.2
Annual Rate of Reforestation (%)	2000 - 07	5.7	10.9
Per capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2005 - 07	0.27	1.0	1.9	12.3

Table of ADB Portfolio in the Country

+	Project Name	Source of Financing	Approval Date	Closing Date	Amount Approved	Undisbursed Amount	Total Disbursed	Net Amount	Disbur. %	Sector %
	AGRICULTURAL SECTOR				16.75	16.67	0.08	16.75	0.48%	4%
1	LAKE TANGANYIKA INTEGRATED REG. DEV. PROGRAMME (DRC)	ADF loan	17.11.2004	31.01.2012	6.79	6.79	0	6.79	0.00%	
	LAKE TANGANYIKA INTEGRATED REG. DEV. PROGRAMME (DRC)	ADF grant	17.11.2004	31.12.2012	4.96	4.96	0	4.96	0.00%	
2	COTTON SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT-CHAD	ADF grant	29.11.2006	31.12.2013	5.00	4.92	0.08	5.00	1.60%	
3	TRANSPORT SECTOR				263.4	261.8	1.6	263.4	0.59%	61%
4	BAMENDA-MAMFE-EKOK-MFUM-ABAKALIKI ROAD	ADF loan	25.11.2008	31.12.2015	150	150	0	150	0.00%	
5	COSCAP PROGRAMME IN WCA (CAPACITY BUILDING)	ADF grant	27.04.2005	31.12.2009	4.60	3.24	1.36	4.60	29.47%	
6	CAMEROON - TRANSPORT FACILITATION	ADF loan	05.07.2007	31.12.2012	48.00	48.00	0	48.00	0.00%	
7	CAR- TRANSPORT FACILITATION	ADF grant	05.07.2007	31.12.2012	27.80	27.80	0	27.80	0.00%	
8	CEMAC - TRANSPORT FACILITATION	ADF grant	05.07.2007	31.12.2012	14.00	13.79	0.21	14.00	1.51%	
9	CHAD - TRANSPORT FACILITATION	ADF grant	05.07.2007	31.12.2012	19.00	19.00	0	19.00	0.00%	
	ENERGY SECTOR				112.01	111.53	0.48	112.01	4.01%	26%
10	NELSAP Grid Interconnection Project	ADF loan	27.11.2008		100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	
11	Study on Electrical Grid Interconnections in ECCAS Countries	ADF grant	21.07.2003	30.12.2009	2.50	2.02	0.48	2.50	19.27%	
12	INGA Study and Related Grid Interconnections	ADF grant	30.04.2008	31.12.2008	9.51	9.51	0.00	9.51	0.00%	
	SECTEUR SOCIAL				33.95	31.32	2.63	33.95	7.74%	8%
13	CONGO-OUBANGUI-CHARI BASIN RIPARIAN COUNTRIES INITIA.	ADF grant	11.09.2003	31.12.2008	6.00	3.90	2.10	6.00	34.99%	
14	LAKE CHAD BASIN INITIATIVE SUPPORT	ADF grant	26.10.2005	31.12.2011	10.00	9.47	0.53	10.00	5.29%	
15	APOC (PHASE III)	ADF grant	15.07.2008	30.11.2013	15.00	15	0	15	0.00%	
16	CONGO BASIN WATER INFORMATION	AWF	17.05.2007	30.06.2009	0.40	0.40	0	0.40	0.00%	
17	Lake Chad Water Charter	AWF	30.05.2007	31.12.2009	0.78	0.78	0	0.78	0.00%	
18	CONGO BASIN STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN	AWF	30.05.2008	31.01.2009	1.77	1.77	0	1.77	0.00%	
	MULTI-SECTOR				5.57	3.61	1.95	5.57	35.10%	1%
19	ECCAS Capacity Building Project	ADF grant	17.11.2004	31.12.2009	2.59	1.56	1.03	2.59	39.86%	
20	AFRITAC CENTRES PHASE II	ADF loan	20.12.2006	30.06.2010	2.98	2.06	0.92	2.98	30.97%	
	GRAND TOTAL				431.68	424.97	6.71	431.68	1.55%	100%
	TOTAL ADB LOANS				0	0	0	0		0%
	TOTAL ADF LOANS				307.77	306.85	0.92	307.77	0.29%	71%