

**BOARD APPROVAL:**  
Lapse-of-time Procedure

**FOR INFORMATION**

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**FROM: Cecilia AKINTOMIDE**  
Secretary General

**SUBJECT: MULTINATIONAL (EQUATORIAL GUINEA, CHAD, RWANDA, BURUNDI AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE): ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS TO FOOD SECURITY IN CENTRAL AFRICA**

**CBFF GRANT OF EUR 3.37 MILLION\***

The appraisal report on the above-mentioned project together with the outcome of negotiations and the relevant draft resolution were submitted to you for consideration **on a lapse-of-time basis with 13 April 2012 as closing date.**

Following the endorsement of the ninth CBFF Governing Council meeting in Libreville, on November, 15-16, 2010, the appraisal report was prepared and reviewed in accordance with Bank rules and procedures.

The Grant proposal was negotiated on November 11, 2011, and subsequent discussions between Bank staff and FAO were concluded on January 17th 2012. All conditions have been agreed by the FAO.

The Board took note of the abstention of the US Chair by the prescribed deadline. **The said proposal is deemed approved** and the resolution adopted.

**Attach:** Appraisal Report  
Outcome of Negotiations  
Draft Resolution

**Cc. The President**

**\*Questions on this document should be referred to:**

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



**PROJECT: Enhancing the Contribution of Non-Timber Forest Products to Food Security in Central Africa**

**COUNTRIES: EQUATORIAL GUINEA, CHAD, RWANDA, BURUNDI, SAO TOME & PRINCIPE**

## PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

*April 2012*

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b><u>ACRONYMS</u></b>	<b><u>DEFINITIONS</u></b>
<b>ADB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AWP</b>	Annual Work Plan
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic
<b>CBFF</b>	Congo Basin Forest Fund
<b>CEFDHAC</b>	Conference on Dense and Rainforest Ecosystems of Central Africa
<b>COMIFAC</b>	Central African Forestry Commission
<b>CSP</b>	Country Strategy Paper
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>ERR</b>	Economic Rate of Return
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization
<b>GTZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation), known as GIZ since January 2011
<b>IRR</b>	Internal Rate of Return
<b>LC</b>	Local Currency
<b>LTU</b>	Lead Technical Unit
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MIS</b>	Market Information System
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NPV</b>	Net Present Value
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-Timber Forest Products
<b>RBCSP</b>	Results-Based Country Strategy Paper
<b>RWF</b>	Rwandan Franc
<b>SMFEs</b>	Small and Medium-sized Forestry Enterprises
<b>STD</b>	Sao Tome & Principe Dobra
<b>TCP</b>	Technical Cooperation Programme
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>XAF</b>	Central African CFA Franc

## Currency Equivalents

(August 2011)

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

## Fiscal Year

Varies in each of the five countries concerned; however, runs from 1 January to 31 December for FAO

## Weights and Measures

1 metric tonne	=	2204 pounds
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.2 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

## PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

### Customer Data

**Donee** : Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

**Executing Agency** : FAO

### Financing Plan

Source	Amount (Euro)	Instrument
CBFF	3 369 267	Grant
FAO	220 320	Grant
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>3 589 587</b>	

### Key ADB Financial Information

Grant amount (rounded)	3.37 million
Commitment charge*	NA
Service commission	NA
Maturity	NA
Grace period	NA

IRR NPV	NA
ERR	NA

**Duration – Main Phases (Projected)**

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Duration: 3 (three) years	
Concept Note approval	7 March 2010
Project approval	April 2012
Effectiveness	April 2012
Completion	March 2015
Final disbursement	December 2015

## PROJECT SUMMARY

### 1. Project Overview

1.1 Pursuant to the recommendations of the 6th Ordinary Session of the CBFF Governing Council held in Yaoundé on 24, 25 and 26 November 2009, the Secretariat publicly launched a second call for project proposals to NGOs and the private sector. Management of this second call for proposals led to the identification of acceptable concept notes and selection of the best detailed proposals. In accordance with the provisions of the CBFF Operational Procedures Manual, such detailed proposals were submitted to the Governing Council for consideration and approval. The CBFF Governing Council at its 9th session held on 15 and 16 November 2010 in Libreville, Gabon, approved financing for the project under consideration amounting to EUR 3.37 million.

1.2 The sector objective of this project on "Enhancing the Contribution of Non-timber Forestry Products to Food Security in Central Africa" is to help improve the living conditions and food security of households that depend on the forest, particularly the most vulnerable groups. Its specific objective is to preserve and ensure the sustainable management of non-timber forest products (NTFP) in Central Africa.

1.3 The project duration is 3 years and its estimated total cost is **3,589,587 euro**, of which **3.37 million euro** has been requested from the CBFF while FAO contributes EUR 220,320. The project was initiated during the final workshop held in June 2008 on the Project on "Enhancing Food Security through Non-timber Forest Products in Central Africa" (FAO, GCP/RAF/398/GER). COMIFAC has encouraged FAO to support member States in implementing the "Sub-regional Guidelines on the Sustainable Management of NTFPs of Plant Origin in Central Africa". The main activity of the project under consideration is to mainstream the said Guidelines at the national level.

### 2. Project Beneficiaries and Impact on Beneficiaries

2.1 Overall, the project beneficiaries are rural communities in the countries targeted. Special attention will be paid to the most vulnerable groups, in particular women and children, indigenous communities (Pygmies) and, in general, communities suffering food insecurity which, according to FAO estimates, stand at 38% in Chad, 40% in Rwanda and 63% in Burundi.

2.2 The project will have environmental, climatic, social and economic impact. Management of NTFPs by promoting sustainable management methods, participatory domestication of NTFPs and establishment of experimental nurseries for rural communities to encourage the production of improved seedlings and the creation of agro-forestry plantations, will help to ease pressure on forests and thus contribute to biodiversity conservation. The development of small-and medium-sized forestry enterprises (SMFEs) will create job opportunities and increase income, especially those of women and indigenous communities. Proceeds from the sale of NTFPs will contribute to poverty reduction.

### **3. Needs Assessment and Project Rationale**

3.1 The project is in line with the poverty reduction strategies drawn up by the concerned countries and the Bank's Country Strategy Papers (CSPs). It covers three CBFF thematic areas, namely: (i) sustainable forestry management and practices; (ii) ecological and socio-economic monitoring, and baseline data; and (iii) carbon market benefits and payment for ecosystem services. The project complies with the COMIFAC convergence plan. Furthermore, it will contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through its activities geared towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality, sustaining the environment and instituting an international/regional partnership for development.

### **4. Value-added for the Bank**

4.1 The Bank will use its expertise in the areas addressed by the project and especially in fairly specific and novel areas such as: (i) the multi-actor approach to improving the legal and policy frameworks for the development of national strategies and action plans for improving the NTFP sector in Central Africa; (ii) establishment of National consultative committees to support COMIFAC's NTFP Sub-Working Group and ensure implementation of the Convergence Plan; (iii) consolidation of the role of NTFPs in poverty reduction and improvement of food security in Central Africa; (iv) knowledge of the Congo Basin's biodiversity; and (v) development of NTFP sub-sectors and SMFEs. Furthermore, the project will enable the Bank to improve its visibility in the following areas: analysis and development of NTFP sub-sectors through Market Information Systems (MIS) linking supply to demand for NTFPs; the institution of grouped sales of NTFPs to strengthen the bargaining position of rural communities; the financing of NTFP sub-sectors; and the role of micro-finance in financing SMFEs.

### **5. Knowledge Management**

5.1 The project will help to improve knowledge of the main NTFP sub-sectors and their contribution to poverty reduction, enhance the food security of communities that depend on the forest, as well as preserve the biodiversity of the Congo Basin. The project will support capacity-building and efforts to train the staff of such institutions as the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat and governments. On the pilot sites, the capacity of small- and medium-sized enterprises with respect to creation of value-added, marketing, processing and the sustainable management of NTFPs will be developed.



## RESULTS LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

**Country and project name:** Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Rwanda, Burundi, Sao Tome & Principe- Enhancing the Contribution of Non- Timber Forest Products to Food Security in Central Africa

**Purpose of the project:** Help to improve the living conditions and food security of households that depend on the forest, in particular the most vulnerable groups.

	RESULTS CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline	Target		
IMPACT	Improvement in the living conditions and food security of communities	Rate of increase in household income and improvement in food security	Less than 1000€/an/hab.	Households and SMFEs see their income grow by at least 50% in 2013  NTFPs contribute about 25% to food security in 2014	Project reports	<b>Risk indicators:</b> No commitment by the institutions  <b>Mitigative strategies:</b> Sensitization on the need for synergy and good collaboration between institutions
	<u>Outcome 1:</u> Improved national legal frameworks, policies and strategies for the NTFP sector.	Description of the main NTFP sub-sectors in each country, the constraints and opportunities of national legal frameworks and policies for developing the NTFP sector	0	20 NTFP sub-sectors described in 2013 (4 sub-sectors per country)	Projects reports	<b>Risk Indicators:</b> Wanton exploitation of NTFPs; no involvement of beneficiaries and stakeholders
	<u>Outcome 2:</u> The (entrepreneurial, sustainable management, sector development) capacity of beneficiaries is enhanced at the regional, national and local level.	Number of national forestry strategies that include the sub-regional COMIFA's NTFP Guidelines and adhere to the principle that each country has a right to food.	0	5 national NTFP strategies that incorporate COMIFAC Guidelines and adhere to the right to food are drafted in 2013	Projects reports	<b>Mitigative strategies:</b> Participatory design of legal frameworks and strategies; sensitization of beneficiaries and stakeholders
OUTCOMES						

<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<p><b>Component A : Improvement of national legal frameworks, policies and strategies for developing NTFPs</b></p> <p><u>Output A.1</u> : Legal frameworks and national policies on NTFPs analysed</p> <p><u>Output A.2</u>: Documents publicising legislative instruments on NTFPs and the right to food disseminated.</p> <p><u>Output A.3</u>: Suggestions on the articles to be amended are prepared</p>	<p>A.1. Number of legal frameworks and policies analysed 0</p> <p>A.2. Number of national strategies prepared 0</p> <p>A.3. Number of texts suggested 0</p>	<p>A.1. Five (5) legal frameworks analysed in 2012</p> <p>A.2. Five (5) national strategies prepared in 2013</p> <p>A.3. At least 5 (five) suggestions of legislative or enabling instruments submitted to governments in 2012 to improve the legal framework</p>	<p>List of beneficiaries and Progress reports</p> <p>List of beneficiaries and Progress reports</p> <p>List of beneficiaries and Progress reports</p>	<p><b>Risk Indicators:</b> Difficult access to project sites; reticence of communities</p> <p><b>Mitigative strategies:</b> The local sites will be selected carefully based on the security situation and their accessibility; community awareness-raising</p>
	<p><b>Component B: Capacity-building for the stakeholders involved in NTFP management</b></p> <p><u>Output B.1</u>: Technical, economic and legal knowledge of the COMIFAC sub-working group is enhanced</p> <p><u>Output B.2</u> : National consultative committees on NTFPs created</p> <p><u>Output B.3</u> : Baseline studies conducted in the pilot project sites</p> <p><u>Output B.4</u> : Local communities and other stakeholders of the NTFP sectors are supported</p>	<p>B.1. Number of training sessions and activities on knowledge building 0</p> <p>B.2. Number of NACs created and operational 0</p> <p>B.3. Number of baseline studies conducted 0</p> <p>B.4. Number of local communities and sector stakeholders supported 0</p>	<p>B.1. At least 6 COMIFAC support activities implemented in 2013</p> <p>B.2. Five national consultative committees on NTFPs set up in 2012</p> <p>B.3. Ten (10) baseline studies conducted in 2012</p> <p>B.4. In 2013, at least 10 SMFEs are set up, including 5 headed by</p>	<p>B.1. Training workshop reports and progress reports</p> <p>B.2. Progress reports</p> <p>B.3. Study reports and progress reports</p> <p>B.4. Progress reports</p>	<p><b>Risk indicators:</b> Constraints related to the planning and organisation of activities, and the effective participation of beneficiaries; Possible land conflicts resulting from increased exploitation of NTFPs.</p> <p><b>Mitigative strategies:</b> Participatory planning of activities with all NTFP sector stakeholders; Sensitization and organisation of forestry developers</p>

<p><u>Output B.5:</u> Priority activities identified by the local communities are implemented</p>	<p>B.5. Number of priority activities implemented</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>women, and their capacity is developed.</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>	
<p><u>Output B.6 :</u> Knowledge on NTFPs enhanced</p>	<p>B.6. Number of scholarships awarded</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>B.5. Two (2) grouped sales per pilot site per year from 2012</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>	
<p><b>Component C: Extension and awareness-raising on the sustainable management of NTFPs</b></p>	<p>C.1. Existence of an information system in the 10 COMIFAC member countries</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>C.1. In 2014, the 10 COMIFAC member countries should have received information on priority NTFP themes</p>	<p>C.1. Progress reports</p>	<p><b>Risk indicators:</b> Restrictions on the dissemination of information; Constraints related to difficulties in communication, planning and organisation of events</p> <p><b>Mitigative strategies:</b> Prior sensitization of target stakeholders, including local services responsible for information and the organisation of events of this nature</p>
<p><u>Output C.1:</u> Information system established and operational</p>	<p>C.2. Number of national, regional and international events</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>C.2. Each year, at least 10 national events (fairs, grouped sales, conferences) in the five countries, 3 regional events and 1 international event</p>	<p>C.2. Reports on the events, progress reports</p>	
<p><u>Output C.2 :</u> National, regional and international events (fairs, conferences, grouped sales) organised</p>					

<b>KEY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Component D : Project Management</b>					<p><b>Risk Indicators:</b> Organisational delays; financial resources not available on time</p> <p><b>Mitigative Strategies:</b> Timely sensitization and information of participants; timely mobilization of financial resources</p>
	<u>Output D.1</u> : Project staff recruited and operational	D.1. Number of staff members to be recruited	0	D.1. Number of employees recruited in 2012	D.1. Interview reports	
	<u>Output D.2</u> : Launching workshop organised with the CBFF Secretariat	D.2. Number of workshops to be organised	0	D.2. Five (5) launching workshops organised in 2012 (1 for each country)	D.2. Organisation reports	
	<u>Output D.3</u> : Timely submission of half-yearly reports	D.3. Number of reports to be submitted	0	D.3. Two half-yearly reports to be provided each year from 2012 to 2014	D.3. Progress reports	
	<u>Output D.4</u> : Timely organisation of related missions	D.4. Number of missions conducted	0	D.4. A mid-term mission conducted in 2012 and a final appraisal mission conducted in 2013	D.4. Mission reports	
	<u>Output D.5</u> : Timely organisation of individual independent audits	D.5. Number of independent annual audits	0	D.5. Four independent audits conducted in 2012 to 2014	D.5. Audit reports	
	<b>COMPONENTS</b>				<b>INPUTS</b>	
	<b>A. Improvement of NTFP legal frameworks, policies and national strategies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the legal frameworks, policies and integration of NTFP sub-regional Guidelines and principles of the right to food into NTFP policies and legislative frameworks</li> <li>• Participatory preparation of national strategies for NTFP development</li> <li>• Supporting the implementation of priority activities of NTFP development strategies.</li> </ul>				<b>Component A : 1,004,854 Euros</b>	
	<b>B. Capacity-building for stakeholders involved in NTFP management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building technical, economic and legal knowledge on NTFPs for the COMIFAC sub-working group and its national consultative committees</li> <li>• Establishment and operation of national consultative committees on NTFPs</li> <li>• Conduct of baseline studies in the pilot project sites in each country</li> <li>• Support to local communities and other actors of the NTFP sub-sectors in the sustainable management of these products</li> <li>• Conduct of the priority activities identified by the local communities during the baseline studies</li> <li>• Award of study and research scholarships</li> </ul>				<b>Component B: 1,029,731 Euros</b>	

	<p><b>C. Extension and awareness-raising on the sustainable management of NTFPs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidation and wide dissemination of information on priority NTFP themes</li> <li>• Attendance of national, regional and international events (construction of stands to exhibit NTFPs, distribution of brochures, policy briefs, project reports; papers and presentations in plenary; side events, etc.).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Component C: 789,958 Euros</b></p>
	<p><b>D. Project management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of national and international staff, and project set up</li> <li>• Workshop for launching and planning of activities</li> <li>• Preparation of progress reports</li> <li>• Mid-term review and final appraisal</li> <li>• Account audit.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Component D: 660,199 Euros</b></p>

## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

		2011				2012				2013				2014				2015			
N°	ACTIVITIES	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Grant approval																				
2	Negotiations																				
3	First disbursement																				
	<b>Improvement of the legal frameworks, policies and national development strategies for NTFPs</b>																				
4	Support governments to analyse NTFP legal frameworks and policies																				
5	Support governments in the analysis of NTFP sectors and participatory preparation of national strategies for NTFP development																				
6	Support the implementation of the priority activities of NTFP development strategies																				
	<b>Capacity-building for the stakeholders involved in NTFP management</b>																				
7	Technical, economic and legal capacity-building on NTFPs for the COMIFAC sub-working group and its national consultative committees																				
8	Establishment and functioning of national consultative committees on NTFPs																				
9	Conduct of baseline studies in the pilot project sites in each country																				
10	Support to local communities and other actors of the NTFP sub-sectors in the sustainable management of these products																				
11	Conduct of the priority activities identified by the local communities during the baseline studies																				
12	Granting of study scholarships to students from research institutions																				
	<b>Extension and awareness-raising on the sustainable management of NTFPs</b>																				
13	Consolidation and wide dissemination of information on priority NTFP themes																				
14	Attend national, regional and international events																				
	<b>Project management</b>																				
15	Recruitment of national and international staff, and setting up of the project																				
16	Workshop to launch and plan annual activities, regional and national steering committees																				
17	Preparation of progress reports																				
18	Mid-term review																				
19	Final appraisal																				
20	Account audit																				
21	Last disbursement																				

# **REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF BANK GROUP MANAGEMENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONCERNING THE PROJECT ON ENHANCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFPs) TO FOOD SECURITY IN CENTRAL AFRICA**

*Management hereby submits this report and recommendation concerning a proposal to award a grant of EUR 3.37 million from CBFF resources to FAO for use in financing the Project to Enhance the Contribution of Non-timber Forest Products to Food Security in Central Africa.*

## **I. STRATEGIC THRUSTS AND RATIONALE**

### ***1.1 Project Linkages with Regional and National Strategies and Objectives***

1.1.1 The priority nature of this project stems from the fact that it will contribute to the implementation of the COMIFAC Convergence Plan that emanated from the political will of Central African Heads of State who, during the Yaoundé Summit of March 1999, undertook to engage in concerted and sustainable management of Central African forests. The COMIFAC Convergence Plan lays special emphasis on non-timber forest products and their relevance to poverty and food insecurity control. The project contributes to 8 of the 10 strategic areas of the Convergence Plan, namely: harmonisation of forestry and fiscal policies; knowledge of resources; biodiversity conservation; economic development of the timber, wildlife, NTFP and tourism sectors; creation and consolidation of small- and medium-sized forestry enterprises and grouped sales of NTFP; capacity-building, stakeholder participation, information and training; research and development; and institution of regional cooperation and partnerships.

1.1.2. Furthermore, the project will contribute to attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the countries involved in the project, particularly goals related to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, promotion of gender equality and environmental sustainability.

1.1.3 The project is in line with several pillars of the Results-based Country Strategy Papers (RBCSPs), as follows: capacity-building for Equatorial Guinea; food security and institutional development for Sao Tome & Principe; improvement of the private sector business environment for Chad; creation of new jobs for Burundi; and institutional capacity-building and private sector development for Rwanda.

### ***1.2 Rationale for Bank's Involvement***

**1.2.1 The project is conforms with the Bank's general policy on environmental protection and poverty reduction.** Furthermore, it harmonizes with the CBFF's thematic focus areas, namely: forest management and support of sustainable practices; economic development and means of subsistence; carbon market benefits and payment of environmental services, as well as ecological and economic monitoring and baseline data.

1.2.2 Moreover, the Bank's intervention is justified by the following reasons: (i) the project will use a multi-actor approach to improve legal frameworks and relevant policies, and develop national strategies and action plans for promoting the NTFP sector in Central Africa; (ii) it will set up national consultative committees to support COMIFAC's NTFP sub-working group in implementing the Convergence Plan in each country; (iii) it will increase the NTFP contribution

to poverty reduction and improvement of food security; and (iv) it will implement strategies for developing NTFP sectors and develop small- and medium-sized forestry enterprises (SMFE) by setting up Market Information Systems (MIS), organizing grouped sales for forest communities, and developing other NTFP marketing strategies.

### ***1.3 Assistance Coordination***

**1.3.1 Burundi:** Aid is coordinated through the National Aid Coordination Committee (CNCA) set up in 2005. The CNCA instituted a results-based action plan to coordinate and evaluate financial aid flows. Consultations between the government and technical and financial partners to improve aid coordination are held under the auspices of the Partner Coordination Group. All these measures constitute a significant step towards the establishment of an efficient mechanism to ensure better aid management and coordination in Burundi.

**1.3.2 Rwanda:** The Rwandan government aid policy lays emphasis on division of labour among partners, whereby each donor has to concentrate on a limited number of sectors in which it has a comparative advantage. The Bank is an active member of the Development Partners Coordination Group (GCPD) and currently co-chair of the Water Sector Working Group. It is also an active member of the Donors' Budget Support Harmonisation Group (GHAB) comprising 7 development partners, namely: the ADB, the World Bank, DFID, the European Commission, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands. The Bank, through its country office, RWFO, participates actively in thematic clusters on the social sector, the economy and governance and sector working groups on public finance management, macro-economic management, energy, transport, agriculture, education, water and sanitation.

**1.3.3 Equatorial Guinea:** Aid coordination by national structures is not effective as evident in the discontinuation of round tables since 1993. In September 1997, the National Economic Conference marked the return of national consultation on development policies. However, the progress made hitherto in implementing the internal adjustment measures recommended by the Conference are limited. Despite the recent publication of an economic assessment report for 2001, the capacity of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, which is responsible for coordinating the investment programme, remains inadequate to perform that task. The Bank will ensure that the capacity of this ministry is strengthened.

**1.3.4 Sao Tome and Principe:** Aid coordination by the Ministry of Planning and Finance remains poor. The need for the government to coordinate aid is an indispensable prerequisite to ensure the efficient utilization of increasingly rare resources. Therefore, institution building is necessary. The government intends to define an appropriate institutional framework for aid coordination and planning, and is consolidating its relations with donors. The Bank should make more efforts to enhance the coordination of its operations with the Bretton Woods Institutions and other donors based in Sao Tome by consolidating its presence in the country.

**1.3.5 Chad:** The Ministry of the Economy and Planning (MEP) plays the role of interface between the Government and Technical and Financial Partners through the General Directorate for External Resources and Programming (DGREP). It negotiates and mobilises external resources, and coordinates ODA. Although there is no formal aid coordination mechanism that



serves as a regular and structured consultative forum between TFPs and the Government, thematic consultations are held in the areas of governance and basic infrastructure. Donors organize regular thematic consultations to harmonise aid in areas of common interest.

1.3.6 Given that common actions on NTFP have not been developed in the concerned countries, the project will establish during the first six month a sub-regional directory of projects and initiatives that contribute to the same objective. COMIFAC Executive Secretary, Chair of the project Steering Committee hosts a working group on NTFP whose aim is to consolidate initiatives under way in individual countries. This working group will be called on to identify synergies that will be capitalized during the implementation of the current project.

## II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 *Project Objectives*

2.1.1 The project's **sector objective** is to contribute to improving the living conditions and food security of households that depend on the forest, particularly the most vulnerable groups. Its **specific objectives** are to contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of NTFPs in Central Africa, specifically in Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Rwanda, Burundi and Sao Tome & Principe.

### 2.2 *Project Components*

2.2.1 Project activities are grouped into 4 components, briefly described in Table 2.1 below:

**Table 2.1**  
**Project Components**

No.	Name of Component	Estimated Base Cost (EUR) (excluding contingencies)	Component Description
A	<b>Improvement of NTFP legal frameworks, policies and national strategies</b>	1 004 854	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the legal frameworks, policies and integration of NTFP sub-regional Guidelines and principles of the right to food into NTFP policies and legislative frameworks</li> <li>• Participatory preparation of national strategies for NTFP development</li> <li>• Supporting the implementation of priority activities of NTFP development strategies.</li> </ul>

<b>B</b>	<b>Capacity-building for stakeholders involved in NTFP management</b>	1 029 731	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building technical, economic and legal knowledge on NTFPs for the COMIFAC sub-working group and its national consultative committees</li> <li>• Establishment and operation of national consultative committees on NTFPs</li> <li>• Conduct of baseline studies in the pilot project sites in each country</li> <li>• Support to local communities and other actors of the NTFP sub-sectors in the sustainable management of these products</li> <li>• Conduct of the priority activities identified by the local communities during the baseline studies</li> <li>• Award of study and research scholarships</li> </ul>
<b>C</b>	<b>Extension and awareness-raising on the sustainable management of NTFPs</b>	789 958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidation and wide dissemination of information on priority NTFP themes</li> <li>• Attendance of national, regional and international events (construction of stands to exhibit NTFPs, distribution of brochures, policy briefs, project reports; papers and presentations in plenary; side events, etc.).</li> </ul>
<b>D</b>	<b>Project management</b>	660 199	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of national and international staff, and project set up</li> <li>• Workshop for launching and planning of activities</li> <li>• Preparation of progress reports</li> <li>• Mid-term review and final appraisal</li> <li>• Account audit.</li> </ul>

### 2.3 *Technical Solutions Adopted and Alternatives Explored*

2.3.1 The table 2.2 below presents the synthesis solutions explored and those adopted.

**Table 2.2**  
***Comparison of Solutions Adopted and Alternatives Explored***

<b>Solution Adopted</b>	<b>Alternative Explored</b>	<b>Reasons for Rejection</b>
<b>Improvement of the NTFP legal frameworks, policies and national strategies based on COMIFAC Guidelines</b>	(i) Focus on the improvement of legal frameworks and policies on promotion of the NTFP private sector;  (ii) Improve the legal frameworks, policies and strategies without taking the COMIFAC sub-regional Guidelines into consideration.	(i) Blocks community access to NTFPs for subsistence, marketing and NTFP resource conservation purposes;  (ii) Focus Area 1 of the COMIFAC Convergence Plan recommends the harmonization of forestry policies in Central Africa by relying on the sub-regional Guidelines for the NTFP sector.
<b>Participatory capacity-building for all stakeholders involved in NTFP management.</b>	(i) Start capacity-building activities with no baseline studies reflecting stakeholder needs;  (ii) Capacity-building only for stakeholders from a specific level of the NTFP value chain.	(i) Baseline studies allow for acquiring knowledge on local characteristics and assessing the applicability of the best technical lessons learnt from other FAO projects on NTFPs in Central Africa; they permit analysis and definition of the baseline situation, monitoring of activities and project appraisal;  (ii) The value chain approach facilitates close partnership between the various links of the chain and their vertical and horizontal integration to ensure greater efficiency of the function considered. It highlights the innovative character of the project.
<b>Extention and sensitization on sustainable management of NTFPs for stakeholders involved in all the sectors concerned.</b>	Disseminate information only to NTFP sector stakeholders concerned by the project	Ignorance of the role of NTFPs in poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection

<b>Project management by a regional coordination team based in Yaoundé and by national coordination teams in countries concerned by the project.</b>	Install only national coordination teams to minimize project operating costs.	A regional coordination team is needed to carry out the regional and international activities of the project, while the national coordination teams are tasked with the daily management of the project in the countries. Decentralisation makes overall project management more flexible.
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## 2.4 Project Type

2.4.1 This is a pilot multinational institutional support project aimed at helping the five target countries (Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Chad) to define regulatory frameworks and strategies that could improve NTFP management so that such products can sustainably contribute to food security and poverty reduction. Project activities will be tested in pilot sites that will be chosen through a participatory approach involving forestry sector and food security stakeholders.

## 2.5 Project Cost

2.5.1 The total project cost is estimated at **EUR 3,589,587**. The costs were estimated in the currency of each country and then converted into Euro, CBFF's only financing currency. The summary of cost estimates by component and by expenditure category is presented in Tables 2.3 and 2.4 below. The cost includes financial contingencies at 12%, calculated from an average of the inflation rates of Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Rwanda, Burundi and Sao Tome & Principe between 2003 and 2010:

***Table 2.3***  
***Summary of Cost Estimates by Component (in EUR)***

COMPONENTS	Local Currency		Foreign Exchange		Total CBFF+FAO	% Foreign Exchange
	CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO		
Improvement of NTFP legal frameworks, policies and national strategies	648 129	0	278 200	78 525	1 004 854	36
Capacity-building for the stakeholders involved in NTFP management	726 279	16 000	253 927	33 525	1 029 731	28
Extension and awareness-raising on the sustainable management of NTFPs	502 506	0	253 927	33 525	789 958	36
Project management	328 050	47 720	273 404	11 025	660 199	43
<b>Base cost</b>	<b>2 204 965</b>	<b>63 720</b>	<b>1 059 457</b>	<b>156 600</b>	<b>3 484 742</b>	<b>35</b>
Contingencies*	92 345	0	12 500	0	104 845	12
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>2 297 310</b>	<b>63 720</b>	<b>1 071 957</b>	<b>156 600</b>	<b>3 589 587</b>	<b>34</b>

**Table 2.4**  
**Summary of Cost Estimates by Expenditure Category (in EUR)**

CATEGORIES	L.C		Foreign Exchange		Total	% Foreign Exchange
	CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	CBFF+FAO	
Works	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goods	75 060	0	112 500	0	187 560	60
Services	394 700	0	80 250	112 500	587 450	33
Staff	979 160	0	479 092	56 420	1 733 672	35
Operating costs	756 045	51 400	0	0	807 445	0
Miscellaneous management costs	0	0	387 615	0	387 615	100
<b>Base cost</b>	<b>2 204 965</b>	<b>51 400</b>	<b>1 059 457</b>	<b>168 920</b>	<b>3 484 742</b>	<b>35</b>
Contingencies	92 345	0	12 500	0	104 845	12
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>2 297 310</b>	<b>51 400</b>	<b>1 071 957</b>	<b>168 920</b>	<b>3 589 587</b>	<b>35</b>

2.5.2 The project will be financed to the tune of EUR 3,369,267 (93.5%) by the Congo Basin Forests Fund (CBFF) and EUR 220,320 (6.5%) by FAO as indicated in Table 2.5, below.

**Table 2.5**  
**Sources of Financing by Expenditure Category (in EUR)**

Sources of Financing	L.C.	Foreign Exchange	Total	% Total
CBFF	2 297 310	1 071 957	3 369 267	93.5
FAO	51 400	168 920	220 320	6.5
<b>Total cost estimate</b>	<b>2 348 710</b>	<b>1 240 877</b>	<b>3 589 587</b>	<b>100</b>

2.5.3 The expenditure schedule is as follows:

**Table 2.6**  
**Expenditure Schedule by Component (in EUR)**

COMPONENTS	Fiscal 1		Fiscal 2		Fiscal 3		Total			% Base-line Cost
	CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	Total	
A	224,698	30,375	496,877	40,650	204,754	7,500	926,329	78,525	1,004,854	28.8
B	300,948	23,375	342,804	18,650	336,454	7,500	980,206	49,525	1,029,731	29.6
C	229,391	15,375	266,696	10,650	260,346	7,500	756,433	33,525	789,958	22.7
D	248,951	46,515	165,430	12,230	187,073	0	601,454	58,745	660,199	18.9
<b>Base cost</b>	<b>1,003,988</b>	<b>115,640</b>	<b>1,271,806</b>	<b>82,180</b>	<b>988,628</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>3,264,422</b>	<b>220,320</b>	<b>3,484,742</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Contingencies	32,165	0	47,325	0	25,355	0	104,845	0	104,845	3.0
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>1,036,153</b>	<b>115,640</b>	<b>1,319,131</b>	<b>82,180</b>	<b>1,013,983</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>3,369,267</b>	<b>220,320</b>	<b>3,589,587</b>	<b>103.0</b>

2.5.4 The project management costs which stand at 18% may, a priori, appear to be high. However, this is due to the fact that management costs include not only staff salaries, but also the organisational costs of various training workshops, progress report printing and distribution costs, mid-term review and final appraisal mission costs as well as contingencies to cover any mid-project budget review.

## **2.6 Project Area and Beneficiaries**

2.6.1 The project will be implemented in five Congo Basin countries, namely Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Chad and Sao Tome & Principe at the request of COMIFAC, of which they are members. In each country, two pilot sites will be chosen based on the following key criteria:

- (i) Presence of a community forest, a forest concession or a protected area;
- (ii) Degree of access to (rural, semi-urban, urban) markets;
- (iii) Importance of NTFPs to the population (income, health, jobs, consumption, safety net, etc.);
- (iv) Presence of national and/or international partners;
- (v) Experience with previous projects or programmes, and security situation.

2.6.2 Overall, project beneficiaries are rural communities in the target countries, particularly the most vulnerable groups, especially women, children and indigenous communities (Pygmies). In the broadest term, however, the project concerns all communities experiencing food insecurity (38% in Chad, 40% in Rwanda and 63% in Burundi). Statistical data for Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome & Principe will be available later following studies that FAO intends to conduct in these countries.

## **2.7 Participatory Approach for Project Identification, Design and Implementation**

2.7.1 The project was initiated during the final workshop held in June 2008 on the Project "Enhancing Food Security through Non-timber Forest Products in Central Africa" (FAO, GCP/RAF/398/GER). Representatives of forestry ministries, FAO, COMIFAC and GTZ as well as other local and international partners (NGOs, trade organizations) discussed the main project ideas. The COMIFAC Council of Ministers encouraged FAO to support member States in implementing the "Sub-regional Guidelines on the Sustainable Management of NTFPs of Plant Origin in Central Africa".

2.7.2 The core project activity will involve mainstreaming these Guidelines into national legislations. On this basis, the project proposal was prepared by FAO in collaboration with the Governments concerned, COMIFAC and NTFP experts. A participatory approach involving all NTFP sector stakeholders will be adopted during project execution.

2.7.3 Since the pilot project sites must be identified through a participatory approach during the baseline studies to be conducted at the early phase of the project, administrative authorities and local communities will be contacted and sensitized with a view to determining their expectations and securing their commitment to the success of the project. Women and indigenous communities will be actively involved in this process.

## **2.8 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design**

### **Burundi**

2.8.1 The Bank's portfolio comprises 9 operations for a total UA 64.91 million. The social sector is dominant (31%), followed by agriculture (20%), water (19%), multi-sector loans (18%) and energy (12%). Overall, portfolio performance is satisfactory with a rating of 2.3/3.

### **Rwanda**

2.8.2 The Bank's portfolio includes 14 ongoing/recently approved operations. Total commitments under these operations, net of cancellations, stand at UA 508 million. Most of the operations were financed in the infrastructure sector (34.3%); multisector operations including budget support (26%); agriculture and the environment (20.2%); and the social sector (16%). Loans to the private sector represent about 4% of net commitments.

### **Equatorial Guinea**

2.8.3 The Bank Group financed 20 (twenty) operations amounting to UA 63.42 million. Financing from ADF resources stands at UA 56.2 million, while ADB financing totals UA 7.2 million. Sector distribution shows a predominance of the agricultural sector with 41.08% of total resources; followed by the social sector (21.62%), transport (17.7%) and multi-sector (14.52%). The overall portfolio performance is unsatisfactory with an average rating of 1.4.

### **Sao Tome and Principe**

2.8.4 The Bank financed 22 operations, of which 12 projects in the health, education, agriculture, transport and community infrastructure sectors; 5 studies; 3 structural adjustment programmes; 1 institutional support project; and 1 technical assistance project. Of the 22 operations, 18 have already be completed. Total commitment stands at UA 92.43 million. The overall portfolio performance rating is 2.02.

### **Chad**

2.8.5 As at 30/06/2009, the Bank's portfolio of ongoing operations in Chad comprised 10 national operations and 5 multinational operations. The portfolio is mainly dominated by the agricultural sector which represents close to 56.46% due to the country's essentially agro-pastoral calling, followed by the social sector at 20.92%. The water and sanitation sector represents 18.58% of commitments. Multi-sector comes last with 4.05% of commitments. The portfolio of ongoing multinational operations comprises 5 projects totaling a net commitment of UA 64.728 million, for a disbursement rate of 11.64%. The overall portfolio performance rating is 1.95.

2.8.6 The proposed project takes into consideration the above lessons.

## **2.9 Key Performance Indicators**

2.9.1 The key performance indicators are detailed in the results-based logical framework matrix and comprises the following: i) the rate of increase of NTFP's contribution to the food security of households; ii) the rate of increase in the number of women involved in small- and medium-sized forestry enterprises; iii) percentage of the indigenous population involved in project activities; iv) number of NTFP sub-sectors analysed; v) number of legal frameworks prepared; vi) number of national strategies drafted for NTFP sector development; vii) number of national consultative committees set up; viii) number of information systems on markets developed; ix) number of grouped sales organised; x) number of nurseries created and number of handbooks written. These indicators will be quantified and compared to the no-project baseline scenario which will be obtained from the baseline studies to be conducted on the pilot sites selected in the target countries.

## **III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY**

### **3.1 Economic and Financial Performance**

3.1.1 Technical feasibility: From the technical standpoint, the project will be executed by FAO - a specialised United Nations agency with mandate to improve nutrition levels, agricultural output and quality of life for rural communities, and contribute to the development of the world economy.

3.1.2 The project concept is based on FAO's experience in implementing several similar projects, financed by FAO itself, the German Government and the European Union, since 2005 in several Congo Basin countries, namely: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea. These projects enabled FAO, COMIFAC and ministries in charge of forest to clarify the many roles played by NTFPs in poverty reduction, sustainable forest management and food security, and to formulate the Sub-regional Guidelines on the Sustainable Management of NTFPs of Plant Origin in Central Africa.

3.1.3 Economic and financial performance: Since this is an institutional support and capacity-building project, economic analysis, in terms of rate of return, does not apply. It is difficult to quantify the direct and indirect benefits of an improved legal and institutional framework aimed at providing better services, in quality and quantity, to the local communities for obtaining NTFP exploitation permits (see Section 3.2). However, the project will generate tangible benefits, which will be measured against the "no-project" baseline situation reflected in the baseline studies to be conducted. The project should help to increase the income of local communities living in the pilot sites by at least 50%. With the project, the food security rate for households living on the pilot project sites should grow by 25%. Food security should be improved through a direct increase of NTFP production or the purchase of food with income derived from the sale of NTFPs.

## **3.2 Environmental and Social Impact**

### **Environment**

3.2.1 This project is classified under the Bank's Environmental Category 3 and, consequently, does not require a detailed impact assessment since its effects on the environment are positive. The project will lead to the rational exploitation of NTFPs by promoting sustainable management techniques, participatory domestication and establishment of experimental nurseries for rural communities, with view to boosting the production of improved seedlings and the creation of agro-forestry plantations.

### **Climate Change**

3.2.2 Good management of NTFPs, which is the goal of the project, can only have a positive impact on climate. As practised hitherto by the communities, NTFP management is based on harvesting for household consumption rather than large-scale exploitation. The project will help to streamline this mode of exploitation by disseminating management techniques that are consistent with sustainable conservation of the tropical rainforest in Central Africa. Furthermore, by guaranteeing stable income for the communities, the project will help to ease the pressure put by such communities on forest ecosystems by reducing timber harvesting and its attendant effect of deforestation. By contributing to curbing deforestation, the project will lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and thus stabilize the climate.

### **Social**

3.2.3 The development of small- and medium-sized forestry enterprises (SMFEs) and the development of NTFP sub-sectors will promote job creation and an increase in the income of project beneficiaries, resulting in poverty reduction. Such fallout will also benefit vulnerable indigenous communities.

### **Gender**

3.2.4 Both women and men will benefit from the opportunities created by the project. However, with regard to business development and the marketing of NTFPs, women should in fact benefit more since they, more than men, are generally involved in Central Africa's NTFP sector, especially in marketing. There are plans to set up 10 SMFEs in 2013, at least 5 (or 50%) of which will be managed by women. No fewer than 6 study scholarships will be awarded between 2011 and 2013.

### **Involuntary Displacement of People**

3.2.5 The project will not lead to involuntary displacement of people. Indeed, the point is not to create new large-scale forest plantations that may overlap with culturally important or residential areas and force the communities to move; rather, it is about ensuring better management of the existing vegetation cover.



## **IV. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **4.1 Implementation Arrangements**

#### *Institutional Arrangements*

4.1.1 The project will last for three years and will be implemented by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Technicians from FAO field offices will participate in routine project management in collaboration with the regional director and national project coordinators. FAO has long experience in Central Africa, particularly in the context of TCP projects ("Technical Cooperation Program"), in support of COMIFAC Secretariat for the development of its convergence plan.

4.1.2 The project will collaborate closely with the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat (Yaoundé, Cameroon) to ensure harmonious implementation. The project coordination team will be headed by a regional coordinator, who will be hired full time at international level, based on a short list, according to FAO procedures, with CBFF agreement. The regional coordinator will be assisted by : i) 5 national coordinators based in the countries covered by the project, ii) 6 administrative assistants: 05 based in five countries and 01 based at the regional coordination and; iii) 1 natural resources/NTFP expert. The regional project coordination team will share the same premises with the GCP/RAF/408/EC and GCP/RAF/441/GER projects in Yaounde. This will clearly enhance collaboration and synergies, and contribute to generating savings through shared facilities, expertise, staff and equipment.

4.1.3 In each country, a National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be recruited in accordance with FAO rules and procedures. The NPC will supervise project activities in the country with support and direct supervision from the Regional Coordinator. The terms of reference for these various staff will be prepared by FAO and submitted to the CBFF Secretariat for approval.

4.1.4 The Regional Steering Committee (RSC) chaired by COMIFAC Executive Secretary and five National Steering Committees (NSCs) will be set up; the RSC and the NSCs will meet once and twice yearly, respectively. The terms of reference of these committees will be produced by FAO and reviewed by the Bank before the project starts. They will be responsible for approving regional and national annual work plans (AWPs) as well as the related budgets, providing technical and operational guidelines for smooth project implementation, and monitoring the progress of regional and national activities to ensure that they are in synergy.

#### *Procurement Arrangements*

4.1.5 All goods, works and services will be procured in accordance with FAO's rules and procedures. FAO will be responsible for the procurement of goods, services, training or others as described in Table detailed in Annex 3.

### ***Disbursement arrangements***

4.1.6 To receive grant resources, FAO will open a project account. Disbursements will be made as advances in accordance with a work program and six-monthly budgets previously approved by the CBFF Secretariat. Each disbursement request will be submitted for approval to CBFF Secretariat and will cover a period not exceeding six months of activity. The replenishment of the project account will be done based on requests from FAO after consumption of at least 50% of the advance previously received and completion of the six-month work program. In this regard the CBFF Secretariat will conduct a review to ensure that the objectives of the six month work programs have been achieved.

### ***Financial and Audit Reports***

4.1.7 FAO will submit to the CBFF the following reports: (i) quarterly and six-monthly progress reports, (ii) annual financial reports, (iii) workshop reports, (iv) a project completion report to be presented at the end of the project, and (vi) annual audits of the project account. These audit reports will be submitted regularly to the Bank within six months after closing the accounting period.

## **4.2 Project Monitoring/Evaluation**

4.2.1 Monitoring/evaluation is an important managerial function aimed at ensuring that the project is implemented according to its operational plan. The results of the baseline studies to be conducted at the beginning of the project in pilot sites will constitute the basis for assessing local activities and the level of attainment of objectives. Special emphasis will be laid on quantitative monitoring of NTFP flows to avoid a glut in these markets and a price fall which could yield a result that is contrary to the expected outcome (decline in household income). The logical framework defines objective and results indicators for assessing project performance yearly (intermediate milestones) and at completion. Activity planning and monitoring will be conducted through national and regional annual work plans (AWPs). Preparation of quarterly and six-monthly reports and their submission to the CBFF will make it possible to review the AWP, based on monthly monitoring of planned activities.

4.2.2 The regional and national steering committees will verify project results to ensure that it does not deviate from its set objectives. Monitoring/evaluation by the project team will be supported by the main technical unit and forestry officers in FAO Sub-regional Offices for Central and East Africa and by the FAO Regional Office for Africa.

4.2.3 The project will be supervised annually by the CBFF Secretariat in collaboration with Bank field offices in different countries of the project. These supervision and review missions will examine: the state of achievements in the field, the level of results achieved against those expected. After each mission, guidelines and recommendations will be made to coordinate the project for improved efficiency in project management.

4.2.4 At the end of the project, FAO will draft a completion report and submit it to the CBFF Secretariat. Another final tripartite project appraisal mission will be conducted to determine the project achievements and actual performance, and to identify lessons that can be included in the repertoire of operational best practices of FAO and other partners involved in the NTFP sector.

### 4.3 Governance

4.3.1 In Central Africa, good governance is a major challenge, but countries have undertaken to improve the business environment in order to attract finance sector investments and financing for NTFP sector projects. A country like Rwanda has made remarkable progress in recent years. The project will provide technical assistance to the governments of various countries to enable them to mainstream the right to food and the "Sub-regional Guidelines on Sustainable Management of Non-timber Forest Products of Plant Origin in Central Africa" adopted by COMIFAC into their policies and legal frameworks governing the use and marketing of NTFPs. This will improve forestry sector governance. The governance profiles and CSPs prepared by the Bank reveal the following results:

4.3.2 **Burundi:** Notable progress has been made in the execution of ongoing projects to increase transparency in public finance resource management in general, the procurement system and the correction of institutional weaknesses. Nonetheless, these efforts need to be consolidated.

4.3.3 **REG:** REG continues to face issues regarding transparency in public resource management, accountability and corruption in the public sector (below the African average). At a broader level, weaknesses have been detected in: (i) public accounting rules; (ii) the budget and expenditure authorisation process; (iii) control bodies; and (iv) public procurement procedures. Furthermore, the absence of management procedures and tools for expenditure control limits the efficiency of public resources. Current efforts to improve the situation must be pursued and consolidated.

4.3.4 **Rwanda:** Joint appraisal by the Government and development partners reveals the considerable progress in economic and financial governance that has been made since the 1996 genocide. However, substantial efforts are needed with regard to equity ("equitable governance"), government effectiveness and improvement of the business environment to encourage investments.

4.3.5 **STP:** Despite the remarkable efforts made, government instability and the country's limited economic capacity constitute a major constraint to the smooth functioning of its institutions. Aware of this situation, the Government adopted instruments and took measures to gradually improve the public finance management framework and performance.

4.3.6 **Chad:** The Government has already made considerable efforts such as the adoption of programme budgets, public procurement audits and the establishment of a framework to monitor the use of oil revenue. However, several weaknesses persist. These include: no control over expenditure flows, limited transparency in public procurements and failure to follow-up on audits conducted. Therefore, efforts must be pursued to ensure better public resource control and use of oil revenue.

### 4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1 The project goal is to mainstream the Sub-regional COMIFAC Guidelines and the principles of the right to food into national laws and strategies, and prepare NTFP sector development strategies. These inclusive participatory processes will concern governments, civil society and the local population. Adaptation of the legal frameworks and policies will constitute the basis for a sustainable long-term improvement of the conditions governing the NTFP sector.

4.4.2 Capacity-building at the regional, national and local level, and promotion of best practices will constitute the keystone for ensuring ownership of project activities by beneficiaries and stakeholders. The value-added they will gain in their activities as a result of the project will enable them to bear the cost of continuing with their activities after project financing ends.

4.4.3 In each country, national activities will be implemented by a two-person team comprising the national focal point who will be appointed by the Ministry in charge of Forestry and the national project coordinator, to ensure that the project is directly established within government services. Similarly, project support to COMIFAC's NTFP Sub-working Group will also benefit the countries through the creation of national consultative committees that will ensure a stable and permanent establishment of the sub-group at the national level.

#### **4.5 Risk Management**

4.5.1 The main risks associated with project implementation and the mitigative measures are indicated in the project logical framework. These include: i) the lack of commitment of national institutions involved in the management of NTFP and food security; ii) no involvement of beneficiaries and other stakeholders for unforeseen reasons; iii) difficult access to project sites and reluctance of targeted communities; iv) restrictions on the dissemination of information.

4.5.2 The mitigation measures been proposed include: i) sensitization on the need for synergy and smooth collaboration between institutions; ii) participative design of legal frameworks and strategies and sensitization of beneficiaries and other stakeholders, iii) selection of target sites based on security and accessibility criteria; iv) early sensitization of targeted stakeholders, including local government services responsible for information and organization of events of this kind.

#### **4.6 Knowledge Building**

4.6.1 The project will help to increase knowledge of the NTFP sub-sectors and their contribution to poverty reduction, improve the food security of communities that depend on the forest, and preserve the biodiversity of the Congo Basin.

4.6.2 The project will support the capacity-building and staff training efforts of institutions such as the COMIFAC Executive Secretariat and of governments at the regional, national and local level, with seminars and study trips. On the pilot sites, the capacity of small- and medium-sized enterprises will be enhanced on themes such as value-added improvement mechanisms, marketing, processing and the sustainable management of NTFPs.

4.6.3 The project has innovative aspects, especially the multi-actor approach, for improving national legal frameworks, policies and strategies to promote the NTFP sector in Central Africa. One of the major project innovations is assisting governments to adapt their national laws towards promotion of sustainable NTFP management and the creation of an enabling environment for small- and medium-sized forestry enterprises. The project will also lead to better understanding of the biodiversity of the Congo Basin.

## **V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1 *Legal Instrument***

5.1.1 The legal framework of this project is a grant protocol agreement between the Bank and FAO, which is an organ of the UN system responsible for its implementation. The protocol agreement will contain the grant terms and conditions.

### **5.2 *Conditions Associated with CBFF Intervention***

5.2.1 The CBFF's intervention is subject to fulfillment of the following special conditions:

#### **A. Conditions Precedent to Grant Effectiveness**

5.2.2 Entry into force of the Grant Agreement will be subject to its signature by the Donee and the Bank.

#### **B. Conditions Precedent to the first disbursement**

5.2.3 The first disbursement of grant resources will be subject to fulfillment of the following specific conditions by the Donee:

- (i) Open a special account in a commercial bank deemed acceptable by the Bank, to receive Congo Basin Forest Fund resources (CBFF) (paragraph 4.1.12).
- (ii) Provide proof of recruiting a regional project coordinator after approval by the CBFF (paragraph 4.1.2).

### **5.3 *Compliance with Bank Policies***

5.3.1 The project is in conformity with CBFF objectives and the Bank's applicable policies, notably: (i) the Bank's Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2012; and (ii) the Bank's Environmental Policy.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATION**

In light of the foregoing, it is recommended that a CBFF grant not exceeding EUR 3.37 million be awarded to FAO for use in implementing the project as designed and described in this report, subject to the conditions specified in the Grant Protocol Agreement.

**Project Area Map (sites to be determined through a participatory approach)**



## Summary Tables of Estimated Project Cost

### Cost Estimates by Component and Activity, in Local Currency and Foreign Exchange (in EUR)

No	Components and Activities	L.C.		Foreign Exchange			Total	
		CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Improvement of NTFP legal frameworks, policies and national strategies</b>							
1.1	Analysis and improvement of legal and policy frameworks	266,010	0	108,915	56,175	374,925	56,175	431,100
1.2	Participatory preparation of NTFP strategies	269,310	0	84,642	11,175	353,952	11,175	365,127
1.3	Support the implementation of priority activities of NTFP strategies	112,810	0	84,642	11,175	197,452	11,175	208,627
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>648,129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>278,200</b>	<b>78,525</b>	<b>926,329</b>	<b>78,525</b>	<b>1,004,854</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Capacity-building for the stakeholders involved in NTFP management</b>							
2.1	Increase technical, economic and legal knowledge of NTFPs for the NTFP sub-working group of COMIFAC	139,957	16,000	63,482	8,381	203,439	24,381	227,820
2.2	Award of study and research scholarships	152,107	0	63,482	8,381	215,589	8,381	223,970
2.3	Conduct baseline studies	161,607	0	63,482	8,381	225,089	8,381	233,470
2.4	Capacity-building for local communities	272,607	0	63,482	8,381	336,089	8,381	344,470
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>726,279</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>253,927</b>	<b>33,525</b>	<b>980,206</b>	<b>49,525</b>	<b>1,029,731</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Extension and awareness-raising on the sustainable management of NTFPs</b>							
3.1	Consolidate and disseminate information on the priority themes of the project	271,192	0	126,963	16,763	398,155	16,763	414,917
3.2	Attend national, regional and international events	231,315	0	126,963	16,763	358,278	16,763	375,041
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>502,506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253,927</b>	<b>33,525</b>	<b>756,433</b>	<b>33,525</b>	<b>789,958</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Project management</b>							
4.1	Recruitment of national and international staff and installation of the project	75,258	9,544	131,881	2,205	207,139	11,749	218,888
4.2	Workshops for planning of annual activities, steering committees	117,198	9,544	19,381	2,205	136,579	11,749	148,328
4.3	Preparation of progress reports	45,198	9,544	19,381	2,205	64,579	11,749	76,328
4.4	Mid-term review and final appraisal	45,198	9,544	83,381	2,205	128,579	11,749	140,328
4.5	Budget revision (depending on needs)	45,198	9,544	19,381	2,205	64,579	11,749	76,328
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>328,050</b>	<b>47,720</b>	<b>273,404</b>	<b>11,025</b>	<b>601,454</b>	<b>58,745</b>	<b>660,199</b>
	<b>Base cost</b>	<b>2,204,965</b>	<b>63,720</b>	<b>1,059,457</b>	<b>156,600</b>	<b>3,264,422</b>	<b>220,320</b>	<b>3,484,742</b>
	<b>Contingencies</b>	92,345	0	12,500	0	104,845	0	104,845
	<b>Total cost</b>	<b>2,297,310</b>	<b>63,720</b>	<b>1,071,957</b>	<b>156,600</b>	<b>3,369,267</b>	<b>220,320</b>	<b>3,589,587</b>

**Cost Estimates by Component and Activity, in Local Currency and Foreign Exchange**

No	Components and activities	Fiscal Year 1		Fiscal Year 2		Fiscal Year 3		Total		
		CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	CBFF	FAO	TOTAL
<b>1</b>	<b>Improvement of NTFP legal frameworks, policies and national strategies</b>									
1.1	Analysis and improvement of legal and policy frameworks	85,033	20,125	221,641	33,550	68,251	2,500	374,925	56,175	431,100
1.2	Participatory preparation of NTFP strategies	80,833	5,125	204,868	3,550	68,251	2,500	353,952	11,175	365,127
1.3	Support the implementation of priority activities of NTFP strategies	58,833	5,125	70,368	3,550	68,251	2,500	197,452	11,175	208,627
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>224,698</b>	<b>30,375</b>	<b>496,877</b>	<b>40,650</b>	<b>204,754</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>926,329</b>	<b>78,525</b>	<b>1,004,854</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Capacity-building for the stakeholders involved in NTFP management</b>									
2.1	Increase technical, economic and legal knowledge of NTFPs for the NTFP sub-working group of COMIFAC	58,075	11,844	73,476	10,663	71,889	1,875	203,439	24,381	227,820
2.2	Award of study and research scholarships	66,625	3,844	75,276	2,663	73,689	1,875	215,589	8,381	223,970
2.3	Conduct baseline studies	121,125	3,844	52,776	2,663	51,189	1,875	225,089	8,381	233,470
2.4	Capacity-building for local communities	55,125	3,844	141,276	2,663	139,689	1,875	336,089	8,381	344,470
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>300,948</b>	<b>23,375</b>	<b>342,804</b>	<b>18,650</b>	<b>336,454</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>980,206</b>	<b>49,525</b>	<b>1,029,731</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Popularisation and awareness-raising on the sustainable management of NTFPs</b>									
3.1	Consolidate and disseminate information on the priority themes of the project	122,241	7,688	139,544	5,325	136,369	3,750	398,155	16,763	414,917
3.2	Attend national, regional and international events <sup>1</sup>	107,149	7,688	127,152	5,325	123,977	3,750	358,278	16,763	375,041
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>229,391</b>	<b>15,375</b>	<b>266,696</b>	<b>10,650</b>	<b>260,346</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>756,433</b>	<b>33,525</b>	<b>789,958</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Project management</b>									
4.1	Recruitment of national and international staff and installation of the project	158,078	9,303	25,246	2,446	23,815	0	207,139	11,749	218,888
4.2	Workshops for planning of annual activities, steering committees	36,218	9,303	40,546	2,446	59,815	0	136,579	11,749	148,328
4.3	Preparation of progress reports	18,218	9,303	22,546	2,446	23,815	0	64,579	11,749	76,328
4.4	Mid-term review and final appraisal	18,218	9,303	54,546	2,446	55,815	0	128,579	11,749	140,328
4.5	Budget revision (depending on needs)	18,218	9,303	22,546	2,446	23,815	0	64,579	11,749	76,328
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>248,951</b>	<b>46,515</b>	<b>165,430</b>	<b>12,230</b>	<b>187,073</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>601,454</b>	<b>58,745</b>	<b>660,199</b>
	<b>Base cost</b>	<b>1,003,988</b>	<b>115,640</b>	<b>1,271,806</b>	<b>82,180</b>	<b>988,628</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>3,264,422</b>	<b>220,320</b>	<b>3,484,742</b>
	Contingencies	32,165	0	47,325	0	25,355	0	104,845	0	104,845
	<b>Total cost</b>	<b>1,036,153</b>	<b>115,640</b>	<b>1,319,131</b>	<b>82,180</b>	<b>1,013,983</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>3,369,267</b>	<b>220,320</b>	<b>3,589,587</b>



**Project Cost by Category in Local Currency and Foreign Exchange (in EUR)**

No.	CATEGORIES		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	L.C	Foreign exchange	Total
1	Works							
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Goods							
2.1	4x4 vehicles		112,500	0	0	0	112,500	112,500
2.2	Office equipment		5,400	2,700	0	8,100	0	8,100
2.3	Computers + accessories		11,700	0	0	11,700	0	11,700
2.4	LCD projector		3,780	0	0	3,780	0	3,780
2.5	Photocopier		3,780	0	0	3,780	0	3,780
2.6	Printer		1,620	0	0	1,620	0	1,620
2.7	Scanner		540	0	0	540	0	540
2.8	Cameras		540	0	0	540	0	540
2.9	Harvesting/processing/storage equipment		0	22,500	22,500	45,000	0	45,000
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>139,860</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>75,060</b>	<b>112,500</b>	<b>187,560</b>
3	Services							
3.1	Short-term consultants		40,700	56,000	12,000	84,700	24,000	108,700
3.2	Memorandums of understanding/agreements with various partners		118,000	96,000	96,000	310,000	0	310,000
3.3	FAO services (Technical support to the LTU (Lead Technical Unit) and the Legal Unit)	CBFF	18,750	26,250	11,250	0	56,250	56,250
		FAO	37,500	52,500	22,500	0	112,500	112,500
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>214,950</b>	<b>230,750</b>	<b>141,750</b>	<b>394,700</b>	<b>192,750</b>	<b>587,450</b>
4	Staff	CBFF	417,849	515,872	524,530	979,160	479,092	1,458,252
		FAO	40,740	15,680	0	0	56,420	56,420
5	Operating costs	CBFF	149,625	400,725	205,695	756,045	0	756,045
		FAO	37,400	14,000	0	51,400	0	51,400
6	Miscellaneous management costs		119,203	151,758	116,653	0	387,615	387,615
	<b>Sub-total (4 to 6)</b>		<b>764,818</b>	<b>1,098,036</b>	<b>846,878</b>	<b>1,786,605</b>	<b>923,127</b>	<b>2,709,732</b>
	<b>Base cost</b>		<b>1,119,628</b>	<b>1,353,986</b>	<b>1,011,128</b>	<b>2,256,365</b>	<b>1,228,377</b>	<b>3,484,742</b>
	<b>Contingencies</b>		<b>32,165</b>	<b>47,325</b>	<b>25,355</b>	<b>92,345</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>104,845</b>
	<b>Total cost</b>		<b>1,151,793</b>	<b>1,401,311</b>	<b>1,036,483</b>	<b>2,348,710</b>	<b>1,240,877</b>	<b>3,589,587</b>

## PROCUREMENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR WORKS, GOODS AND SERVICES

CATEGORIES	Shopping	Short List	Others*	Non financed by CBFF (Financed by FAO)	Total
<b>1. Works</b>					0
<b>Sub-total 1</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>2. Goods</b>					
2.1 4x4 vehicles	112 500 [112 500]				112 500 [112 500]
2.2 Office equipment	8 100 [8 100]				8 100 [8 100]
2.3 Computers + accessories	11 700 [11 700]				11 700 [11 700]
2.4 LCD projector	3 780 [3 780]				3 780 [3 780]
2.5 Photocopier	3 780 [3 780]				3 780 [3 780]
2.6 Printer	1 620 [1 620]				1 620[1 620]
2.7 Scanner	540 [540]				540 [540]
2.8 Cameras	540 [540]				540 [540]
2.9 Harvesting/processing/storage equipment	45 000 [45 000]				45 000 [45 000]
<b>Sub-total 2</b>	<b>187 560</b> <b>[187 560]</b>				<b>187 560</b> <b>[187 560]</b>
<b>3. Services</b>					
3.1 Short-term consultants		108 700 [108 700]			108 700 [108 700]
3.2 Memorandums of understanding/agreements with various partners		310 000 [310 000]			310 000 [310 000]
3.3 FAO services (Technical support to the LTU (Lead Technical Unit) and the Legal Unit)			56 250 [56 250]	112 500	168 750 [56 250]
<b>Sub-Total 3</b>		<b>418 700</b> <b>[418 700]</b>	<b>56 250</b> <b>[56 250]</b>	<b>112 500</b>	<b>587 450</b> <b>[474 950]</b>
<b>4. Operating Costs</b>					
<b>4.1. Staff</b>			1 458 252 [1 458 252]	56 420	1 514 672 [1 458 252]
<b>4.2 Operating Cost (1)</b>			756 045 [756 045]	51 400	807 445 [756 045]
<b>4.3 Operating Cost (2)</b>			387 615 [387 615]		387 615 [387 615]
<b>Sub total 4</b>			<b>2 601 912</b> <b>[2 601 912]</b>	<b>107 820</b>	<b>2 709 732</b> <b>[2 601 912]</b>
<b>Base cost</b>	<b>187 560</b> <b>[187 560]</b>	<b>418 700</b> <b>[418 700]</b>	<b>2 658 162</b> <b>2 658 162</b>	<b>220 320</b>	<b>3 484 742</b> <b>[3 264 422]</b>
Contingencies	20 840 [20 840]	0	84 005 [84 005]		104 845 [104 845]
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>208 400</b> <b>[208 400]</b>	<b>418 700</b> <b>[418 700]</b>	<b>2 742 167</b> <b>[2 742 167]</b>	<b>220 320</b>	<b>3 589 587</b> <b>[3 369 267]</b>

“Others” means direct negotiation

\* [] means amount financed by CBFF

3.1 All goods, works and services will be procured in accordance with the FAO's rules of procedure.

3.2 **Goods:** goods contracts amounting to an estimated total of EUR 208,400 comprising 5 vehicles (double-cabine pick-ups) for 5 countries (one vehicle per country or EUR 22,500 per contract), office equipment (EUR 8,100), computers with accessories (EUR 3,780), photocopiers (EUR 3,780), 1 lot comprising scanners (EUR 540), printers (EUR 1,620) and cameras (EUR 540) will be procured through national shopping. Similarly, the preparation and printing of documents and teaching materials for EUR 90,000, representing a maximum amount of EUR 18,000 per contract, will be procured through national shopping.

3.3 **Services:** Agreements with various partners will be signed for a total of approximately EUR 220,000 which includes: (i) baseline studies for EUR 77,000. These studies will be conducted on 10 (ten) sites chosen using the participatory approach (2 sites/country) by NGOs selected at the national level - one NGO per country - which corresponds to an average of EUR 7,700 per site or EUR 15,400/NGO; (ii) support to local communities for EUR 143,000, especially training on the domestication of NTFP; harvesting, drying and processing techniques; grouped sales; and market information systems (MIS).

Short-term consultants will be recruited for EUR 108,700, comprising: an international consultant and a regional/national consultant for medium-term and final appraisal of the project for EUR 24,000; national consultants to support governments in analysing legal frameworks and policies for EUR 40,700; and national consultants to support governments in analysing the main NTFP marketing sub-sectors for EUR 44,000.

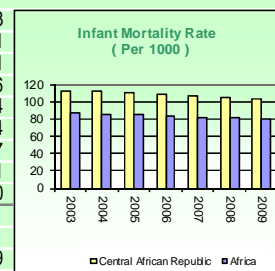
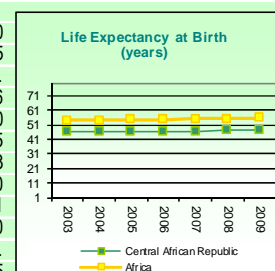
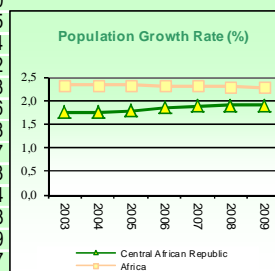
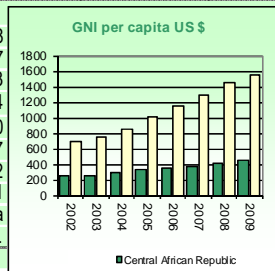
FAO's miscellaneous management costs include support costs related to project execution. The standard rates applied by FAO range from 7% to 13%, depending on the nature of the project. For this particular project, these costs stand at 11.5% and will cover financial and human resource management aspects. FAO has a comparative advantage in NTFPs and plays a primordial role in Central Africa. The different services, based in Rome, will provide regular support to guarantee the quality of services to be rendered by the project both in terms of sustainable management and development of NTFPs (LTU), improvement of legal frameworks, internalization of COMIFAC Guidelines on NTFPs and preparation of national strategies (Legal Unit) and the right to food (DAA team) (amount for these services: EUR 56,250 financed by the CBFF plus EUR 112,500 as counterpart contribution from FAO).

For contracts whose Euro equivalent is estimated at below UA 200,000 for consultancy firms and UA 50,000 for individual consultants, FAO may limit the publication of calls for expression of interest to national and regional newspapers. However, any eligible consultant, from within or outside the region, who wishes to provide the requested services may express the desire to be included on the short list. For contracts with an estimated Euro equivalent of over UA 200,000 for consultancy firms and UA 50,000 for individual consultants, the call for expression of interest must be widely publicized in internationally level.

**3.4 Miscellaneous operating expenses:** The procurement of services related to missions, travel, supplies, vehicle and equipment maintenance and other miscellaneous project-related expenses will be procured through national shopping. The value of each of these contracts will not exceed EUR 20,000. Costs related to benefits paid to experts and staff seconded to the project will be procured in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative and Financial Procedures Manual that will be prepared by the project and approved by the CBFF.

## Socio-economic Data in Central Africa

	Year	Central African Republic	Developing Africa	Developed Countries	
<b>Basic Indicators</b>					
Area ('000 Km <sup>2</sup> )		623	30 323	80 976	54 658
Total Population (millions)	2010	4,5	1 031,5	5 659	1 117
Urban Population (% of Total)	2010	38,9	39,9	45,1	77,3
Population Density (per Km <sup>2</sup> )	2010	7,2	34,0	69,9	20,4
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2009	450	1 525	2 968	37 990
Labor Force Participation - Total (%)	2010	47,2	40,1	61,8	60,7
Labor Force Participation - Female (%)	2010	46,6	41,0	49,1	52,2
Gender-Related Development Index Value	2007	0,354	0,433	0,694	0,911
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 169 countries)	2010	159	n.a	n.a	n.a
Popul. Living Below \$ 1 a Day (% of Population)	2008	62,8	42,3	25,2	...
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2010	1,9	2,3	1,3	0,6
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2010	2,4	3,4	2,4	1,0
Population < 15 years (%)	2010	40,3	40,3	29,0	17,5
Population >= 65 years (%)	2010	4,4	3,8	6,0	15,4
Dependency Ratio (%)	2010	79,3	77,6	55,4	49,2
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2010	96,6	99,5	93,5	94,8
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total populati	2010	24,4	24,4	49,4	50,6
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2010	47,7	56,0	67,1	79,8
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2010	49,2	57,1	69,1	82,7
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2010	34,4	34,2	21,4	11,8
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2010	16,4	12,6	8,2	8,4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2010	101,4	78,6	46,9	5,8
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2010	172,2	127,2	66,5	6,9
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2010	4,6	4,4	2,7	1,7
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2008	850,0	530,2	290,0	15,2
Women Using Contraception (%)	2006	19,1	...	61,0	...
<b>Health &amp; Nutrition Indicators</b>					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2004-09	8,0	58,3	109,5	286,0
Nurses (per 100,000 people)*	2004-09	22,5	113,3	204,0	786,5
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2006	53,4	50,2	64,1	...
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2008	67,0	64,5	84,3	99,6
Access to Health Services (% of Population)	2005-07	...	65,4	80,0	100,0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2008	34,0	41,0	53,6	99,5
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2007	6,3	4,9	0,9	0,3
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2009	327,0	294,9	161,0	14,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2009	87,0	79,9	81,0	95,1
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2009	94,0	71,1	80,7	93,0
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2005-08	...	30,9	22,4	...
Daily Calorie Supply per Capita	2007	1 986	2 465	2 675	3 285
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2008	4,4	5,7	2,9	7,4
<b>Education Indicators</b>					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2009	88,6	102,7	107,2	101,3
Primary School - Female	2009	73,6	99,0	109,2	101,1
Secondary School - Total	2009	13,6	37,8	62,9	100,1
Secondary School - Female	2009	9,8	33,8	61,3	99,6
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2009	14,2	47,0	60,5	81,4
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2008	54,6	64,8	80,3	98,4
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2008	68,8	74,0	86,0	98,7
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2008	41,1	55,9	74,8	98,1
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2008	1,3	4,6	3,8	5,0
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2008	3,1	7,8	10,6	10,9
Annual Rate of Deforestation (%)	2005-09	...	0,7	0,4	-0,2
Annual Rate of Reforestation (%)	2005-09	...	10,9	...	...
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2009	0,1	1,1	2,9	12,5



Sources : ADB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators; last update :

May 2011

UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, WRI, UNDP; Country Reports.

Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available.

*Table of ADB Portfolio Central Africa (Equatorial Guinea, Chad and multinational)*

Title	N°project	Country	Statut of project	Approval date	Sector and sub-sector
SUPPORT PUBLIC FINANCES MANAGEMENT	P-GQ-K00-003	Eq Guinea	OnGo	25/11/2008	Multi-Sector
EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM MIDDLE & SUP	P-GQ-IAE-001	Eq Guinea	OnGo	11/12/2008	Technical / Vocational Education
SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT HEALTH SYSTEM	P-GQ-IBE-002	Eq Guinea	OnGo	29/10/2008	Disease Control
ROAD PROJECT Koumra - SARH	P-TD-DB0-008	Chad	OnGo	02/06/2009	Road Transport / Highways
Development of fisheries project	P-TD-AAF-002	Chad	OnGo	09/11/2005	Fisheries / Maritime Food
NATURAL RESSOURCES MAN. Valorisation	P-TD-C00-001	Chad	OnGo	27/04/2005	Environment
NATURAL RESSOURCES MAN. Valorisation	P-TD-C00-001	Chad	OnGo	27/04/2005	Environment
Support of Education sector	P-TD-IAZ-002	Chad	OnGo	31/03/2004	More Than One Education Sub-Sector
Education sector Support	P-TD-IAZ-002	Chad	OnGo	16/05/2005	More Than One Education Sub-Sector
Drinking Water Supply program	P-TD-EA0-001	Chad	OnGo	12/07/2006	Water Supply
WATER REGAIONAL POLICY- C	P-Z1-E00-001	Multinational	OnGo	02/09/2009	Water supply and Sanitation
COSCAP PROGRAM (CAPACITY BULDING)	P-Z1-DA0-002	Multinational	OnGo	27/04/2005	Air Transport / Airport
CHAD – TRANSPORT FACILYTATION	P-Z1-DB0-042	Multinational	OnGo	05/07/2007	Road Transport / Highways
RASCOM TELECOMMUNICATION SATELLITE	P-Z1-GC0-001	Multinational	OnGo	24/07/2007	Satellite
SUPPORT COTTON SECTOR -CHAD	P-Z1-AA0-092	Multinational	OnGo	29/11/2006	Agriculture
CONGO BASIN- ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION	P-Z1-C00-010	Multinational	OnGo	11/03/2009	Environment
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT OF LAC CHAD BASIN	P-Z1-CZ0-002	Multinational	OnGo	11/12/2008	More than one Environment Sub-Sector
SUPPORT LAC CHAD BASIN INITIATIVE	P-Z1-IB0-008	Multinational	OnGo	26/10/2005	Health
APOC (PHASE III)	P-Z1-IBE-006	Multinational	OnGo	15/07/2008	Disease Control

**FAO**

**ENHANCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF NON FOREST PRODUCTS TO  
FOOD SECURITY IN CENTRAL AFRICA**

**OUTCOME OF GRANT NEGOTIATIONS**

The Grant negotiations for the above-cited project were held in Tunis on November 11<sup>th</sup> 2011, between the Delegation from FAO and representatives of the African Development Bank Group and subsequent discussions between Bank staff and FAO are concluded on January 17<sup>th</sup> 2012. Following the review of the documents relating to the Grant, namely, the Appraisal Report, the Grant Agreement and the Disbursement Letter, the FAO delegation expressed its satisfaction and agreed on the project components, financing plan and the terms of the CBFF grant as outlined in the appraisal report.

**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Resolution N° B/Z1/2012/10**

Adopted by the Board of Directors on a lapse-of-time basis on 13/04/2012

**Grant to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) from the Congo Basin Forest Fund resources to finance part of the foreign currency costs and part of the local currency costs of the Project to Enhance the Contribution of Non-Wood Forest Products to Food Security in Central Africa (Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Rwanda, Burundi, Sao Tomé & Príncipe)**

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,**

**HAVING REGARD** to: (i) Articles 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 17 and 32 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank (the "Bank"); (ii) the Instrument for the Establishment of the Congo Basin Forest Fund (the "CBFF") approved by Resolution B/BG/2008/21 of the Board of Governors (the "Instrument"); (iii) the Framework Document for the Establishment of the CBFF contained in document ADB/BD/WP/2008/80 (the "Framework"); (iv) the Operational Procedures of the CBFF contained in document ADB/BD/WP/2009/180/Rev.1 (the "Operational Procedures"); and (v) the Grant Proposal contained in document ADB/BD/WP/2012/37/Approval (the "Appraisal Report");

**DECIDES** as follows:

1. To award to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) from the resources of the CBFF, a Grant of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of Three Million Three Hundred and Sixty-Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven Euros (EUR 3,369,267) to finance part of the foreign currency costs and part of the local currency costs of the Project to Enhance the Contribution of Non-Wood Forest Products to Food Security in Central Africa (Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Rwanda, Burundi, Sao Tomé & Príncipe);
2. To authorize the President of the Bank to conclude a Protocol of Agreement between the Bank and the FAO under the terms and conditions specified in the Instrument, the Framework, the Operational Procedures, and the Appraisal Report;
3. The President may cancel the Grant if the Protocol of Agreement is not signed within ninety (90) days from the date of the approval of the Grant; and
4. This Resolution shall become effective on the date above-mentioned.