

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

REDUCING DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION AND ENHANCING ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES IN TROPICAL FORESTS (REDDES)

SMALL PROJECT DOCUMENT

TITLE	IMPROVING EFFICACY OF FORESTRY POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES IN LIBERIA THROUGH REDD+ DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
SERIAL NUMBER	RED-SPD 084/12 Rev.1 (F)
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH

SUMMARY

As Liberia emerges from conflict, avoidable threats to its forests remain, including shifting agriculture, illegal and quasi-legal logging, and wide-scale conversion to agro-industrial crops. Underlying these issues are key threats associated with low national capacity coupled with a lack of large scale livelihood development interventions. Faced with these challenges, the Government of Liberia has been actively exploring options for REDD+ development- however, a demonstration site is critically lacking. This 12 month project proposes to support the establishment of two on-the-ground demonstration projects for testing pro-poor REDD+ approaches that are replicable and will feed into improving the efficiency, equity and efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia. Adopting a grassroots and participatory approach, the project will support the establishment of tenure arrangements and equitable benefit sharing and ensure good governance, with a key focus on community rights and gender equity. Project activities will support the development of sustainable livelihoods, with a pro-poor approach underpinning all activities.

EXECUTING AGENCY FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL (FFI)

COOPERATING AGENCIES FOREST DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, LIBERIA

DURATION 12 MONTHS

APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE TO BE DETERMINED

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE	Source	Contribution in US\$	Local Currency Equivalent
	ITTO	149,922	
	Gov't of Liberia and NORAD	158,796	
	TOTAL	308,718	

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Acronyms

BSM	Benefit Sharing Mechanism
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CC	Climate Change
CDA	County Development Agenda
CFM	Community Forest Management
CFMC	Community Forestry Management Committee
CI	Conservation International
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRL	Community Rights Law
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DD	Deforestation and Degradation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FACE	Farmers Associated to Conserve the Environment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCC	Forest Conservation Committee
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GoL	Government of Liberia
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Monitoring Reporting Valuation
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norways International Climate and Forest Initiative
PDD	Project Development Document
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PPA	Proposed Protected Areas
REDD	Reduced Emissions through Deforestation and Degradation
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RTWG	REDD Technical Working Group
SADS	Skills and Agricultural Development Services
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
UN	United Nations

1 Project Context

1.1 Origin

With threats from various deforestation and degradation drivers on-going in Liberia, the Government of Liberia is actively exploring the potential risks and opportunities posed by REDD+. Leading the implementation of REDD+ enabling activities and governance is the Forestry Development Authority (FDA), responsible for the management of Liberia's forests and forest resources. They are supported by the REDD Technical Working Group (RTWG), including representatives from Government including the Energy, Environment and Climate Change Advisor to the President, NGOs, civil society, private sector, and academia. In 2011 the FDA, supported by the RTWG, successfully secured funding from the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to implement a national level REDD Readiness strategy, laid out in a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). This process is intended to address the gaps in knowledge, data and capacity, providing the necessary skills, research and mechanism needed to fully explore and develop REDD+ at the project, sub-national and national level.

It has been recognised by FFI and the RTWG during the process of R-PP preparation and approval that what is critically lacking is a way to road test the structures and processes being established and developed under the R-PP. REDD+ demonstration sites would support the piloting of different approaches to emissions reductions, testing developing frameworks and feeding lessons learned into national level processes. FFI, endorsed by the GoL, has secured seed funding from Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NORAD) to support the development of two REDD+ demonstration projects which will act to increase understanding of REDD+, build local capacity and share lessons learned. By supporting the testing of practical issues, including carbon rights, benefit sharing, taxation, governance and transparency and opportunity costs, this ITTO grant will take the project from an academic space into the 'real world' of competing land uses and market driven decision making- a world where there is an acute need for payments that are contingent on performance. This would in turn support the sustainability of forest resource use, secure income flow to Liberia and lay the groundwork for securing long term financial incentives for the conservation of Liberia's forests.

1.2 Relevance

1.2.1 Conformity with ITTO's objectives and priorities

This project strongly supports ITTO's overarching objective of the promotion of the sustainable management of tropical timber-producing forests through its focus on demonstrating the multiple benefits of REDD+ in Liberia. It is of particular relevance to the following objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (2006):

Objective f: *Promoting and supporting research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization and the competitiveness of wood products relative to other materials, as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forests.*

The project will support effective management and sustainable utilisation of forest resources, from local level community based and co-management of forests, up to sub-national and national decision-making on land use and use of land use planning approaches. The project will achieve this by providing a model for effective land use planning, at the micro scale, that seeks to protect carbon rich high conservation value forest, while ensuring that local demand for agricultural land, timber and wood fuel are met sustainably, with the participation (or direct management) of local communities. By prioritising and designating forests areas for either strict carbon/biodiversity conservation or sustainable utilization (under participatory SFM plans and regimes) the project will feed lessons learnt into national policy dialogues and land use / development plans. Its focus on building capacity of local actors, policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders at the higher/national level and supporting local stewardship further support longer-term sustainability.

Objective r: Encouraging members to recognise the role of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities in achieving sustainable forest management and develop strategies to enhance the capacity of these communities to sustainably manage tropical timber producing forests. This project proposes to support the establishment of two on-the-ground demonstration projects for testing pro-poor REDD+ approaches that are replicable and will clarify tenure arrangements and assure equitable benefits for sharing. There will also be a strong emphasis on supporting good governance, with a particular focus on improved coordination and transparency, support to law enforcement (including community monitoring of the forest / threats), MRV and safeguard/impact monitoring and performance related payments being dependent upon compliance, in addition to CBO and CSO empowerment for watchdog/oversight role of civil society. Results will be fed into improving the efficiency, equity and efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia. Adopting a grassroots and participatory approach, the project will pilot governance, land tenure and benefit sharing mechanisms, with a key focus on community rights and the consideration of gender issues. Project activities will structure local livelihood options based upon sustainable natural resource management practices with a pro-poor approach underpinning all activities.

Objective c: Contributing to sustainable development and to poverty alleviation. The project incentivises culturally appropriate behaviours for forest dependent communities that will facilitate improved livelihoods through the provision of alternative, sustainable incomes that are not dependent upon degrading the forest, but instead help communities to prosper while remaining stewards of their own forests. Sustainable development is impossible while the true value of forest resources and the services that forest ecosystems provide are externalised from the balance sheets of logging companies or relevant government agencies. The REDD+ project will internalise these values, both local (forest products and hydrological services) and global (carbon storage), allowing effective and efficient decisions to be made regarding the use and protection of forests resources both geographically and temporally, and by all relevant actors.

With respect to the ITTO Action Plan, this project aligns most closely with the following basic strategies under Reforestation and Forest Management:

b) Demonstrate the economic viability and promote long term investment in sustainable forest management: By developing an active REDD+ demonstration site, this project will demonstrate the production of tangible benefits to influential members of the government, the private sector and civil society, including financial revenues, long-term sustainability, improved governance, and civil stability- this is strongly anticipated to strengthen government support for REDD+ development, to be reflected in national policies. Moreover, the project will directly facilitate and long term investment into sustainable forest management in Liberia, providing a working test case and model for expansion and scaling up to the national level, under FCPF supported development of REDD+ strategy options. This testing of frameworks developed at the national level and feeding back of lessons learned will also directly contribute to action **g) Develop and promote the intellectual, economic and technological basis for integrated forest management systems and optimal use of the tropical forests, taking into consideration multiple benefits that can be derived from them**

h) Promote and assist in the development of adequate skills for research and for implementation of forest management operations: Government and community representatives will be trained in forest protection, as community rangers, forest managers, and Monitoring, Reporting and Validation (MRV) activities, including participatory carbon stock assessments and monitoring of co-benefits and impacts (social and environmental/biodiversity). This will also directly contribute to objective **l: Encourage the full participation of local institutions in the development and implementation of projects.** This project will also develop this capacity within the RTWG, FFI staff and FDA through learning by doing, skills sharing and direct training

k) Facilitate the establishment of demonstration areas that reflect different models of management to enhance the transfer of technology and scientific knowledge: This objective is a key deliverable, with the requested funding from ITTO supporting the validation and full functioning of REDD+ demonstration sites- the first of their kind in both Liberia and West Africa. It support the technical and scientific knowledge generated by new models of forest management to feed into national planning and policy. This project is also designed to test REDD+ under different tenure and forest management regimes, thus providing further iterations of this new model.

1.2.2 Relevance to REDDES deliverables (RD)

RD Increase in the area of restored/rehabilitated degraded forest in the Programme impact areas: Key to REDD+ outcomes will be maximizing forest carbon within the project site – this will be achieved through sustainable forest management; improved conservation of High Conservation Value Forest; and afforestation/reforestation/agroforestry and/or enrichment (of forests/carbon stocks through planting or analogue forestry) on degraded forests / plantations, together with improved agricultural practices, such as permanent or short rotation approaches.

RD Valuations of environmental services conducted: Central to the production of the Project Design Document (PDD) (for access to carbon credit markets) will be valuation of forest (bio) carbon storage / sequestration, as well as a view across bundling (with additional PES or biodiversity off-sets, relating to mining and oil palm / rubber plantations)

RD Potential for income generation activities realized from forest-related environmental services and other outputs in Programme impact areas and Improved family income in communities directly involved in the PES initiatives: Communities will receive payments for participating forest protection actions. A Benefit Distribution System (BDS) will also be developed to ensure that REDD+ payments are converted into income (performance related) derived from forest stewardship and protection (reduced forest loss and degradation, and improvements to forest stock)

RD Demonstrated willingness to pay for environmental services assessed and verified in the area of intervention: FFI will design and implement a forest carbon project, and bring credits to the market place, to evaluate willingness to pay and opportunity costs (relating to other land uses), thus providing real world test of financial viability.

RD Reduced deforestation in the Programme impact area- Clear demonstration using biodiversity surveys or other ecosystem assessment tools to monitor changes in biological and physical characteristics of forests: On-going monitoring of forest cover (remote sensing and GIS), forest carbon (sample plots) and biodiversity (baseline surveys and monitoring of key indicator species), as part of the MRV and social and biodiversity impact monitoring mechanisms systems required in the PDD (to secure REDD+ payments) will be developed – county-wide – as a key project component

RD PES mechanisms developed or undergoing implementation at least in three countries covered by the Programme in the pilot phase: REDD+, an international PES mechanism, will be developed and made ready for implementation (PDD generation). It is also worth noting that what is piloted in Liberia will be of direct use and benefit to project and national level REDD+ development in both Sierra Leone and Ghana, where FFI has already started communication with partners (NGO and FCPF/UN-REDD) on the sharing of lessons learnt and the possibility of developing transboundary REDD+ pilots, both in Gola (Liberia/Sierra Leone) and Sapo/Grebo/Tai (Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire.)

RD Communities trained and assisted in development and implementation of PES mechanisms: Communities will be trained in forest protection, as community rangers, forest managers (where appropriate: areas of Community Forest Management (CFM)), and specifically for MRV activities, including participatory carbon stock assessments and monitoring of co-benefits and impacts. There will also be strong support in the development of community-led good governance within PES mechanisms and the need for developing and then monitoring a benefit sharing mechanism.

RD Number of communities directly involved in PES mechanisms developed and /or undergoing implementation with the support of the programme: As above PLUS around 25 communities in the two demonstration areas will benefit from participation leading to performance payments. They will also gain new (or better) roles and rights in forest management through more Community Forestry Management (CFU) areas, more secure land tenure, better transparency around, and better coordinated, land use plans, consultations and participation through co-management (outside CFM, but within Protected Areas, SFM / concession areas).

1.2.3 Associated of the project results with the REDDES Monitoring Protocol (MP)

REDDES Objectives	Project Objectives	REDDES / Project Outputs <i>-Harmonised</i>	REDDES / Project Means of Verification - <i>Harmonised</i>
<p>The <u>specific objective</u> of the Programme is to strengthen the capacity of ITTO developing member countries and their stakeholders to:</p> <p>a) Reduce unplanned deforestation;</p> <p>b) Reduce forest degradation;</p> <p>c) Maintain and enhance climate change mitigation and other environmental services of tropical forests;</p> <p>d) Contribute to the social and economic sustainability and well-being of forest-dependent communities by increasing forest values through forest restoration and rehabilitation, as well as payments for forest-based environmental services;</p> <p>e) Enhance adaptation and resilience of tropical forests to negative effects</p>	<p>Significantly reduce degradation of productive natural landscapes through the development of planned, sustainable and efficient timber extraction and efficient use of land / forest resources, resulting in - specifically:</p> <p>i) Improved conservation of natural forest / biodiversity – RELATES to REDDES Objectives (a) and (b)</p> <p>ii) Equitable distribution of forestry benefits in the pilot province – RELATES to REDDES Objective (d)</p> <p>iii) Efficient use of forest resources resulting in multiple co-benefits – RELATES to REDDES Objectives (c), (d) and (e)</p>	REDD+ project / interventions established to demonstrably reduce rates of DD by active piloting	FFI / ITTO reports; PDD
		Income generating / livelihood improvements directly linked to forest protection (reduced rates of DD) actions	MRV, which includes livelihoods and safeguard monitoring; grievance mechanism (set up under FPIC); and co-management feedback w/shops
		Awareness raising at all levels as to the value of REDD+ and forest as part of global CC mitigation	FFI / ITTO reports; press coverage; training materials; PDD; and MRV feedback
		Carbon values / REDD+ crediting, PES and bundling (including biodiversity payments / off-sets) values explored and quantified	FFI / ITTO reports, PDD with explicit analysis of carbon scenarios / potential; county level forest inventory and MRV (which are linking to national, e.g. FCPF, process), via steering committee(s) and the RTWG
		CFM's capacity to improve forest / carbon protection, in a way that supports livelihoods and biodiversity, is explored	FFI / ITTO reports; PDD, annual verification of forest / carbon (including GIS)
		Capacity building for local communities and authorities on forest management, protection and monitoring (timber, carbon and co-benefits)	MRV; PDD / successful audit – validation and on-going verification
		PES (including and built primarily REDD+) incentives in place	BDS in place; MRV shows improvements in forest cover/conservation and local livelihoods; community consultation reveals that incentives (and disincentives) are leading to improved perceptions and positive behaviour change
Stakeholder consultations/dialogues undertaken for awareness raising and to encourage cooperation among interested parties	FPIC and awareness raising complete – FFI / ITTO reports; press coverage and materials; links to FCPF R-PP's Consultation and Participation plan; grievance mechanism		

1.2.4 Relevance to the submitting country's policies

This project has been carefully designed to support Liberia's key forest and development policies, including specific key elements of Liberia's National REDD strategy that have received limited attention by other donors. It is strongly supportive of Liberia's Forestry Reform Law, (2006), which

integrates Community, Commercial and Conservation interests, commonly known as the '3 Cs' approach. With its recognition that deforestation and land-use change can often be symptoms of poverty, it forms a sound basis for maintaining forest cover and reducing emissions through payments for ecosystem services, representing an opportunity to create alternative and supplementary revenue streams for communities to support sustainable forest management. The REDD+ demonstration project is also aligned with the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), National Economic Development Framework and the Sinoe and Lofa County Development Agenda's (CDA). Integration of the project in Liberia's PRS will be ensured through the projects focus on improved governance, environmental sustainability and greater security for the nation's people. The project will put in place appropriate county and local level coordination mechanisms to ensure that REDD+ mechanisms and approaches are properly integrated in county level development planning. In 2009 the government also passed the Community Rights Law (CRL) which provides the legal basis for community forests, designed to ensure that forest-dependent peoples' rights to access forest resources are protected and fulfilled. FFI was the first organisation to pilot the Community Forestry approach in Liberia through setting up and strengthening Community Based Organisations (CBO's) at the grass-root level and strengthening the Community Department of the FDA. This project will play a key role in further field testing this ground breaking legislation, with a particular focus on tenure, benefit sharing issues and REDD related carbon ownership, piloting and reviewing legal mechanisms to establish viability, replicability and costs. REDD+ will also build upon and itself supports efforts to improve forest governance being made under the Liberia VPA (FLEGT) work, especially around transparency, chain of custody (which could be relevant for carbon transactions) and law enforcement

1.3 Target Area

1.3.1 Target Area

Liberia is nestled in the midst of the West African coast, bordered by Sierra Leona, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea. With a total land area of 11.1 million hectares, it is covered in an estimated 3.4 million hectares of relatively intact forest, and 2.26 million hectares of poorer forest cover (ITTO 2005).

This project envisages developing REDD (+) demonstration projects in two sites in Liberia: Tarjuowon statutory district in Sinoe County, found in the southeast of Liberia, and Wonegizi Forest, Lofa county, found in the northwest of the country alongside the Guinea border (maps in annex 6).

1.3.2 Social and cultural contexts

Liberia ranks 162 (out of 169) on the 2010 Human Development Index. Fourteen years of civil war destroyed much of the country's infrastructure and human capital. Participatory and quantitative poverty analyses indicate that poverty is entrenched in rural communities particularly among subsistence farmers, female-headed households, hunters, disabled people and returnees (CWIQ 2007, LISGIS 2008). Rural poverty is manifested by the absence of basic goods and services and limited income-generating opportunities. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly for women and girls in rural areas, is therefore a significant challenge.

One of Liberia's least developed counties, Sinoe is also one of the least populous, with around 104,932 people registered as living there during the 2008 census, or 3% of Liberia's total population. The sex ratio in the region, defined as the number of males per 100 females, illustrates an excess of males (115.0), likely to be strongly linked to the high incidence of alluvial gold mining and logging activities in the area, both of which are attractive to male migrants. The region has few employment opportunities outside of the government and NGOs. There is no public electricity provision. It also has one of the lowest number of Ministry of Health assigned workers of all the Counties, including no permanent dentist. The residents of Tarjuowon speak a version of the Kru vernacular, and can be classified as rural poor engaged in subsistence agriculture.

Wonegizi Forest is located in the customary lands of the Ziama Clan, Zorzor District, Lofa County. The Ziama Clan is spread out between 16 major towns, with an estimated population of 40,000 people. Development priorities in both regions, as laid out in the County Development Strategy Documents, focus on roads, health and education in the short term, with security, economic development, governance and infrastructure and basic services establishment guiding longer term actions. Economic development includes the renewed exploitation of timber resources with a target of 11 sawmills and 4 plywood mills to be supported in Sinoe county alone. This focus on economic

development is illustrated by the current range of significant land use designations. These include the recent granting of two oil palm concessions, including the signing of a \$1.6 billion oil palm concession agreement with Golden Veroleum Inc. covering a gross concession area of over 200,000 Ha inside Sinoe County.

1.3.3 Environmental Contexts

Extensive deforestation throughout West African now means Liberia harbours around 40% of the last remaining Upper Guinea forest and two of the three largest remaining blocks. While a FAO study (2005) estimated Liberia total forest area at 3.48 million hectares, a 2007 forest change analysis suggested the average deforestation rate has increased from 0.2% in 1986-2000 to 0.35% in 2000-2006, with approximately 25% of Liberia's forest having been recently logged (Christie et. al. 2007).

The fauna and flora found within Liberia's remaining forests is exceptionally diverse, with high rates of endemism and harbouring many more species that are nearly extinct outside the country, including several viable populations of the pygmy hippopotamus (*Hexaprotodon liberiensis*); antelope species Jentink's Duiker (*Cephalophus jentinki*), the Zebra Duiker (*C. zebra*); the Liberian mongoose (*Liberiictis kuhni*); and large primate populations, including the Diana monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*) and the red colobus (*Procolobus badius*). The customary forest used by the communities of the Tarjuowon district consists of primary rainforest in the core of one of the most intact blocks of the Upper Guinea Forest and is thought to be exceptionally diverse, harbouring a number of species that are nearly extinct outside the country, including Jentink's Duiker (*Cephalophus jentinki*), the Zebra Duiker (*C. zebra*) and the West African Chimpanzee.

Wonegizi forest, covering 71,226 hectares, was designated a Proposed National Forest Reserve in recognition of its high biodiversity value, hosting critical populations of the West African Chimpanzee, the forest elephant and a unique habitat for the rock fowl (*Picathartes*). It includes a mountain range which includes Mount Wutewe, the highest peak in Liberia. The steep slopes have played a major role in protecting this area from serious exploitation. Despite its Proposed Protected Area (PPA) status, it is subjected to several serious threats, including rampant bushmeat hunting, both subsistence and commercial, illegal mining, shift cultivation (slash and burn agriculture), and even the threat of commercial logging or mining, permitted under its National Forest designation. Furthermore, it remains ungazetted 9 years after being proposed, with no imminent GoL funding for its establishment or operation.

1.4 Outcomes at project completion

This project proposes to establish two on-the-ground demonstration projects for testing pro-poor REDD+ approaches that are replicable and will assure equitable benefits for sharing and good governance, whilst feeding into improving the efficiency, equity and efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia.

Outcomes include:

- Improved knowledge around sustainable use and non-extractive options for natural resources at local, regional and national level
- Significant income generated by commercial activities to flow to forest dependent communities as well as national and local government, for use in sustainable development, demonstrating the economic viability of REDD and promoting long term investment in sustainable forest management.
- An improved recognition of the role of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities in achieving sustainable forest management and development of strategies to enhance the capacity of these communities to sustainably manage tropical timber producing forests
- Reduced deforestation and degradation stabilises/improves the delivery of ecosystem services, impacting many constituents of human well-being that are directly and indirectly linked to poverty alleviation.

An anticipated 26,000 people will benefit directly from this project, including an estimated 16,000 people from Tarjuowon community, and an estimated 20,000 people from Wonegizi Forest. The project will specifically design for and target women when it comes to awareness raising and building the structures of REDD-based decision making around land tenure, land use, forest management,

benefit sharing and handling grievances. By feeding results into national level policy, thus improving the efficiency, equity and efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia, (in particular the development and clarification of tenure arrangements and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms) this project has the potential to indirectly impact 1.5 million of Liberia's rural poor nationwide. A series of accessible radio programmes will be designed and broadcast both on national radio and translated into local dialects for transmission as part of a national REDD awareness raising campaign funded by NORAD and implemented by FFI. Project results will be fed into these radio reports, as well as newspaper articles, to ensure widespread national and regional dissemination.

2 Project Rationale and Objectives

2.1 Stakeholders analysis

FFI, in preparation, has engaged in a detailed, multi-year participatory process which has involved a series of both formal and informal meetings with the central project stakeholders and partners, all of whom are fully supportive of this project. Stakeholder groups can be summarised as below:

Stakeholder Group	Characteristics and size	Problems, needs, interests	Consensus & participation
Primary Stakeholders/Beneficiaries			
Rural forest owners in Tarjuowon and Wonegizi	The majority of Tarjuowon (16,000), and Wonegizis (20,000) community members are rural, poor and forest dependent peoples.	Provision of human necessities (e.g. clean water, basic health care) is patchy and irregular. Rural people are dependent strongly on forest products for food and income. However land and resource tenure is weak and community interests often lose out to protected areas and logging and oil palm concessions	Both communities have been intensively and extensively consulted about REDD development. Tarjuowon has already signed an MOU with FFI stating their interest in developing a REDD demonstration site.
Local government	With decentralization still in its early stages, the major decisions regarding forestry/land use tend to be made in Monrovia by the relevant ministries, agencies or land commission	The County Superintendents (SI) are powerful and dynamic leaders whose leadership capacity and technical knowhow around forestry, law enforcement, and increasingly, REDD, will be essential for the effective implementation of regional REDD	Local government have been consulted several times regarding REDD development options in both Sinoe and Lofa. The Sinoe SI was also supported by FFI to attend the Governors Climate Taskforce – a major think tank and policy engine for sub-national REDD
Local CBO's	Villages and tribal groups are organised traditionally under the chieftain system, with village, clan and paramount chiefs forming a pyramid structure of micro (sub-district level)	Very high rates of poverty and unemployment, coupled with limited agricultural land and infrastructure, mean that the majority of local people depend on forest resources. As such, there remains huge pressure on CBOs to agree to	Representatives from the chieftain structure will be continue to form a key stakeholder group for capacity and awareness building. CBO's additional to traditional authorities will also be a focus for participation and act as focal point for building further local decision

	governance.	concessions and hope for significant livelihood improvements through the BSM	making. A local Sinoe NGO, Forest Conservation Committee (FCC) will also assist REDD development in the region.
Women	The need to ensure gender equity is not only a core ethical issue but also critical to the long term viability of the intervention	Women in Sinoe and Lofaface many different challenges to the men. While part of the above groups, they are also important to be considered separately when designing risk management / project interventions	The project will specifically design for and target women when it comes to awareness raising and building the structures of REDD-based decision making around land tenure, land use, forest management, benefit sharing and handling grievances. Ensuring a central (equal) role for women in the decision making structures and benefit sharing mechanism developed for the project will have a positive effect not only on the lives of women, but also on supporting community cohesion
Government agencies	FDA is the key government agency for REDD+ development and implementation, but coordination with several other institutions is essential for REDD+ delivery	Aside from the aforementioned issues around capacity gaps, there are potential problems when it comes to line ministries working together on land planning and ensuring joined-up management of land / forest resources – as there is currently no coordination mechanism, a lack of transparency and vested interest in no disclosing fully the nature of land development plans	The project will be built on the central tenet that government capacity for good forest governance is essential for equitable and sustainable REDD+ functioning / financing. GoL remain the project owners and key decision makers, with FFI performing the role of facilitators, with a gradual 'hand-over' to the state and CBOs, where appropriate
Liberian Civil Society	Liberia's civil society play a crucial role in voicing the issues, fears and desires of local communities – and other stakeholders - and helping to push for greater transparency and accountability in the key issues land tenure, land use rights, benefit sharing and decision making	CSO's while performing a crucial role, lack resources and formal decision making powers. It remains difficult for CSOs to get a full picture of the competing land use values and actors. A lack of transparency (based on low capacity and/or intentional collusion between government and private sector interests) and vested interests remain significant hurdles	The project will seek to include, support and empower CSOs were possible and appropriate. Specifically, it will work alongside SADS in Lofa, and FCC in Sinoe, all established in the area with an in-depth knowledge of the communities in those regions. These organisations will as such provide a platform for capacity building and information sharing from the start and throughout project development and

			implementation
Secondary Stakeholders/Beneficiaries			
International Conservation NGO's	In addition to FFI, IUCN, Conservation International and Birdlife all perform important roles within Liberia in relation to natural resource management and biodiversity conservation	Coordination between INGOs/NGO is always difficult due to the competitive nature of donor funding. It is also difficult for NGOs to play a significant role in guiding good governance in a country with low state capacity, low transparency and very valuable natural resources – that attract very powerful private sector interests	Several projects in Liberia, including the Forest Re-assessment and national REDD+ strategy development, have been undertaken in a collaborative manor, though joint membership to working groups or direct MoUs. They have also been strongly supported technically, operationally and financially - as a stop gap to FCPF/GoL funding.
International Development NGO's	A raft of development NGOs are active in Liberia, due to high poverty rates, the lasting impacts of war (post-conflict status) and the conflicts in nearby countries	There is still, in many areas, a lack of coordination between NGOs themselves, and with multilateral agencies like the UN. More coordination is needed to ensure efficiency, avoid overlaps and achieve win-win goals of improving livelihoods and protecting natural resources	There is tremendous need for and value added by working with development NGOs on issues of local livelihoods. A significant proportion of REDD+ revenues will be spent on direct livelihood support, through the BSM (in addition to direct, performance based forest projection payments)

2.2 Problem analysis

Extending from Sierra Leone to Togo, the tropical moist forests of the Upper Guinea region are widely recognized as a global biodiversity hotspot, containing some of the highest biological diversity of Africa. Extensive deforestation through the region, which has reduced the forest to around 14% of its original size, now means Liberia harbours around 40% of the last remaining Upper Guinea forest and two of the three largest remaining blocks. As Liberia emerges from conflict, however, the threats to these forests are increasing, including illegal and quasi-legal logging, shifting cultivation, mining and agro-industrial crops. Increased forest cover loss and degradation in this region will have significant global impacts, including biodiversity loss and increased greenhouse gas emissions, with the subsequent implications for the world's climate.

Crucially, however, Liberia's population is also highly dependent on these forests and their various products as a source of subsistence, economic activity and cultural identity. Because rural Liberians have traditionally had little to no control over the natural resources they depend on for their livelihoods, they have benefited little from forest management decisions taken by government. Meanwhile, commercial operators in the forestry, hunting and gold mining sectors have monopolized forest resources without creating local employment, providing communities with financial or material benefits, or respecting traditional management systems.

Taking immediate steps towards the conservation of Liberia's forests through the establishment of multiple land use models that could include reduced-impact logging, conservation and REDD areas and sustainable agriculture offers a significant opportunity for long term income generation, broader wellbeing and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Recognising this opportunity, the Government of Liberia (GoL) has been actively exploring options for REDD development. This has included the creation of a highly active REDD technical working group (RTWG) which brings together all stakeholders and advises the GoL whilst simultaneously building capacity. In support of objectives previously identified by GoL and the RTWG, in 2010 FFI secured 2 million USD from NORAD to

support the development of a national REDD strategy that aligns with the national Poverty Reduction Strategy and Forest Sector Reform process. The main goals of this project are to empower and enable government, CSOs and community-based organisations (CBO's) in particular to understand and engage in REDD strategy and project development. In 2011 the FDA, supported by the RTWG, successfully secured funding from the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to implement a national level REDD Readiness strategy, laid out in a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP).

What is critically lacking, however, is a way to road test the structures both being established and further developed under NORAD and the R-PP. Structures being developed under the R-PP are in danger of being inadequate or inappropriate unless they are based on real world testing of how REDD+ operate on the ground and different conditions. Moreover, the FFI REDD+ demonstration sites will, crucially, test the impact and management of financial flows through a REDD+ pilot, looking at how this effect community cohesion (and how issues or grievances can be monitored and mitigated) and what issues arise with regard to transparency and competing land uses/opportunity costs of forgone commercial exploitation of forest resources.

REDD+ development in Liberia is predicated on political will and broad-based support for climate change adaptation and mitigation within the wider context of Liberia's forest sector reform. As Liberia emerges from conflict, this support will be fostered with the backing of the carbon markets. However, as national governance and economic conditions evolve over time, maintaining this support across all parts of Liberia society will be much more difficult since the benefits of reform will be less tangible, but dispersed widely across Liberian society, and will accrue in the long term rather than immediately. To maintain support for REDD+, not only is quick action required to demonstrate the tangible benefits that may result but influential members of the government, the private sector and civil society must come to understand the urgent need for REDD+, and its potential benefits- financial revenues, long-term sustainability, improved governance, civil stability- as compared to the transaction and implementation costs related to capacity building, monitoring and evaluation.

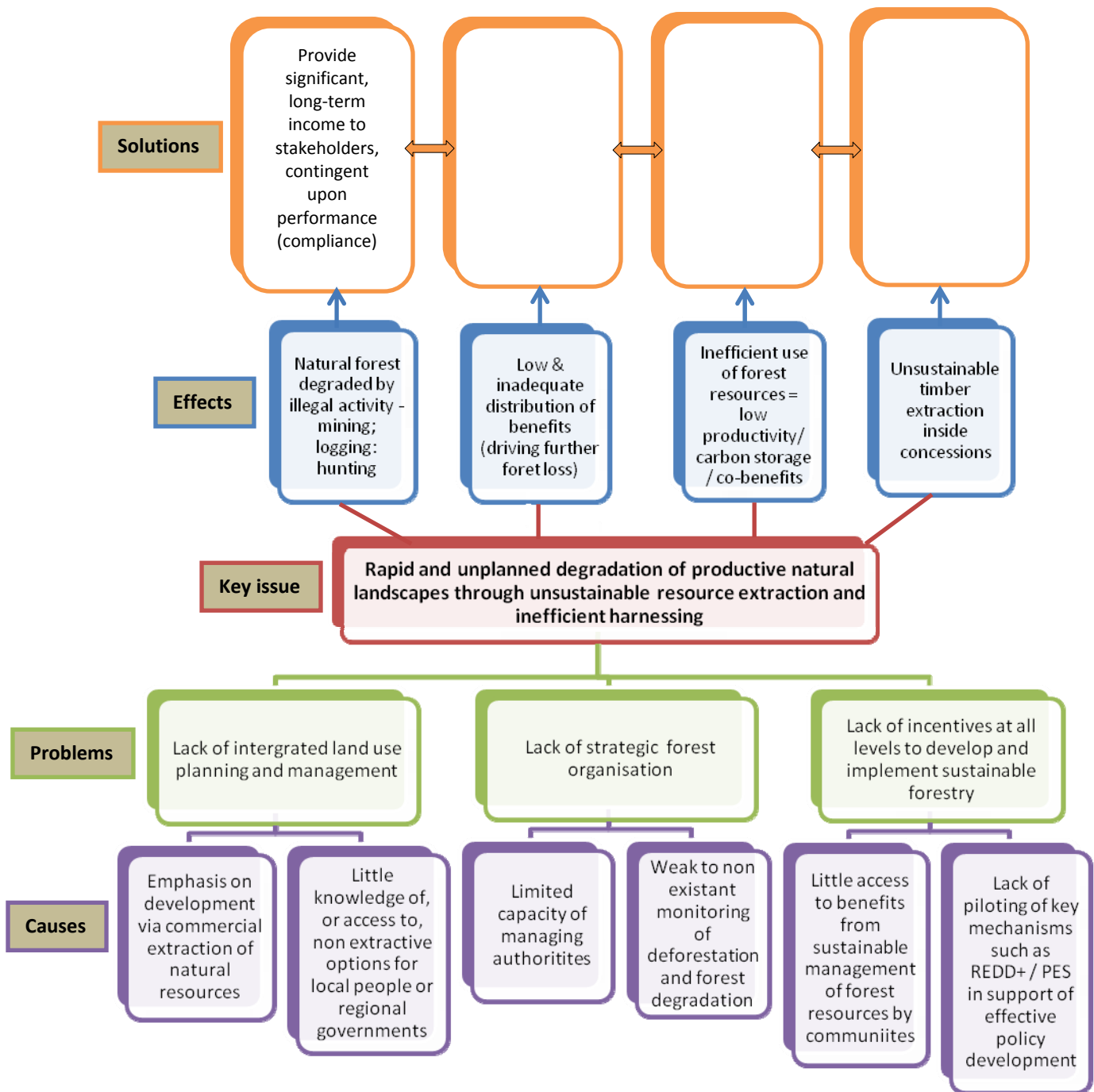
This project proposes supporting the establishment of two REDD+ pilot sites that will test pro-poor REDD+ approaches and will help clarify crucial structures such as tenure arrangements, benefit sharing and good governance, whilst simultaneously building the capacity to manage pro-poor REDD projects. This action will address challenges highlighted in the current NORAD funded REDD+ project and the FCPF R-PP through piloting REDD+ approaches & methodology in two sites in Liberia.

In Wonegizi, this work will build on previous work conducted by Skills and Agricultural Development Services (SADS), a Liberian NGO, in establishing a baseline for PES related projects in the area, including capacity assessment and needs of communities and CBO's identified and training programmes initiated, M& E systems designed and widespread awareness raising of the communities of Community Forestry and PES, establishing a solid baseline of data and good working relationship. This project will build on this work, working directly with SADS to move forward to the creation and validation of a functioning REDD demonstration project. Its position, on the Guinea border, also provides interesting options for future transboundary initiatives.

These projects will also link into existing poverty reduction mechanisms applied in other conservation and development settings such as certified logging, community forestry and micro-enterprise development. This will include drawing examples, insights and, where suitable, methodologies, from forest certification standards (EU FLEGT, Forest Stewardship Council), extractive industries standards (International Council on Mining and Metals, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, UN Global Compact and others (e.g. World Bank Group Safeguard Policies).

2.2.1 Problem Tree

The problem tree (see following page) summarises the main drivers or causes of the key problems that lead to negative effects (both social and environmental) and the associated solutions put forward by the project to address them:



2.3 Objective

2.3.1 Development objective and impact indicators

The development objective of this project is to significantly reduce the degradation of productive natural landscapes through promoting the sustainable management of forests, whilst contributing to the reduction of extreme poverty in Liberia.

Impact Indicators will be the area of forest under sustainable forest management (hectares) and the proportion of population below poverty line

2.3.2 Specific objective and outcome indicators.

The projects specific objective is to support the establishment of tenure arrangements and equitable benefit sharing and ensure good governance in two forest dependent communities, through the piloting of REDD+ mechanisms designed around capacity building, real-world testing and policy development, simultaneously improving the efficiency, equity and efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia.

Impact indicators include Income generated by sustainable forest management for forest dependent communities as well as national and local government; Recognition of the role of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities in achieving sustainable forest management at the national level; Inclusion of lessons learnt from the demonstration projects applied to policy and legal framework.

3 Description of Project Interventions

3.1 Outputs

Output 1: Increased awareness of rights and responsibilities with regard to the community rights law, climate change, sustainable forest management and REDD amongst stakeholders, with a particular emphasis on the rural poor

Indicator 1.1: 50% of women and 50% men of the target communities reporting improved knowledge and understanding of the community rights law, climate change, sustainable forest management and REDD within a year

Output 2: Improved local capacity to engage in monitoring, reporting and verification of forest carbon, biodiversity degradation and deforestation

Indicator 2.1: A minimum of 30 community members in Tarjuowon and Wolengizi who have actively monitored, reported and verified forest carbon, biodiversity degradation and deforestation

Output 3: Two community-led REDD demonstration projects developed, including establishment of BSM and MRV systems with provisions for measuring carbon, forest cover and co-benefits – biodiversity and livelihoods.

These projects will pilot governance, land tenure and benefit sharing mechanisms, with a key focus on community rights and the consideration of gender equity. Project activities will structure local livelihood options based upon sustainable natural resource management practices. The demonstration projects will also reinforce and boost existing forest protection and enforcement actions undertaken within the Protected Areas Network.

Indicator 3.1: A benefit sharing mechanism (BSM) built into a MRV system for two demonstration sites by the end of month 9.

Indicator 3.2: BSM demonstrating equitable benefits distribution by PDD validation (audit) and annual verification process for at a minimum of one demonstration site by the end of month 12.

Output 4: Project Development Documents produced for a minimum of one REDD+ demonstration project(s) designed to fulfil VCS and CCB standards achieves verification after 3rd party audit.

A stakeholder supported project plan will be developed based upon emerging best practice as set out by the Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards and the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS). In compliance with these standards, emphasis will be placed on the development of a baseline and monitoring and evaluation methodology. Subsequently, Project Design Documents (PDD)'s will be developed and submitted independently for CCB and for VCS validation. The PDD's will set out in detail how the project emission reductions will be measured and monitored, and will demonstrate how the project will generate net positive community and biodiversity impacts, as well as providing a provisional financing plan

Indicator 4.1A minimum of two PDD's developed and submitted to VCS and CCB respectively

Indicator 4.2A minimum of one project demonstration site achieves VCS and CCB verification after 3rd party audit

3.2 Activities and inputs

For Output 1:

Activity 1.1: A series of accessible radio programmes will be designed and broadcast both on national radio and translated into local dialects for transmission, in partnership with PCI media and Liberia Media Institute

Required inputs:Approximately 2 weeks of technical inputs from PCI media to train and guide LMI; approximately 3 months of LMI staff input to produce and broadcast radio shows; approximately 1 week of translation services (consultant); equipment and resources exist within PCI media and LMI, and where necessary local (county) and UN radio equipment will be used for broadcast (provision these services are already agreed)

Activity 1.2: Creation and support of a permanent roving technical team for information sharing and sensitisation in the two demonstration site areas. The roaming awareness raising team will disseminate information outlining details of how REDD+ mechanisms work, and provide realistic expectations of benefits at all levels. This will support Free and Informed Prior Consent (FPIC) for community engagement in REDD demonstration programs.

Required inputs:Roving awareness and FPIC team will be made up national consultants (core team) and members of the local communities (short-medium term and rotational), with FFI coordination (a coordinator and a driver). The team will operate for 5 months, needing at least 5 month contracts for the core team and shorter contracts for local staff (interlocutors and translators). All team members will require training meaning that initial training (1-2 weeks) will be followed by on-the-job training for local staff. Training will be given by FFI staff in Liberia with support from FFI's Community, Livelihood and Governance team (UK) and/or a social consultant (1 week). Training and implementation of awareness/FPIC will require extensive printing of paper materials (awareness leaflets and data collection forms), the use of one laptop (data entry) and vehicle costs – fuel, maintenance and spare parts. The team will also need their own budget for accommodation/DSA.

For Output 2:

Activity 2.1:Community Management Forestry Committees (CMFC) formed for each demonstration site

Required inputs:CMFC or 'Forest Management Boards' require facilitation support during the phase of establishment, meaning dedicated staff time (1-2 weeks) per site, with accompanying vehicle costs of fuel, maintenance and spare parts (although field trips to the sites will usually perform several functions so dedicated trips / time for this activity is not expected). Once operational, the CMFCs will require an operational stipend to cover meeting (food and travel) costs and the provision of printed materials – including REDD+ information, project documents and all relevant laws (relating to community rights, land, forest etc). Coordination (oversight, facilitation, advice) will be provided by FFI staff (the coordinator) throughout the project, on a regular basis,

starting from month 2 (11 months) – the coordinator is envisaged to be present in each site at least one time per month.

Activity 2.2: Training needs assessment for CFMCs

Required inputs: A training needs assessment will be carried out at each site starting at the beginning of the project. The assessment will be undertaken over a 2 month period at each site, but this is envisaged to be staggered activity rather than a continuous piece of work. The assessment will therefore require around 1 month of staff time to execute and analyse the findings, together with extensive printing (training standards, maps, ID charts, questionnaires and data collection forms) and the use, and associated costs (fuel, maintenance and spares) of the vehicle. As with all field work, budget is required for accommodation/DSA and where possible economies of scale will be sought by combining several activities (and associated personnel) under each trip or mission.

Activity 2.3: In-situ training and on the job advisory work for CMFCs

Required inputs: As for above, with training courses and practical exercises developed in a rolling manor to respond to needs highlighted in 2.2, with the same associated staff, consumable, budget and vehicle inputs (and often the two activities, 2.2 and 2.3, will overlap, allowing for reduced inputs). Training will be supplied by FFI staff where appropriate (i.e. community based forest management, law enforcement and benefit sharing), but additional training will be provided by national and/or international experts, if required, in support of livelihood diversification, poverty reduction, extension etc.

Activity 2.4: Provision of field and office equipment to support CMFCs

Required inputs: The CMFCs will be responsible for the receipt, distribution, maintenance and security of all equipment required to facilitate community management of the forests (including monitoring and patrol duties) and the associated REDD+ project. Field equipment will include maps, compasses, GPS units, forestry equipment (clinometer, DBH tape, measuring tape, marking ribbon), cutlasses, torches, basic camping supplies (tent, mosquito net, sleeping mat, blanket), photo / ID guides, digital cameras and budget to cover sundries and consumables. Office equipment will include basic furniture, stationary, mobile phones, phone cards and a budget to cover consumables. Laptop and printer facilities will be made available during FFI staff visits.

For Output 3:

Activity 3.1: Clarification of land and carbon ownership rights in demonstration sites

Required inputs: This is primarily an iterative research and negotiation process facilitated by FFI, but between the local communities, local government, FDA, Land Commission and Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy. Inputs will therefore largely be human resources (all stakeholders) and time, together with FFI facilitation and the provision of vehicles (and relevant costs) and meeting facilities (either at FFI or in the community), with associated food or accommodation/DSA costs. Initial data collection and discussion in the communities (2 sites/weeks) will be followed by several 1 day meetings (approximately 3) between stakeholders until consensus is reached. The procurement of deeds, land titles and tribal certificates, together with additional maps and possibly satellite imagery, will carry additional inputs both in terms of staff time and financial costs.

Activity 3.2: Review of existing benefit sharing and MRV models

Required inputs: Desk and field based review requiring FFI staff (advisor and coordinator) and FDA time inputs. One field trip is required per site, (totally around 2 weeks). Activities include for PRA / village level discussions and interviews, with associated inputs vehicle costs and limited printing of materials.

Activity 3.3: Design of community-led BSM and MRV systems with provisions for measuring carbon, forest cover and co-benefits – biodiversity and livelihoods

Required inputs:An extension of Activity 3.2 in terms of inputs, with staff time (and community and FDA time) envisaged to be required over a 3 month period, with associated vehicle and DSA cost inputs. The process will be iterative, with research and discussion taking place in the communities, followed by drafting of BSM and MRV systems (incorporating best practice from UNFCCC and CCB Social and Environmental Standards) and for on-going discussion, iteration and final approval over 3 months and requiring 3 or 4 field trips. Stipend (food and travel) will be required for community participants at meetings.

Activity 3.4: Field trialling and finalisation of developed models

Required inputs:Linking to other activities this set of actions is concerned with demonstration, adaptation and iteration of governance (community based forest management), land tenure, BSM and MRV systems with provisions for measuring carbon, forest cover and co-benefits (biodiversity and livelihoods). Inputs are covered elsewhere and in summary require: Significant staff and consultant time inputs for desk based research / drafting and multiple field visits to the communities (PRA, reviewing drafts, approving systems, choosing local staff etc.) and the CFMCs, together with meetings / negotiations with multiple stakeholders (including the government), printing costs, vehicle maintenance costs and field budget for accommodation, DSA and stipends. The establishing of measuring / monitoring protocols for MRV and safeguards (impacts & co-benefits) require additional, specific inputs – see Activity 2.4.

Activity 3.5:Production of 'reference' scenarios(the basis to compare the actual reality under a REDD policy with the business-as-usual or no REDD policy scenario, i.e. the difference between a reference scenario and measured performance for carbon, biodiversity and socio-economic values (indicators).

Required inputs:For each site, this activity requires three sets of surveys for establishing baseline scenarios from which to design MRV and measure difference. The surveys require a combination of methodologies with associated human resources, time, equipment and budgetary inputs - much of which will have been completed under the existing Norad funded project (phase II). Where additional data collection is required, e.g. carbon / map ground-truthing and where gaps become apparent in data sets, inputs will largely be FFI staff time, the hiring of local support staff (from project communities) and consultants if required, together with associated field inputs (vehicle, DSA, stipend costs). The production of the scenarios is a largely desk-based activity requiring FFI staff (coordinator and advisor time) over 3 months. One area of likely additional, external support is for remote sensing and procurement/ analysis of satellite imagery (in coordination with Activity 3.1).

For Output 4:

Activity 4.1:Multi-stakeholder development of demonstration site Project Design Documents for third-party (external) audit and certification under chosen verified Standards

Required inputs:Much the activity above – awareness raising, FPIC, data collection, establishing institutions and the design of various systems – form the content of the PDDs. As such, this activity primarily requires inputs in terms of FFI staff time (drafting and communication) with several field missions to the project sites (communities) to ensure the PDDs are collaboratively produced and approved by local people. Inputs are therefore staff time over 6 months, together with 3 meetings in each site/community, representing field (vehicle, stipend and DSA costs) for 6 missions – many of which can be combined with other trips to reduce inputs.

Activity 4.2:Submission of draft PDDs for validation by VCS and CCB Standards

Required inputs:Final drafting and submission of the PDD by the coordinator (1 week)

Activity 4.3:Finalisation and final submission of PDDs to VCS and CCB for validation

Required inputs:Following receipt of comments, from the external auditor, final revision of the PDDs - requiring staff time inputs and a final visit to each site/community, before final submission (2-3 weeks over 2 months), with associated field inputs.

3.3 Strategic approach and methods

This project will be implemented in partnership with all stakeholders engaged directly or indirectly in the forest resources of Sinoe and Lofa Counties and engaged in the wider development of Liberia's REDD strategy. Focus will be on building capacity and empowerment of Liberian stakeholders to take ownership and leadership of the process. It will focus in particular on the inclusion and empowerment of sub-national CSO's and CBO's in the REDD process to fully engage in the development of the demonstration sites in a truly participatory way. The following steps will be taken to implement this approach:

The project will pilot governance, land tenure and benefit sharing mechanisms, with a key focus on community rights and the consideration of gender issues. Project activities will structure local livelihood options based upon sustainable natural resources management practices with a pro-poor approach underpinning all activities.

The project will ensure that there is a gender equitable participation of stakeholders in its awareness raising, capacity building and REDD pilot interventions. During the projects scheduled reviews, assessments will be conducted on the distribution of project resources amongst men and women, attention to gender-equity in REDD design and implementation and identification of possible adverse effects resulting from this project on men and women.

The project will strengthen the capacity of the Liberian Government, national and sub-national civil society and, in particular, CBOs, to engage in REDD design and implementation. Particular attention will be paid to gender equity in governance and benefit sharing mechanisms. Theoretical training will be kept to a minimum in favour of a learning-by-doing approach, with the aid of medium or long term technical assistance.

The establishment of a trained and equipped awareness raising and consultation team who will work within Sinoe and Lofa counties to ensure all stakeholders, in particular local communities, remain fully informed of relevant issues and developments, and are provided with a clear forum to express their opinions where higher level platforms may not be suitable.

A participatory monitoring and evaluation system will be established to monitor progress in the implementation of the management plan, looking at indicators of both socio-economic wellbeing in addition to ecological factors.

3.4 Workplan(NEW)

	Responsible Party	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 1													
Activity 1.1: A series of accessible radio programmes will be designed and broadcast both on national radio and translated into local dialects for transmission	PCI/LMI	x	x	x									
Activity 1.2 Creation and support of a permanent roving technical team for information sharing and sensitisation in the two demonstration site areas	Co-ordinator and FCC		x	x	x	x	x						
Output 2													
Activity 2.1 Community Management Committee and Working Groups formed for each demonstration site	Co-ordinator		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.2 Training needs assessment		x	x	x	x								
Activity 2.3: In-situ training and on the job advisory work of Community Management Team and Working Groups	Co-ordinator				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.4: Provision of field and office equipment to support Community Forestry Management Team	Co-ordinator				x	x							
Output 3													
Activity 3.1: Clarification of land and carbon ownership rights in demonstration sites with FDA and Land Commission	CFMC's/FDA/Co-ordinator	x	x	x									
Activity 3.2: Review of existing benefit sharing and MRV models	CFMC's/FDA/Co-ordinator		x	x	x								
Activity 3.3 Design of community-led BSM and MRV systems with provisions for measuring carbon, forest cover and co-benefits – biodiversity and livelihoods	CFMC's/FDA/Co-ordinator				X	x	x						
Activity 3.4: Field trailing and finalisation of developed models	CFMC's/FDA/Co-ordinator						x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.5: Production of 'reference' scenarios for carbon, biodiversity and socio-economic	Co-ordinator/ FDA/technical experts							x	x	x			
Output 4													
Activity 4.1: Multi-stakeholder development of demonstration site Project Design Document	CFMC's/FDA/Co-ordinator/CBO's							x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 4.2: Submission of draft PDD for validation by VCS and CCB	Co-ordinator										x		
Activity 4.3: Finalisation and final submission of PDD and PD to VCS and CCB for validation	Co-ordinator											x	x

3.5 Budget (REVISED)

3.5.1 Consolidated budget by component

Budget Component	Description	Units	Unit Cost US\$	Unit Quantity				Quarterly costs US\$				Total Cost US\$
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
10	Personnel											
111	Project Coordinator	Person/month	6000	3	3	3	3	18000	18000	18000	18000	72000
112	FFI Liberia Country Manager (20%)	Person/day	520	8	8	8	8	4160	4160	4160	4160	16640
113	FFI expert- Carbon, PDD and MRV	Person/Day	550				10	0	0	0	5500	5500
114	FFI-UK Technical support	Monthly total	450	3	3	3	3	1350	1350	1350	1350	5400
115	FFI Redd Technical Expert	Person/day	350	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	3500	3500
121	FFI Local staff (driver)	Monthly salaries (2 pax)	1000	2	2	2	2	2000	2000	2000	2000	8000
122	4 FPIC technicians	Person/Day	10	60	30			600	300	0	0	900
19	Subtotal							26110	25810	25510	34510	111940
20	Subcontracts											
21	Contract for International Media/Awareness Consultant	Sub-Contract	5000	1				5000	0	0	0	5000
22	Contract for Local Media/Awareness Consultant	Sub-Contract	5000	1				5000	0	0	0	5000
23	Contract for Socio-Economic Baseline Survey	Sub-Contract (advisory)	1750		1			0	1750	0	0	1750
24	Contract for Biodiversity Baseline Survey	Sub-Contract (advisory)	1750		1			0	1750	0	0	1750
25	Contract for Law & Policy Review	Person/day	1750		1			0	1750	0	0	1750
26	Contract for Analysis and Processing of Satellite Imagery	Sub-Contract	5000			1		0	0	5000	0	5000
27	Contract for CCB carbon audit	Sub-contract	22000				1	0	0	0	22000	22000
28	Contract for VCS carbon audit	Sub-contract	22000				1	0	0	0	22000	22000
29	Subtotal							10000	5250	5000	44000	64250
30	Duty Travel											
311	DSA - National Experts	Participant/day	30	60	50	0	10	1800	1500	0	300	3600
312	DSA - FPIC Technicians	Person/Day	5	60	30			300	150	0	0	450
313	DSA - Community Reps	Participant/day	15	90	180	270	90	1350	2700	4050	1350	9450
314	DSA - Community Meetings	Community/Day	65	15	24	6		975	1560	390	0	2925
315	DSA - Field Staff	Person/day	15		90			0	1350	0	0	1350
321	International Travel - National Experts		1500				1	0	0	0	1500	1500
331	Local Travel - National Experts		100				11	0	0	0	1100	1100
332	Local Travel - Field Staff (day travel)	Person/Day	30	110	15			3300	450	0	0	3750
333	Local Travel - Field Staff (research trip)	Return Trip	200		6			0	1200	0	0	1200
334	Local Travel - Community Reps (long distance)	Participant/return trip	100	20	25			2000	2500	0	0	4500
335	Local Travel - Community Reps	Per return trip	30			180		0	0	5400	0	5400

39	Subtotal								9725	11410	9840	4250	35225
40	Capital Items												
411	Computer Equipment- laptop	Lump Sum	1000		2			0	2000	0	0	0	2000
421	Field Equipment- GPS; Compass; Cutlass; Rain-gear	Lump Sum	1000		2			0	2000	0	0	0	2000
49	Subtotal							0	4000	0	0	0	4000
50	Consumable items												
511	Field Supplies - Stationary	Lump Sum	100	1	16	3	0	100	1550	300	0	0	1950
521	Local Office Costs - Vehicle Running Costs	Month	250	3	3	3	3	750	750	750	750	750	3000
522	Local Office Costs - Spare Parts (generator, cars, fittings)	Month	350	3	3	3	3	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	4200
523	Local Office Costs - Utilities	Month	750	3	3	3	3	2250	2250	2250	2250	2250	9000
524	Local Office Costs - Supplies	Month	250	3	3	3	3	750	750	750	750	750	3000
59	Subtotal							4900	6350	5100	4800	4800	21150
60	Miscellaneous												
611	Audit	Lump Sum	2000				1	0	0	0	2000	0	2000
621	Satellite Imagery - LandSat/SPOT	Images	10,000			1		0	0	10000	0	0	10000
69	Subtotal							0	0	10000	2000	2000	12000
70	National management cost												
71	Executing Agency Management Costs												11763
72	Focal Point Monitoring (NORAD)												19178
80	Project Monitoring and Admin												
81	ITTO Monitoring and Review												18107
85	ITTO Programme Support (8%)												11105
100	GRAND TOTAL												308718

3.5.2 ITTO budget by component

Budget Component	Description	Units	Unit Cost US\$	Unit Quantity				Budget US\$				Total Cost US\$	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
10	Personnel												
111	Project Coordinator	Person/month	6000	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	18000	18000
112	FFI Liberia Country Manager (20%)	Person/day	520	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	4160	4160
114	FFI-UK Technical support	Monthly total	450	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1350	1350
115	FFI Redd Technical Expert	Person/day	350	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	3500	3500

121	FFI Local staff (driver)	Monthly salaries (2 pax)	1000	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2000	2000
19	Subtotal							0	0	0	29010	29010
20	Subcontracts											
26	Contract for Analysis and Processing of Satellite Imagery	Sub-Contract	5000	0	0	1	0	0	0	5000	0	5000
27	Contract for CCB carbon audit	Sub-contract	22000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22000	22000
28	Contract for VCS carbon audit	Sub-contract	22000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22000	22000
29	Subtotal							0	0	5000	44000	49000
30	Duty Travel											
311	DSA - National Experts	Participant/day	30	60	0	0	10	1800	0	0	300	2100
313	DSA - Community Reps	Participant/day	15	90	180	270	90	1350	2700	1350	1350	6750
321	International Travel - National Experts		1500	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1500	1500
331	Local Travel - National Experts		100	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1100	1100
332	Local Travel - Field Staff (day travel)	Person/Day	30	110	15	0	0	3300	450	0	0	3750
333	Local Travel - Field Staff (research trip)	Return Trip	200	0	6	0	0	0	1200	0	0	1200
334	Local Travel - Community Reps (long distance)	Participant/return trip	100	20	25	0	0	2000	2500	0	0	4500
39	Subtotal							8450	6850	1350	4250	20900
40	Capital Items											
411	Computer Equipment- laptop	Lump Sum	1000	0	2	0	0	0	2000	0	0	2000
421	Field Equipment- GPS; Compass; Cutlass; Rain-gear	Lump Sum	1000	0	2	0	0	0	2000	0	0	2000
49	Subtotal							0	4000	0	0	4000
50	Consumable items											
511	Field Supplies - Stationary	Lump Sum	100		10				1000			1000
521	Local Office Costs - Vehicle Running Costs	Month	250	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	750	750
522	Local Office Costs - Spare Parts (generator, cars, fittings)	Month	350	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1050	1050
523	Local Office Costs - Utilities	Month	750	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2250	2250
524	Local Office Costs - Supplies	Month	250	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	750	750
59	Subtotal							0	0	0	4800	5800
60	Miscellaneous											
611	Audit	Lump Sum	2000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2000	2000
621	Satellite Imagery - LandSat/SPOT	Images	10,000	0	0	1	0	0	0	10000	0	10000
69	Subtotal							0	0	10000	2000	12000
70	National management cost											
71	Executing Agency Management Costs											
72	Focal Point Monitoring (NORAD)											
80	Project Monitoring and Admin											
81	ITTO Monitoring and Review											18107
85	ITTO Programme Support (8%)											11105
100	GRAND TOTAL											149922

3.5.3 Other sources budget by component

Budget Component	Description	Units	Unit Cost US\$	Unit Quantity				Budget US\$				Total Cost US\$
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
10	Personnel											
111	Project Coordinator	Person/month	6000	3	3	3	0	18000	18000	18000		54000
112	FFI Liberia Country Manager (20%)	Person/day	520	8	8	8	0	4160	4160	4160		12480
113	FFI expert- Carbon, PDD and MRV	Person/Day	550	0	0	10	0			5500		5500
114	FFI-UK Technical support	Monthly total	450	3	3	3	0	1350	1350	1350		4050
121	FFI Local staff (driver)	Monthly salaries (2 pax)	1000	2	2	2	0	2000	2000	2000		6000
122	4 FPIC technicians	Person/Day	10	60	30	0	0	600	300			900
19	Subtotal							26110	25810	31010	0	82930
20	Subcontracts											
21	Contract for International Media/Awareness Consultant	Sub-Contract	5000	1	0	0	0	5000				5000
22	Contract for Local Media/Awareness Consultant	Sub-Contract	5000	1	0	0	0	5000				5000
23	Contract for Socio-Economic Baseline Survey	Sub-Contract (advisory)	1750	0	1	0	0		1750			1750
24	Contract for Biodiversity Baseline Survey	Sub-Contract (advisory)	1750	0	1	0	0		1750			1750
25	Contract for Law & Policy Review	Person/day	1750	0	1	0	0		1750			1750
29	Subtotal							10000	5250	0	0	15250
30	Duty Travel											
311	DSA - National Experts	Participant/day	30	0	50	0	0	0	1500			1500
312	DSA - FPIC Technicians	Person/Day	5	60	30	0	0	300	150			450
313	DSA - Community Reps	Participant/day	15	0	0	180				2700		2700
314	DSA - Community Meetings	Community/Day	65	15	24	6	0	975	1560	390		2925
315	DSA - Field Staff	Person/day	15	0	90	0	0		1350			1350
335	Local Travel - Community Reps	Per return trip	30	0	0	180	0			5400		5400

39	Subtotal							1275	4560	8490	0	14325
50	Consumable items											
511	Field Supplies - Stationary	Lump Sum	100	1	5.5	3	0	100	550	300		950
521	Local Office Costs - Vehicle Running Costs	Month	250	3	3	3	0	750	750	750		2250
522	Local Office Costs - Spare Parts (generator, cars, fittings)	Month	350	3	3	3	0	1050	1050	1050		3150
523	Local Office Costs - Utilities	Month	750	3	3	3	0	2250	2250	2250		6750
524	Local Office Costs - Supplies	Month	250	3	3	3	0	750	750	750		2250
59	Subtotal							4900	5350	5100	0	15350
70	National management cost											
72	Focal Point Monitoring (NORAD)	15%	19,178									19178
80	Project Monitoring and Admin											
81	Executing Agency Management Costs	Costs @ 8%	11763									11763
100	GRAND TOTAL											158796

4 Implementation Arrangements

4.1 Executing agency and organisational structure

This project will be executed by FFI and the FDA, with a number of implementing partners also playing key roles, outlined below.

FFI's Liberia office was established in 1997 and since then has become the lead country in FFI's West Africa program. Since formation, FFI has raised and delivered over US\$8 million in support of Liberia's forest sector reform process, following the approach of integrating Community, Conservation and Commercial interests (the 3 C's). FFI has been a lead partner in piloting Community Forests and drafting the Community Rights Law, which was passed in October 2009. FFI has also facilitated processes that will lead to negotiations between the Liberian Government and the European Union through the FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade) Action Plan under the VPA (Voluntary Partnership Agreement). Recently, FFI and the national REDD Technical Working Group assisted the Liberian Government in preparing the REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in order to access the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

4.1.1 Project Management

In light of capacity restrictions with Liberia, at all levels, but particularly at the county and local levels, FFI will play a dual role of providing technical advice to implementing partners and other stakeholders and taking on day to day co-ordination of the project through a full time project co-ordinator. The project co-ordinator will sit within FFI and will be fully responsible for the co-ordination, management, implementation and monitoring of activities.

This project will be run in partnership with the FDA, led by the Managing director Hon. Moses Wogbeh. The FDA is Liberia's mandated government agency responsible for the forest sector, and is therefore one of the most influential agencies in Liberia with regards to natural resource management. The FDA are co-chair of the REDD Technical Working Group (RTWG), and, on 2011, supported by the RTWG, successfully secured funding from the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) to implement a national level REDD Readiness strategy, laid out in a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). The FDA provide technical input and guidance throughout the project, including the review of existing benefit sharing and MRV models, and the production of the Project Design Documents, in addition to providing particular leadership for the clarification of land and carbon ownership rights.

The actions of FFI and the FDA will be undertaken in support of the demonstration SiteCommunity Forestry Management Committees (CFMCs) as the key institution of the organisational structure. The CFMCs will play a lead role, with support provided by FFI where necessary, in developing management strategy for their REDD+ demonstration sites, engaging in particular in the monitoring, reporting and verification of forest carbon, biodiversity degradation and deforestation. They will also make key inputs into the clarification of land and carbon ownership rights, review of existing benefit sharing and MRV models, and the production of the Project Design Documents.

The project will seek to include, support and empower CSOs where possible and appropriate. Specifically, it will work alongside SADS in Lofa, and FCC in Sinoe, both established in the area with an in-depth knowledge of the communities in those regions. These organisations will as such provide a platform for capacity building and information sharing from the start and throughout project development and implementation

A number of existing organisations will feed into the management of the sites, notably the National Climate Change Steering Committee and the REDD Technical Working Group. Established in 2009, the RTWG has the mandates of advising the FDA, building the capacity of the Authority and serving as a platform for multi-stakeholders to meet on REDD+ issues. Policy guidance is provided by the National Climate Change Steering Committee, a high level committee comprising the President of Liberia, Ministers of Government, Directors of

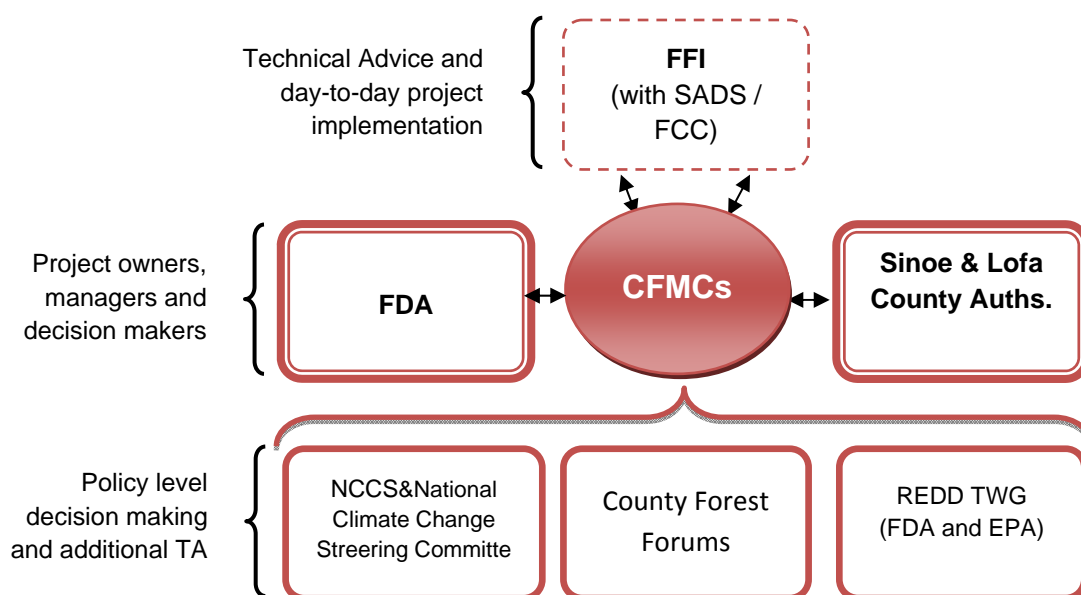
Governmental Agencies, National Energy& Climate Change Adviser to the President, private sector, civil society and international partners launched in November 2010.

In turn, the CFMCs will feed into these groups, in addition to the County Forest Forums, a multi-stakeholder environmental governance platform set up at county level. Additional stakeholder consultation and participation will be supported into specific activities during project implementation through a combination of meetings, workshops and governance platforms- see workplan for further details.

4.1.2 Project Management Structure

The day-to-day management actions of FFI will be undertaken in support of, and with approval from, the CFMCs, who are the key project stakeholders. All major decision will be made collaboratively, between FFI and the CFMCs, and FDA as required, as the project trials and moves towards full collaborative or co-management of the sites. Both sites are communal forests, within state owned National Forests, meaning that communities will not solely own or manage the forests (and management regimes will differ slightly as Wonegizi is a PPA). Instead, communities, via the CFMCs, will be granted, through the project, clear tenure, access, management, resource use and benefit rights. Representatives from the Sinoe and Lofa administrations, and the FDA, together with representatives from other line ministries, CBO's and CSOs will feed into the project through the Climate Change Steering Committee and RTWG. The project will be ultimately owned, as a collaboration, by the effected communities and by the FDA, led by the Managing director Hon. Moses Wogbeh, and the Sinoe and Lofa County Administrations (see 4.1 and below).

Fig. 1 Project Structure (NEW)



4.2 Monitoring and reporting

Regular and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation are an essential tool to ensure the project remains adaptable and responsive to needs and requirements. As such they have been built into the design of the project at a number of levels. Specific elements include:

- ⇒ Monthly progress reports will be produced by the project co-ordinator and submitted to FFI and FDA. In addition semi-annual technical reports will be produced reporting against the indicators and work program, tracking progress against results and objectives, along with financial reports showing expenditure against budget. These technical reports will be submitted to the ITTO and copied to the FDA, CFMCs and the RTWG.

- ⇒ Baseline surveys of key indicators identified during project inception relating to socio-economic issues, biodiversity, forest cover and carbon will be conducted. **One of the main outputs of the project is the design and implementation of robust MRV systems, allowing on-going monitoring and providing clear indicators of project progress and success in key areas (biological, social, economic). Monitoring protocols will be designed with the community, to harness community knowledge and maximise their involvement. Protocols will also be based upon the requirements of the CCB Standards and UNFCCC & World Bank safeguards. More detail on both protocol design and implementers are contained in the budget and workplan.**
- ⇒ A series of accessible radio programmes will be designed and broadcast both on national radio and translated into local dialects for transmission as part of a national REDD awareness raising campaign funded by NORAD and implemented by FFI. Project results will be fed into these radio reports, as well as newspaper articles, to ensure widespread national and regional dissemination.
- ⇒ International communication concerning the project will be made through the FFI international website and blog and the inclusion of a project review in the 'Brief Communications' section of Oryx, FFI's in-house peer reviewed journal.

Annex 1. Profile of Fauna & Flora International

1) Background

Headquarters

Fauna & Flora International's (FFI) registered and principal office is: Jupiter House, Station Road, Cambridge, CB1 2JD.

Date of establishment

Fauna & Flora International (FFI) is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in January 1992, Registered Company Number 2677068. It was originally established as a charity in 1903 and is registered with the Charity Commission, Registered Charity Number 1011102.

Vision and Mission

FFI's vision is a sustainable future for the planet, where biodiversity is effectively conserved by the people who live closest to it, supported by the global community.

FFI's mission is to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take account of human needs.

Organisational structure

FFI is governed by an elected Council, consisting of Officers and Ordinary Members. The Council, the members of which are directors for the purpose of company law and trustees for the purpose of charity law, is the governing body of the organization and has legal, financial and managerial responsibility for the company. Council develops the aims, objectives and goals of the organisation in accordance with FFI's governing document. The Council meets in full session twice a year.

FFI was established under a Memorandum of Association, which sets out its objects and powers, and is governed under its Articles of Association. The Council has adopted formal procedures for the recruitment, selection and induction of new trustees and has constituted a Nominations Committee to support Council in the implementation of these procedures, as well as the consideration of other honorary appointments. There are also provisions under the Articles of Association for members to nominate any Member for election or re-election as a Trustee.

The Board of Trustees have established an Executive Committee, comprising the Officers of the Charity, to which regular supervision of FFI's management and operations has been delegated. These are exercised through monthly meetings with the Senior Management Team and through delegations to the Chief Executive Officer and other staff, as agreed. Day to day operations of the Charity are the responsibility of the CEO and his staff.

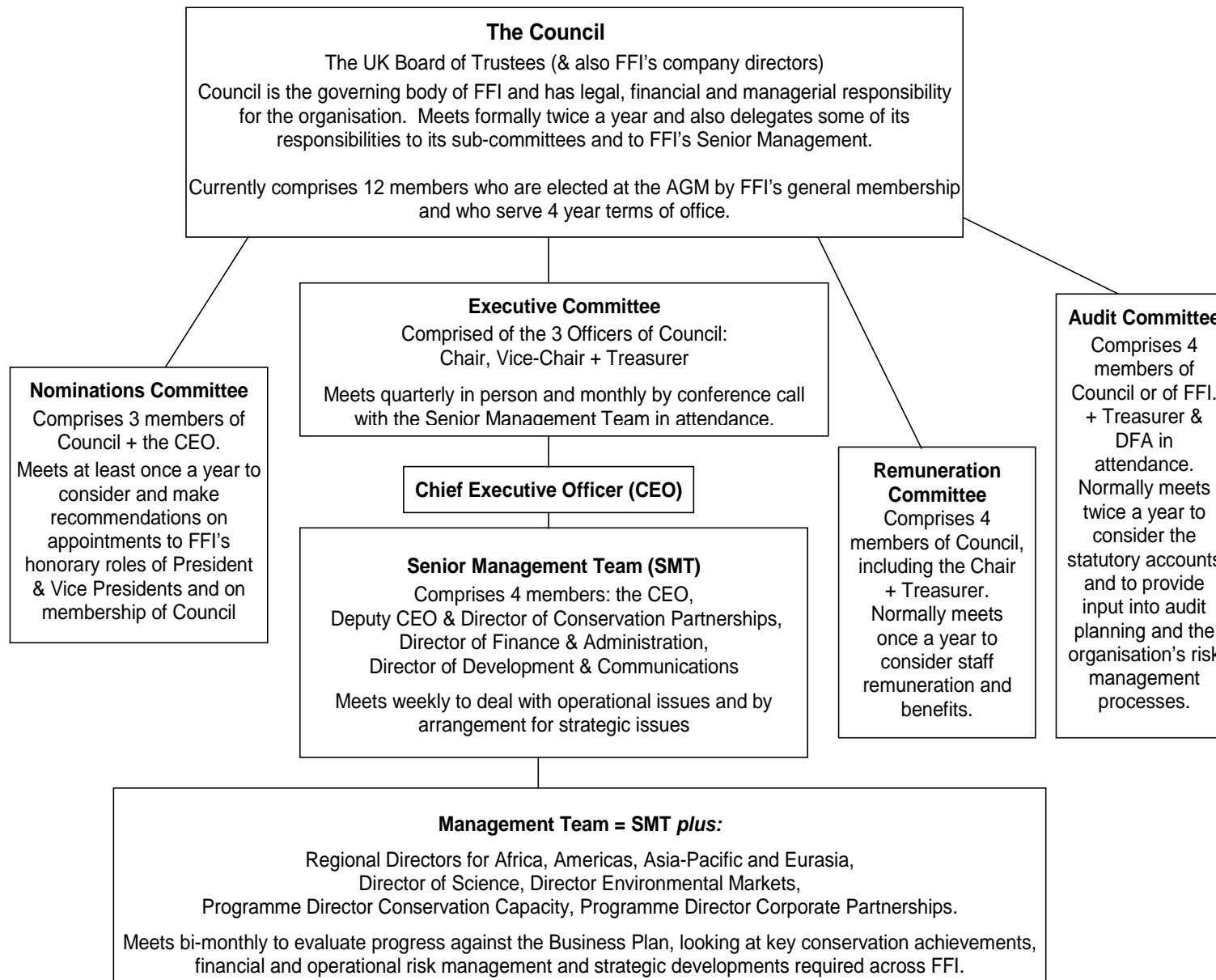
Sister organisations

FFI has a sister organization in the United States of America, Fauna & Flora International Inc. which was established in 1984 and registered as a Not for Profit Organization in the State of Massachusetts. It is tax exempt (IRS 0427 30954) and has 501(c) 3 status. FFI also has a recently established sister organisation in Australia, Fauna & Flora International Australia, a public company registered by guarantee, ACN: 132 715 783 with Deductible Gift Recipient status and being a member of the Register of Environmental Organisations

Branches and overseas offices

FFI operates regional programmes in Eurasia, Africa, Asia Pacific and the Americas & Caribbean with country offices which include Tajikistan, Kenya, DRC, Liberia, Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Belize, Ecuador and Nicaragua.

Fauna & Flora International – Governance and Senior Management Structure



Fields of expertise

FFI uses a flexible approach to work to solve a breadth of core conservation issues that reach across geographic, cultural, and scientific boundaries. With a pioneering mentality, our extensive experience in conservation means we can both test the boundaries of conservation as a developing discipline, and can work in geographical areas where conservation would otherwise remain unsupported. With our partners, we are able to explore difficult areas, respond rapidly to new circumstances such as those presented by a changing climate, shifting political dynamics and institutional landscapes, conflict or natural disaster, and seek to create improved practice, for example in the corporate sector.

Approach

FFI strongly believes that local organisations (either governmental or non-governmental) are best placed to deliver conservation programmes, having a fundamental mandate, existing community relations, strong cultural understandings and the ability to be in place for the long-term. We support a network of local partners through practical assistance, information sharing & mutual learning, capacity building and financial provision.

FFI is structured around regional partnership networks across Africa, Eurasia, Asia Pacific, Americas and the Caribbean. We ensure that our many regional projects are linked, through our focus on a series of core conservation approaches, coordinated through our Conservation Partnerships Division. These are outlined below.

Land and species management. Together with its scientific underpinning. FFI has had an impact beyond its size in securing improved management of critical areas, through establishing local groups to own and manage this conservation estate using responsible and sustainable methods. Currently FFI works with over 100 protected areas or sites including 40 national protected areas, seven private reserves, and 54 community or local conservation areas. FFI also engages in specific projects to protect certain focal species. The breadth of activities include, the development of site management plans, investment in infrastructure, habitat management activities, sustainable use strategies, survey, monitoring and direct patrol activities. Additionally, FFI is involved in the management of a series of grant programmes (the Arcadia Fund, the Flagship Species Fund, the Rapid Response Fund, the Conservation Leadership Programme, the Global Trees Campaign, and a few regionally based small grant programmes) which all work to protect species and habitats.

Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance. Recognising conservation is essentially a social process, FFI endeavours to ensure that its conservation activities do not disadvantage or undermine poor, vulnerable or marginalised people who are dependent upon or live adjacent to natural resources, and wherever possible will seek to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance their wellbeing. FFI has a thematic team working to support this approach across the organisation whereby field projects are supported, and guidelines and tools have been introduced and/or formalised and shared externally. This team is also the focal point for engagement on issues of human rights, culture, gender and response to conflict.

Institutional and individual effectiveness. FFI currently provides formal and informal support to a wide network of local partners, using a range of tools including mentoring, training, and infrastructural assistance. We aim to support local groups to undertake conservation, and to ensure that conservation and development policies promote the engagement of local communities in conservation. At the request of our partners around the world, FFI has also appointed a Director of Conservation Capacity to provide more proactive and structured capacity development support. This core support function will focus on

creatively establishing mechanisms and opportunities which support and evaluate current institutional and individual strengthening activities.

The emerging field of Environmental Markets for ecosystem services. Within the task force for REDD pilot projects that we established in 2007 with an investment bank, we are aggressively championing the need to position community governance and benefit frameworks at the centre of REDD.

Corporate Environmental and Social responsibility. FFI has invested effort in improving the operating practices and “Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility” of extractive industries. Our new business plan demonstrates an ambition to expand interaction and learning on the agricultural and other productive sectors, particularly given the increasing demands on land use.

Main projects/ studies conducted in the previous three years

FFI has more than 150 field-based operations in over 45 countries. Table 1 provides specific examples of FFI’s experience in setting up and administering comparable projects.

Projects and pre-projects submitted to ITTO

One previous project was submitted to the ITTO on the 26th of April 2011, entitled 'Improving efficacy of forestry policies and activities in Liberia through the piloting of sub-national REDD+ mechanisms designed around capacity building' on behalf of the Forest Development Authority of Liberia. It was awarded reference number RED-PD 057/11. This project was not funded by ITTO.

2) Infrastructure

Facilities for delivering the project

Fauna & Flora International currently leases office space of approximately 465m² in central Cambridge. Jupiter House is a modern office block dating from the mid 1970's and FFI's lease is due to be renewed this year for a further 5 years. The offices are suitably equipped with fixtures, fittings, IT, telephony and data management resources in order to accommodate around 55 UK based members of staff, including the organisation’s core management, finance, governance, fundraising and communications and HR functions.

Infrastructure, services and software are renewed and upgraded as required, in order to keep up to date with emerging technologies and to operate more efficiently as a global organisation. New servers, with the capacity to support the Cambridge office and staff working remotely in the UK and overseas, were installed when the organisation moved to these premises in 2007. A new telephone system was installed in 2009 and this year there are plans for some capital and revenue expenditure on key systems and services, both to maintain existing services and to improve our service delivery. In particular, a replacement financial system will be deployed in Cambridge, capable of integrating more efficiently with financial systems in use elsewhere within the organisation. The introduction of video conferencing facilities is also planned with the aim of improving communications with our overseas offices and of reducing the amount of air travel undertaken by the organisation as a whole.

In Liberia, FFI is housed in a rented office with a total of 8 rooms available to FFI, within one which is housed the FDA Info Shop. The office is in a compound with CARE and Birdlife on Tubman Boulevard, Monrovia. The office has a functioning internet system and a full administrative team, including office accountant, office manager and office logistician.

3) Budget

See financial reports for previous three years.

4) Personnel

FFI has more than 150 field-based operations in over 45 countries, firmly supported around the globe by circa 300 FFI members of staff, based in both the UK and countries of operation, and by our in-country partners. Directors of regional and cross-cutting teams, and our Senior Management Team, have substantial experience in both their area of work and in management; several have doctorates relevant to their roles and all are extremely knowledgeable regarding the areas and issues on which they work. Our conservation staff have a diverse range of relevant skills and experience ensuring strong project support. Our cross-cutting teams – comprising Corporate Partnerships; Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance; Conservation Capacity; Environmental Markets; Global Trees; Land and Species - have a wealth of expertise in their areas of specialisation and beyond. A high proportion of FFI staff have earned higher degrees and undertaken further education in a range of subjects including social sciences and development, conservation management and applied ecology. We also have highly trained, experienced teams responsible for financial management, communications, fundraising and organisational development.

Table 1: Specific examples of FFI’s experience managing comparable projects:

Project title	Location	Cost (EUR)	Donors	Dates	Objectives & Results
Strengthening Forest Management in Post-Conflict Liberia	Liberia	2,412,939	European Commission	30/11/ 2005 – 2010	Overall Objective: To ensure management of forest resources in Liberia meets national and international standards, and is integrated into sustainable national development, restoring the nation’s credibility in forest governance. Result 1: Liberia Forestry Development Authority’s capacity to manage Liberia’s forests for communal and conservation uses strengthened. Result 2: Legal & regulatory frameworks for communal and conservation forest uses completed and tested. Result 3: An integrated protected forest network, balancing commercial, communal and conservation forest uses, as well as forest management with other sectoral concerns proposed. Result 4: Improved Liberian capacity to collect, store and analyse information on forest management to inform forest policy and practices, to monitor forest use transparently, and to participate in international initiatives for responsibly produced timber like FLEGT. Result 5: Political will and broad-based support for reforms, in which benefits and trade-offs must be shared, sustained and lessons from Liberia on forest governance and management disseminated.
Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Development of the Cardamom Mountains	Cambodia (5 provinces)	3,023,492	European Commission; GEF; United Nations Foundation	01/04/2003 to 31/07/2007	Objective: To conserve the globally important wildlife populations and natural ecosystems throughout the Cardamom Mountains in a manner that is both sustainable in the long term and compatible with human needs. Result 1: Biodiversity conservation is integrated in regional & rural development planning. Result 2: Improved tenure security for local communities and regulated access to forest resources. Result 3: Significant improvement in species and habitat protection in the Cardamom Mountains. Result 4: Improved livelihood of local communities. Result 5: Improved conservation awareness. Result 6: Wildlife sanctuary infrastructure and management system established and operational in both Sanctuaries. Result 7: Sustainable financing mechanism developed
Life on the edge – conserving biodiversity and rebuilding livelihoods in the wake of natural disaster	Worldwide	3,175, 269 (USD)	USAID	01/10/2005 to 30/09/09	Objective 1: Cross-sectoral approaches for conservation in existing disaster and conflict situations enhanced, evaluated and demonstrated. Result 1: Impacts of environmental disaster and human conflict reduced by maintaining healthy ecosystems based on community co-management and livelihood security. Result 2: Sustainable conservation outcomes achieved in post-disaster and post-conflict situations through government, civil society, corporate and humanitarian partnerships for rehabilitation and recovery. Result 3: The value of cross-sectoral approaches demonstrated through socio-economic and ecological monitoring and evaluation, and lessons influencing policy. Objective 2: Improved conservation responses to emerging disaster and conflict situations, with a focus on Natural World Heritage Sites. Result 1: Rapid support provided where emerging crises and natural disasters threaten areas of conservation priority. Result 2: Lessons learned under Objective One being used to maximise the impact of rapid support on biodiversity and

					ecosystem health in target areas. Result 3: Multi-lateral and corporate partnerships leveraged to support rapid response mechanisms and lessons incorporated into other areas of conservation priority.
Aceh Forest and Environment Project – Multi-Stakeholder Conservation of Biodiversity and Environmental Services in Post Tsunami and Post Conflict Aceh	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia	7,600,000	Multi-Donor Fund for Aceh Nias; British American Tobacco-Indonesia.	01/04/2005 to 15/08/2010	Objective 1: Effective protection and management of Aceh's Forests. Objective 2: Environmental concerns integrated into Aceh's reconstruction and development planning process. Result 1: The nature conservation department and civil society organizations in Aceh are effectively operating with the resources needed to achieve their aims for protection and monitoring of biodiversity. Result 2: The Ulu Masen Forest Complex is protected and managed sustainably through locally recognised agreements. Result 3: Post-Tsunami recovery land-use planning is informed and influenced by good quality data and analysis relating to environmental impacts, gained through stakeholder participation. Result 4: Development of livelihoods is based on sound management of natural resources in the tsunami affected villages in the buffer zone of the Ulu Masen forest complex. Result 5: Reconstruction of Aceh is achieved with minimised environmental and biodiversity impacts and sources of sustainable natural resources for local use are established. Result 6: The value of natural ecosystems to provide environmental services, prevent natural disasters, and support biodiversity conservation is appreciated by stakeholders in Post-Tsunami Aceh
Supporting sustainable palm oil production through private-public partnerships for landscape-based High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) assessment	Indonesia (West Kalimantan, Papua)	335,051	World Bank – IFC; Cargill	30/09/2008 to 31/08/2010 (phase 2 in preparation)	Objective 1: Work with local stakeholders (palm oil industry, government) to identify high conservation value forest and degraded areas fit for oil palm cultivation in three critical districts in West Kalimantan Province and gain consensus for their support. Objective 2: Assist district governments to incorporate results from landscape level HCVF assessment into district spatial plans and identify degraded forest areas suitable for re-zoning as conversion forest for oil palm development. Objective 3: Facilitate the adoption of landscape scale HCVF assessment and management by RSPO members and small holders. Result 1: Identification of landscape level HCVF. Result 2: Reduced conversion of HCV natural habitat (conversion has been halted in at least 3 oilpalm concession, HCVF integration into spatial planning still in progress). Result 3: Increased adoption of HCVF assessment and management by RSPO members (ANJ, Artha Graha, and Cargill Plantations have adopted HCVF assessment and management in their concessions)
Reducing Emissions from Deforestation caused by the Oil palm Sector	West Kalimantan, Indonesia	243,988	AUSAID; Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK government.	01/10/2009 to 30/06/2011	Objective 1: Identify REDD financing mechanisms that could be deployed to cover the cost of not converting forested lands and peat lands to oil palm and maintain high conservation value forests within the oil palm concession. Objective 2: Identify alternative degraded lands for the development of oil palm plantations in Kapuas Hulu and Ketapang districts. Objective 3: Developing sub-national REDD policies in West Kalimantan in support of Indonesia's national emission reduction strategy. Results to date: 1) Preliminary recommendations to district and provincial government, as well as the Ministry of Forestry to rationalize district spatial plans to protect high conservation value forest and re-designate degraded forest land as conversion forests; 2) Degraded lands identified and recommended for landswaps to provincial and district governments in Kapuas Hulu and Ketapang districts; 3) Two private sector oilpalm

					concessionaires identified as project partners for REDD pilot projects; 4) REDD+ working group established in Kapuas Hulu District.
Niassa National Reserve, Niassa Province, northern Mozambique	Mozambique	338,554	European Commission	01/03/2010 to 28/2/2013	The goal of the action is to empower local people to fully take part in the management of fisheries and other river-based resources in Niassa National Reserve (NNR), to improve local livelihoods and lead to more sustainable natural resource use. Specific objectives include: improving understanding of the current status of fisheries in NNR; establishing and training community fishing associations who will be responsible for fisheries management; and preparing an integrated and participatory management plan for the Lugenda River, one of two key waterways in NNR, to guide more sustainable river use for the long term.
Participation of Grassroots Conservation Organizations in Special Use Forest Protection and Management	Vietnam (Yen Bai, Ha Giang, Hoa Binh Provinces)	569,813	European Commission	01/01/2010 to 31/12/2013	Overall objective: To provide a range of benefits to communities living in and around Protected Areas (PAs) and strengthen the conservation of the PAs by supporting community participation in PA development and management. Result 1: Capacity and motivation for collaborative forest resource management built among local communities, protected area managers, and local authorities. Result 2: Village institutions established to secure meaningful participation of local communities in forest resource management in cooperation with protected areas. Result 3: Greater awareness among policy makers of the need to revise the national regulatory framework and implementation guidelines for protected areas to encourage participation of local communities in forest resource management.
Bridging the divide; empowering grassroots REDD institutions to inform national REDD strategy development through REDD demonstration projects.	Liberia	2,102,510	Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD)	01/01/2010 to 31/12/2013	Overall purpose: to support the Government of Liberia to develop a national pro-poor REDD strategy which aligns with the national Poverty Reduction Strategy, Forest Sector Reform process, Liberia's Low Carbon Development plans and Liberia's Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP). Result 1: Empower and enable government, civil society organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs) in particular to understand and engage in REDD strategy and project development. Result 2: Disseminate lessons from Fauna & Flora International's (FFI's) global REDD portfolio and this field component locally, nationally and internationally to inform Liberia's view (and that of the international policy community) on a post-2012 climate change framework that includes a credible, comprehensive pro-poor approach to REDD.
Participation of Grassroots Conservation Organizations in Special Use Forest Protection and Management	Vietnam (Yen Bai, Ha Giang, Hoa Binh Provinces)	569,813	European Commission	01/01/2010 to 31/12/2013	Overall objective: To provide a range of benefits to communities living in and around Protected Areas (PAs) and strengthen the conservation of the PAs by supporting community participation in PA development and management. Result 1: Capacity and motivation for collaborative forest resource management built among local communities, protected area managers, and local authorities. Result 2: Village institutions established to secure meaningful participation of local communities in forest resource

					<p>management in cooperation with protected areas</p> <p>Result 3: Greater awareness among policy makers of the need to revise the national regulatory framework and implementation guidelines for protected areas to encourage participation of local communities in forest resource management. Result 4: Model of community participation and policy outreach expanded to other priority sites in Vietnam</p>
Strengthen local governance and indigenous communities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Southern Sierra Madre	Southern Sierra Madre, Philippines	1,279,748	Team Energy Foundation ; European Commission	01/03/2010 to 28/02/2014	<p>Objective 1: Reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through the development of financing mechanisms that benefit forest dependent communities and local governments in the key biodiversity areas of Southern Sierra Madre. Objective 2: Secure bio-diversity co-benefits through collaborative protected area management and biodiversity conservation in ancestral domains. Objective 3: Develop sub-national REDD policies (provincial and municipal level) within the national REDD policy framework. Expected Results: 1) Ancestral domain REDD+ pilot project established; 2) Subnational pro-community REDD+ policies developed; 3) Biodiversity co-benefits secured through collaborative monitoring, patrolling and enforcement system</p>

Annex 2. Tasks and Responsibilities of Key Experts Provided by the Executing Agency.

Dr. Nouhou Ndam

*REDD Chief Technical Advisor. Liberian Forest Development Agency
Male. Aged 45*

Dr. Ndam will assume the role of Project coordinator through the project lifespan. In his current role with FFI he provides on-going technical support to the Liberian Government on matters pertaining to REDD. Funded through a Norwegian Government project, he is a full time specialist based within the FDA. He has been jointly responsible for concept development of the REDD Demonstration site Initiative and will be largely responsible for technical oversight moving forwards.

Born in Cameroon, Dr Ndam has been involved in the forestry and conservation sector for his entire career throughout Central and West Africa. His experience includes developing legality tools for the Forest sector and management plans for natural resources. He holds a PhD from the University of Wales in Bangor, UK in Forestry as well as an MSc in Agriculture and Forestry from the University of Dschang, Cameroon.

Josh Kempinski

*REDD Technical Specialist. Fauna & Flora International
Male. Aged 35*

Mr Kempinski will provide particular technical support in the development and production of the Project Design Documents. Mr Kempinski provides technical support for FFI's REDD projects globally. Working alongside FDA and the REDD TWG, Mr Kempinski has worked extensively in Liberia, contributing to the production of the National REDD+ R-PP for the FCPF, produce an updated PIN for the Sinoe County REDD+ Pilot Project, assuring its alignment with existing FFI-Liberia and other partner initiatives at the national and sub-national level and ensure key issues and lessons learned are shared between partners to ensure increasing efficiency of implementation and adaptive management. Internationally, he has also managed FFI's REDD+ interventions and project development in Vietnam and co-authored the REDD Readiness R-PIN for the development of REDD in Vietnam, which was successful in securing Vietnam as pilot site for REDD Readiness under the FCPF and later the UN REDD mechanism.

Mr Kempinski has a Master of Science (MSc) in Environmental Technology – (Honours, with Diploma of Imperial College – DIC) and a Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Geography - (Upper Second Class, Honours) from the University of Manchester, 1999.

Sam Citroen

Technical Expert in Carbon, PSS, Fauna & Flora International

Female aged 30

As a carbon scientist, Miss Citroen will design and lead field carbon inventories as well as managing 3rd party entities to ensure that the satellite imagery secured in the project gives us maximum value. Mrs Citroen will play a particular role in the production of the reference scenario for carbon.

Miss Citroen is an experienced carbon accounting specialist and a forester. She has an in-depth understanding of carbon modelling and strategic design of REDD+ initiatives, focused on leakage permanence and additionality.

Jens Lund Hansen

*Country Manager- Liberia, . Fauna & Flora International
Male . Aged 60*

Mr Hansen, as FFIs Country Manager for Liberia, will be responsible for planning and overseeing the execution of project activities according to the project contract and all subsequently determined work plans, including management of staff and sub-contracts and the use of the project budget.

Mr Hansen is an experienced capacity builder, team leader and adviser with 23 years of experience in Natural Resource Management, including 18 years of project experience in development programs from Asia, Africa and Balkan. He has solid experience with Arid Land Management, Community Forestry, Collaborative Forestry Management, participatory land use planning, change management, conflict resolution and Non-Timber Forest Products. He also has negotiation and cooperation experience from grass-root to ministerial levels, and considerable experience related to integrated approaches. Professional experience includes South Sudan Country Director ICCO Netherlands (2009-2010), Montenegro Portfolio Coordinator, SNV Netherlands (1999-2002), Laos Field operations coordinator, Vakakis International/EU (1999-2002) and regional training and extension advisor in Nepal, Danida (1993-1998).

Annex 3. Terms of Reference of Personnel and Consultants and Sub-Contracts Funded by ITTO

Role	Name (if known)	Tasks and Responsibilities	Qualifications
Personnel			
Project Co-ordinator	Dr. Nouhou Ndam	Dr. Ndam will be largely responsible for ensuring the projects objectives are achieved on time and on budget. He will ensure project alignment with existing FFI-Liberia and other partner initiatives at the national and sub-national level and ensure key issues and lessons learned are shared between partners to ensure increasing efficiency of implementation and adaptive management.	Born in Cameroon, Dr Ndam has been involved in the forestry and conservation sector for his entire career throughout Central and West Africa. His experience includes developing legality tools for the Forest sector and management plans for natural resources. He holds a PhD from the University of Wales in Bangor, UK in Forestry as well as an MSc in Agriculture and Forestry from the University of Dschang, Cameroon.
FFI expert- Carbon, PSS and MRV	Sam Citroen	Miss Citroen will design and lead the field carbon inventories as well as managing 3rd party entities to ensure that the satellite imagery secured in the project gives us maximum value.	Bachelors Degree, with honours. Forestry Science, University of Melbourne . Miss Citroen is an experienced carbon accounting Specialist and a forester. She has an indepth understanding of carbon modelling and strategic design of REDD+ initiatives, focused on leakage permanence and additionality.
FFI REDD Technical Expert	Josh Kempinski	Mr Kempinski will provide expert technical support for the production of the demonstration site PDDs ,	Internationally, he has managed FFI's REDD+ interventions and project development in Vietnam and co-authored the REDD Readiness R-PIN for the development of REDD in Vietnam, which was successful in securing Vietnam as pilot site for REDD Readiness under the FCPF and later the UN REDD mechanism.

FFI Liberia Country Manager	Jens Lund Hansen	Under the immediate supervision of the Africa Regional Director and with advice and support from the Liberia Programme Manager, the Liberia Country Manager will: Lead and manage the FFI Liberia team in order to ensure efficient, effective development and delivery of FFI's programme in Liberia. Develop, support and oversee institutional relationships through which FFI Liberia can achieve conservation impacts in line with agreed strategic plans. Provide technical advice and support to staff and partners, in line with and acting as a conduit for FFI's institutional experience and expertise. Maximize sharing of good practice between and within FFI, its partner organizations, and FFI's wider internal and external international networks, in conjunction with other FFI Africa staff. Ensure the efficient management of FFI Liberia finances, including financial planning and reporting.	Mr Hansen is an experienced capacity builder, team leader and adviser with 23 years of experience in Natural Resource Management, including 18 years of project experience in development programs from Asia, Africa and Balkan
Consultants			
Local Media/Awareness Consultant	Liberia Media Initiative http://liberiamediainitiative.org/	Working from Monrovia, Liberia, LMI will build on lessons learned from Liberia REDD initiatives, FFI's broader REDD (+) portfolio and other REDD (+) initiatives globally to design and implement a public education and awareness campaign on climate change and REDD in Liberia for identified target groups. The campaign will be fully aligned with the activities of the Liberian REDD Technical Working Group and the Liberian REDD R-PP. LMI will do this in partnership with in-country partner staff, in particular the Liberian Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) and a Liberia NGO specialising in communications, building the capacity of partners to ensure full participation.	The Liberia Media Initiative for Peace Democracy and Development (LMI) was established early 2007 and registered during the same period with the Liberian Government. Its mission is to achieve good governance and general peaceful co-existence through media related programs and activities. LMI regards the development of the media in Liberia as a key impetus to sustaining Liberia's emerging democracy. LMI have strong practical experience in development communications, education and public awareness programmes in accordance with international best practice. Following attendance at a number of REDD-related training workshops, conferences and seminars, LMI staff have also developed an in depth knowledge of issues relating to climate change and Reduced Emissions through Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). Crucially, LMI have

			considerable experience working with and building capacity of both Liberian government and civil society.
International Media/Awareness Consultant	PCI Media Impact http://www.pci-mediaimpact.org/	Conduct capacity gap analysis for LMI and design and implement training programme to develop further skills. In addition, work alongside LMI to design series of 24 radio programmes, and mentor the production of one, including recording, translation into regional dialects, broadcasting, the organisation of community listening groups, and discussion 'phone-ins' afterwards.	PCI-Media Impact is a leader in Entertainment-Education and social change communications, working with local partners for 25 years to produce more than 3,000 episodes of 100 television and radio programs, addressing pressing social and environmental issues. PCI Media has strong practical experience in building capacity in development communications, education and public awareness programmes in accordance with international best practice.
Socio-Economic Baseline Survey	TBA	<p>The Technical Advisor will lead a small research following the methods and approach initiated by the TA. Key objectives will be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Describe socio-economic conditions at project start (baseline); identify all stakeholder groups (and biodiversity values) that might be affected by the project: "Starting conditions (social baseline) study and stakeholder identification"; (2) Project social conditions and impacts assuming there is no project and focusing on the variables and outcomes most likely to be affected by project activities: "'Without-project' social (and biodiversity) projection / scenario"; (3) Describe how social objectives will be achieved, and identification of key assumptions between the project outputs, outcomes, and impacts: "Project design and 'with-project' social and biodiversity projections"; (4) Analyse possible negative social impacts and define mitigation measures: "Negative impacts, risks and mitigation measures"; (5) Identify monitoring indicators to measure progress in achieving the desired social outcomes and 	Need dynamic team player with strong background in social science research, capacity building and project management, along with excellent communication and leadership skills. High levels of patience and commitment also required.

		<p>objectives: "Identification of indicators"</p> <p>(6) Design community monitoring plans, including data collection methods for indicators: "Monitoring plan";</p> <p>(7) Collect, analyse, and report data, including validating these results with local stakeholders: "Data collection, analysis, and reporting"</p>	
Biodiversity Baseline Survey	TBC	<p>(1) Identify monitoring indicators to measure progress in achieving the desired social outcomes and objectives: "Identification of indicators"</p> <p>(2) Design community monitoring plans, including data collection methods for indicators: "Monitoring plan";</p> <p>(3) Conduct capacity gap analysis of community-selected representatives to work on demonstration site bio-monitoring programme</p> <p>(4) Conduct hands-on training programme of bio-monitoring team, including significant practical field time.</p> <p>(5) With the capacitated field team, collect, analyse, and report data, including validating these results with local stakeholders.</p>	<p>Need advanced degree or qualification in conservation, natural resource management, plus considerable practical experience in the development of both bio-monitoring and reserch programmes in accordance with international best practice. Also needs strong interest and background in capacity building and implementation of trainin activities, plus ability to lead programmes independently in a remote detting with difficult logistics.</p>
Analysis and Processing of Satellite Imagery	TBC	<p>Analysis and Processing of high resolution Satellite Imagery to support the production of a reference scenario for carbon.</p>	<p>Strong techncial background in Geographical Information Stytems and the analysis of high resolutoin data. Ability to work to high standard within tight deadlines.</p>

Annex 4. Recommendations of ITTO Expert Panel

See annex 4

Annex 5. Reviewer Comments Table

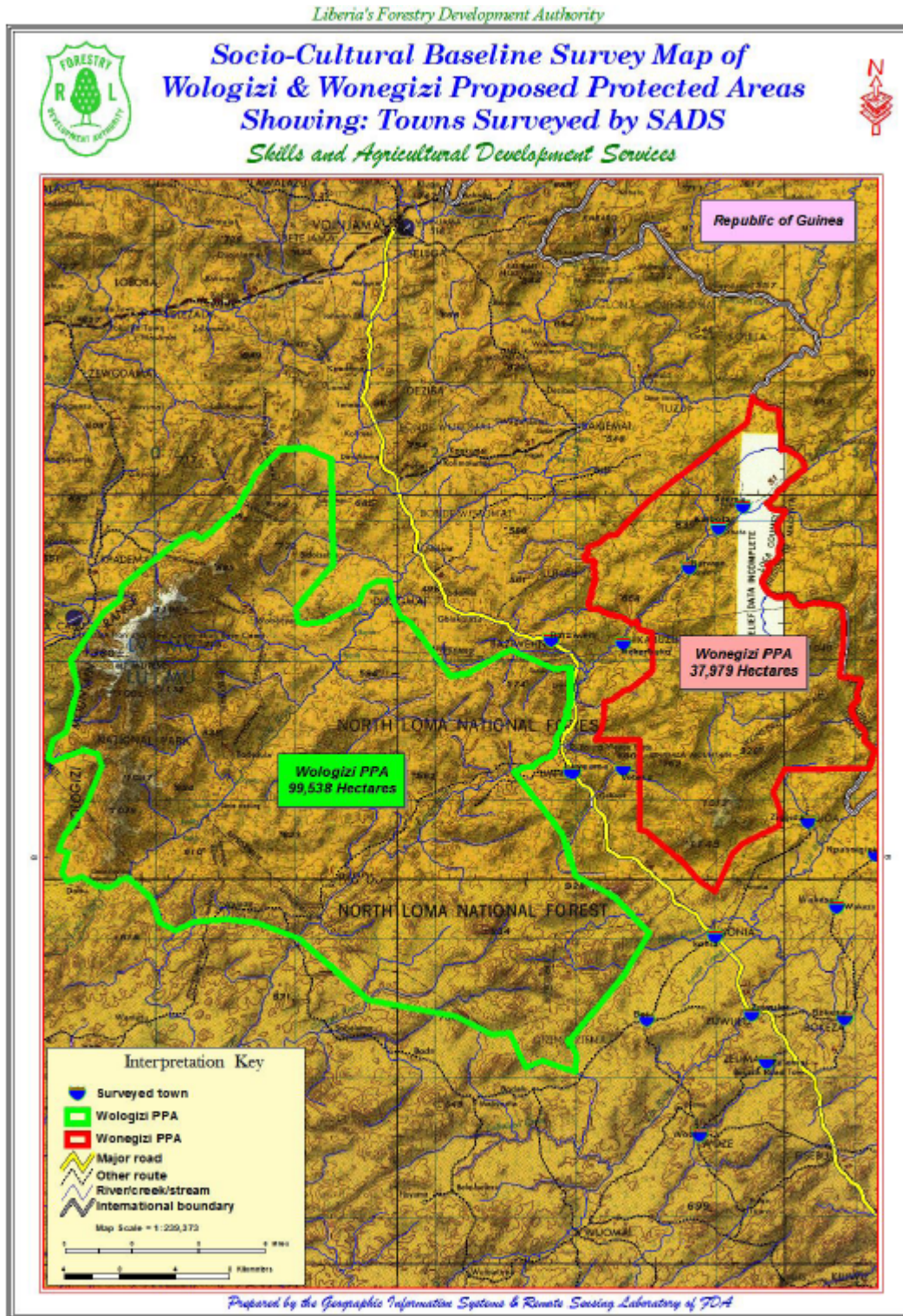
Reviewer Comment*	Amendment(s) made**	Page #***
Comment 1: <i>The proposal does not include a map of the target area, please include.</i>	<i>Several maps added - from various sources: FDA , SADS and FFI</i>	<i>8 and 41-45</i>
Comment 2: <i>Problem analysis: Ok, but it would be better if the proposal could include/develop a problem tree identifying the main causes, the key problem and its effect and how these problems could be turned into solutions (compare ITTO Manual for Project Formulation)</i>	<i>A problem tree has been added that includes the causes/drivers, resulting problems, the main or overall issue and the subsequent (negative) effects, together with the proposed solutions to each 'effect'</i>	<i>14</i>
Comment 3: <i>Activities are well elaborated. Inputs are however, not indicated. Revise</i>	<i>Key inputs (staff time, equipment, consumables, vehicle parts etc) have been highlighted for each activity and harmonised with both budget needs and the workplan, in terms of phasing. These inputs will assist managers to think about what goes into the activities, right the initial steps of planning</i>	<i>16-18</i>
Comment 4: <i>Workplan is not detailed enough. Since the project is only 12 months, the workplan should be more detailed showing month by month activities.</i>	<i><u>Workplan</u> has been revised, and is now showing month by month activities</i>	<i>20</i>
Comment 5: <i>Project Management: Not addressed in the proposal - this needs to be presented in detail.</i>	<i>Additional information of the management of the project, from responsible institutions, to coordination and structure, has been added.</i>	<i>26-27</i>
Comment 6: <i>Budget must show unit cost and quantities.</i>	<i>Budget has been revised and is now showing unit cost and quantities</i>	<i>21-25</i>

Please expand table as needed

- * In this column please insert the individual reviewer comments*
- ** In this column please describe which change(s) you made (see examples)*
- *** In this column please insert the page number where changes have been made*

Annex 6. Maps of the Project Sites(NEW)

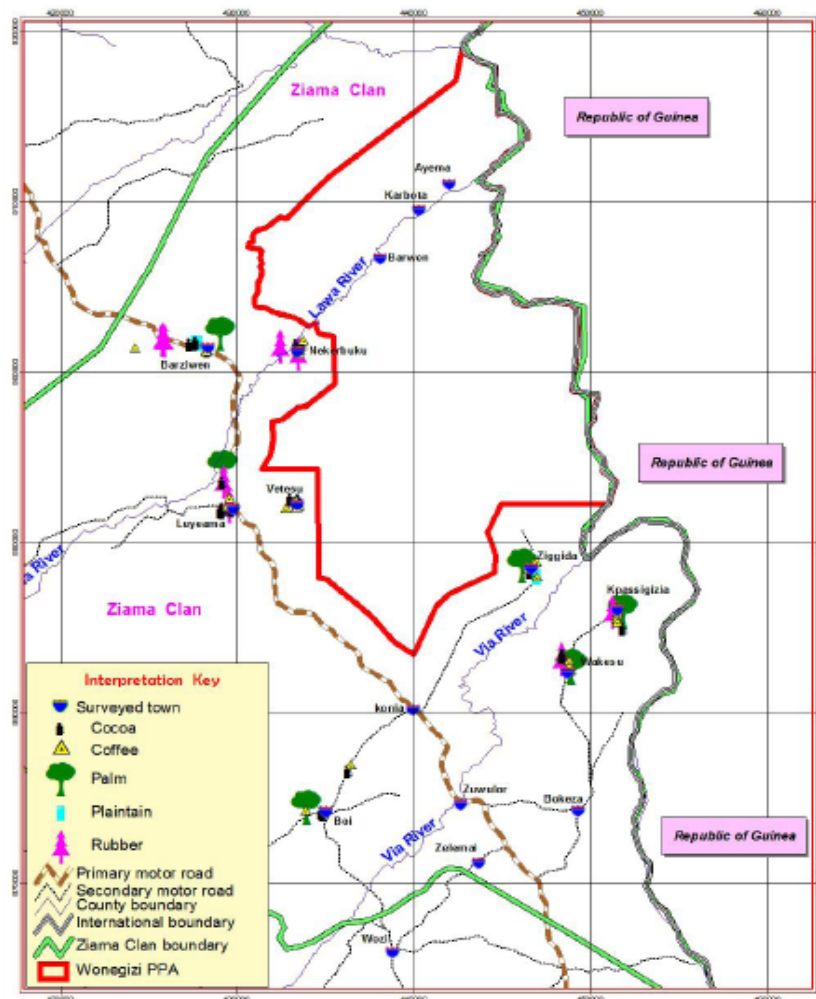
Map 1. Wonegizi PPA showing location within North Loma National Forest, proximity to main trunk road, and to Wologizi PPA (together with location of towns surveyed during REDD+ scoping activity by SADS – project partner).



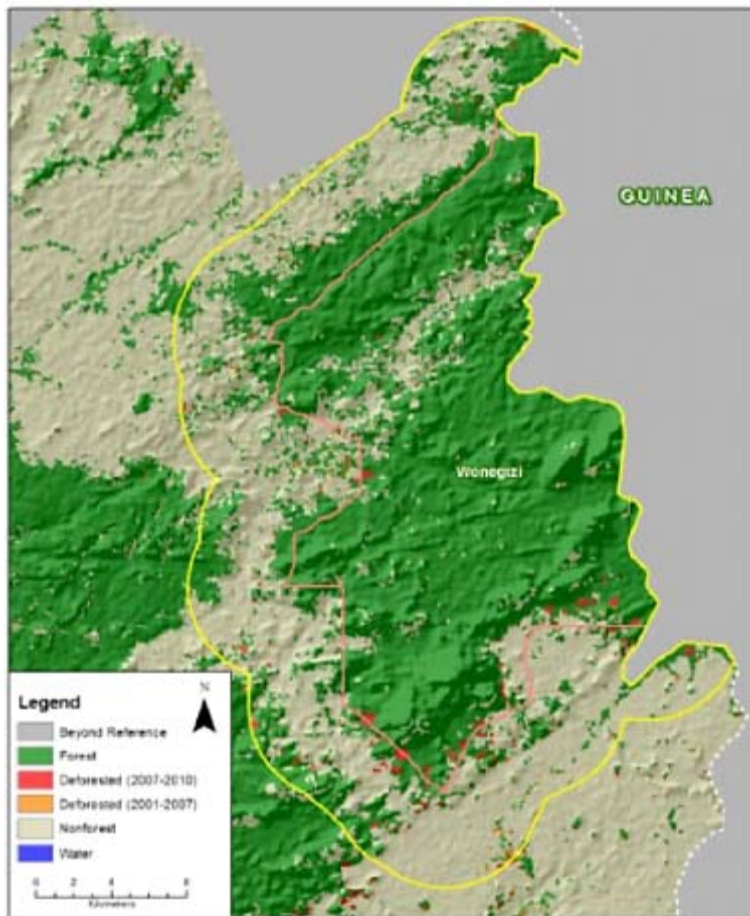
Map 2. Map of Liberia with **Wonegizi** and **Tarjuowon** Project Areas Circled



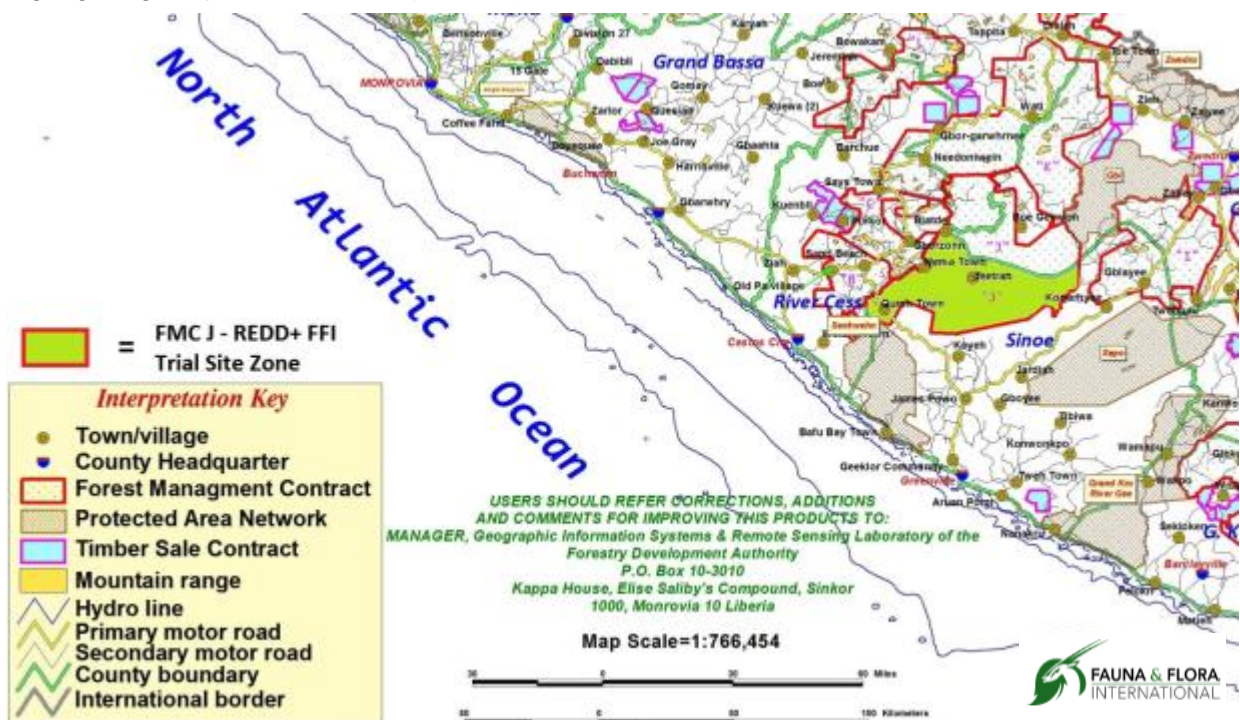
Map 3. Wonegizi PPA FDA scan, including key land uses outside the proposed PA (FDA map scan)



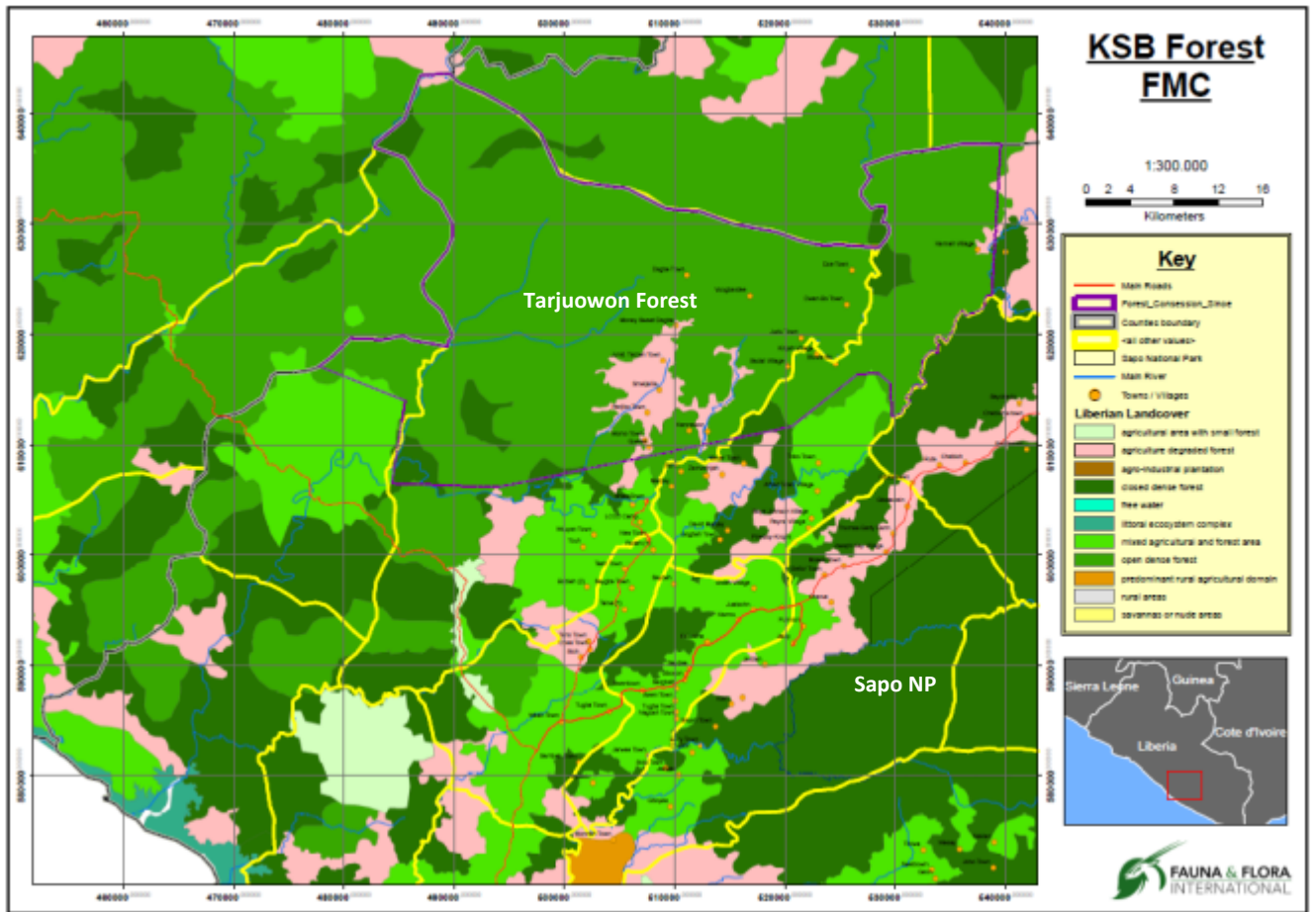
Map 4. Detected Deforestation of Forest from 2001-2007 and 2007-2010 in the Wonegizi landscape



Map 5. Tarjuowon Project Zone: Close-up of national PA, PPA & timber concessions map, highlighting Tarjuowon Forest (FMC 'J')



Map 6. Tarjuowon (Kulu-Shaw-Boe) Forest / forest condition, also showing forest concession area (FMC overlap with Sinoe county - purple) and district boundaries (yellow)



* * *