

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE	DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CONGO FOREST BASED ON ITTO CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SFM
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 272/04 Rev.2 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
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ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	FRENCH

SUMMARY

The national territory of the Congo is covered by 20 million hectares of forests which are part of the immense closed moist tropical forest of Central Africa and the Congo Basin.

The imposing character and legendary riches of the Congolese forest – which has attracted multiple interests and aroused much greed – is now under serious pressure from uncontrolled swidden agriculture and timber logging practices including the selective logging and destructive exploitation of marketable timber species.

Due to the lack of an effective collaborative framework for SFM in these forests, the implementation of national policies promoting sustainable forest management has not reached a workable consensus at field-level.

Current knowledge- and information-sharing developments call for the various stakeholders in the management of forest resources to revise their perception and approach of international guidelines for SFM, including those Guidelines published by ITTO.

While the Congo has yet to fully implement the conventional management of a forest, it will have to conform to the sustainable management of its forest resources.

This project proposal aims to provide the Republic of the Congo with the tools and capacities to monitor and assess her progress towards the most urgent of all SFM objectives – the use of national Principles, Criteria and Indicators for SFM that would address the specific conditions of the Republic of the Congo.

EXECUTING AGENCY *DIRECTION GENERALE DE L'ECONOMIE FORESTIERE*
(DGEF) – (General Directorate for the Forest Economy)

COOPERATING GOVNT ---

DURATION: 24 MONTHS

APPROXIMATE TO BE DETERMINED
STARTING DATE

BUDGET AND PROPOSED:	Contribution	Equivalent
SOURCES OF FUNDING	in US\$	in Local Currency
Sources		
ITTO:	454,901	447,702
Republic of the Congo:	96,504	
TOTAL :	551,405	544,206

Budget modified

Please see pages 45-47.

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PART I : CONTEXT

1. Origin

Out of nearly 20-million ha of total forest area, there are still 17 million ha to be inventoried, while 18.5 million ha would come under management plans that will mostly include the Forest Management Units (FMUs) making up the Northern forest area. The management plans designed for just little more than 1.5 million ha of forest ought to be revised. These plans were developed with no prior baseline studies and were mainly focused on timber harvesting planning. Their implementation proved impossible due to a number of major weaknesses – the economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects had not been taken into account; and the plans provided for no monitoring, review and evaluation mechanisms.

This grim situation amply demonstrates that large-scale forest inventory and management work should be undertaken in the near term, with the medium- to long-term objective of achieving the sustainable management of all forests in the Republic of the Congo.

The issue of forest management standard has often been a source of concern among consumers of timber and timber products, to such an extent that it now impedes the access to markets, most especially for tropical timber. Thus, consumers seek assurances to the fact that the raw material they seek to purchase come from forests placed under sustainable management.

In order to address these concerns, environmental certification and labelling schemes have cropped up. This has led to the development of Criteria and Indicators for the sustainable management of forests.

C&Is are toolkits which enable one to assess forest trends and the state of forest management. They provide a framework to describe, monitor and assess the progress achieved towards sustainable forest management. They are used as a scientific instrument to verify – measure – advances made towards to sustainable forest management.

As a member of several international organizations involved in the sustainable management of forests, which include the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Congo has supported several initiatives relating to the development of C&Is for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests, including inter alia the following :-

The ATO Initiative, referred to as « Green Label », in 1993, aiming to promote the sustainable management of forests and to establish a credible and independent scheme to monitor timber production by using PC&Is as SFM promotion tool. This ATO initiative received the international support of the European Union as early as 1996 in the form of a sub-regional project titled « Promotion of the sustainable forest management and certification in the timber producing countries of the Congo Basin ». This project carried two objectives :

1. To facilitate the establishment of a framework for certification in the key countries of the

Congo Basin ; 2. To improve the understanding and involvement of African timber importers and traders through timber certification.

Unfortunately, due to the period of unrest the country went through in 1997, Congo was not able to benefit from this sub-regional project.

The ITTO Initiative. Since 1990, the International Tropical Timber Organization has been conducting pionner work in the development of C&Is for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests.

In 1990, ITTO published the « Guidelines for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests ». These included a set of principles and corresponding actions for implementation which constitutes an international standard. This standard should enable ITTO member countries to develop more specific, national-level guidelines for the sustainable management of their own respective forests in order to secure the sustainable production of production and conservation of forest ecosystems.

In 1991, ITTO published the « Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests » which made the first published set of C&Is for SFM implementation.

In 1992, it published the « Criteria for the Assessment of the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests » in order to assist forest managers and timber producers to appraise the progress achieved in this area.

In 1993, it published the « Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Plantation Forests » and the « Guidelines for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Production Forests ».

In 1998, ITTO revised these monitoring criteria and published the « Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests » and the « Guidelines for the Management of Forest Fire ».

In 1999, in order to facilitate the use of Criteria and Indicators, ITTO published the « Application Manual on Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests – National Level and FMU Level ».

In 2002, it published the « ITTO Guidelines For The Restoration, Management And Rehabilitation Of Degraded And Secondary Tropical Forests » and the « Reporting Format on the Implementation of ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests ».

In 2000, 2001 and 2002, ITTO organized regional and national training workshops on the implementation of ITTO Criteria and Indicators.

In Congo, one of these workshops was held in Pokola in July 2002.

Regional workshops led to the revision of a number of Indicators.

This revision led to the publication of the « Reporting Format on the Implementation of ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests » aimed to facilitate the reporting by ITTO Member countries of the progress achieved in the implementation of the C&Is by ITTO.

As a Member of ITTO, Congo reported in 2001 and 2002 the progress it had achieved towards ITTO Year 2000 Objective and SFM using these reporting formats for the years 2000 and 2001.

The Republic of the Congo, which grapples with great difficulties in implementing SFM, will have to conduct the Congolese initiative to develop C&Is in order to acquire the monitoring, control and evaluation tools appropriate to her specific political, economic, environmental, social, cultural and spiritual conditions.

The lack of an organized collaborative framework for the sustainable management of her forests has hindered the implementation of a national policy for SFM. Congo remains firmly committed to the sustainable management of its forests and has repeatedly attempted to conduct a national initiative in order to develop its own national C&Is.

This very recent initiative has been rather subdued and has not translated into any significant advances.

- In 2000, a proposal for 5 Principles, 18 Criteria, 74 Indicators and 172 Verifiers (PCIV) was developed by the Ministry of Forest Economy. This proposal was not followed through.
- Still in 2000, a Project proposal titled « Development of National Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo » was developed and submitted to ITTO under reference PD 82/01 (F). This project proposal was appraised by the 21st Expert Panel for the Technical Appraisal of Project Proposals who met in Yokohama, Japan from 5 to 10 February 2001. While recognizing the importance of Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for Sustainable Forest Management in the republic of Congo and its relevance to ITTO, the Panel found that the ITTO C&I were not clearly referred to in the development of Congolese C&I in spite of the considerable work on Criteria and Indicators for the management of natural tropical forests that had been undertaken by ITTO. And the Panel noted that the ITTO Manuals for the Application of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management were always available. Considering the proposal's relevance to ITTO and the progress being achieved in the forestry sector by the Republic of Congo, the Panel concluded that a pre-project should be formulated. The objective of the pre-project would be to analyze the opportunities and constraints in the full application of ITTO C&I in the Republic of Congo and to develop a project proposal focused on the development of national and local C&I in the Republic of Congo from the starting point of ITTO's C&I. The pre-project was indeed formulated and submitted to ITTO ; it was subsequently approved and financed during the 30th session of ITTC held between May 28 and June 2 in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

2. Sectorial Policies

This project proposal is in compliance with Legislation 16-2000 of 20th November 2000 containing the Forest Law (*Code Forestier*), which stipulates that “the Government is responsible for strictly ensuring at both provincial and national levels that the lawful activities taking place within the forest estate are carried out in a way that avoids its destruction and ensure its permanence, expansion and rational use.”

This Law also provides that “the Forest Authority shall prepare a Management Plan to describe operations relating to forest resource assessment together with the steps and tasks to undertake for the conservation and management of the forest estate”.

3. Operational Programmes and Activities

This Project proposal is consistent with the objectives of the National Forest Action Plan (PAFN) and the Environmental National Action Plan (PNAE) whose implementation strategies are based on SFM, and principles relating to the conservation of forest ecosystem and biodiversity. It is also consistent with the policy enacted by the Government, whose strategy can be summarized as promoting the increased contribution of the forest sector to the national economy through the sustainable management of Congolese forests.

This Project proposal will maintain close ties and mutually-supporting relations – in both scientific and technical areas - with every sustainable management project currently under implementation, including inter alia:

- The development of a Master-Plan for the sustainable management of Congo forests, funded by ITTO;
- The Management of Central African forest ecosystems (ECOFAC), funded by the European Union;
- The Integrated Pilot Management Of The NGOUA 2 Forest, funded by ITTO;
- The Buffer Zone Management Project in the National Nouabalé-Ndoki Park (PROGEPP), funded by USAID;
- The Development Of A Sustainable Forest Management Plan For The Souanké-Sembé-Kellé Area, Funded By ITTO;
- The Regional Environmental Information Management Programme (PRGIE).

PART II: THE PROJECT

1. Project Objectives

1.1 Development Objective

Promoting and assess Sustainable Forest Management in Congolese forests

1.2 Specific Objective

Developing a set of country-level PC&Is for the sustainable management of Congo forests based on ITTO Criteria and Indicators and adapted to specific Congo conditions, in order to assess the progress towards SFM at both national and FMU levels.

2. Justification

2.1 Problem to address

The sustainable management of forests is a complex process which requires a reading instrument to monitor progress towards the implied objective. The Principles, Criteria and Indicators are considered to be efficient tools by which to gauge and assess progress made towards SFM.

The analysis of data supplied by Pre-Project PPD 24/01 (F) shows that the applicability of ITTO C&I to Congo, at both the national and FMU levels relate to 14 issues, including

The applicability of all 7 Criteria is linked to the lack of logistical, material and financial capacity.

The effective and efficient implementation of sustainable forest management requires a staff and manpower well-trained to SFM practices ; the training background should also be academic and educational, and should involve both public and private sectors. This is confirmed in the Congolese sector where the applicability of all seven (7) Criteria is impacted in various degrees by this particular aspect. In addition, since SFM is a new concept, it is necessary or even essential to have current staff reallocated and replaced by new staff trained for SFM implementation.

Everything points towards the need for an effective framework for consultation involving all SFM stakeholders in Congo. This framework may also be an essential condition to the applicability of six (6) Criteria out of seven (7) – leaving out only Criteria 3 – as such framework can provide for the optimal involvement of the various stakeholders in all SFM activities, from planning to monitoring and evaluation, and implementation.

There are many legal instruments – including the legislations and regulations currently in force – that already govern SFM in the Republic of Congo, e.g. the *Code Forestier* (Forest Law). However the effective applicability of Criteria 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 requires the development, adoption and enforcement of other legal provisions and regulations.

In spite of all favorable conditions for the implementation of SFM in Congo forests, the country must address and solve the series of problems identified under the pre-project that gave rise to this Project.

With regard to the policy and legal framework, there are still no regulations concerning : the establishment and securization of the Permanent Forest Estate ; the tenural and ownership arrangements ; the control of forest management, the participation of local communities. The enforcement of existing legal and regulatory provisions is not always effective at field level.

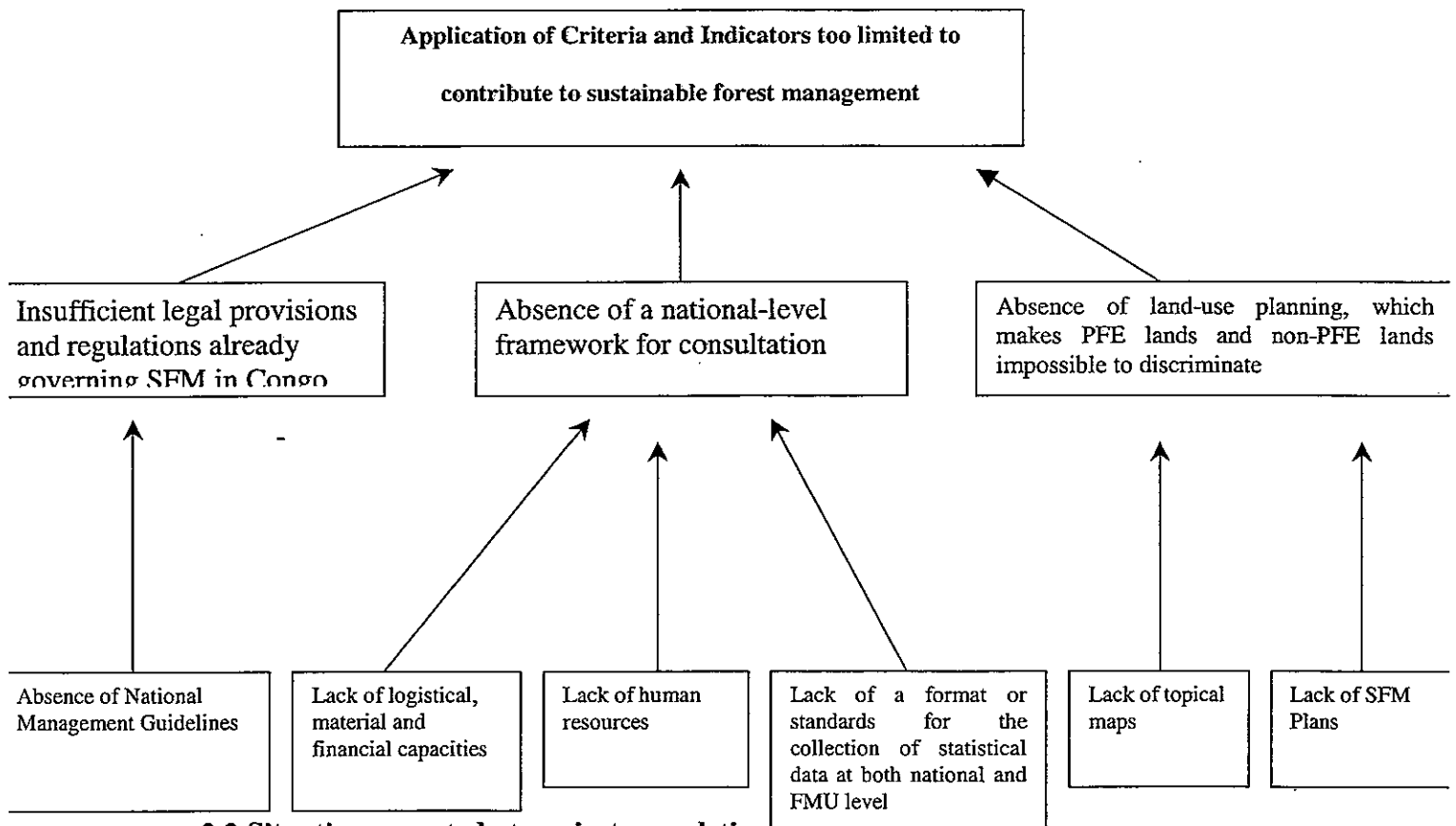
On the economic plane, there is a lack of structures and institutionalized data collection, analysis and monitoring facilities in the various departments. There are no capacities and mechanisms for the effective monitoring of current economic arrangements.

Regarding the institutional framework, the SFM Planning process is not permanent and does not always involve all stakeholders. This situation is caused by the lack of a permanent consultation framework that would bring together all stakeholders in the overall SFM process. Methodologies used to raise awareness among the various target groups are not accessible to all.

For SFM implementation, monitoring and evaluation purposes, there is a lack of human resources, hence the need for training.

The Problem Tree is show hereinafter :

Problem Tree



2.2 Situation expected at project completion

The situation expected at project completion will be as follows :

- A conceptual framework will be established, to allow for the periodical assessment of SFM progress in the forests of Congo ;
- An interpretation and application manual for national Principles, Criteria and Indicators will be available ;
- Institutional and organizational procedures and provisions for a national internal audit system for SFM developed ;
- A pool of experts will be trained to use C&Is.

2.3 Project Strategy

The use of conventional forest logging systems in current circumstances usually leads to the degradation of the forest ecosystem, or even a gradual demise of the resource base.

The apparent wealth of forest resources and the low-level population density in rural areas have historically contributed to deny the magnitude of the problem and the need to identify alternative logging and forest use approaches.

While the situation in the Republic of the Congo is less serious due to its low population density, the greater part of the southern forest complex is nevertheless largely overexploited and forests have been highly degraded by slash-and-burn agriculture in the areas near major road links.

For the Republic of the Congo, a country firmly committed to the SFM process for her forests, Criteria and Indicators come as an essential toolkit for the monitoring and verification of her progression towards this goal.

The Project strategy will be to provide Congo with the tools to assess the changes and trends in forest conditions and the status of Congo forests management systems in order to help policy-makers and decision-makers to efficiently report to other partners and the general public the progresses made through their efforts towards SFM. Application Manuals relating to C&I for SFM in natural tropical forests and related reporting formats on the progresses made at both national and FMU levels will be the reference material of the methodology.

The Project will provide an effective framework for consultation activities, cooperation and discussion within the various interest groups through a comprehensive analysis of all target group needs.

Consultations, cooperation and discussion among stakeholders, including civil society groups such as ONGs, Associations and local communities will take place within the already existing National Working Group (Groupe national de travail – GNT). The GNT will provide an ideal set-up for consultation and decision-making process

involving Government representatives, forest industries, NGOs, local and indigenous communities, forest workers, and the scientific community and the media.

The GNT will be the focal point and the key institution for capacity-building, training and technology transfer activities. It will provide a forum for discussion and information-sharing activities and promote local knowledge on best SFM practices for the Congo forest, including responsible forestry practices to be implemented through projects.

The participatory approach to both decision-making and consensus building processes will provide equal opportunities for all interest groups concerned and enable the sharing of knowledge and information to improve existing relationships among all stakeholders.

The development of C&I will improve and enhance national expertise and update national knowledge on SFM policies.

Consultation workshops for each stage of project implementation will ensure a broad involvement of the local communities.

The Project will make available a wide expertise and required resources for increasing civil society awareness and participation. The project will also promote transparency and dialogue.

The project will focus on the following key activities :

Training for Output 1.2. The Project will train stakeholders to the use of Criteria and Indicators both at national and FMU levels. The Project will provide training in SFM internal auditing procedures to a range of national experts through training courses and workshops conducted at national level and regional and international levels if required.

Periodical data collection implemented for the preparation of reports on the C&I Application process. The project will ensure that the parties involved in SFM in Congo and the international partners providing support to Congo possess information periodically updated at national level on the progress achieved towards SFM and the ITTO 2000 Objective. These reports will be widely circulated to both the general public and other institutions in order to demonstrate the efforts deployed by the Government of Congo in order to achieve the aforesaid objectives. The distribution of these reports will particularly broad in order to reach timber consumers and demonstrate to the international markets that timber extracted from Congo forests for exports is from sustainably managed sources.

The Project strategy will draw from experiences and expertise available in the African Region, other regions and at international level.

The Project strategy will be based on the effective participation of all parties involved in the sustainable management of Congo Forests, to ensure that no parties would be disadvantaged by the process.

The Project will maintain a synergy with similar ITTO funded projects and other projects under implementation in the African Region.

2.4 Targeted beneficiaries

The results of this project will benefit the entire national economy and the forest sector in particular, including inter alia :

- The National Forest Authority, who would use the PC&Is in order to verify the progress achieved by the Republic of the Congo towards SFM ;
- ITTO, who plays a very crucial role in the development of Criteria and Indicators and who will become able to verify the efficiency of its C&Is based on the results of this project ;
- ATO who devoted a substantial portion of its activities to the development of Principles, Criteria and Indicators ;
- Operators in the industry who will be able to make use of one additional tool in order to increase the value to their products and maximize their profit ;
- Local communities whose socio-economic environment and livelihoods will be improved ;
- The Congo Basin where the future of forests will be secured through the sustainable management of some of these forests.

2.5 Scientific and technical aspects

From a technical perspective, the development of national Criteria and Indicators would generate SFM and/or certification standards that would be fully applicable to the specific conditions of the Congo. Advanced technologies such as GIS, GPS and hand-held computer devices will be used in order to significantly improve the SFM process.

From a scientific perspective, C&I will have implications on the development of human resources, information systems, and the assessment of costs associated with SFM.

This project will draw from the study on ITTO C&I applicability to the prevailing conditions in Congo, implemented under ITTO Pre-project PPD 24/01 (F) «Development of National Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo based on the ITTO Criteria and Indicators. »

The Republic of the Congo has already scored a number of achievements in the implementation of SFM through the application of ITTO C&Is, and every last one of these achievements is an asset for the country. However, this process is also faced with many constraints which should be removed in order to make ITTO C&Is more efficient and further establish their applicability. Thus the conclusions of the strength-and-weakness analysis conducted under PPD 24/01 (F) develop the following points.

1. Strengths and assets

Four major strengths have been identified :

- **Political commitment.** The Government's policy aim is the promotion SFM, which ranks amongst its priorities. Legislation 16-2000 of 20 November 2000 containing the Forest Law, together with other legislations and regulations, make a strong case for SFM and constitute an appropriate legal and policy framework to foster the SFM process in the Republic of the Congo ; it also provides an enabling environment for all parties involved in the process.
- **A better awareness and understanding among all stakeholders :** The MEFE/WCS/CIB joint-management experience under a biodiversity management and conservation project has demonstrated that SFM stakeholders can undertake collaborative and complementary project work in the Congo.
- **Institutional Framework :** The Republic of the Congo is endowed an Administration and support structures equipped to address the problems of the forest sector and the needs of SFM.
- **The resource base :** Congolese forests are rich in both timber and non-timber potentials and the resource base can thus provide a suitable ground to demonstrate the applicability of ITTO C&I. Congo also has rich human resource potentials in the forest sector, with skilled executives capable to undertake the SFM process

2. Weaknesses and constraints

The constraints on the applicability of ITTO C&I in Congo – at both country and FMU levels – relate to the following 14 focus of concern, each ranked in accordance with the number of criteria and indicators to which it bears a relevance :

- **Insufficient logistical, material and financial capacities ;**
- **Insufficient human resources :** SFM being a relatively new concept, it is necessary, if not crucial, that the present personnel be retrained and that a new personnel be hired and adequately trained.
- **The lack of a collaborative framework :** A basic or indispensable condition for the applicability of a number of Criteria including 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, but not including Criterion 3.
- **The lack of national management guidelines :** These guidelines are a prior condition to all management activities at national-level and to a certain extent within FMUs too. Their absence makes the applicability of Criteria 1, 4, 5, 6 and, to a degree, Criterion 7, rather difficult.
- **The lack of forest logging standards :** The absence of such standards makes the applicability of Criterion 6 – and to a certain extent, Criteria 4 and 7 – rather tricky.
- **The lack of regulatory texts :** Beside the Forest Law and other pieces of legislation and regulation already governing the SFM process, the effective applicability of Criteria 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 requires the development, adoption and enforcement of other legal texts.

- **Informal management of both timber and non-timber forest products at the national level** : The current difficulty to quantify these products on domestic market places makes the applicability of Criteria 4 and 7 somehow average.
- **The lack of a land allocation plan** : This particular constraint makes the applicability of Criteria 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 difficult.
- **The lack of thematic maps** : This constraint makes certain requirements difficult to fulfil for every criteria.
- **The lack of management plans** : This constraint makes certain requirements difficult to fulfil for certain indicators of Criteria 4 and 6, including Indicators 4.5 and 6.5.
- **The lack of logistical capacities and facilities in the Communication Unit under MEFE** : This constraint makes the involvement and awareness of the various partners somehow difficult to achieve; it also hinders the extension work required in connection with legislative and regulatory provisions, the promotion of ecotourism and even the promotion of management practices, to quote only a few of the aspects relating to some Indicators of Criteria 1, 4 and 7.
- **The lack of a format and/or standards for the collection of statistical data** : The existence of such a format would facilitate the fulfilment of certain requirements under Criteria 1, 4, 6 and 7.
- **The lack of a structure responsible for data collection, compilation and management within MEFE** : Most SFM-relevant data are scattered in different ministerial departments and in different divisions within a Department. This situation means added difficulties when staff members already employed in other tasks will be seconded to the collection of data required for Indicators 1.2, 4.7, 5.4 and 7.4.
- **The dispersion of conservation areas** : Conservation areas are dispersed widely over the forests of Congo with no current possibilities to link them up with biological corridors. Consequently, Indicator 5.2 is not applicable.

This study clearly shows that Congo is rich of a number of assets to facilitate the applicability of ITTO C&Is for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests. However one important asset is missing that would point to all parties involved the direction to take and allow for the monitoring and assessment of progress towards SFM : A normative framework specific to the Congolese context provided by a national set of Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management and forest certification.

2.6 Economic aspects

The implementation of PC&Is will have economic implications. Timber and/or non-timber forest products of Congo will be safe from any boycott campaign from environmentalist movements and they will be easily admitted on the international tropical timber market increasingly open to certified timber. Forest product harvesting

will be optimal and help improve forest productivity and the economic efficiency of the timber industry.

The development of national PC&Is will focus on the promotion of processing techniques and technology to sharply increase productivity and recovery rates, and will promote multi-resource inventories aimed at increasing the value and range of marketable products.

Investments will be channelled to forest product value-added processing activities, resulting in a stronger contribution of the forest sector to GNP.

2.7 Environmental aspects

The lingering shortcomings of forest resource management in the Congo have already largely altered the physical and biological environment of the southern forest area. High-access gallery forests have lost their regeneration potentials due to :

- Fallow periods shortened to 2 or 3 years ;
- The invasion of fallow lands by *Chromolaena odorata* – an invasive weed species which stifles the regrowth of forest species ;
- Crop cultivation on steep slopes without prior soil protection against erosion.

The extensive Chaillu and Mayombe forests have been thoroughly logged-over by successive selective logging and mining activities, with harvest levels for the most valuable timber species kept consistently higher than annual allowable cut levels. At present, one positive impact of this trend has been the emergence of lesser-known and lesser-used timber species. Another ensuing consequence of this situation is the strong pressure on forest resources exercised by local communities whose livelihood depends on swidden agriculture, gathering and hunting activities. The level of wildlife destruction is significant due to the type of hunting tools in use – firearms, torch lamps, metal traps, etc.

In most regions of the country, unsustainable fishing practices are rampant – dynamite fishing, stream poisoning with chemicals, use of illegal, wide-meshed nets – which negatively impact fish stocks. The uncontrolled spread of farming activities in riparian and watershed forests has led to the destruction of spawning grounds and aggradation of streams. Fish stock depletion and impoverishment of biodiversity have been recorded together with the disappearance of some fish species.

The forests of northern Congo, covering nearly 15 million hectares, was long considered a national reserve for forest resources due to its remoteness and land-locked status. It is now allocated to logging concessions with no wherewithals to assess its values.

On the whole, the Project will have a positive environmental impact because Criteria and Indicators will help bring about a convergence of opinions regarding SFM, verify and monitor the implementation of management systems, thereby reducing any incidental negative impacts.

2.8 Social aspects

Recent population data show an average of 2.68 inhabitants per square-kilometre in rural areas, with an annual 3.47% growth rate. These are mean population figures which vary widely between forest areas, but the behaviour of these communities towards forest resources is strikingly similar.

1 – The Mayombe forest area has a population density of 5.48 inhabitant per km². This forest supplies the country economic capital Pointe-Noire and is subjected to pressures due to three combined factors :

- The forest opens out on the Atlantic coast with a large sea port – Pointe-Noire ;
- It is criss-crossed by dense highway road and railway networks ;
- Its forest resources are tapped and used by « neo-rural communities » in a reversal of the original population drift from rural areas.

2 – The Chaillu closed forest contains a rural population which varies between 3.26 and 4.24 inh./km². This forest has been crowded round and preyed upon for a long time due to its abundance of highly coveted timber species such as Okoumé (*Aucoumea klaineana*) and Limba (*Terminalia superba*). The lack of a forestry culture in the surrounding communities accounts for the large forest area converted each to farm land each year.

3 – The gallery forests in La Bouenza, Le Pool and the Plateaux areas have population densities of 12.29, 5.43 and 2.86 inh/km² respectively. These fragile forest ecosystems are the most densely populated in Congo. In these regions, the pressure of agriculture on the forest resources have been such that the degradation process has reached irreversible levels in some places. Demography and high accessibility in these regions are both an advantage and a disadvantage.

The main disadvantage is in the fact that these areas are used as supply source to the country capital city – Brazzaville – for crops and farm commodities.

The advantage is the strong awareness among the local communities that the forest ecosystems are in a state of degradation. The communities are also open to innovative approaches to the protection of these ecosystems. Fruit-tree cultivation is widespread, as a lesson drawn from past agricultural projects. Furthermore the strong population density can also provide a labour force to new SFM-related practices in these areas.

4 – The vast northern Congo region is still in an almost pristine state thanks to its remoteness and landlocked position combined with its low population density – between 0.61 and 0.75 inh/km². However, the current practice of allocating almost the entire area to logging concessions on the pretext of keeping out timber logging activities conducted from neighbouring countries means a threat similar to those affecting other forest already under logging concessions. Hence the urgent necessity to lay down safeguarding rules for this vast potential reserve of renewable resources.

At any rate, PC&Is for SFM will be widely welcomed. They will effectively enable the Republic of the Congo to reconcile current management practices with SFM. Thus the project will have a strong and multiform social impact in so far as it will allow for :

- the improvement of the overall management standard of the forest sector while securing the goods and services generated by the sector ; and
- to strengthen the relationship between the Forest Authority and other stakeholders of the forest sector, especially the timber industry.

2.9 Risks

There are no likely risks associated with this project that could hinder its implementation. There is a keen awareness of environmental resources among the stakeholders to be involved in the sustainable management of forests, and the latter are committed to bring their full contribution and supply their labour force to the implementation of this project.

3. Outputs

3.1 Specific Objective

Output 1.1 : Project management structure established

Output 1.2 : A set of Criteria and Indicators adapted to Congo specific conditions developed and validated

Output 1.3 : National Internal Audit System for SFM formulated and established

Output 1.4 : National resources for SFM internal auditing procedures gathered and operational

4. Activities

4.1 Output 1.1

Activity 1.1.1 : Appointment of project technical and executive staff

Activity 1.1.2 : Acquisition of technical equipment

Activity 1.1.3 : Convening meetings of project steering committee

Activity 1.1.4 : Preparation of reports

4.2 Output 1.2

Activity 1.2.1 : Selection of a multidisciplinary national expert Panel in order to conduct the tests

Activity 1.2.2 : The Expert Panel develops the first version of national C&Is

Activity 1.2.3 : Dissemination of the first version of national C&Is to stakeholders involved for review and amendments

- Activity 1.2.4 : Revision of first national C&Is by the Expert Panel based on comments received from involved parties
- Activity 1.2.5 : Testing national C&Is in FMUs within the three (3) forest sectors (North, South and Centre)
- Activity 1.2.6 : Revision of national C&Is in line with field-level results
- Activity 1.2.7 : National validation workshop covering all national C&Is.

4.3 Output 1.3

- Activity 1.3.1 : Development of National C&Is interpretation and application manual
- Activity 1.3.2 : Development of internal audit procedures for SFM
- Activity 1.3.3 : Development of institutional and organisational provisions to implement the national internal auditing system
- Activity 1.3.4 : Organizing internal auditing functions
- Activity 1.3.5 : Testing the interpretation and application Manual for national C&Is

4.4 Output 1.4

- Activity 1.4.1 : Identifying training needs for local forest auditors, developing training modules and implementing training courses
- Activity 1.4.2 : Preparing training materials
- Activity 1.4.3 : Organizing training courses and workshops
- Activity 1.4.4 : Organizing follow-up training courses for auditors
- Activity 1.4.5 : Assessing the training programme

5. Logical Framework Matrix

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	KEY ASSUMPTIONS
<p><u>Development Objective</u> Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in Congolese forests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constraints to the implementation of Principles, Criteria and Indicators removed 	<p>Reports</p>	<p>Law and order maintained Project approach supported by national authorities</p>
<p><u>Specific Objective</u> Developing a set of country-level PC&Is for the sustainable management of Congo forests based on ITTO Criteria and Indicators and adapted to specific Congo conditions, in order to assess the progress towards SFM at both national and FMU levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A set of PC&Is available from the 3rd quarter of Year 1 	<p>Reports</p>	<p>Assistance from international organization and donors secured</p>
<p>Ouput 1.1 Project management structure established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project management instrument established and operational as of the 3rd month of Year 1 	<p>Reports</p>	<p>Required expertise available locally</p>
<p>Ouput 1.2 A set of Criteria and Indicators adapted to Congo specific conditions developed and validated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National workshop with partners conducted during the 1st Quarter of Year 1 	<p>Reports</p>	<p>All stakeholders are available and cooperative</p>
<p>Ouput 1.3 National Internal Audit System for SFM formulated and established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal Audit functions organized and operational at project completion 	<p>Reports</p>	<p>All stakeholders are cooperative</p>
<p>Ouput 1.4 National resources for SFM internal auditing procedures gathered and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National expertise established, sufficient and available at the end of the project 	<p>Reports</p>	<p>Funding available on a timely basis</p>

1. Work Plan

Output / Activities	Responsible Party	Schedule (in months)																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
Output 1.1 Activity 1.1.1 : Appointment of project technical and executive staff	- Executing Agency	XX XX XX XX																		
Activity 1.1.2 : Acquisition of technical equipment	- Coordinator Accountant in charge of logistics	XX XX XX	XX XX XX	XX XX XX																
Activity 1.1.3 : Convening meetings of project steering committee	- Executing Agency - Coordinator		XX XX XX	XX XX XX								XX XX XX						XX XX XX		
Activity 1.1.4 : Preparation of reports	- Coordinator - Intern. Consultant				XX XX						XX XX							X X X X		XX XX
4.2 Output 1.2 Activity 1.2.1 : Selection of a multidisciplinary <i>national</i> expert Panel in order to conduct the tests	- Coordinator - Intern. Consultant	XX XX XX XX XX XX																		
Activity 1.2.2 : <i>The</i>	- Coordinator				XX															

<u>Expert Panel develops the first version of national C&Is</u>	- Consultant international	XX XX XX XX																		
<u>Activity 1.2.3 : Dissemination of the first version of national C&Is to stakeholders involved for review and amendments</u>	- Coordinator - international Consultant	XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX																		
<u>Activity 1.2.4 : Revision of first national C&Is by the Expert Panel based on comments received from involved parties</u>	- Coordinator - international Consultant		XX XX XX XX XX XX XX																	
<u>Activity 1.2.5 : Testing national C&Is in FMUs within the three (3) forest sectors (North, South and Centre)</u>	- Coordinator - international Consultant			XX XX XX XX XX	XX XX XX XX XX	XX XX XX XX XX														
<u>A.1.2.6. Revision of national C&Is in line with field-level results</u>	- Coordinator - Consultant international							XX XX XX XX XX												
<u>A.1.2.7. National validation workshop covering all national C&Is</u>																				XX XX

7. Budget

7.1. Inputs and unit costs

Description	Quantity	Starting date	End	Duration (months)	Unit Costs (US\$)
National Project Coordinator	1	1	24	24	700
Forest Engineer	1	2	24	23	650
International Consultant	1	3 7 10 18 22	4 8 11 19 22	6	12,000
National Consultants	4	7	9	12	4,000
Secretary	1	2	24	23	250
Data Operator	1	2	24	23	300
Driver/Engineer	1	2	24	23	200
Local Surveyors	148	7	9	3	76
D.S.A. - National experts	- -	- -	- -	- -	136 150
- International Consultants					
Local Travels	24	-	-	-	150
International Transport	5	-	-	-	3,600
Vehicle	1	2	24	23	50,000
Photocopy machine	1	2	24	23	4,000

Ordinateur portatif	2	2	24	23	6,000
PC with peripherals and printers	1	2	24	23	5,000

7.2 Overall Project Budget by Activities

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	BUDGET HEADINGS						Grand Total
	10 Project Personnel	20 Sub- contrac ting	30 Duty Travels	40 Capital Goods	50 Consumable s	60 Miscel.	
1 Non-activity linked expenses	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 9
OUTPUT 1.1 : Project management structure established							
<u>Activity 1.1.1</u> : Appointment of project technical and executive staff	620 (I) 2,400 (EA)		-	-	-	-	QTR1 Y1 3,020 (I+EA)
<u>Activity 1.1.1.2</u> : Acquisition of technical equipment	1,887(I) 3,505 (EA)		1,000 (I) 1,500 (EA)	69,000 (I) 35,000 (EA)	-	-	QTR1 Y1 111,892 (I+EA)
<u>Activity 1.1.1.3</u> : Convening meetings of project steering committee	6,000 (EA) 795 (I)		5,000 (I)	-	-	-	QTR1, QTR4, Y1 QTR4, Y2 11,795 (I+EA)
<u>Activity 1.4</u> : Preparation of reports	1,055 (I) 2,495 (EA)		-	-	-	-	QTR2,QTR4 , Y1 QTR2, QTR4, Y2 3,500 (I+EA)
Sub-Total 1	18,757 (I+EA)	-	7,500 (I+EA)	104,000 (I+EA)	-	-	130,257 (I+EA)

Output 1.3 : National Internal Audit System for SFM formulated and established							
<u>Activity 1.3.1</u> : Development of National C&Is interpretation and application manual	3,694 (I) 1,400 (EA)	-	-	-	-	QTR2, Y2	5,094 (I+EA)
<u>Activity 1.3.2</u> : Development of internal audit procedures for SFM	7,267(I) 1,400 (EA)	-	-	-	-	QTR3, Y2	9667 (I+EA)
<u>Activity 1.3.3</u> : Development of institutional and organisational provisions to implement the national internal auditing system	7,267 (I) 1,400 (EA)	-	-	-	-	QTR3, Y2	9,667 (I+EA)
<u>Activity1.3.4</u> : Organizing internal auditing functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Activity1.3.5</u> : Testing the interpretation and application Manual for national C&Is	24,535 (I) 2,400 (EA)	-	-	-	19,074 (I) 3,500 (EA)	QTR3, Y2	-
Sub-total 3	51,363(I+EA)	-	-	-	-	QTR4, Y2	99,103(I+EA)
<u>Output 1.4 : National resources for SFM internal auditing procedures</u>							

gathered and operational										
Activity 1.4.1 : Identifying training needs for local forest auditors, developing training modules and implementing training courses										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	QTR4, Y1	-
Activity 1.4.2 : Preparing training materials										
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500 (I)	-	-	QTR1, Y2	4,500(I)
Activity 1.4.3 : Organizing training courses and workshops										
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 (I)	-	-	QTR1, Y2	20,000 (I)
Activity 1.4.4 : Organizing follow-up training courses for auditors										
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 (I) 3,000 (EA)	-	-	QTR1, QTR2, Y2	13,000 (I+EA)
Activity 1.4.5 : Assessing the training programme										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	QTR2, Y2	-
Sub-Total 4										
-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500 (I+EA)	-	-	-	37,500 (I+EA)
Non-activity linked expenses										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 (I)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 (I)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800 (I)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500 (I)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 (EA)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 (I)
- Vehicule maintenance &										

equipment													
- First aid kit												1,000 (I)	
- Contingencies												1,200 (I)	
- Account auditing												5,000 (I)	
Sub-Total 5		-	-	-	-	29,800 (I)						32,200 (I)	62,000
Sub-Total OIBT		161,687	-	73,769	69,000	26,300						32,200	362,956
Sub-Total Executing Agency		36,800	-	8,064	35,000	3,500						-	83,364
Overall Total		198,487	-	81,833	104,000	29,800						32,200	446,320

7.2 Consolidated Yearly Project Budget (US\$)

7.1.1 ITTO budget

BUDGET HEADINGS		TOTAL	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
10	Project Personnel			
	11. National Experts			
	113. Ecology Consultant	12,000	12,000	-
	114. Economist Consultant	12,000	12,000	-
	115. Sociologist Consultant	12,000	12,000	-
	116. Policy and Legal Consultant	12,000	12,000	-
	12. Other Staffs			
	122. Data input operator	6,900	3,300	3,600
	124. Driver/engineer	4,600	2,200	2,600
	13. Training	29,987	3,500	26,487
	14. International experts			
	141. Consultant international	72,000	48,000	24,000
	19. Component Total	156,687	105,000	56,687
30	Duty Travels			
	31. Daily Subsistence Allowances			
	311. National Experts	11,749	11,749	-
	312. International Expert	4,500	4,500	-
	313. Local Surveyors	34,200	34,200	-
	314. Driver/engineer	1,680	1,680	
	32. Transport Costs			
	321. Local Transport	3,640	3,640	-
	322. International Transport	18,000	10,800	7,200
	39. Component Total	73,769	66,569	7,200
40	Capital Goodss			
	41. 4WD Vehicle	42,000	42,000	-
	43. Equipment			
	431. Office Equipment	12,000	12,000	-
	432. 1 Photocopy machine	4,000	4,000	-
	433. 1 PC with peripherals & printers	5,000	5,000	-
	435. 2 Handheld computer	6,000	6,000	-
	49. Component Total	69,000	69,000	-
50	Consumables			
	51. Fuels and lubricantss	15,000	9,375	5,625
	52. Spare parts	4,000	2,500	1,500
	53. Communication	1,800	1,125	675
	54. Office supplies	5,500	3,625	1,875
	59. Component Total	26,300	16,625	9,675
60	Miscel.			
	61. Vehicule maintenance & equipment	10,000	6,250	3750
	62. First aid kit	1,000	1000	-

	63. Contingencies	1,200	800	400
	64. Account auditing	5,000	-	5,000
	69. Component Total	17,200	9,716	14,149
80	ITTO Monitoring and Review & Admin. Costs			
	81. Monitoring and Review Costs	20,000	10,000	10,000
	82. Evaluation Costs	10,000	5,000	5,000
	83. Programme Support Costs (8% of Sub-Total)	30,770	15,385	15,385
	89. Component Total	59,170	29,585	29,585
90	Pre-project refund			
	99. Component Total	39,510	39,510	-
100	GRAND TOTAL	454,901	336,805	118,096

7.3. 2. Congo Budget

BUDGET HEADINGS		TOTAL	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
10	Project Personnel			
	11. National Experts			
	111. Coordinator du projet	16,800	8,400	8,400
	12. Other Staffs			
	123. Secrétaire	5,750	2750	3000
	19. Component Total	37,500	18,300	19,200
30	Duty Travels			
	31. Daily Subsistence Allowances			
	311. National Experts	8,064	8,064	-
	39. Component Total	8,064	8,064	-
40	Capital Goodss			
	41. Project Office space	27,000	12,375	14,625
	42. 4WD Vehicle	8,000	8,000	-
	49. Component Total	35,000	20,375	14,625
50	Consumables			
	54. Office supplies	3,500	2,000	1,500
	59. Component Total	3,500	2,000	1,500
70	Management Costs Executing Agency			
	89. Component Total	12,440	6,220	6,220
100	GRAND TOTAL	96,504	54,959	41,545

7.3 – Yearly Project Budget by Sources

Annual Disbursements		TOTAL	Year 1		Year 2	
			ITTO	CONGO	ITTO	CONGO
10	Project Personnel	198,487	105,000	18,300	56,687	19,200
30	Duty Travels	81,833	66,569	8,064	7,200	-
40	Capital Goods	104,000	69,000	20,375	-	14,625
50	Consumables	29,800	16,625	2,000	9,675	1,500
60	Miscel.	17,200	9,716	-	14,149	-
70	Management Costs Executing Agency	12,440	-	6,220	-	6,220
80	ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Admin.	60,770	30,385	-	29,585	-
90	Pre-Project Cost Refund	39,510	39,510	-	-	-
100	OVERALL TOTAL	551,405	336,805	54,959	118,096	41,545

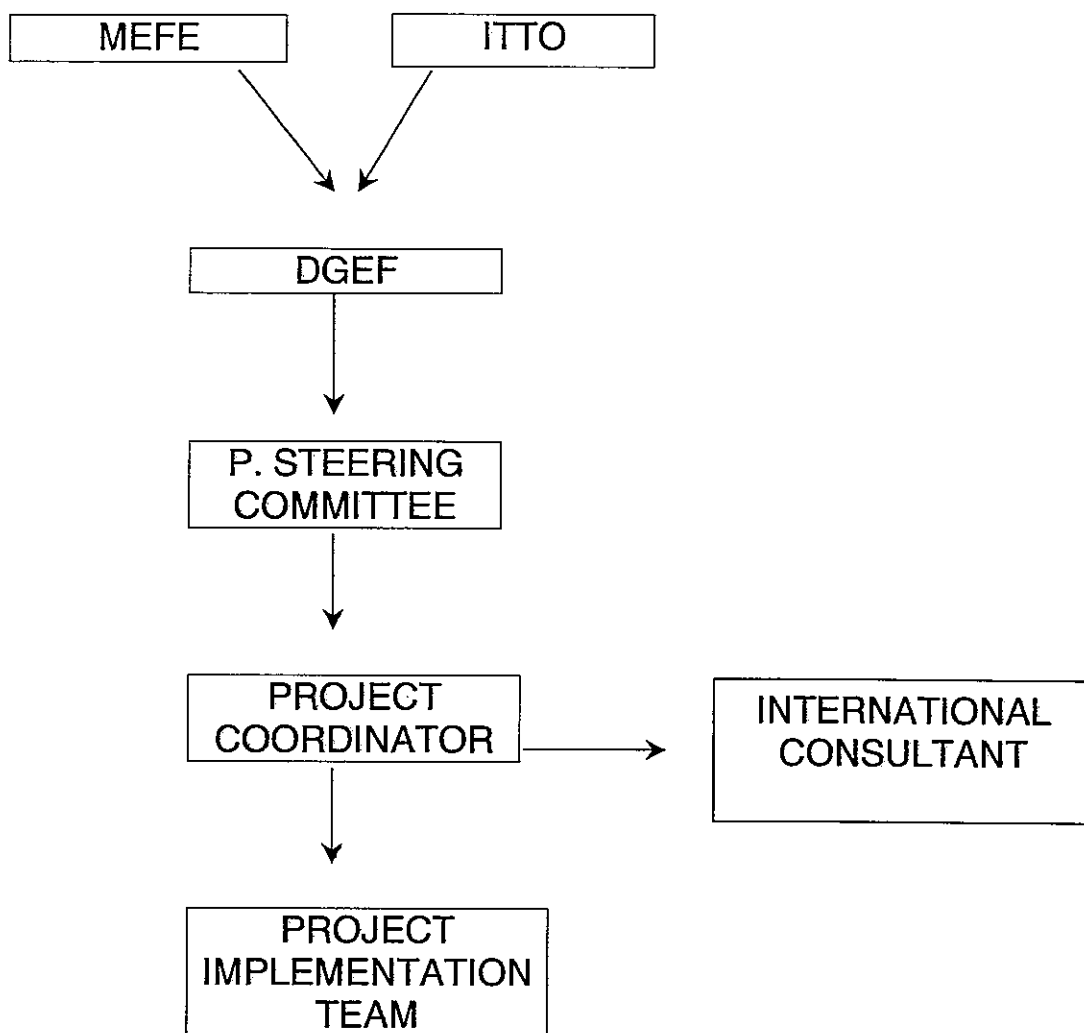
PART III : OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1 – Management Structure

The Project will be implemented by the *Direction Générale de l'Economie Forestière* (General Directorate for Forest Economy or DGEF), under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Forest Economy and the Environment (MEFE), who will appoint the Assistants to the Project Coordinator and will hire one International Consultant and National Consultants. The list key project staff in the Project management team includes the following :

- Project Coordinator ;
- International Consultant ;
- Forest Management Engineer ;
- National Ecology Consultant
- National Sociology Consultant ;
- Consultant in Policies and Legislations ;
- Consultant in Rural Economy ;
- Data operator.

The Project Staff Chart will be as follows :



The Project Coordinator, the holder of a Masters Degree or PhD in Forestry, will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project and the complete achievement of all project outputs. He will also be responsible for the daily coordination of technical and administrative project activities. With the assistance of the International Technical Consultant, he will submit annual work plans, project supply and procurement plans for equipment and services and all Project Progress Reports to the Project Steering Committee.

The International Technical Consultant, the holder of a Masters or PhD in Forestry and/or Sustainable Forest Management, will have a minimum 5-year cumulated professional experience. He will assist the technical team in the coordination of technical activities. In cooperation with the project coordinator, he will be responsible for the development of PC&Is ; the conduct of field-level testing, the supervision of these tests, the organization of workshops to develop and validate the set of national PC&Is, the set of Certification PC&Is together with the [Forest] Auditor’s Manual.

The Executing Agency will provide the support staff together with the required logistics to ensure the smooth implementation of the project.

The Executing agency will nominate the members of the Project Steering Committee to include representatives of :

- *General Director of DGEF*
- *Director of CNIAF*
- *Director of Studies and Planning Department*
- *Director of Forest Department (Directeur des Forêts)*
- *Director of Wildlife and Conservation Areas ;*
- *Representative of ITTO Executive Director*
- *Representative of NGOs and Civil Society Organizations*
- *Donors' representative*
- *Representative of the General Delegation for Scientific and Technical Research*
- *Representative of the General Directorate for Environment*
- *Representative of local and indigenous communities*
- *Media representative*
- *Representative of UNICONGO-Forêt*

The Steering Committee will meet at least once (1) a year ; the first meeting will take place three (3) months after the start of the project in order to approve the work plan.

2 – Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

2.1 – Reporting arrangements

- An initial report on project onset activities will be prepared within the first three months of project implementation by the Coordinator and International Technical Consultant and submitted to the first Steering Committee for the attention of the GoG and ITTO.
- A Project Progress Report will be prepared and submitted to ITTO every six months by the Executing Agency ;
- Technical reports will also be submitted for information to ITTO after their preparation and/or publication ;
- One final project completion report will be submitted to ITTO within 3 months of project completion.

2.2 – Monitoring and Review

ITTO will conduct a mi-term evaluation mission. The Government of the Republic of the Congo will also undertake its own monitoring and review missions.

3 – Future operation and maintenance

The various outputs of the project will be allocated to those project members who will be responsible for them.

PART IV : TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK

1. Compliance with ITTA 1994 Objectives

The purpose of this project is to develop a set of national Principles, Criteria and Indicators for the sustainable management of Congolese Forests which will take into account the specific social, economic and environmental conditions of the Congo. Thus, the project is in compliance with the following objectives listed in Article 1 of ITTA, 1994:

- (c) To contribute to the process of sustainable development;
- (d) To enhance the capacity of members to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources by the year 2000;
- (f) To promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forests;
- (l) To encourage members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade.

2. Compliance with ITTO Action Plan

This project is in line with the following Goals listed under the « Reforestation and Forest Management » section of the Libreville Action Plan :

- Goal 1: Support activities to secure the tropical timber resource base.
- Goal 2: Improve the tropical timber resource base.
- Goal 3: Enhance technical, financial and human capacities to manage the tropical timber resource base.

The Project is also consistent with the following priority areas defined in the context of the Year 2000 Objective under the Libreville ITTO Action Plan :

- ♦ Security of forest resources and prevention of unplanned deforestation;
- ♦ Production of the optimal mix of goods and services;
- ♦ Improvement of the utilisation of the resource to give the greatest possible social benefit; and
- ♦ Improvement of the social and political environment concerning forest management.

The project also relates to the seven priority actions defined in the context of the Year 2000 Objective under the Libreville ITTO Action Plan. They include the following :

- ♦ Adopt a forest policy and apply legislation;
- ♦ Secure the permanent forest estate;
- ♦ Apply reduced impact logging;
- ♦ Train the work force, including supervisors, in reduced impact logging;
- ♦ Limit timber harvest to the sustained yield capacity;
- ♦ Raise public awareness that timber harvesting can be consistent with the sustainability of tropical forests;

- ♦ Focus forest research on the analysis and use of existing data and knowledge.

3 – Compliance with guidelines and reporting formats relating to the C&I of ITTO

This Project complies with the Manuals for the application of ITTO's C&Is which oblige Member countries to report on the progress achieved towards Objective 2000 and SFM using Criteria and Indicators from these Manuals.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR KEY PROJECT STAFF

1. International Consultant

1.1 Qualifications

Engineer's Diploma / PhD or equivalent degree

Specialism: Forestry, tropical forest management

Proven experience in Principles, Criteria and Indicators; Certification; forest policies; participatory management; forest ecology, rural economy.

1.2 Duration: 6 months

1.3 Mandate

In close cooperation with the National Coordinator, the International Consultant will undertake the following tasks:

Supervise, plan and schedule project implementation;

Supervise the selection of multidisciplinary team of experts to conduct field-level testing;

Supervise the identification and development of PC&Is and related application manual;

Conduct workshops for the validation and adoption of PC&Is for SFM and related application manual;

Supervise the implementation of a specialist staff training course and the development of training modules;

Prepare all reports relating to project implementation.

2. NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR

2.1 Qualification

Holder of a Forest Engineer's diploma or equivalent degree;

Specialism: Forestry; tropical forest management;

Proven experience in Principles, Criteria and Indicators; Certification; forest policies; participatory management.

2.2 Duration: 24 months

2.3 Mandate:

The National Project Coordinator is the national counterpart of the International Consultant and will work in close cooperation with the latter to undertake the following tasks:

Coordinate all activities relating to project implementation;

Supervise the acquisition and procurement of equipment;

Ensure the administrative and financial management of the project;

Preparing all reports relating to project implementation.

3. FOREST ENGINEER

3.1 Qualification

Holder of a Forest Engineer's diploma;

Specialism: Forestry; tropical forest management;

Proven experience in Principles, Criteria and Indicators; Certification; participatory

management.

3.2 Duration: 17 months

3.3 Mandate:

**Under the supervision of the International Consultant and the National Project Coordinator, the Forest Engineer will undertake the following tasks:
Assisting the National Coordinator and the International Consultant in all technical activities relating to project implementation;
Participating in the preparation of all reports relating to project implementation.**

4. Consultant in Ecology / Ecosystem Management

4.1 Qualification

**Master's Degree, DESS (Honours course of degree); DEA (postgraduate diploma) or equivalent degree
Specialism: Plant and/or animal ecology;
Proven experience of working in a multidisciplinary team, participatory management; forest ecology.**

4.2 Duration 3 months

4.3 Mandate

**Under the supervision of the International Consultant and the National Project Coordinator, the Consultant in Ecology/Ecosystem Management will undertake the following tasks:
Identify, develop and prepare those PC&Is for SFM and Certification and associated application manuals specifically relating to ecological/environmental aspects;
Field-level testing of those PC&Is for SFM and Certification specifically relating to ecological/environmental aspects.**

5. POLICY AND LEGISLATION CONSULTANT

5.1 Qualification

**Master's Degree, DESS (Honours course of degree); DEA (postgraduate diploma) or equivalent degree;
Specialism: Public law; private law; customary law
Proven experience of working in a multidisciplinary team, participatory management, forest legislation, labour legislation, customary legislation, international forest policies, international conventions.**

5.2 Duration 3 months

5.3 Mandate

**Under the supervision of the International Consultant and the Project National Coordinator, the Policy and Legislation Consultant will undertake the following tasks:
Identify, develop and prepare those PC&Is for SFM and Certification and associated application manuals specifically relating to policies and legislative aspects;
Field-level testing of those PC&Is for SFM and Certification specifically relating to policies and legislative aspects.**

6. ECONOMIST CONSULTANT

6.1 Qualification

Master's Degree, DESS (Honours course of degree); DEA (postgraduate diploma) or equivalent degree;

Specialism: Economics; Economic science;

Proven experience of working in a multidisciplinary team, participatory management, forest economy, international timber trade.

6.2 Duration 3 months

6.3 Mandate

**Under the supervision of the International Technical Consultant and the Project National Coordinator, the Economics Consultant will undertake the following tasks:
Identify, develop and prepare those PC&Is for SFM and Certification and associated application manuals specifically relating to economic aspects;
Field-level testing of those PC&Is for SFM and Certification specifically relating to economic aspects.**

7. SOCIOLOGY CONSULTANT

7.1 Qualification

Master's Degree, DESS (Honours course of degree); DEA (postgraduate diploma) or equivalent degree;

Specialism: Social Sciences; sociology; anthropology, archeology

Proven experience of working in a multidisciplinary team, participatory management, social criteria for SFM, rural sociology.

7.2 Duration 3 months

7.3 Mandate

**Under the supervision of the International Consultant and the Project National Coordinator, the Sociology Consultant will undertake the following tasks:
Identify, develop and prepare those PC&Is for SFM and Certification and associated application manuals specifically relating to social aspects;
Field-level testing of those PC&Is for SFM and Certification specifically relating to social aspects.**

**ANNEXE B: Conclusions of the 21st Expert Panel for the technical appraisal of Project Proposals relating to PD 81/01 (F)
(5-10 February 2001 in Yokohama, Japan)**

PD 82/01 (F) Development of National Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo (Congo)

Assessment by the Twenty-first Panel

A) Comments

The Panel recognized the importance of Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for Sustainable Forest Management in the republic of Congo and its relevance to ITTO. The Panel noted that considerable work on Criteria and Indicators for the management of natural tropical forests has been undertaken by ITTO. The ITTO Manuals for the Application of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management are always available. However, the Panel found that the ITTO C&I were not clearly referred to in the development of Congolese C&I.

The Panel felt that the project budget was very high given the scope of the project. In particular, the Panel questioned the appropriateness of the budget (US\$84,950) allocated for Output 1 “project management structure established” and the budget (US\$262,900) for Output 2 “body of national and local sustainable forest management criteria and indicators developed and adopted”. The Panel further felt that Output 1 could be deleted because it related only to the administrative arrangements. Terms of Reference for the national and international consultants and the CVs of key staff members of the project were not provided.

Considering the proposal’s relevance to ITTO and the progress in the forestry sector being made in the Republic of Congo, the Panel discussed the desirability of formulating a pre-project to analyze the opportunities and constraints in the full application of ITTO C&I in the Republic of Congo and to develop a project proposal focused on the development of national and local C&I in the Republic of Congo from the starting point of ITTO’s C&I.

B) Recommendations

The Panel recommended a pre-project be formulated. This would analyze the opportunities and constraints in the full application of ITTO C&I in the Republic of Congo and formulate a project proposal focused on the development of national and local C&I for sustainable management of natural tropical forests in the Republic of Congo.

This new project proposal should follow the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation (1999) with detailed specification of all inputs and activities.

C) Conclusion

The Panel concluded that a pre-project (not exceeding US\$40,000) is necessary in order to assess the situation and the viability of the project work and the possible formulation of a project proposal. Such a pre-project could be commended to the Committee for final appraisal.

ANNEX C : Summary of amendments introduced in response to recommendations by the 27th Expert Panel (February 2004)

RECOMMENDATIONS	DETAILS OF AMENDMENTS
1. Improve the problem analysis and provide an adequate associated problem tree	The problem to address has been developed in page 7 and 8 (French version). The problem tree is provided in page 8.
2. Reformulate the development objective as follows: "Promoting and assessing SFM in Congolese forests", The specific objective should focus on the development of an adapted national set of PCI to be used for assessing progress towards SFM at the national and forest management unit levels	The Development Objective and Specific Objective have been reformulated (cf. page 7)
3. Differentiate clearly between C&I for assessing progress towards SFM and their use in providing a framework for timber certification	As the project does not address problems relating to forest certification, all aspects relating to providing a framework for timber certification have been removed from the proposal, including page 7, para. 2.1 - Problem to address.
4. State clearly that the project intention is to test and adapt the harmonized ATO/ITTO PCI to the specific Congolese context, and explain the methodology to be used, which should take into consideration the ITTO Manuals for the Application of Criteria and Indicators for SFM	There was in fact a confusion. This project proposal results from Pre-Project PPD 24/01 (F) whose objective was to study the applicability of ITTO C&I in the Congo forest context. - In this Project Proposal, a new set of national C&Is based on ITTO C&Is will be tested at field level, as applying ITTO C&Is is an obligation of ITTO Member countries. - The methodology to be followed for achieving this purpose was clarified in page 9, para. 2.3 - Project Strategy
5. Provide technical and scientific information on the multi-disciplinary collaborative framework, and the review of SFM collaborative management	The collaborative framework including all major stakeholders of SFM in Congo forests was established at the time when this Project Proposal was submitted with the support of GTZ, FAO and UNDP. For these reasons, all aspects relating to this issued have deleted from the Project Proposal.
6. Increase the duration of the project and revise the workplan accordingly	The duration of the Project has been increased from 18 to 24 months in order to take into account the broad array and complexities of problems to address.
7. In the section of the International Tropical Timber Framework, consider relevant ITTO policy documents such as the various ITTO Guidelines, C&I, Application Manual and Reporting Formats	Page 28, Part IV – Tropical Timber Framework : ITTO Policy Documents relevant to the development and application of C&Is have been taken into account.
8. Include an organizational chart	L'organigramme du projet a été inclus à la page 26, troisième partie : Dispositions opérationnelles
9. Revise the budget in the following way: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a table of unit costs for budget justification purpose; • The project coordinator and some 	Budget revisions appear in pages 19 to 25, para. 7 – Budget - Input and unit costs table has been inserted in page 33, Annex C.

<p>national staff should be included in the budget of Government of Congo, the cost of vehicle and computers should be scaled down to reasonable levels, and the cost of a GIS computer with software should be eliminated from ITTO budget, as it is not justified;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust the ITTO monitoring and review costs to US\$10,000 per year and for ex-post evaluation to US\$5,000 per year, • Recalculate the ITTO Programme Support Costs specified in the budget so as to conform with new standard rate of 8% of the total ITTO project costs, as decided by the 35th ITTC; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apart from the data input operator and driver/engineer to be hired by the Project, the staff comprising the national Project personnel are financed by the budget of the Government of Congo. - Vehicle costs have been reduced, from USD 60,000 to USD 42,000 for ITTO Budget. - The costs of computer equipment have also been reduced : The cost of the photocopy machine have been reduced from US\$5,000 to 4,000. Costs of PCs have been reduced from US\$ 17,300 to 11,000. - SIG computer with software have been removed from budget. - ITTO Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation costs have been adjusted in accordance with recommendations - ITTO Support Programme Costs have been recalculated in accordance with the new 8% rate.
<p>Include an Annex, which shows the recommendations of the 27th Panel and the respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted in the text.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annex C clarifies the amendment introduced in response to the recommendations by the 27th Panel. - All amendments are shown in underlined bold italics in the text.

ANNEX D : Summary of changes introduced in response to the recommendations of the 28th Expert Panel (August 2004)

RECOMMANDATIONS	DETAILS OF AMENDMENTS
Project Title	The project title is the one stated on the cover page of this Project Proposal - <i>Development Of National Principles, Criteria And Indicators For The Sustainable Management Of Congo Forest Based On ITTO Criteria And Indicators For SFM</i>
The duration was increased from 18 to 24 months but the project coordinator was scheduled for 18 months and the international consultant for 6 months	The duration of the Project Coordinator mission has been brought in line with the Project duration. However, the duration of the international consultant mission remains unchanged and will match the duration of activities he will provide assistance to.
1. Explain clearly the project strategy within the process to achieve the project objectives	The project strategy has been clearly explained on page 8 (French version) : Project Strategy. New text in is underlined bold italics.
2. The involvement of the civil society should be strengthened	The involvement of the Civil Society has been clearly identified on page 8 (French version) : Project Strategy. New paragraphs are in underlined bold italics.
3. Revise the budget in the following way: a. Provide a table of unit costs for budget justification purpose; b. Recalculate the ITTO Programme Support Costs specified in the budget so as to conform with new standard rate of 8% of the total ITTO project costs, as decided by the 35th ITTC; and	The table of unit costs has been provided on page 18 (French version) under section 7.1 – Inputs and Unit Costs. ITTO Programme support costs have been calculated based on the new standard rate of 8% on total ITTO project costs (see page 24, sub-component 83).
4. Include an Annex, which shows the recommendations of the 28th Panel and the respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted in the text.	- Annex D clarifies the amendment introduced in response to the recommendations by the 27th Panel. - All amendments are shown in underlined bold italics in the text.

* * *

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DES BOIS TROPICAUX

OIBT

PROPOSITION DE PROJET

TITRE	DÉVELOPPEMENT DES CRITÈRES ET INDICATEURS NATIONAUX POUR L'AMÉNAGEMENT DURABLE DES FORÊTS DU CONGO À BASE DES CRITÈRES ET INDICATEURS DE L'OIBT
NUMERO DE SERIE	PD 272/04 Rev.2 (F)
COMITE	REBOISEMENT ET GESTION FORESTIERE
SOU MIS PAR	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
LANGUE D'ORIGINE	FRANÇAIS

RESUME

Le Co
dense d'Afric
De pa
pressions gra
commercialis
La mi
consensus pr
forêts.
Actue
dans la gesti
celles de l'O
Le Co
l'aménagement
La pr
suivre et éva
Indicateurs nationaux qui tiennent compte des conditions spécifiques de la République du Congo.

CHANGES TO BE MADE
PLEASE IF THE PROJECT IS FUNDED
WHILE PREPARING THE
CORRECT FIGURES PROJECT DOCUMENT
PAGES : (DIXIT JOHN LEIST)
- COVER PAGE
- PAGE 25
- PAGE 26
I HAVE NOTICE THESE MISTAKES WHILE
FILLING OUT THE BUDGET SHEET.
THANK YOU AMZ04

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busive des espèces
ar ne trouve pas de
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parties impliquées
onales, notamment
vra se conformer à
yens permettant de
vers les Critères et

AGENCE
D'EXECUTION

Direction Générale de l'Economie Forestière (DGEF)

GOUVERNEMENTS
COOPERANTS

DUREE

24 MOIS

DATE APPROXIMATIVE
DE DEBUT

À DÉTERMINER

BUDGET ET SOURCES DE
FINANCEMENT PROPOSEES

Source
OIBT
République du Congo

Contribution
en \$E.U.
~~447 702~~
~~454,901~~
96,504

Equivalent en
Monnaies Locales

TOTAL

~~551,405~~
544 206

7.3 – Budget du projet consolidé par année (\$US)

7.3.1. Budget OIBT

	RUBRIQUES BUDGETAIRES	TOTAL	ANNEE 1	ANNEE 2
10	Personnel du projet			
	11. Experts nationaux			
	113. Consultant en Ecologie	12.000	12.000	-
	114. Consultant en Economie	12.000	12.000	-
	115. Consultant en Sociologie	12.000	12.000	-
	116. Consultant en Politique et Législation	12.000	12.000	-
	12. Autres effectifs			
	122. Opérateur de saisie	6.900	3.300	3.600
	124. Chauffeur mécanicien	4.600	2.200	2.600
	13. Formation	29.987	3.500	26.487
	14. Experts internationaux			
	141. Consultant international	72.000	48.000	24.000
	19. Total rubrique	161.687	105.000	56.687
30	Déplacements en mission			
	31. Indemnités journalières			
	311. Experts nationaux	11.749	11.749	-
	312. Expert international	4.500	4.500	-
	313. Enquêteurs locaux	34.200	34.200	-
	314. Chauffeur mécanicien	1.680	1.680	-
	32. Frais de transport			
	321. Transport local	3.640	3.640	-
	322. Transport international	18.000	10.800	7.200
	39. Total rubrique	✓ 73.769	66.569	7.200
40	Immobilisations			
	41. Véhicule 4x4	42.000	42.000	-
	43. Biens d'équipement			
	431. Equipements de bureaux	12.000	12.000	-
	432. 1 photocopieuse	4.000	4.000	-
	433. 1 PC avec périphériques et imprimante	5.000	5.000	-
	435. 2 ordinateurs portatifs de terrain	6.000	6.000	-
	49. Total rubrique	✓ 69.000	69.000	-
50	Consommables			
	51. Carburants et lubrifiants	15.000	9.375	5.625
	52. Pièces détachées	4.000	2.500	1.500
	53. Communication	1.800	1.125	675
	54. Fournitures de bureau	5.500	3.625	1.875
	59. Total rubrique	✓ 26.300	16.625	9.675
60	Divers			
	61. Entretien véhicule et équipement	10.000	6.250	3.750
	62. Trousse pharmaceutique	1.000	1.000	-
	63. Fonds de prévoyance	1.200	800	400
	64. Audit des comptes	5.000	-	5.000
	69. total rubrique	✓ 17.200	-9.716	14.449
80	Suivi, évaluation et administration OIBT			
	81. Frais de suivi et examen	20.000	10.000	10.000
	82. Frais d'évaluation	10.000	5.000	5.000
	83. Frais d'appui au programme (8% du sous total)	30.770	15.385	15.385

30 236

1441

1448

	89. Total rubrique	60236	59.170	30118	30118
90	Remboursement des coûts de l'avant-projet			29.585	29.585
	99. Total rubrique		39.510	39.510	-
100	TOTAL GLOBAL		454.901	336.805	118.096
			447 702	334 872	112 830

7.3. 2. Budget du Congo

RUBRIQUES BUDGETAIRES		TOTAL	ANNEE 1	ANNEE 2
10	Personnel du projet			
	11. Experts nationaux			
	111. Coordinateur du projet	16.800	8.400	8.400
	12. Autres effectifs			
	123. Secrétaire	5.750	2750	3000
	19. Total rubrique	37.500	18.300	19.200
30	Déplacements en mission			
	31. Indemnités journalières			
	311. Experts nationaux	8.064	8.064	-
	39. Total rubrique	8.064	8.064	-
40	Immobilisations			
	41. Bureau du projet	27.000	12.375	14.625
	42. Véhicule 4x4	8.000	8.000	-
	49. Total rubrique	35.000	20.375	14.625
50	Consommables			
	54. Fournitures de bureau	3.500	2.000	1.500
	59. Total rubrique	3.500	2.000	1.500
70	Frais de gestion de l'Agence d'exécution			
	89. Total rubrique	12.440	6.220	6.220
100	TOTAL GLOBAL	96.504	54.959	41.545

7.4 – Budget du projet par année et par source

Rubriques budgétaires		Décaissements annuels	TOTAL	Année 1		Année 2	
				OIBT	CONGO	OIBT	CONGO
10	Personnel du projet		199 487	105.000	18.300	56.687	19.200
30	Déplacements en mission		81.833	66.569	8.064	7.200	-
40	Immobilisations		104.000	69.000	20.375	-	14.625
50	Consommables		29.800	16.625	2.000	9.675	1.500
60	Divers		17.200	9.716	-	14.149	-
70	Frais de gestion de l'Agence d'exécution		12.440	-	6.220	-	6.220
80	Suivi, évaluation et administration OIBT	60 236	60.770	30.385	-	30.385	-
90	Remboursement des coûts de l'avant-projet		39.510	39.510	-	-	-
100	TOTAL GENERAL		551.405	336.805	54.959	118.096	41.545
			544 206	334 872		112 830	