INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN ASIAN COUNTRY

JULY 2007

STRENGTHENING MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING ON SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN ASIA (GCP/INT/988/JPN)
Strengthening Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting (MAR) on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in Asia (GCP/INT/988/JPN)

FAO initiated the project “Strengthening Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on Sustainable Forest Management in Asia” (MAR-SFM) (GCP/INT/988/JPN) in January 2006. The 5-year project is funded by the Government of Japan.

The main objective of this project is to develop a globally harmonized forest-related national monitoring, assessment and reporting (MAR) system to contribute directly to the improvement of sustainable forest management (SFM) regimes in the Asia-Pacific region. An allied objective of the project is to enhance the use of the MAR information in national decision-making, formulation of effective forest policies, and sustainable forest management and planning.

The project accomplishes its objectives in two phases. The first two years, the development phase, the project would focus on: (a) international activities like the establishment of linkages with forest-related processes; (b) development of a globally harmonised framework, guidelines and database structure, including pilot testing in some countries; (c) use of MAR information in forest planning and development of forest policies at the national level; (d) establishment of a country-level network of national focal points to various forest-related processes and (e) initiate a set of national activities that facilitate the implementation of the harmonised MAR.

The Implementation Phase spreads over the remaining three years of the project period and focuses on the implementation of the harmonised MAR, including facilitation in the establishment of database at the national level in selected project countries within the Asia-Pacific region through studies, reviews, training, workshops and expert consultations. The detailed design of this phase will be finalised on the basis of a review of the activities and the outputs of the first phase.

All countries in the Asia-Pacific region can participate in the project, although the actual level and intensity of their involvement may vary among them. Forestry departments in respective countries have been requested to nominate their national focal points for this project.

FAO, in collaboration with Japanese Forest Agency, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) and FAO-Norwegian project, organised the inception workshop on this project in Sapporo, Japan, 24-28 July, 2006. The workshop aims to explore the current status of MAR in the project countries, brief the participating national focal points about the project, and deliberate on the work plan of project activities for the next one year.

The MAR-SFM project is managed under the Forest Resources Division (FOR) at FAO headquarters in Rome and FAO - Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAORAP). Contact persons are:

Kailash Govil, Senior Forestry Officer, FORM/FAO-HQ
Masahiro Otsuka, Forestry Officer, RAPO/FAORAP

DISCLAIMER

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Views of participants reported in this proceeding may be considered as their personal views. These may be same or different than official view of their country.

The “MAR-SFM in Asia” Working Paper Series provides an important forum for the rapid release of preliminary findings needed for validation and to facilitate the final development of official quality-controlled publications. Should users find any errors in the documents or have comments for improving their quality they should contact Kailash.Govil@fao.org.
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Annex 1c: Budget/ Cost Estimates - Better Information and Knowledge Support

Annex 1d: Budget/ Cost Estimates - Holistic Forest Protection

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Annex 1: Budget/ Cost Estimates – Total All Modules

Annex 2: Log Frame

Annex 3: Work Plan - Activity Chart
PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:\textsuperscript{1}
GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY(IES): Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Vietnam
PROJECT TITLE: Information and Knowledge Management for Sustainable Forest Management
GEF AGENCY(IES): FAO, (select), (select)
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): National Government Agencies dealing with Forests

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Land Degradation, Biodiversity, Climate Change

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): LD SP-2 & 3, BD SP-4, CC SP-6

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: N.A.

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

B. Project Objective: To better realize the benefits of sustainable forest management and its enhanced contribution to the sustainable development, carbon sequestration, bio-energy, landuse, rural livelihoods, alleviation of poverty, meeting the MDG’s though effective use of information and knowledge management (IKM) for better information, removing critical knowledge barriers, sharing and learning opportunities and building institutional capacities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Components</th>
<th>Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA**</th>
<th>Expected Outcomes</th>
<th>Expected Outputs</th>
<th>Indicative GEF Financing* ($)</th>
<th>Indicative Co-financing* ($)</th>
<th>Total ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Technical Review and Scoping</td>
<td>40% TA 60% STA</td>
<td>Current IKM systems are better understood</td>
<td>Technical review and scoping done</td>
<td>2000000</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>2060000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Development of Improved Framework of IKM systems</td>
<td>40% TA and 60% STA</td>
<td>Improved Framework is available</td>
<td>National Staff and stakeholders capacity build up and Improved IKM is available for implementation</td>
<td>2000000</td>
<td>70000</td>
<td>2070000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{1} Project ID number will be assigned initially by GEFSEC.
### 3. Pilot Implementation and Final Delivery of improved IKM systems

| 80% TA and 20% STA | Improvement in quality and effectiveness of management leading to enhanced global benefits of biodiversity conservation, SFM, bio-energy and reduced land degradation | Pilot IKM is developed and tested. Final improved IKM system is put operation | 6000000 | 51 | 130000 | 42 | 6130000 |

### 4. Project management

| Total project costs | 1825000 | 15 | 50000 | 16 | 1875000 |

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

### B. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT ($)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Preparation*</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Agency Fee</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>750 000</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
<td>1 075 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-financing</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>160 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>900 000</td>
<td>10 160 000</td>
<td>1 075 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Please include the previously approved PDFs and planned request for new PPG, if any. Indicate the amount already approved as footnote here and if the GEF funding is from GEF-3.

### C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (including project preparation amount) BY SOURCE and BY NAME (in parenthesis) if available, ($)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Co-financing</th>
<th>Type of Co-financing</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Government Contribution</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>200 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF Agency(ies)</td>
<td>In-kind</td>
<td>60 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)</td>
<td>(select)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral Agency(ies)</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>(select)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>(select)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>(select)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total co-financing</td>
<td></td>
<td>310 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY (IES) SHARE AND COUNTRY(IES)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEF Agency</th>
<th>Focal Area</th>
<th>Country Name/Global</th>
<th>(in $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Land Degradation</td>
<td>10 Countries</td>
<td>Project Preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(select)</td>
<td>(select)</td>
<td>900 000</td>
<td>10 160 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total GEF Resources |

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

### PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION
A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEeks TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

The forests are shrinking and fragmenting in most of the project countries (FRA 2005). The current forest management systems in project countries lack capacity to ensure sustainability of forests due to poor governance, insufficient mainstreaming of forest sector and weak information and knowledge management. For example, in five Asian countries, where forest management completely span the forestland, the extent of forest has increased in two, decreased in two, and has remained the same in one country (FRA 2000). There are increasing concerns on forest landuse change for biomass energy.

Asian countries like other 88% of the countries of the world reported the growing stock of their forests to FAO but most of them lacked necessary information and knowledge to translate this into biomass and carbon (FRA 2005). Further, less than 10% percent of the countries of the world could provide consistent and robust information on land use change.

The project, therefore, conceptualises that information and knowledge management (IKM) is essential for better information, removing critical knowledge barriers, creating sharing and learning opportunities and building institutional capacities for promoting Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (RED), developing methodologies and voluntary guidelines to assess carbon stocks and fluxes, and for monitoring and sustainably managing forest and woodland resources including bio-energy forest crops in the wider production landscape. In this respect, the project considers data management for information and knowledge management as new factor of production, in addition to traditional three (land, labor and capital) because of their the long-term nature and cross-sectoral aspects and its correlation with the efficiency of governance, state of forests and their flows.
Project Components

Component 1: Technical Review and Scoping
This component would review existing Information and Knowledge Management Systems (IKM) systems in each of the project country applied to forestry, biodiversity management, land use, and climate change. It will examine the institutional setting, design, infrastructure, information contents, process of updating, storing, retrieval, distribution and use of information and knowledge both in short term as well as long term. It will include assessing the potential application of information and knowledge to mainstream SFM and Biodiversity Management, monitor Reduced Emissions due to Deforestation, CDM activities, and Climate Change indicators. This component will select and prioritize the issues that are most relevant to the development of sustainable information and knowledge management system.

Component 2: Development of Improved Framework of IKM systems
The second component would develop and refine the issues in consultation with the GEF secretariat, relevant stakeholders and technical experts. This would include a technical peer review by academic and industry experts and relevant technical bodies, plus regional consultations with representatives of government, the private-sector and non-governmental and civil-society organizations. Based on these activities, detailed framework and specifications for improved IKM specific to each country yet harmonized at global level will be developed.
Component 3: Pilot Implementation and Final Delivery of improved IKM systems

The improved IKM system will be implemented on a pilot scale in each country to provide feedback to modify the framework and specifications in consultation with experts and stakeholders. The final Improved IKM system will be delivered after pilot implementation of the improved IKM for at least one year in each country.

Global environmental benefits (GEBs):

This project would produce global environmental benefits across all of the three main focal areas of the GEF. As regards biodiversity conservation, bio-energy, SFM and land use, the improved IKM systems would help in improving and monitoring the quality and effectiveness of their management to ensure better sustainability and global benefits of biodiversity conservation, SFM, bio-energy and reduced land degradation. With respect to climate change, the project would ensure that IKM systems are available to correctly monitor assess and report on RED and CDM activities. The IKM will also help in mainstreaming SFM and Biodiversity conservation. The enhanced capacity of national institutions will ensure enhanced sustainability of the GEBs.

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

The project is consistent with issues identified in national programmes, (b) regional forestry commission and (c) forest resource assessments.

(1) Innovative mechanism at National level

Most of the project countries have initiated an innovative mechanism of National Network (NN) of focal points of all forest related processes, national agencies and other stakeholders to develop an integrated and coordinated strategy, program and prioritised plan of action to ensure Sustainable Forest Management and to mainstream forestry with overall sustainable development. The deliberations at their NNs clearly indicate consistency of project with national priorities (www.fao.org/forestry/nfa).

(2) National Priorities identified at Regional level

Regional Forestry Commissions provide a neutral platform to countries to discuss and prioritise issues of their importance. The project reverberates with the national issues identified by the project countries at Asia Pacific Regional Forestry Commission (www.fao.org/forestry).

(3) National Priorities identified at Global level

The multiple and regular requests made by the developing countries at various international forums like UNFF and COFO (FAO) and process like FRA and NFA (FAO) resonate well with the project. The countries are consistently requesting assistance in the field of information and knowledge management to ensure better contribution of forestry to sustainable development, carbon sequestration, bio-energy, landuse, rural livelihoods, alleviation of poverty, and meeting the MDG’s. The consistency of the project with national priorities is also reflected in globally agreed forest principles at Rio in 1992 and the recent non-legally binding instrument (NLBI) on all types of forests agreed by all countries at the seventh meeting (2007) of UNFF. Finally sustainable forest management is the main goal of forest management in each and every country of the world (www.fao.org/forestry).

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

Under the Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy of GEF-4 (Strategic Program 2: Supporting Sustainable Forest Management in Production Landscapes), the proposed project aims at interventions to arrest and
reverse current trends in forest land degradation, through practices conducive to SLM and SFM that, simultaneously, generate global benefits while supporting local and national, social and economic development.

The project reverberate the two strategic objectives of the Land Degradation focal area of GEF-4 Strategy to build a policy and institutional environment conducive to prevention and control of land degradation and effective actions on the ground. The project addresses all the three major direct drivers for terrestrial ecosystem degradation identified by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: land use change, natural resources consumption and climate change.

The project uses the innovative mechanism of establishment and maintaining the National Network of focal points of all forest related agencies, institutions and processes to promote ecosystem principles to the management of natural resources and seeks to build institutional capacity for integrated management in the wider landscape - both being prerequisites for effective interventions to prevent and control land degradation.

The project is consistent with GEF-4 Strategy (July 2007) that recognizes that the incorporation of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing into broader policy and regulatory frameworks is not taking place in many countries due to a number of constraining factors like poor governance, weak capacity, lack of scientific knowledge, lack of incentives and data on biodiversity. Further that GEF supports projects that remove critical knowledge barriers, develop institutional capacities, and establish the policies, and the legislative and regulatory frameworks required to integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives into the actions of the production sectors (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, extractive industries-oil and gas, mining, etc.

The project resonates with the GEF-4 strategy on Climate change that places emphasis on programs that support development of cost-effective methodology for measuring carbon stocks and fluxes. The cornerstone of this program is a global initiative to define and refine a methodology for estimating avoided GHG emissions as a result of GEF-supported project activities. (Para 16 and 32)

The project is in tune with GEF-4 approach under LULUCF to support development of tools to link forest stand and measurement data to satellite imagery to enable better system-wide tracking and monitoring of progress to reduce emissions from undesirable land-use changes measuring carbon stocks and emissions. It supports calibration coefficients using local data and globally available remote sensing information. It also support technical assistance for policy formulation, building institutional and technical capacity, developing and testing policy frameworks to slow the drivers of undesirable land-use changes, and working with local communities to develop alternative livelihood methods to reduce emissions and sequester carbon.

**D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

The contribution of forests and trees to sustainable development, livelihoods, landscapes and their management reside in inter-sectoral and multi-disciplinary contexts. The fundamental role of forests and sustainable forest management in national development, poverty alleviation and food security has been recognized at the highest political levels in the outcome of the World Food Summit (1996), World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 (WSSD), NLBI (UNFF 2007), and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In addition to related national initiatives the project in each country plans to contribute to NLBI, MDGs, WFS, and WSSD by (i) providing harmonized, robust, reliable and regular information on forest resources and related contexts at the national level; (ii) providing guidelines, framework and other technical support, (iii) integrating sustainable forest management into broader national sustainable development process including poverty reduction, food security and sustainable livelihood strategies; and (iv) bringing international concerns into the national debate on forests.
The project proposes to support countries in their efforts for environment stability through forests. It provides support to national forest programmes and various other initiatives that include environment stability as a key objective of national forest management. FAO has also begun to integrate the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) into national forest programmes and makes special efforts to enable and facilitate small-scale projects since they contribute to the first and seventh MDGs.

The project will uses FAO’s National Medium-term Priority Frameworks (NMTPF) as a planning and management tool to outline how FAO can best assist the country in meeting its priorities, including MDG targets. While doing so FAO insures coherence between global, regional, sub-regional and the underlying country priorities. FAO not only provides high quality technical assistance, but helps countries in applying its scarce resources accordance with the recipient country’s priorities so as to achieve optimal impact.

The project supports UN’s common country programming process through FAO’s NMTPFs. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a planning and resources network for the country programmes and projects in the UN system. It is developed on the basis of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) that draws on national monitoring and analytical processes, and on complementary assessments such as national human development reports, the economic and sectoral work of specialized agencies and on reports prepared in compliance with international treaties and country-specific observations and recommendations of the human rights mechanisms of the UN system. The UNDAF represents the agreement of the Government and UN system agencies to collectively work towards results, expressed as UNDAF outcomes (optimally three to five).

E. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING:

If the project is not implemented then, in absence of a proper IKM systems, the quality and effectiveness of managing biodiversity conservation, bio-energy, SFM and land use, would further deteriorate resulting in continued loss of biodiversity conservation, shrinking and fragmentation of forest areas, unsustainable expansion of bio-energy and enhanced land degradation. In addition it will adversely affect alleviation of poverty and livelihood of poor people depending on flows from forest and biodiversity.

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Countries may not prefer integrated format of the project</td>
<td>Key elements are not integrated and synergized</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Workshops to better inform countries about enhanced benefits of the integrated project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Countries provide more or less than optimal resources to support for all or any of the key elements</td>
<td>Project activities are not synergized over space and time</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Facilitate country efforts to generate additional resources through bilateral or multilateral arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. More countries than planned want to participate</td>
<td>Professional staff may be over stretched</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Use project resources and approach to relieve the pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Project approval and country acceptance may take time</td>
<td>Delivery of the outputs may be delayed</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Start project initiation activities well before the project’s approval and reschedule output delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lack of support from key stakeholder groups and organizations</td>
<td>Project activities are not synergized over space and time</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Effective communication and coordination at national level through a multi-stakeholder steering committee, through national and regional exchange meetings and regular electronic communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Conflicts of interest in land use</td>
<td>Project activities are not synergized over space and time</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Participatory and consultative approaches will be used to ensure that stakeholders are fully involved in the land-use planning process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Poor enforcement of regulations due to lack of resources or poor awareness</td>
<td>Quality of the outputs may be affected</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Information and knowledge generation, management and dissemination are key components of this project, including training of staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Poor support from provincial authorities</td>
<td>Delivery of the outputs may be delayed</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>By involving provincial authorities at an early project stage and clear communication, ownership from provincial authorities will be sought at project start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Lack of support from key stakeholder groups and organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Sharing of information and knowledge will reduce the impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Legislation does not allow for commercial NTFP production</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Effective communication and coordination at national level through a multi-stakeholder steering committee, through national and regional exchange meetings and regular electronic communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. **DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

The cost effectiveness will be quantified developed during project preparation in consultation with expert and all the stakeholders for each project country.

H. **JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:**

FAO has taken the initiative to develop this project because FAO has sufficient knowledge, more than 60 years of experience, global leadership, and institutional networks to provide support to countries to strengthen and improve their forest resource management (FAO, 1947 and COFO 2007). Further more, countries through their recommendations in various sessions of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) and FAO Council continue to mandate FAO to do so. For example, the last COFO (2007) requested FAO, in collaboration with Members and partner organizations, to develop, promote and implement management tools to bridge the gap between policy and actions at all levels with emphasis on inter-sectoral and landscape approaches. This would help to improve sustainable forest management and to achieve the four Global Objectives on Forests agreed by the United Nations Forum on Forests at its Sixth Session, and to mainstream forestry within efforts to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve sustainable water and land use, mitigate climate change and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
The COFO (2007) also requested FAO to improve sustainable forest management in developing countries and to achieve the Global Objectives on Forests. Further that FAO continues its support to the development, implementation and monitoring of national forest programmes in partnership with the National Forest Programme Facility (NFP) and makes available updated information and knowledge support for better forest resource management. Additionally, FAO was requested to work with all stakeholders (governments, donors, and private sector, NGOs) to facilitate implementation of Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Management of Planted Forests and Voluntary Guidelines for Fire Management.

In summary, FAO has sound knowledge, experience, networks, institutional relationship with the countries and a very clearly defined mandate to support counties in improving their forest management and to enhance its contribution to sustainable development, land use and livelihoods. In addition, at the international level, FAO is playing a key role to increase commitment to and implementation of sustainable forest management through, among other things, its Chairmanship of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, an interagency partnership that enhances cooperation on forests and supports the SFM process.
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)       Date: (Month, day, year)

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)       Date: (Month, day, year)

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name &amp; Signature</th>
<th>Project Contact Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEF Agency Coordinator</td>
<td>Tel. and Email:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: (Month, Day, Year)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name &amp; Signature</th>
<th>Project Contact Person</th>
</tr>
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