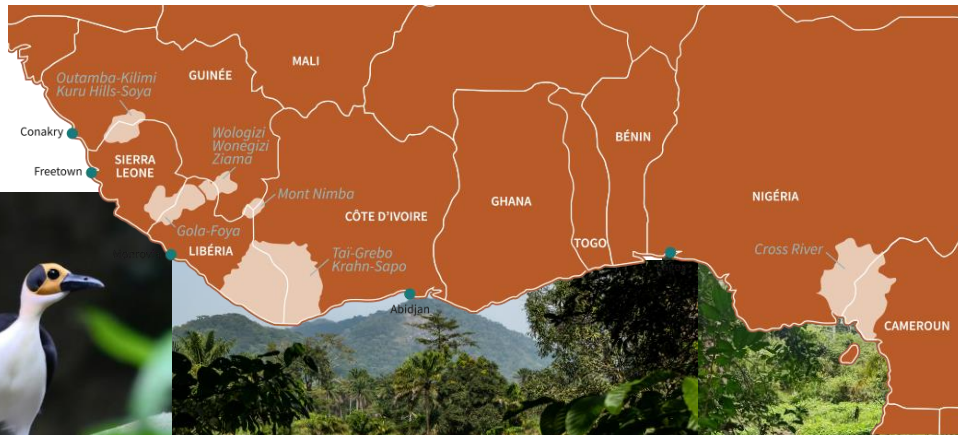




Financé par l'Union européenne



Capitalisation report of the achievements of the PAPFor programme



© PAPFor, N. Borrow, GRET, FFI

Charles Bracke, June 2024



Table of contents

List of figures.....	7
List of tables.....	9
Acronyms.....	10
Preamble.....	13
Implementing agencies and partners.....	14
1. Context of the capitalisation exercise.....	19
1.1. General background to the PAPFor programme.....	19
1.2. Objectives and geographical coverage.....	19
1.3. Financing mechanism and duration.....	20
1.4. Implementation components.....	20
1.4.1. Component 1 - Sustainable management of protected areas and surrounding forest land	20
1.4.1.1. Outamba - Kilimi – Kuru Hills - Pinselli – Soyah landscape.....	20
1.4.1.2. Gola-Foya landscape.....	21
1.4.1.3. Wologizi – Wonegizi – Zياما landscape (WWZ).....	21
1.4.1.4. Mount Nimba landscape.....	22
1.4.1.5. Tai - Grebo Krahn - Sapo landscape (TGKS).....	22
1.4.1.6. Cross River landscape.....	23
1.4.2. Component 2 - Regional convergence.....	23
1.5. Specific context of the capitalisation work.....	24
1.6. Objectives of the capitalisation exercise.....	24
1.7. Expected deliverables.....	24
1.8. Capitalisation exercise process.....	25
2. Implementation of the PAPFor programme.....	27
2.1. Translating the ‘Larger than Elephants’ strategic approach into action.....	27
2.2. Six key landscapes for conservation (KLC) supported by PAPFor.....	28
2.3. Effective implementation of 7 implementation contracts.....	32
3. The regional dimension of the PAPFor programme.....	34
3.1. A PAPFor website as the first step towards a reference centre on Guinean forests.....	34
3.2. Increased use of the IMET tool to assess the effectiveness of protected area management.....	36
3.2.1. IMET assessment – OKPPS landscape.....	39
3.2.2. IMET assessment - Gola Foya landscape.....	40

3.2.3.	IMET assessment -WWZ landscape	42
3.2.4.	IMET assessment - Mont Nimba landscape	43
3.2.5.	IMET assessment – TGKS landscape	44
3.2.6.	MMET assessment - Cross River landscape	45
3.2.7.	Scaling-up analyses of management efficiency.....	45
3.2.8.	Adaptation of the IMET tool for Community Forests and other conservation areas.....	45
3.3.	Strengthening the capacity of the protected area management system.....	47
3.4.	A pilot study on the evolution of land use in the priority landscapes of Gola-Foya and Mt Nimba	49
3.5.	PAPFor initiatives for more sustainable cocoa	50
3.5.1.	Winning synergy between two partners, PAPFor and WABiLED, for a call to action.....	51
3.5.2.	Interventions at PAPFor landscape level	53
3.6.	Coming soon: a book for the general public on the state of West Africa's dense rainforests and their main protected areas	55
4.	Field" results of the PAPFor Programme by landscape	57
4.1.	OKKPS landscape	57
4.1.1.	Development of forest areas	57
4.1.1.1.	Identification, management and monitoring of high conservation value forests in the OKKPS cross-border landscape	57
4.1.1.2.	Restoring forest landscapes and improving forest connectivity between protected areas using the assisted natural regeneration approach.....	58
4.1.2.	Management of Forest Protected Areas	59
4.1.2.1.	Improving national and regional governance of the OKKPS priority conservation landscape through strong institutional support	59
4.1.2.2.	The process of creating the future Pinselli Soyah-Sabouyah National Park, financed by PAPFor	60
4.1.3.	Rural development through landscapes.....	61
4.1.3.1.	The farmer-managed natural regeneration approach.....	61
4.1.3.2.	Promotion of profitable economic activities that do not destroy the environment for EIGs, and women in particular	62
4.2.	Gola Foya landscape	63
4.2.1.	Development of forest areas	63
4.2.1.1.	The community forest: a path to conservation success.....	63
4.2.1.2.	Maintaining the connectivity of the forest landscape and wildlife corridors with the participation of local communities	64
4.2.2.	Management of Forest Protected Areas	65

4.2.2.1. Management and co-management plans for the various protected areas in the Gola-Lofa - Foya complex (GRNP, GFNP, Foya, Kambui, Tiwai)	65
4.2.2.2. Scholarships for government and civil society staff	65
4.2.3. Rural development through landscapes.....	66
4.2.3.1. New models of sustainable forestry and ecotourism tested in the Gola Foya landscape	66
4.2.3.2. Many new schoolchildren involved in nature clubs in Liberia and Sierra Leone	67
4.3. WWZ landscape	68
4.3.1. Development of forest areas	68
4.3.1.1. Drawing up land use plans for all 31 neighbouring villages in Zيام Biosphere Reserve	68
4.3.1.2. Recognition and improved management of forest corridors between protected areas by adjacent communities.....	69
4.3.2. Management of Forest Protected Areas	70
4.3.2.1. Community management committees set up to co-manage the Zيام Biosphere Reserve in Guinea	70
4.3.2.2. Cross-border coordination returns to the WWZ landscape	71
4.3.3. Rural development through landscapes.....	72
4.3.3.1. Agroecology, an alternative to synthetic chemical inputs and monoculture.....	72
4.3.3.2. Emergence of agroforestry cooperatives for cocoa and pepper production.....	72
4.4. Mont Nimba landscape	73
4.4.1. Development of forest areas	73
4.4.1.1. Reforestation of the Bossou-Nimba corridor.....	73
4.4.1.2. Setting up village forest landscape management committees	74
4.4.2. Management of Forest Protected Areas	75
4.4.2.1. Drawing up land use development and management plans for RBMN and ENNR.....	75
4.4.2.2. Rehabilitation/completion of the Nimba base camp	76
4.4.3. Rural development through landscapes.....	78
4.4.3.1. Updating and drawing up LDPs.....	78
4.4.3.2. Income-generating activities (IGAs) in the Mount Nimba priority conservation landscape	78
4.5. TGKS landscape	79
4.5.1. Development of forest areas	79
4.5.1.1. Contribution to an ecological corridor approach between Taï (Côte d'Ivoire) and Grebo-Krahn (Liberia) national parks	79
4.5.1.2. Forest land management	80
4.5.2. Management of Forest Protected Areas	81

4.5.2.1. Support for the preparation and validation of development plans	81
4.5.2.2. Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire reaffirm their commitment to jointly protect the TGKS cross-border forest landscape	81
4.5.3. Rural development through landscapes.....	82
4.5.3.1. Drawing up local development plans incorporating income-generating activities	82
4.5.3.2. Raising awareness of environmental education through nature conservation clubs	82
4.6. Cross River landscape	83
4.6.1. Development of forest areas	83
4.6.1.1. Conservation education extended to schools and communities surrounding Cross River National Park.....	83
4.6.1.2. Using a radio soap opera to change environmental attitudes and behaviour in Cross River State, Nigeria.....	84
4.6.2. Management of forest protected areas	85
4.6.2.1. PAPFor support for ranger patrols significantly reduces hunting in Nigeria's Cross River National Park.....	85
4.6.2.2. Development of Cross River National Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.....	85
4.6.3. Rural development through landscapes.....	86
4.6.3.1. Sustainable production of wild mangoes helps protect endangered wildlife species in Cross River.....	86
4.6.3.2. Improving cocoa sustainability to reduce deforestation and improve livelihoods.....	87
5. PAPFor products	88
5.1. PAPFor communication products	88
5.1.1. Frequently published, richly illustrated PAPFor newsletters	88
5.1.2. PAPFor news in the spotlight.....	89
5.1.3. Films presenting PAPFor priority conservation landscapes	91
5.2. PAPFor products (landscapes and regional coordination)	93
5.2.1. PAPFor products – OKKPS	93
5.2.2. PAPFor products – Gola Foya	94
5.2.3. PAPFor products – WWZ	94
5.2.4. PAPFor products – Mount Nimba	94
5.2.5. PAPFor products – TGKS.....	96
5.2.6. PAPFor Products – Cross River	96
5.2.7. PAPFor products –Régional Coordination	97
5.3. Expansion of the Guinean Forest Documentation Centre, by country and by landscape	97
6. Transferring what has been learned from PAPFor to make it sustainable.....	99

6.1.	The Observatory of Biodiversity and Protected Areas in West Africa (OBAPAO).....	99
6.1.1.	A future repository of data and information on biodiversity and protected areas in West Africa	99
6.1.2.	OBAPAO as a medium-term repository for the transfer of PAPFor's achievements	100
6.2.	Other information systems to ensure the long-term future and dissemination of PAPFor information	102
6.2.1.	Migration to NaturAfrica AO	102
6.2.2.	PAPFor products database	102
6.2.3.	Communication campaign about the capitalisation.....	102
6.2.4.	Communication strategy and plan tailored to target audiences	103
6.2.5.	Synergy with the achievements of the PAPBio Programme	103
7.	Summary table of lessons learned from the PAPFor programme	105
8.	Annexes	113
8.1.	Annexe 1: PAPFor products (Landscapes and Coordination)	113
8.1.1.	PAPFor products –OKKPS landscape	113
8.1.2.	PAPFor products – Gola Foya landscape	117
8.1.3.	PAPFor products – WWZ landscape	119
8.1.4.	PAPFor products – Mount Nimba landscape	124
8.1.5.	PAPFor products –TGKS landscape	127
8.1.6.	PAPFor products – Cross River landscape.....	128
8.1.7.	PAPFor Regional Coordination.....	129
8.2.	Annex 2: Guinean forests documentation centre, by country and by landscape	133
8.2.1.	Guinea.....	133
8.2.2.	Sierra Leone	134
8.2.3.	Liberia	134
8.2.4.	Côte d’Ivoire	136
8.2.5.	Nigeria	136
8.2.6.	OKKPS landscape	137
8.2.7.	Gola Foya landscape	138
8.2.8.	WWZ landscape	138
8.2.9.	Nimba landscape	139
8.2.10.	TGKS landscape	140
8.2.11.	Cross River landscape	141
8.2.12.	Regional	141
8.3.	Annex 3: Tables summarising the PAPFor programme grant contracts.....	143

List of figures

Figure 1: The 6 key landscapes for conservation (KLC) supported by PAPFor (Source: PAPFor Coordination).....	19
Figure 2: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor programme: Outamba - Kilimi - Kuru - Pinselli – Soyah (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	20
Figure 3: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Gola Foya (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	21
Figure 4: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama (WWZ) (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	21
Figure 5: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Monts Nimba (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	22
Figure 6: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Raï – Grebo Krahn – Sapo (TGKS) (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	22
Figure 7: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Cross River (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	23
Figure 8: Larger than Elephants - Inputs for an EU strategic approach to wildlife conservation in Africa: Synthesis' (Commission européenne, 2015, https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/d5aa8385-7b19-11e7-b2f2-01aa75ed71a1/language-en).....	27
Figure 9: OKPPS landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	29
Figure 10: Gola Foya landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	29
Figure 11: WWZ landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	30
Figure 12: Mount Nimba landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	30
Figure 13: TGKS landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	31
Figure 14: Cross River landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	31
Figure 15: Initial period and extensions of PAPFor Programme implementation contracts (Source: PAPFor Coordination).....	32
Figure 16: Structure of the PAPFor website (Source: https://www.papfor.org/?lang=f).....	34
Figure 17: Extract of technical factsheet on the PAPFor Programme (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	35
Figure 18: Some illustrations of Guinean forest landscapes (© PAPFor website).....	36
Figure 19: Box: The integrated management effectiveness tool (IMET) (Source: UICN 2020).....	37
Figure 20: Progress in the use of IMET in the 25 priority Protected Areas in the PAPFor landscapes (Source: PAPFor Coordination biannual reports).....	38
Figure 21: Synoptic analysis of IMET-OECM results on one of the two Community Forests tested (top, ©PAPFor) - Participants at the IMET-OECM training workshop, Monrovia, September 2023 (bottom, ©PAPFor).....	47
Figure 22: Some illustrations of training on SMART Mobile and camera traps and their use through the PAPFor Programme (Sources: PAPFor implementing agencies).....	48
Figure 23: Some illustrations from the comparative study of changes in landscape cover (left) and deforestation in the Gola-Foya (top) and Monts Nimba (bottom) priority conservation landscapes (left) over the last 20 years. (Source: VisioTerra, 2022).....	49
Figure 24: Example of active fires automatically detected in 2020 (Mt Nimba landscape). (Source: VisioTerra, 2022).....	50
Figure 25: Some illustrations from the workshops leading up to the agreement on a 'call to action' to prevent deforestation due to cocoa farming (©PAPFor).....	52
Figure 26: Vade-mecum 2023 - Overview of initiatives and tools to promote the coexistence of forest conservation and environmentally-friendly cocoa development in West Africa (https://www.papfor.org/IMG/pdf/regional_rapport_etude_papfor_kinome_sur_cacao_aout_2023.pdf).	53
Figure 27: Book presenting the state of Guinean forests and Protected Areas located in this biome (© PAPFor).....	55

Figure 28: Top: Examples of participatory maps and village land management plans (VLMPs); Bottom right: Map of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) in the OKKPS landscape; Bottom left: Illustration of the creation of a 15 m wide firebreak by community members in the proposed PSS NP. (© WCF).....	58
Figure 29: Illustration of the assisted natural regeneration (ANR) approach. (©WCF)	58
Figure 30: OKKPSS landscape 2024-2028 Development and Management Plan and Operational Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea (© WCF)	60
Figure 31: left, provisional zoning map for the future PSS National Park; right, illustration of the awareness-raising theatre tour. (© WCF).....	61
Figure 32: The farmer-managed natural regeneration approach. (© WCF).....	62
Figure 33: Profitable economic activities that do not harm the environment: training in market gardening and beekeeping. (© WCF).....	62
Figure 34: Left: The Gola landscape showing protected areas and community forests. Right: Land use map of the Sokpo community in Liberia (© BirdLife International).....	64
Figure 35: Community forests and protected areas in the Gola landscape of Sierra Leone and Liberia (©BirdLife International)	64
Figure 36: Beneficiaries of an EU PAPFor grant - Liberia: MSC in Biodiversity Conservation, MSC in Environmental Management and Quality Control (©BirdLife International).....	66
Figure 37: Initial zoning of the Tonglay pilot community forest for sustainable forestry, Ecologde under construction and platform overlooking the river at Elephant Falls, Liberia (©BirdLife International).	67
Figure 38: Teachers' guide for Nature Clubs, The children of Gola - Benefits of environmental education for the future (© Gola Transbounady Landscape, ©BirdLife International).....	68
Figure 39: Examples of participatory plot maps and land-use plans for the 31 villages bordering ZBR (Sources: GRET, 2023).....	69
Figure 40: Priority corridors identified in the WWZ Landscape (including 9 priority corridors selected as part of the PAPFor Programme) (Source: FFI, 2023).....	70
Figure 41: Workshop to launch community governance activities around the Zيام Biosphere Reserve (©GRET).....	71
Figure 42: Photographs of the WWZ landscape (©GRET, ©FFI).....	71
Figure 43: Different stages in the development of a demonstration plot in agronomy (©GRET).....	72
Figure 44: Illustration of an inter-professional consultation meeting and financial education training session for the cocoa and pepper sectors (©GRET).	73
Figure 45: Reforestation of the Bossou Nimba corridor (© UNOPS).	74
Figure 46: Training of village monitoring committees (VMCs) (©UNOPS).....	75
Figure 47: Support for the development of Management Plans (PAG) for the RBMN and the ENNR (Source: UNOPS, 2023).....	76
Figure 48: Rehabilitation/completion of the Mount Nimba Nature Conservancy Base (©UNOPS).	77
Figure 49: Participatory and inclusive updating and preparation of Local Development Plans (©UNOPS).....	78
Figure 50: Illustration of support for income-generating activities (IGA) in the Mount Nimba priority conservation landscape (agricultural inputs and equipment for cash crops and an oil press to improve living conditions). (©UNOPS).....	79
Figure 51: Left: Location of feasibility study sites and choice of the Saro River as an ecological corridor between the Tai (Côte d'Ivoire) and Grebo-Krahn (Liberia) national parks. (©GIZ). Right: Map of impacted plots (2021) (©UEP-TGS).....	80
Figure 52: Sustainable community initiatives on the outskirts of the Tai National Park (©GIZ)	82
Figure 53: Left: Conservation education in schools (©WCS). Right: Endangered Animals - Stories for Children (©WCS).....	84
Figure 54: Illustrations of recording of "My Gorilla My Community" radio programmes (©WCS).	84
Figure 55: Anti-poaching patrols in Cross River National Park (©WCS)	85
Figure 56: Gorilla country! Cross River National Park (©WCS)	86
Figure 57: Left: Adequate storage increases the value of produce (©WCS). Right: Women benefit from training and access to credit (©WCS).	87
Figure 58: Production and distribution of improved cocoa plants (©WCS).	87

Figure 59: Extract from PAPFor programme newsletters (Source: https://papfor.org/-Documentation-89)	89
Figure 60: Box: The 71 PAPFor front-page news items (Source: PAPFor website).....	91
Figure 61: Facebook page for the PAPFor Programme (Source: https://www.facebook.com/PAPForProgram/about).	91
Figure 62: PAPFor communication films (Source: PAPFor website).	93
Figure 63: 95 PAPFor products collected for the OKKPS landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination). ..	93
Figure 64: 32 PAPFor products collected for the Gola Foya landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).	94
Figure 65: 157 PAPFor products collected for the WWZ landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination). .	94
Figure 66: PAPFor products collected for the Nimba landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).	95
Figure 67: 12 PAPFor products collected for the TGKS landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination). ..	96
Figure 68: 15 PAPFor products collected for the Cross River landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).....	96
Figure 69: 68 PAPFor products collected for the Coordination (Source: Coordination PAPFor).....	97
Figure 70: Expansion of the Guinean Forest Documentation Centre, by country and by landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).	98
Figure 71: Possibility of rapid development and consolidation of the OBAPAO website using PAPFor products (Source: OBAPAO website).	101

List of tables

Table 1: Summary table: IMET assessment - PSS proposed NP (Source WCF, 2022).....	39
Table 2: Summary table: IMET assessment – OKNP (Source WCF, 2023).....	39
Table 3: Summary table: IMET assessment - Gola Rainforest NP (Source BirdLife International, 2022).	40
Table 4: Summary table: IMET assessment - Kambui Hills forest reserve (Source BirdLife International, 2022).	40
Tableau 5: Summary table: IMET assessment - Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary (Source BirdLife International, 2022).	41
Tableau 6: Summary table: IMET assessment - Gola Forest National Park (Source BirdLife International, 2023).	41
Tableau 7: Summary table: IMET assessment - Ziama biosphere reserve (RBZ) – cross analysis management efficiency Ziama first (2019) and second collection (2022) (Source: FFI, 2022).	42
Tableau 8: Summary table: IMET assessment - Wonegizi proposed protected area (Source: FFI, 2023).	42
Tableau 9: Summary table: IMET assessment - Réserve Biosphère des Monts Nimba - Analyse croisée Efficacité de gestion de la RBMN première (2020) et deuxième collecte (2023) (Source: UNOPS, 2023).	43
Tableau 10: Summary table: IMET assessment - East Nimba Nature Reserve (Source: UNOPS, 2022).	43
Tableau 11: Summary table: IMET assessment - Taï National Park and N'Zo partial wildlife reserve (Source: GIZ, 2021).	44
Tableau 12: Summary table: IMET assessment - Grebo-Krahn National Park (Source: GIZ, 2021). ...	44
Tableau 13: Summary table: IMET assessment - Sapo National Park (Source: GIZ, 2021).....	45
Tableau 14: Summary table: MMET assessment - Cross River NP (Source: WCS, 2022 et 2024).	45
Tableau 15: Status of the management and co-management plans for the 5 PAs of the Gola Foya Landscape (RSPB:June 2024).	65
Tableau 16: Summary table of lessons learned from the PAPFor programme	112
Table 17: Summary table: OKKPS landscape subsidy contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination).	143
Table 18: Summary table: Gola Foya landscape subsidy contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination)...	144
Table 19: Summary table: WWZ Landscape Grant Contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination).	145
Table 20: Summary table: Mount Nimba landscape subsidy contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination).	145

Table 21: Summary table: TGKS landscape subsidy contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination). 146

Table 22: Summary table: Cross River Landscape Grant Contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination). 146

Acronyms

ADCAP	Agro-Pastoral Development
ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
AO.....	West Africa in French (Afrique de l'Ouest)
ARS	African Regional Standards (cocoa)
AVCD	Village conservation and development association (in French)
BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management
CAC	Corporate Affairs Commission
CBC	Community based conservation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM.....	Community based natural resources management
CEDEAO.....	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in French (Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest)
CEGENS.....	Mount Nimba and Simandou environment management centre (Centre pour la gestion de l'environnement des Monts Nimba et Simandou)
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CF	Community Forest
CFI	Cocoa and Forests Initiative
CFZ.....	Centre Forestier de N'Zerekore
CI	Côte d'Ivoire
CIFOR.....	Centre for International Forestry Research
CMC.....	Co-management committee
CoE.....	Centres of excellence
CRIKOT	Cross River-Korup-Takamanda biosphere reserve
CRNP.....	Cross River national park
CSE	Centre de suivi écologique
CSSL	Conservation Society of Sierra Leone
CVS	Comités villageois de surveillance (VSC in English)
ECOWAP	Economic Community of West African Agricultural Policy
ECOWEP	Economic Community of West African Environmental Policy
EFI	European Forest Institute
ENNR.....	East Nimba Nature Reserve
EPA.....	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA.....	European Space Agency
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
FDA.....	Forest Development Authority
FDA-CMC	Forestry Development Authority - Co-Management Committee
FED.....	European Development Fund (EDF)
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FMNR	Farmer-managed natural regeneration
FPIC.....	Free, prior and informed consent
FPRCI.....	Foundation for parks and reserves of Côte d'Ivoire
GIS.....	Geographical Information System
GIZ.....	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMES&Africa.....	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security and Africa
GPS	Global positioning system

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

GRC	Gola Rainforest Company
GRET	anciennement Groupe de recherche et d'échange technologique
GUI	Guinea
HCV	High conservation value
HCVF	High conservation value forest
ICRAF	Centre international pour la recherche en agroforesterie (CIFOR in English)
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IEG	Economic Interest Group
IGA	Income-generating activities
IMET	Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool
IREB	Bossou environmental research centre
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (UICN in French)
JCFMB	Joint community forest management body
JRC	Joint Research Centre
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KLC	Key landscapes for conservation
KLCD	Key landscapes for conservation and development
LDC	Local development committee(s)
LDP	Local Development Plan(s)
LIB	Liberia
LLA	Liberia Land Authority
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MGE	Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneur
MGMC	Radio programme « My Gorilla My Community »
MINEDD	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement durable
MINEF	Ministère des Eaux & Forêts
MOLOA	Mission d'Observation du Littoral Ouest Africain
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MRU	Mano River Union
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NIG	Nigeria
NNPS	Nigeria National Park Service
NP	National park(s)
NPAA	National Protected Area Authority
NR	Natural reserve
NTFP	non-timber forest products
OBAPAO	Observatoire de la biodiversité et des aires protégées en Afrique de l'Ouest
OECM	Other (area-based) effective conservation measures (AMCE in French)
OGPNRF	Office Guinéen des Parcs Nationaux et des Réserves de Faune
OIPR	Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves
OKKPS	Outamba-Kilimi – Kuru – Pinselli – Soyah
OKKPS	Outamba-Kilimi – Kuru – Pinselli – Soyah - -Sabouyah
PA	Protected area (AP in French)
PAG	Plan d'aménagement et de gestion (development and management plan)
PAMAC	Comités consultatifs issus de la Société civile
PAPBio	Support programme for the preservation of biodiversity and fragile ecosystems, environmental governance and climate change in West Africa
PAPFor	Support programme for the preservation of forest ecosystems in West Africa
PPA	Proposed protected area

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

PREFEC	EU support programme for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in Cross River State
RAMPAO	Réseau régional d'aires marines protégées en Afrique de l'Ouest
RBMN	Réserve Biosphère des Monts Nimba
RBZ.....	Réserve de biosphère de Ziama
RNV	Réserve naturelle volontaire
ROM	Results-oriented monitoring
RRIS	Regional Reference Information System
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SADS	Skills and Agricultural Development Services
SCNL	Society for the Conservation of Nature in Liberia
SFMG	Société des mines de fer de la Guinée
SL	Sierra Leone
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SODEFOR	Société de Développement des Forêts
TCA.....	Transboundary conservation area(s)
TCS.....	Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary
TFP	technical and financial partner
TGKS	Taï – Grebo-Krahn - Sapo
TIAC.....	Tiwai Island Administrative Committee
TNP.....	Taï National Park
UEMOA.....	Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (WAEMU in English)
UEP	Unité d'exécution du projet
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID.....	United State Agency for International Development
VSC	Village surveillance committee (CVS in French)
WABILED.....	West Africa Biodiversity and low Emissions Development Program
WACA.....	West Africa Coastal Areas Management Programme
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA in French)
WCF.....	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHS	World Heritage Site
WWZ.....	Wologizi – Wonegizi – Ziama
YVEO.....	Yacoli Village École Ouverte NGO

Preamble

The PAPFOR Programme covers six cross-border forest landscapes in 5 countries: Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria. The six priority forest landscapes are: (i) Outamba - Kilimi - Kuru Hills - Pinselli - Soyah landscape, (ii) Gola-Foya landscape, (iii) Wologizi - Wonegizi - Ziama (WWZ) landscape, (iv) Mount Nimba landscape, (v) Tai - Grebo Krahn - Sapu (TGKS) landscape, and (vi) Cross River landscape.

This document is a capitalisation report of the PAPFOR programme, a regional support programme for the preservation of forest ecosystems in West Africa. The PAPFOR visual style has been applied and the report is enriched by numerous figures and tables.

It is neither an evaluation nor a narrative report on the implementation of the programme.

For each good practice or achievement of the PAPFOR programme, lessons learned have been identified. The products of the PAPFOR programme are many and varied. Several hundred documents have been collected, consulted, compiled, classified and summarised by programme component, result and theme.

After introducing the programme's implementing agencies and partners, the first chapter presents the context of the capitalisation, outlining the content of the programme as well as the expectations and progress of the facilitation that led to this capitalisation report.

Chapter 2 develops the good practices and lessons learnt regarding the overall implementation of the PAPFOR programme. The lessons learned identified throughout the programme are developed.

Chapter 3 focuses on good practice and 'regional' achievements. The lessons learned identified for all six target landscapes are also developed.

Chapter 4 focuses on the programme's 'Field' results, by landscape and according to three axes: i) Development of forest areas, ii) Management of forest protected areas and iii) Rural development through landscapes. A selection of the main lessons learned in the field is briefly developed and illustrated in this chapter. For each landscape, lessons have been identified for each of the three areas to highlight success stories, innovative approaches that have been tested and need to be pursued, or challenges and issues where action needs to be stepped up.

In Chapter 5, the various programme products are identified and those with potential for wider dissemination or integration/adaptation into the NaturAfrica programme or other similar programmes are highlighted. The term 'product' is used here in the broadest sense and includes studies and analyses; diagnoses; summary documents; maps; website; newsletter and other communication materials, etc.

Chapter 6 presents a set of proposals for the long-term preservation of information, for its transfer to the most suitable accommodation and/or for its transfer to the information systems to be developed by NaturAfrica's Regional Coordination.

Chapter 7 summarises the lessons learned from the PAPFOR programme.

The appendices contain numerous references to PAPFOR products and the Guinean Forest Documentation Centre, by country and by landscape.

Implementing agencies and partners

Outamba - Kilimi - Kuru - Pinselli - Soyah landscape

The PAPFor programme in the OKKPS Landscape was implemented from April 2021 to October 2024 by the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) and Tacugama (TCS), with a field team based in Mamou and Soyah for Guinea and Outamba for Sierra Leone.



Partners



The two partners have worked closely with the national park services and governments of Guinea and Sierra Leone. The programme has developed synergies with the USAID-funded WABiLED project, and private partners such as Winning Consortium Simandou Railway and Rio Tinto.

Particular emphasis was placed on working with decentralised and devolved bodies in the prefectures of Mamou and Kindia in Guinea, and the districts of Koinadugu and Karene in Sierra Leone.

Gola Foya landscape

Coordinated by BirdLife International, the Grand Gola PAPFor programme was implemented from December 2019 to December 2023 by SCNL, CSSL, GRCLG and the RSPB, which are active in various parts of the landscape.



Partners



Implementation of the Gola PAPFor programme has been overseen by BirdLife International and managed directly by partners including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), the Society for the Conservation of Nature in Liberia (SCNL), the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL) and the Gola Rainforest Company (GRC). The PAPFor programme in Gola collaborates with other regional programmes, including the Mano River Union (MRU) and the USAID-funded West African Biodiversity and Low Emission Program.

WWZ landscape

The PAPFor programme in the WWZ landscape was implemented from March 2022 to January 2025 by Fauna & Flora International (FFI) with teams based in the UK (Cambridge), Liberia (Monrovia, Zorzor-Lofa County) and Guinea (Seredou), and by GRET with teams based in Guinea (Seredou, Nzerekore) and France. Agreements with the agencies in charge of protected areas in both countries were established to ensure optimum ownership of the project.



Partners



- Forestry Development Authority (FDA, Liberia) and Centre Forestier de Nzerekore (CFZ, Guinea).
- Skills and Agricultural Development Services (SADS, Liberia), Association for Community and Agro-Pastoral Development (ADCAP), Maison Guinéenne de l'Entrepreneur (MGE, Guinea) and other state, NGO and community organisations.

Mount Nimba landscape

The PAPFor programme in the Mount Nimba landscape was implemented from January 2021 to December 2024 by UNOPS, with a field team based in Nzérékoré. Agreements with the agencies in charge of protected areas in each of the three countries were established to ensure optimum ownership.



Partners



The programme has worked with the following institutions: CEGENS, OIPR, FDA-CMC.

- FDA-CMC (Forestry Development Authority - Co-Management Committee).
- OIPR (Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves).
- CEGENS (Centre for Environmental Management of Mounts Nimba et Simandou).





The programme has also interacted with other regional programmes such as WABILED (USAID), FFI (Fauna and Flora International), institutions such as IREB (Bossou Environmental Research Institute), the private sector including SMFG (Société des mines de fer de la Guinée), the NGO GRET and civil society organisations.

TGKS landscape

The PAPFor programme in the TGKS Forest Complex was implemented from June 2020 to March 2024 by GiZ, with offices in Abidjan and Monrovia, and two field teams based in Taiï and Zwedru. Agreements with the institutions and structures in charge of the environment and protected areas in each of the two countries have been drawn up to ensure optimum ownership.



Partners

 <p>OIPR OFFICE IVOIRIEN DES PARCS ET RESERVES</p>	 <p>SODEFOR</p>	 <p>FORESTRY R L DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY</p>
 <p>EPA</p>	<p>PAMAC (Civil Society Advisory Committees - Liberia)</p>	

- MINEDD (Ivory Coast Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development), with OIPR (Ivory Coast Parks and Reserves Office).
- MINEF (Ministère des Eaux & Forêts - CI), with SODEFOR (Société de Développement des Forêts).
- FDA (Forestry Development Authority - Liberia). EPA (Environmental Protection Agency - Liberia).
- PAMAC (Civil Society Advisory Committees - Liberia). FPRCI (Foundation for Parks & Reserves in Côte d'Ivoire).
- Regional councils, administrative and traditional authorities, village communities.

The programme has also interacted with other programmes, the TGS 'Corridor' project funded by KfW (German Financial Cooperation), WABILED (USAID), with international organisations, the UFM (Mano River Union), the WCF (Wild Chimpanzee Foundation), FFI (Fauna and Flora International), as well as with local NGOs (NOFNA, YVEO) and the private sector (cooperative societies), WCF (Wild Chimpanzee Foundation), FFI (Fauna and Flora International), as well as local NGOs (NOFNA, YVEO) and the private sector (cooperatives and trading companies in the cocoa sector - Beyond-Beans, industrial timber companies – STBC...).

Cross River landscape

The Cross River PAPFor programme has been implemented from December 2019 to April 2024 by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in collaboration with Nigeria's National Parks Service and the Cross River State Government.



**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

Partners



- Federal Ministry of the Budget and National Planning.
- Federal Ministry of Environment, including the National Park Service and the Federal Department of Forestry and Wildlife.
- Cross River State Government, including Cross River State Forestry Commission, Ministry of International Development Cooperation.
- Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria.
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The programme also worked closely with the USAID-funded 'Watershed Protection for Safe and Sustainable Water Supply' project and various civil society organisations.

Coordination

Regional Coordination was implemented from September 2020 to December 2024 by the Agreco - GITEC Consulting GMBH Consortium.



1. Context of the capitalisation exercise

1.1. General background to the PAPFor programme

The Support Programme for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa (PAPFor) is a regional programme funded by the European Union through the 11th EDF. With a total budget of €20 million and a duration of six years, it is being implemented from 2019 to 2025 in six cross-border forest landscapes by six operators and a Regional Coordination Unit based in Monrovia from September 2020.

The PAPFor programme aims to protect and enhance cross-border protected areas in West African rainforest ecosystems.

1.2. Objectives and geographical coverage

The General Objective is to promote local, sustainable and inclusive development of West Africa's forest areas, responding to the challenges of climate change and maintaining biodiversity.

The Specific Objective is to effectively and efficiently protect biodiversity and priority forest ecosystems in West Africa, contributing to resilience in the face of climate change and securing food and water.

The PAPFor Programme covers six cross-border forest landscapes in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria.

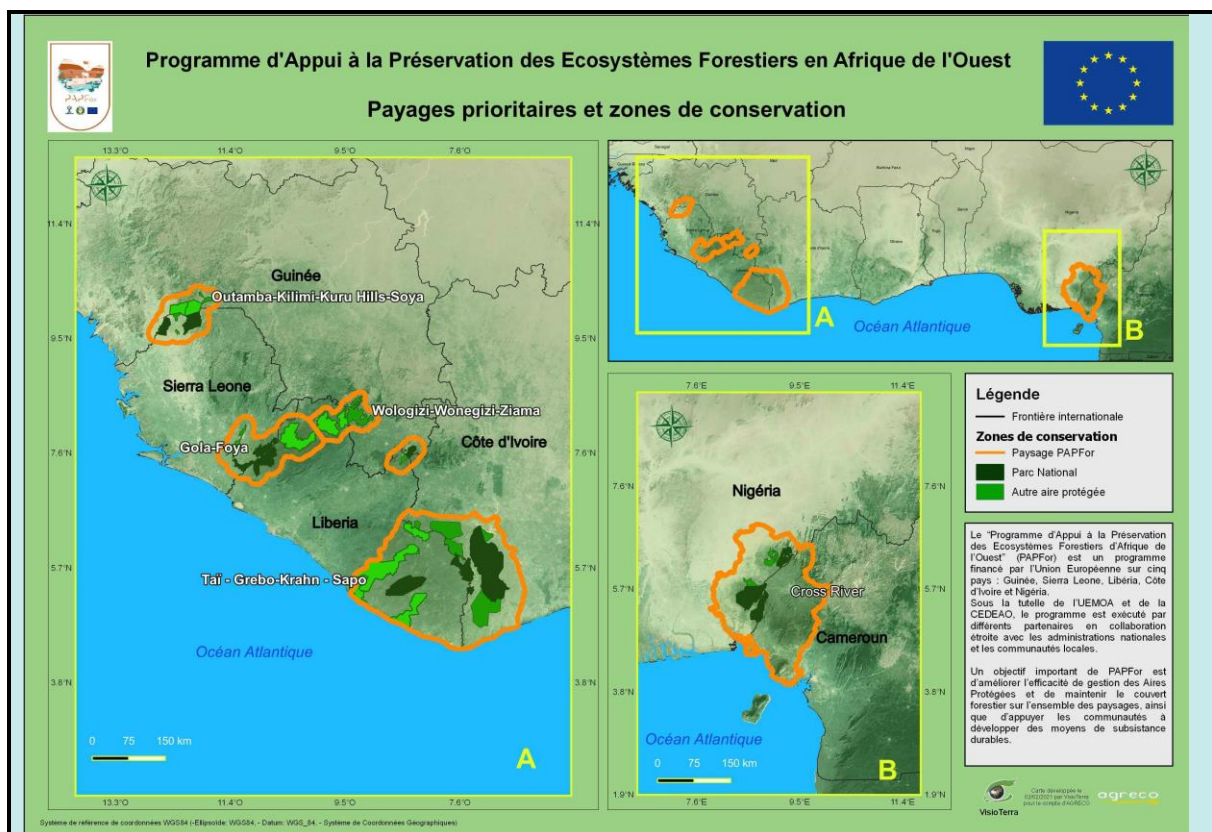


Figure 1: The 6 key landscapes for conservation (KLC) supported by PAPFor (Source: PAPFor Coordination)

1.3. Financing mechanism and duration

PAPFor is financed through the 11th European Development Fund, under the supervision of ECOWAS and WAEMU, which represent the beneficiary countries. The duration of the programme is 6 years (mid-1919 to mid-2025), with a provisional budget of 20 million euros. 95% of the budget is allocated to component 1 (field programme) and 5% to component 2 (regional convergence and coordination).

1.4. Implementation components

It has two components:


- A 'field' component 1 focuses on the sustainable management of protected areas and neighbouring forests and is implemented by various agencies through 6 cross-border forest landscapes.
- Component 2: convergence, integration and regional coordination.

1.4.1. Component 1 - Sustainable management of protected areas and surrounding forest land

The PAPFor programme is based on field programmes in the six priority forest landscapes summarised below.

1.4.1.1. Outamba - Kilimi - Kuru Hills - Pinselli - Soyah landscape


OUTAMBA-KILIMI-KURU HILLS-PINSELLI-SOYA (OKKPS)



The OKKPS landscape, shared between Guinea and Sierra Leone, contains a mixture of habitats ranging from dense rainforest and dry forest to wooded savannahs and gallery forests. It is an important conservation area for many species, in particular 13 species of primates, including the West African chimpanzee.

The forests in this landscape are under severe threat from logging, particularly of rosewood for timber and charcoal production.

Slash-and-burn agriculture and mining also threaten the remaining forests



Key actions:

- Creation of a new protected area in Guinea
- Strengthening of the agency in charge of protected areas to improve protected area management
- Transboundary dynamics for landscape management
- Identification of high conservation value forests for the establishment of forest corridors between existing protected areas
- Establishment of a land-use plan for the OKKPS Landscape
- Development of community-based natural resource management projects, with the development of value chains for agroforestry products
- Strengthening of local communities for the co-management of protected areas and natural resources.





Figure 2: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor programme: Outamba - Kilimi - Kuru - Pinselli – Soyah (Source: Coordination PAPFor)


1.4.1.2. Gola-Foya landscape

GOLA-FOYA

The Gola-Foya landscape, shared between Sierra Leone and Liberia, is home to vast tracts of dense rainforest. It is an important conservation area, protecting more than 60 endangered species including the zebra duiker, the pygmy hippopotamus, numerous primates and the forest elephant. Because of its size, this landscape represents a carbon stock and plays a key role in mitigating the impact of climate change.

Artisanal mining (gold and diamonds), as well as poaching are the most significant threats. Slash and burn agriculture is also practiced.





© Nik Borrow

Key actions:

- Facilitating the implementation of a Land Use Plan at the landscape level
- Support to the cross-border dynamics between Liberia and Sierra Leone
- Support for the creation of Community Forests
- Support for the production of local development plans

- Development of the eco-tourism sector in collaboration with local communities
- Support to the process of nomination of the landscape as a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Support to the management plans of the National Parks
- Monitoring of fauna and flora
- Development of the shade-grown cocoa sector





Figure 3: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Gola Foya (Source: Coordination PAPFor)


1.4.1.3. Wologizi - Wonegizi - Ziama landscape (WWZ)

WOLOGIZI-WONEGIZI-ZIAMA (WWZ)

Covering an area of approximately 5,000 km², the WWZ Landscape comprises three main conservation areas (Wologizi and Wonegizi in Liberia, and Ziama in Guinea) aligned on a south-north axis, as well as the surrounding forest and agricultural areas.

With altitudes ranging from 300m to 1440m, this landscape offers a mosaic of highly varied habitats and is an important conservation area. The forest elephant is found here, pygmy hippopotamus and chimpanzees, but also many other animals and plants. On the Liberian side, Wologizi and Wonegizi are potential protected areas, while Ziama is protected as a Gazetted Forest.





© M. Languy

Key actions:

- Support for the implementation of the Ziama management plan
- Support for the gazettelement of the Wologizi and Wonegizi forests
- Support for the implementation of a REDD+ programme
- Agroforestry and biological control programme against pests
- Establishment of a cross-border dynamic for joint landscape management by Guinea and Liberia

- Monitoring of wildlife by camera traps
- Participatory land mapping and identification of high conservation value forests for the establishment of forest corridors
- Support to local development plans.

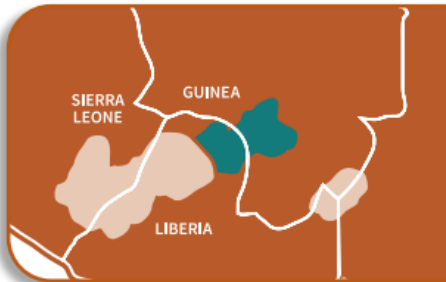


Figure 4: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama (WWZ) (Source: Coordination PAPFor)


1.4.1.4. Mount Nimba landscape

THE NIMBA MOUNTAINS



Shared between Guinea, Ivory Coast and Liberia, and with an altitudinal gradient of 400 to 1750m, the Mount Nimba landscape has a wide variety of habitats, from dense rainforest to montane grasslands and gallery forests. Mount Nimba is a unique centre of endemism for many plant and animal taxa, such as the world's only viviparous toad and a species of bat discovered as recently as 2018.

The Guinean and Ivorian section is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and, due to its unique biodiversity and mountain landscapes, the site has a strong tourism potential.



© M. Languy

Key actions:

- Support to the transboundary dynamics between the three countries for management of the landscape and contiguous protected areas
- Support for the development or updating of management plans of the protected areas
- Training and support for good governance of protected areas




- Support for the establishment of local development plans
- Identification and support to income generating activities
- Protection of watersheds
- Support for the development of forest corridors between protected areas.

Figure 5: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Monts Nimba (Source: Coordination PAPFor)


1.4.1.5. Tai - Grebo Krahn - Sapo landscape (TGKS)

TAÏ-GREBO-KRAHN-SAPO (TGKS)



Shared between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire and covering almost 50,000 km², the TGKS has large areas of Guinean forest. It is a very important conservation area, home to species such as the forest elephant, the pygmy hippopotamus, numerous primates - including large populations of chimpanzees - and a large number of forest duikers.


This landscape contains the largest block of Guinean forest. It is also a landscape with a wide variety of human activities: logging and mining, fishing, industrial agriculture and cocoa production.



© EPHH

Key actions:

- Support for the development of protected area management plans
- Training of agencies in charge of protected areas in management and monitoring tools
- Activities to establish forest corridors between Tai and Grebo-Krahn National Parks



- Support for the establishment of local development plans
- Development of the shade-grown cocoa sector
- Agroforestry programme with local communities
- Development of non-timber forest product value chains.

Figure 6: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Tai – Grebo Krahn – Sapo (TGKS) (Source: Coordination PAPFor)

1.4.1.6. Cross River landscape

CROSS RIVER

With an area of 3640 km², Cross River National Park is the largest rainforest in Nigeria and is contiguous with Korup and Takamanda Parks in Cameroon. It is a key area for primates, including the Cross River gorilla, chimpanzee and the drill, as well as for the forest elephant. The landscape is a mosaic of protected areas, community forests and agricultural areas, spread over the low to mid-altitude ranges. The tourism potential is high and the site is being considered for recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Key actions:

- Support to Nigeria Park Services for the management of Cross River NP
- Support to local communities for the sustainable exploitation of wild mangoes
- Development of environmentally friendly cocoa production value chains
- Support for the establishment of local development and land use plans
- Support for community management of key areas, such as Mt Mbe
- Wildlife monitoring and protection activities for the Cross River gorilla and other key species
- Promotion of the nomination of the transboundary landscape as a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Supporting environmental clubs in many schools.



Wildlife Conservation Society

Figure 7: Priority forest landscape of the PAPFor Programme: Cross River (Source: Coordination PAPFor)

Under component 1, three main areas of intervention, with their general results, are expected:

- R1 'Development of forest areas': Socio-economic and environmental activities in forest areas peripheral to protected areas are integrated into a broader land-use management approach.
- R2 'Management of forest protected areas': Effective management systems for forest protected areas are developed and operational and involve local communities.
- R3 'Rural development through landscapes': Local communities around forest protected areas are involved in the integrated management of natural resources and derive sustainable and tangible benefits.

1.4.2. Component 2 - Regional convergence

Given that most of the remaining Guinean forests are in Liberia and that four of the six landscapes cover Liberia, PAPFor's regional coordination was based in Monrovia, the only capital city with road access to each of the landscapes, with the exception of Cross River.

The regional coordination offices were based at the Society for Conservation of Nature in Liberia, with a very light structure (a single expert).

Working in close collaboration with the national administrations and regional institutions, and in support of the six landscapes, regional coordination focused on three main results:

- R1 'Recognition of transboundary protected area complexes: Transboundary protected area complexes are recognised and strengthened by regional and international agreements'.
- R2 'Regional Forest Monitoring and Forest Observatory': the conservation and exploitation of forests in West Africa are monitored and analysed for the benefit of all stakeholders.

- R3 'Programme Monitoring': the programme's activities and results are monitored, audited and adjusted, and subsequently approved by the relevant regional authorities.

An important element of success is the sharing of information - with particular emphasis on the development of a forest observatory - and communication. A specific contract worth €200,000 was signed for the implementation of a PAPFor communication plan.

1.5. Specific context of the capitalisation work

Following the closure of the first landscape programme (Gola-Foya) in December 2023, two other programmes ended in April 2024 and three others will end between August 2024 and February 2025. The Regional Coordination, meanwhile, will come to an end in December 2024 and is in the capitalisation phase, to which this report is one of the main contributions.

The seven programmes (six landscapes and one regional coordination) implemented have had to adapt to different challenges (health, safety, socio-economic). They have tested a range of practices, achieved a variety of results and generated a set of lessons learned. They have also generated a body of information and products.

While the PAPFor programme and the PAPBio programme on savannah and mangrove ecosystems are about to come to an end, a new regional programme, NaturAfrica, is being set up. It is therefore particularly strategic to ensure that all the achievements and lessons learned from the PAPFor programme are documented and can be used to set up the new NaturAfrica programme.

1.6. Objectives of the capitalisation exercise

Capitalising on the PAPFor experience aims to document and enhance what has been achieved in terms of good practice, lessons learned and products resulting from the programme.

More specifically, the objectives are to:

- Identify the lessons learned during implementation of the 7 programmes, categorise and summarise them.
- Identify the various 'products' of the programme and select those that are likely to be disseminated more widely or integrated/adapted into the NaturAfrica programme. The term 'product' is to be taken in the broad sense and includes studies and analyses; diagnoses; summary documents; maps; website; newsletter and other communication elements, etc.
- Propose a practical method for transferring what has been learned to appropriate programmes, structures or media that can sustain it. Particular attention will be paid to the products of the Regional Coordination, in particular the content of the website, the technical sheets, the stories produced, etc. and the potential for transfer to OBAPAO, among others.

1.7. Expected deliverables

The main deliverable is this capitalisation report, which meets the three objectives set out above.

In accordance with the Terms of Reference, the report contains:

- - A compilation of lessons learned from each of the 6 landscapes and the Coordination;

- A summary of the most frequent and relevant lessons learned, organised by theme, so that they can be used in the formulation of future programmes;
- A list of the most relevant 'products' for all landscapes and conservation programmes in West Africa, compiled by theme and organised in electronic form so that they can be accessed by stakeholders;
- A set of proposals for the perpetuation of the information in order to transfer it to the most suitable accommodation and/or transfer it to the information systems to be developed by NatureAfrica's Regional Coordination.

1.8. Capitalisation exercise process

Capitalisation is a process that makes it possible to identify the specific knowledge and/or know-how developed by the PAPFor programme in order to analyse, explain and model the experience in order to share it and enable replication and/or multiplication. The term capitalisation is essentially a French term meaning the same thing as 'lessons learned from experience'.

This capitalisation exercise has focused on good practice and innovation. Good practices are considered here as approaches, initiatives or practices that enable the objectives of the PAPFor Programme to be achieved effectively. 'Good' does not mean 'perfect', and practices can always be improved. Innovations, on the other hand, are new approaches, techniques, initiatives or actions in the context of the PAPFor Programme, which show initial positive results and can be developed and evaluated in greater depth. This is not necessarily an invention or something completely new. It may be a different technique, or an approach being tested to improve an existing process.

This report pays particular attention to highlighting the know-how, skills or competencies acquired through the experience of the PAPFor Programme, which are useful for implementing the Programme, solving a practical problem or providing a service.

For each good practice or achievement of the PAPFor Programme, lessons learned have been identified. Lessons have sometimes been formulated in the form of recommendations regarding difficulties, obstacles or major problems encountered in the field, whether or not they had been overcome.

The aim of the mission was therefore not to carry out an evaluation of the PAPFor programme, but to facilitate the capitalisation of the lessons learned.

This capitalisation facilitation was carried out by Consultant Charles Bracke, during 30 working days, delivered from March to June 2024. The consultant worked closely with the Regional Coordinator, Marc Languy.

A participatory and inclusive approach was adopted, with around 20 resource people consulted (see Appendix: List of people consulted). A series of consultations was organised, with the support of the Regional Coordinator, by videoconference with the implementing agencies, WAEMU, the EUDs, OBAPAO, BIOPAMA and other stakeholders. In particular, briefing and debriefing meetings were held at the beginning and end of the exercise.

The Regional Coordination provided the consultant with the technical reports and other available documents produced by the Coordination and the country programmes.

The PAPFor products targeted were many and varied. They included socio-economic studies, biological inventories, spatial studies, protected area development and management plans,

land use plans, local development plans, strategic documents for cross-border collaboration, activity narrative reports, external or internal interim evaluations, etc.

Nearly 600 documents were collected, consulted, compiled, classified and summarised by component, result and theme of the PAPFor programme.

Given that the PAPFor programme is in its closing phase, or has already ended for certain landscapes, the availability of resource persons for interviews and for the collection of these products varied considerably. The mission therefore required additional documentary efforts, with the support of the Regional Coordination in close consultation with the EUDs concerned and the implementing agencies, in order to collect PAPFor products. For some landscapes, in particular TGKS and Cross River, the PAPFor products are very limited in relation to the content of the activity reports, and many achievements and good practices could not be captured as part of this exercise. These consequent difficulties have been incorporated into the lessons learned.

It should be added that this capitalisation exercise was coordinated with a similar exercise for the PAPBio programme, which was implemented in parallel.

Finally, the targets selected in a participatory manner for this report are conservation practitioners, the EU and NaturAfrica West Africa. At this stage, the target audience is not the general public, but rather conservation practitioners, to ensure that PAPFor products remain accessible, focusing on new lessons learned, recommendations and modern communication, with a view to a 'future website' for West African forests.

2. Implementation of the PAPFor programme

Good practices and achievements in the overall implementation of the PAPFor programme are presented in this chapter. Lessons learned and recommendations are identified and developed as they are made.

2.1. Translating the ‘Larger than Elephants’ strategic approach into action

The document, ‘Larger than Elephants - Inputs for an EU strategic approach to wildlife conservation in Africa: Synthesis’, published in 2015, develops the strategic approach primarily aimed at protecting vast ecosystems or landscapes that are home to the main wildlife species on the African continent.

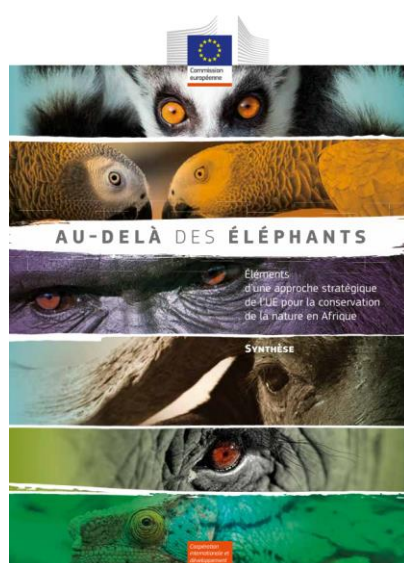


Figure 8: *Larger than Elephants - Inputs for an EU strategic approach to wildlife conservation in Africa: Synthesis* (Commission européenne, 2015, <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/d5aa8385-7b19-11e7-b2f2-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>)

Through the PAPFor Programme, various proposed strategic elements have been translated into actions.

The strategic plan is based on Key Landscapes for Conservation and Development (KLCDs) covering key protected areas. These areas have the capacity to support viable populations of African megafauna species, as well as other smaller species including endangered, restricted or endemic (to Guinean forests) species in our case, within functional ecosystems, despite the increase in external pressures on the territory anticipated for this century.

At the same time, they will serve as focal points for the development of the rural economy through the sustainable use of natural resources. Local development projects benefiting people living near protected areas must be proposed to reduce the pressure on habitats and wildlife. In particular, agricultural and energy projects benefiting local communities will provide a link between conservation proper and economic development.

Finally, the governance of transboundary conservation areas (TCAs) is one of the key elements of this strategic approach.

Lessons learned:

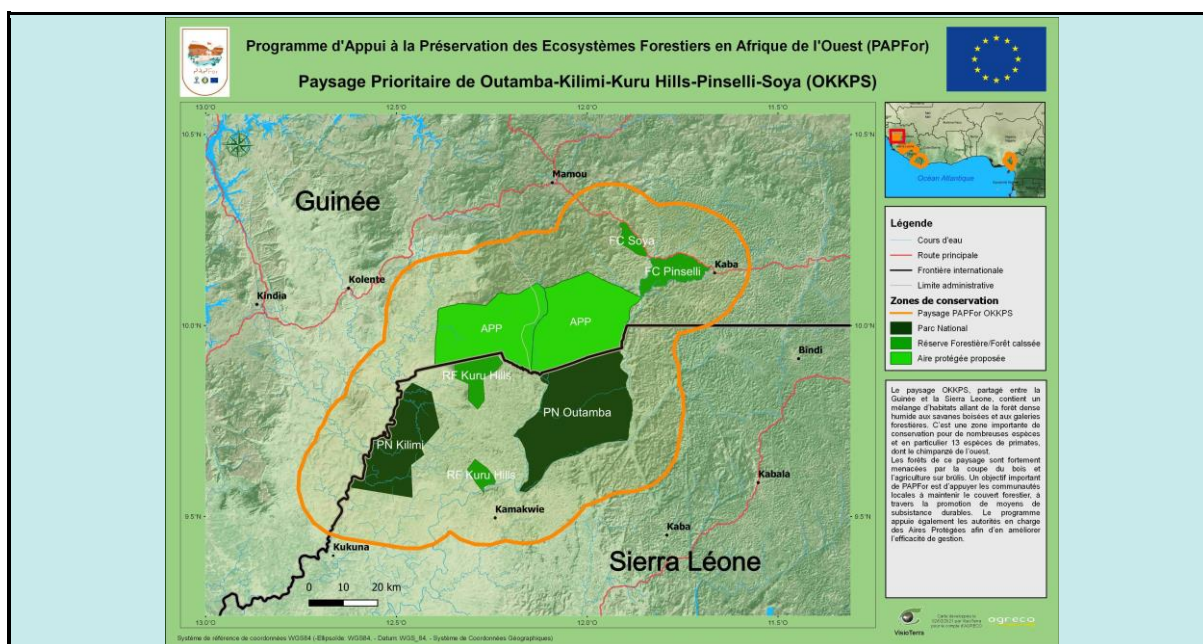
- Confirmed relevance of a conservation strategy based on the following axes:
 - Priority landscapes for conservation (PPC);
 - Development of the rural economy in the vicinity of protected areas;
 - Transboundary Conservation Areas (TCAs), with improved governance.
- The landscape approach makes it possible to create synergies with other interventions in conservation by other donors but above with other development programmes.
- The landscape approach provides long-term support based on a long-term strategy, unlike the short-term project approach.

2.2. Six key landscapes for conservation (KLC) supported by PAPFor

The six Priority Conservation Landscapes (PCLs) supported by PAPFor are illustrated below and benefit from actions around three major objectives:

- Maintaining forest cover across the landscape (biodiversity conservation);
- Improving the management of Protected Areas (improving governance);
- Sustainable rural development on the outskirts of Protected Areas (development of a green economy).

From the start of the PAPFor Programme, and in the absence of any cartographic document available to operators and partners, substantial efforts were mobilised at regional level to identify and map protected areas, Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECM) and the boundaries of the PAPFor programme's target landscapes. The digital data was produced in GIS format and sent to the implementing agencies for the six priority landscapes. A summary of this work is shown in the six figures below (available on the PAPFor Programme website www.papfor.org).

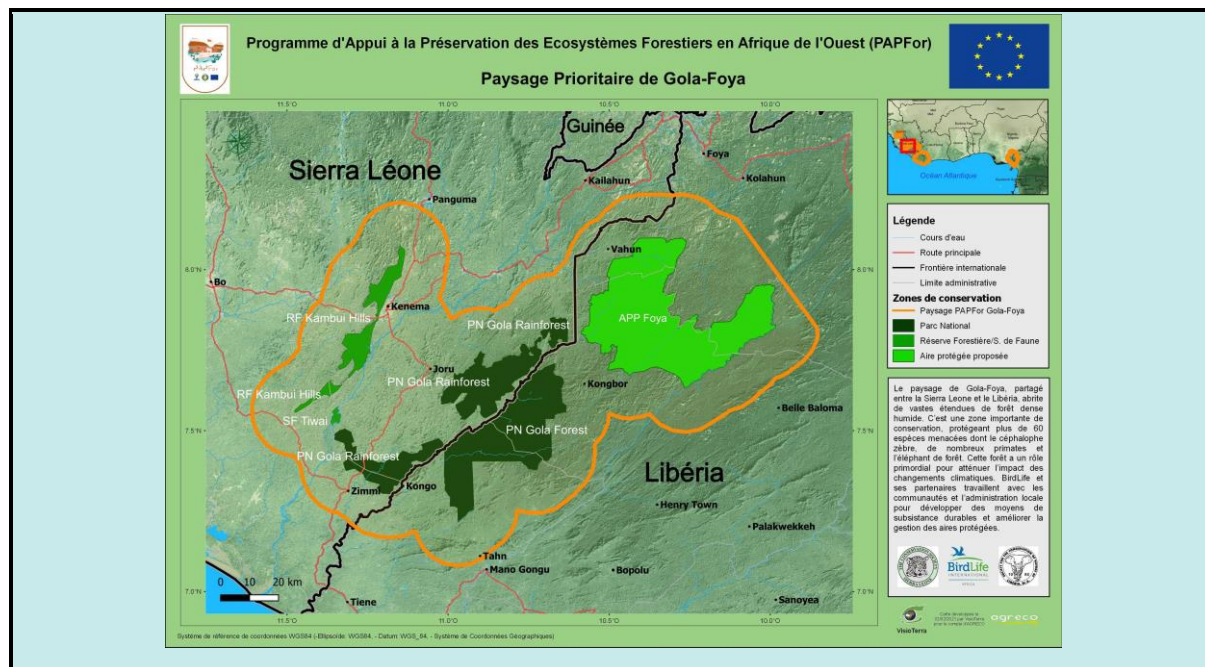


Protected areas			
GUI	Forêt classée de Pinselli	Classified forest	120 km ²
GUI	Forêt classée de Soyah	Classified forest	72.23 km ²

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

GUI	Réserve de Sabouyah	No legal status	250 km ²
SL	Parc national d'Outamba	National Park	738.15 km ²
SL	Parc national de Kilimi	National Park	388.5 km ²
SL	Réserves de Kuru Hills	Forest Reserve	69.93 km ²

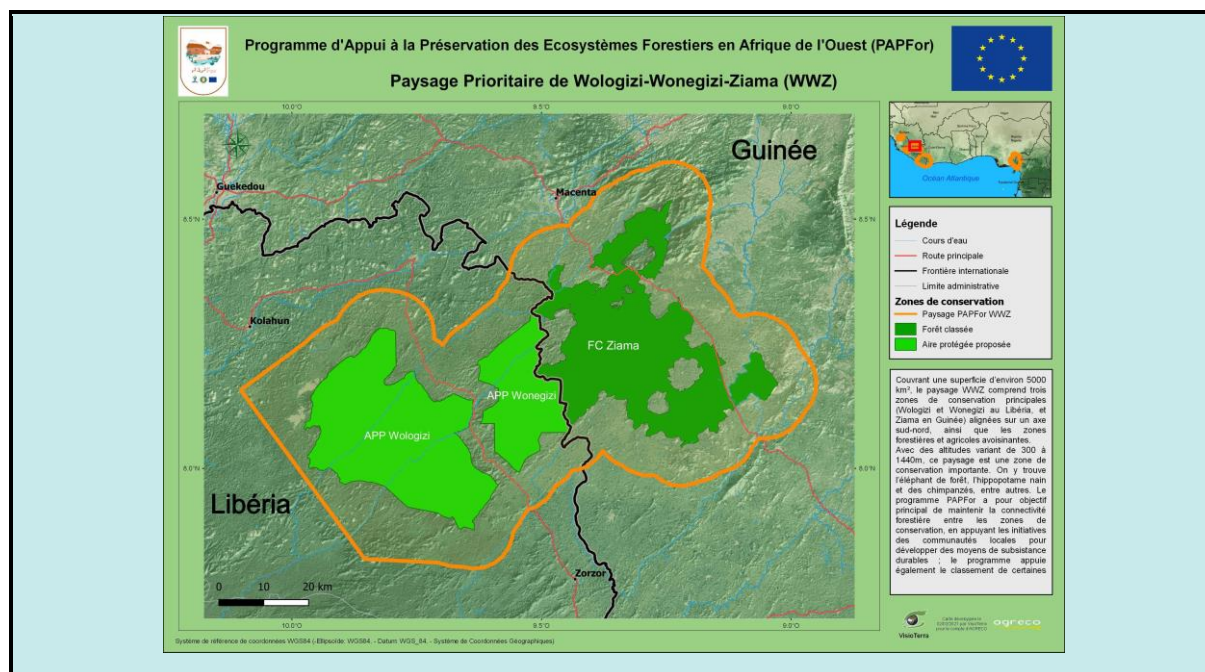
Figure 9: OKPPS landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor)



Aires protégées

LIB	Gola Forest National Park	National Park	88 000 ha
SL	Gola Rainforest National Park	National Park	77 000 ha
SL	Kambui Hills Forest Reserve	Forest Reserve	21 228 ha
SL	Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	1 200 ha
LIB	Foya Proposed Protected Area	Not classified	164 000 ha

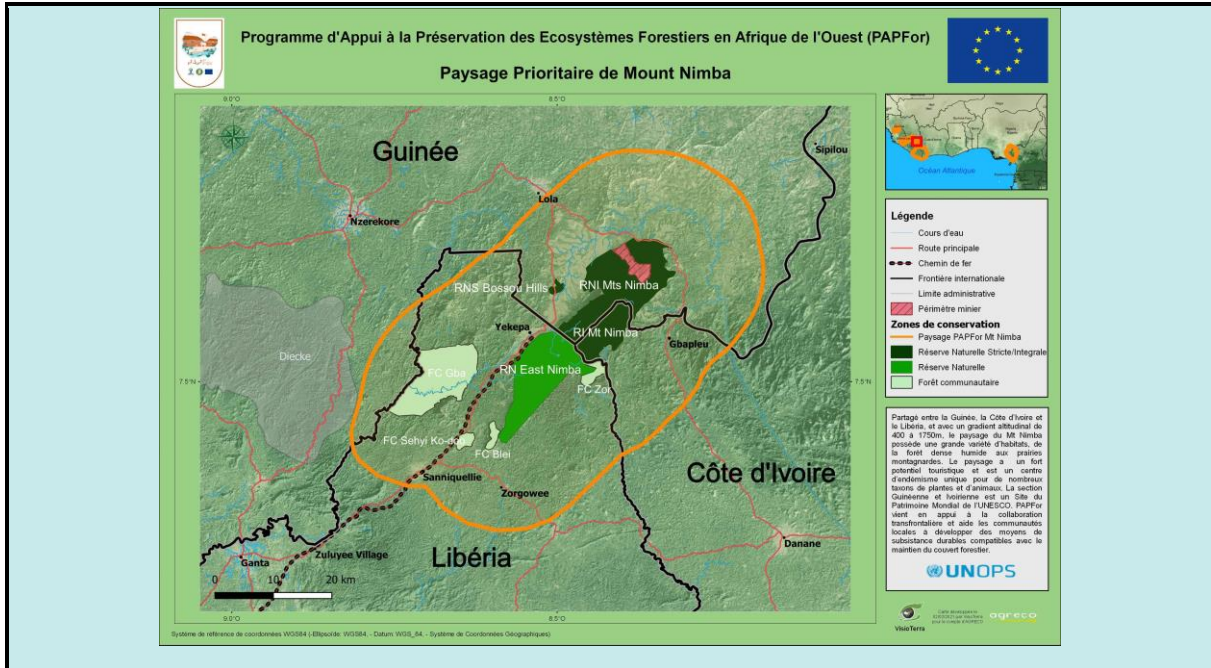
Figure 10: Gola Foya landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor)



COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

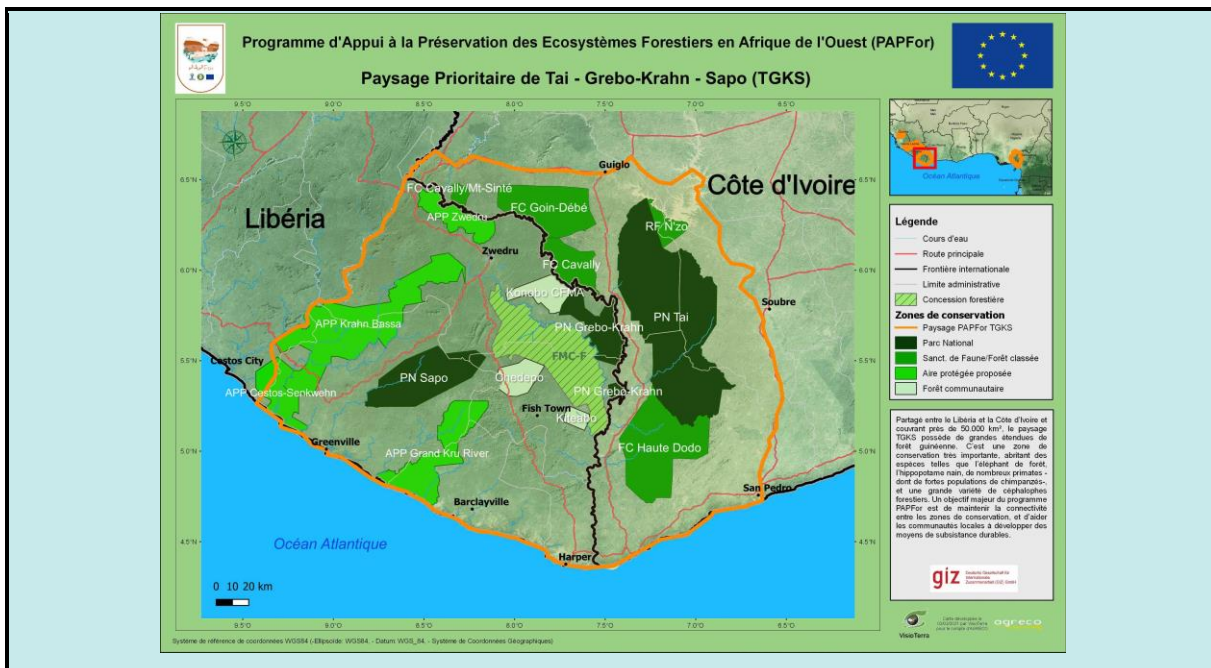
Protected zones or Other effective conservation measures (OECM)		
Ziama biosphere reserve	GUI	119,019 ha
Proposed protected area of Wonegizi (PPA) or OECM	LIB	27,594 ha
Proposed protected area of Wologizi (PPA) or OECM	LIB	99,538 ha

Figure 11: WWZ landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor)



Protected areas				
Mt Nimba	Strict nature reserve	Classified	GUI	130 km ²
Bossou Hills	Strict nature reserve	Classified	GUI	3,2 km ²
East Nimba	Nature reserve	Classified	LIB	135 km ²
Mt Nimba	Integral nature reserve	Classified	CI	51 km ²

Figure 12: Mount Nimba landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFor)

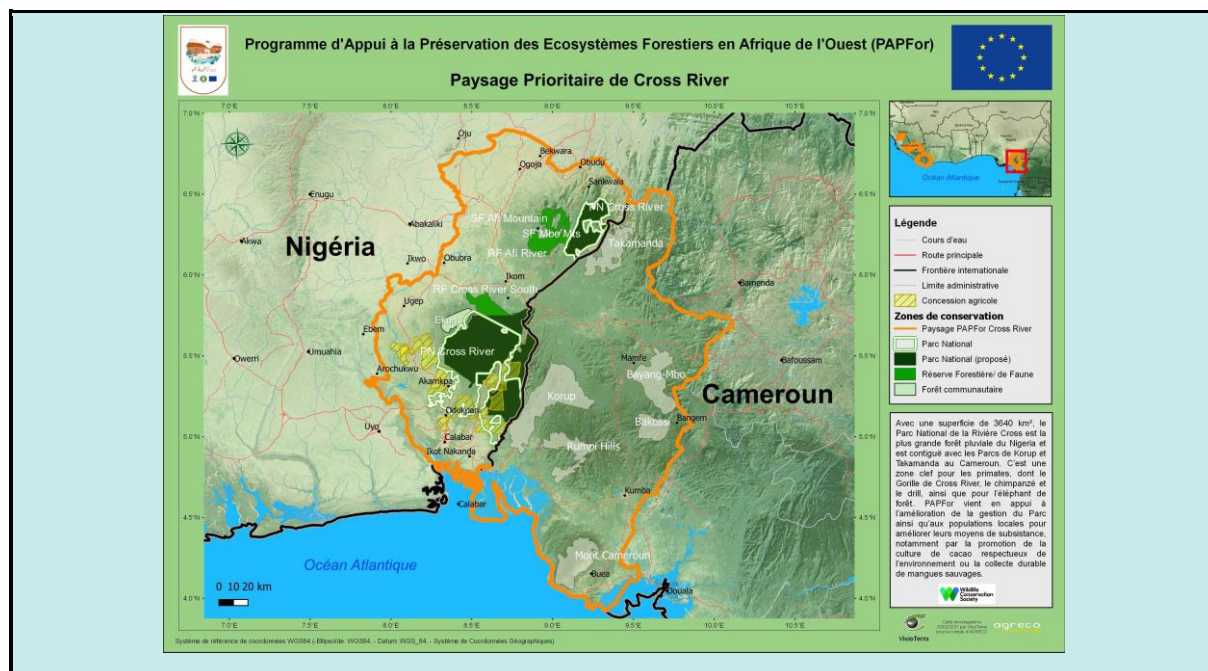


National parks

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

CI	Parc national de Tai et Réserve partielle de Faune du N'Zo	National Park	5 360 km ²
LIB	Parc national de Sapo	National Park	1 804 km ²
LIB	Parc national de Grebo-Krahn	National Park	960 km ²

Figure 13: TGKS landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFOR)



Protected areas

NIG	Cross River National Park	National Park	3,640 km ²
NIG	Mbe Mountains	National Park	100 km ²
NIG	Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary	Wildlife Sanctuary	100 km ²
NIG	Afi River Forest Reserve	Forest reserve	380 km ²
NIG	Cross River South Forest	Forest reserve	350 km ²

Figure 14: Cross River landscape conservation area (Source: Coordination PAPFOR)

Lessons learned:

- It is important to identify, describe and map protected areas, Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) and the boundaries of target landscapes as soon as conservation programmes/projects are formulated.
- For programmes such as PAPFOR, it is necessary to document the landscapes from the start-up phase and to equip them with management tools such as cartographic documents and GIS, which will be updated and developed as part of subsequent funding (NaturAfrica West Africa in the case of PAPFOR). Strong Regional Coordination for the benefit of the partners/operators can bring real added value to this work.
- The set of landscapes selected must be representative (in this case Guinean forests) and have common characteristics in order to develop a real programme dynamic (as opposed to independent projects), avoiding selecting too many landscapes, with the risk of 'spreading funding too thinly'.
- It is necessary to ensure that the boundaries of the landscapes are such that the socio-economic dynamics are incorporated to ensure the coherence of local interventions; and, if possible, to encourage administrative boundaries to ensure that decentralised state actors take ownership.

2.3. Effective implementation of 7 implementation contracts

To implement the PAPFor Programme, the European Union mobilised six grant contracts and one service provision contract for the period 2019 to 2025:

- OKPPS landscape: Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba - Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) (PAPFor OKKPS);
- Gola Foya landscape: Support Programme for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa, Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape (Gola PAPFor Project);
- WWZ landscape: One Landscape: One Vision - Enabling all stakeholders to achieve sustainability for people, forest and wildlife in the Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama landscape;
- Mount Nimba landscape: West Africa Forest Preservation Support Project - Monts Nimba;
- TGKS landscape: Conservation of the Tai-Grebo-Sapo (TGS) priority conservation landscape in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia;
- Cross River Landscape: EU Support for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in Cross River State, Nigeria (PREFEC).
- Technical assistance for the coordination of the regional support programme for the preservation of forest ecosystems in West Africa (Regional Coordination).

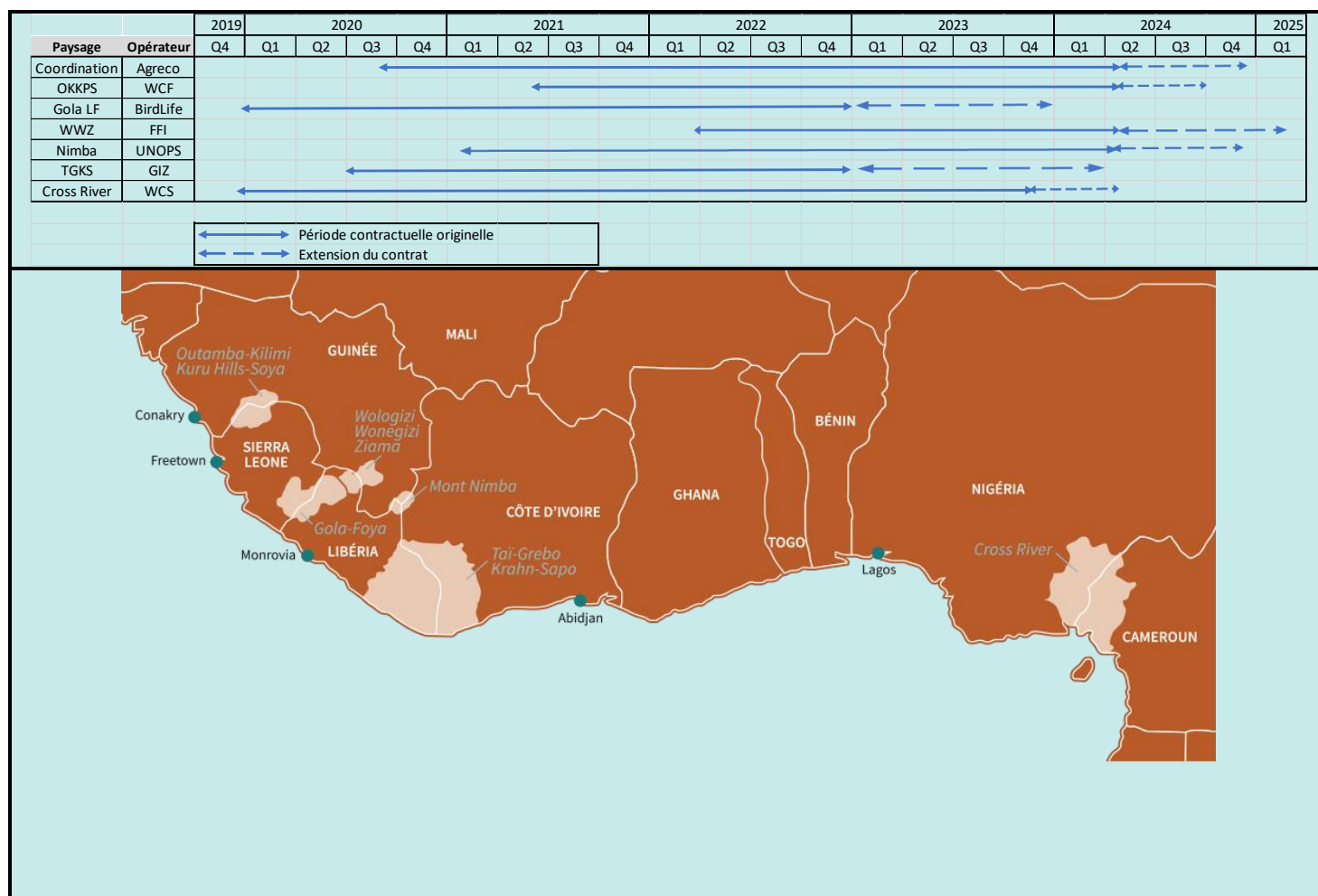


Figure 15: Initial period and extensions of PAPFor Programme implementation contracts
(Source: PAPFor Coordination)

Tables summarising the grant contracts are in the annexes.

Lessons learned specific to the implementation and coordination of the various programmes:

- Despite the difficulties of managing cross-border contracts (contracts covering several countries with a single EUD, with different currencies, the need for bilingualism, etc.), the formula of 'one contract for one landscape', managed by one EUD with one implementing agency, is suitable for contributing fully to the implementation of an integrated and participative conservation strategy for a priority landscape, while guaranteeing uniformity and harmonisation of approaches over the long term.
- In order to play its role to the full, regional coordination must be mobilised before, during and after the implementation of the grant contracts in order to bring together the different landscapes and the implementing partners.
- To benefit from the regional dimension of a programme such as PAPFor, it is important to synchronise the start and end of contracts for implementing programme activities in the various landscapes.
- To overcome the difficulties of implementing programmes such as PAPFor, the implementing partners have decided to pay particular attention to the choice of implementing agencies/partners (genuine local institutional anchoring, proven technical capabilities in the target areas, long-term commitment to work in the landscape), to avoid logical frameworks that are too ambitious in terms of duration and contractual budgets (particularly when introducing innovations), and to demand a rapid effective start-up in the field while avoiding last-minute, unconsolidated results.
- For each contract, the importance of clarifying roles and ensuring excellent communication within project management, with the donor, communities and other stakeholders.
- Emphasis should be placed on capacity building, particularly for the beneficiary public institutions, local NGOs, local community forest management stakeholders, as well as in the field of science and research.
- A future project of similar scale to PAPFor needs to be very well planned and designed, ideally through a design workshop that ensures realistic outcomes and greater attention to identifying milestones so that progress towards more ambitious outcomes can be identified and recognised.

3. The regional dimension of the PAPFor programme

The best practices and ‘regional’ lessons learned are presented in this chapter. The lessons learnt and recommendations made are developed as we go along.

3.1. A PAPFor website as the first step towards a reference centre on Guinean forests

Unlike the forests of Central Africa, Asia or the Amazon, there is little information on Guinean forests and their biodiversity.

At the start of PAPFor, the reference work was that provided more than 10 years ago for the establishment of the ‘Ecosystem profile of the Guinean Forest Biodiversity Hotspot of West Africa’: <https://www.cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots/guinean-forests-west-africa>. However, much of the information is obsolete and some is far too succinct, such as the description of the biodiversity of the main taxa: <https://www.cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots/guinean-forests-west-africa/species> or even in the chapters of the more detailed profile document. The profile was nevertheless an important source of information.

As part of the implementation of the communication plan and the contribution to one of OBAPAO's functions as a source of information on biodiversity in West Africa, a significant amount of documentation on Guinean forests has been produced and is available on the PAPFor website: <https://www.papfor.org/?lang=en>



Figure 16: Structure of the PAPFor website (Source: <https://www.papfor.org/?lang=f>)


In addition to presenting the PAPFor Programme, the documentation on Guinean forests is structured in three components:

- A ‘snapshot’, literally and figuratively, of Guinean forests: where they are; their past; their biodiversity; their value;
- The threats to Guinea's forests;
- The responses of the international community and governments to these threats.

In addition, for each of the six landscapes, the following are developed:

- Conservation targets;
- Challenges;
- Solutions;
- Protected areas.

This information is summarised and popularised in the form of seven factsheets, one for the PAPFor Programme and one for each of the landscapes, available in English and French.




PAPFOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA

The dense rainforests of West Africa extend from Guinea to western Cameroon. These Guinean forests play a crucial role in maintaining climate, environmental services and unique biodiversity.

However, various unsustainable human activities are leading to rampant deforestation. The remaining forests are being depleted of wildlife and many species are now threatened with extinction. As these forests disappear, so do development and employment opportunities, as well as ancient cultures.

The challenge of the PAPFor programme is to slow down - and ultimately halt - the loss of these forests and to promote sustainable solutions for their maintenance, with and for the benefit of local communities.



5 countries: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Nigeria

6 transboundary forest landscapes

30 protected areas

Figure 17: Extract of technical factsheet on the PAPFor Programme (Source: Coordination PAPFor)

A documentation centre has also been set up, providing access to almost 200 documents relating to the preservation of West African forest ecosystems. This documentation can be filtered by category:

- Type of document:
 - o Factsheet;
 - o Map;
 - o Study;
 - o Plans and strategies;
 - o Laws / regulations;
 - o Newsletter;
- Geographical area:
 - o Mt Nimba;
 - o Cross River;
 - o Gola -Foya;
 - o Wologizi - Wonegizi - Ziama;
 - o Tai - Grebo Krahn- Sapo;
 - o OKKPS;
 - o Guinea;
 - o Sierra Leone;
 - o Liberia;
 - o Ivory Coast;
 - o Nigeria;
 - o Regional;
- Language:
 - o French;
 - o English.



Figure 18: Some illustrations of Guinean forest landscapes (© PAPFor website)

Lessons learned:

- The development, enrichment and regular updating of a PAPFor website dedicated to Guinean forests is considered a 'success story', a real achievement and the beginnings of a reference centre on Guinean forests. Global traffic can be boosted by referencing the website and using the LinkedIn professional social network.
- It is important, from the outset of setting up such a website, to plan for its longevity by relying on permanent platforms for disseminating information (such as the future OBAPAO).
- Appropriate resources, over and above the simplest form of coordination, must be available to continue setting up a reference centre for Guinean forests.

3.2. Increased use of the IMET tool to assess the effectiveness of protected area management

Effectively managed protected area systems are recognised as essential tools for achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Sustainable Development Goals. As a result, assessing management effectiveness is recognised as a vital component of responsive, adaptive and proactive protected area management (IUCN, 2020).

Assessing management effectiveness enables the examination of how well protected areas are being managed - in particular, how well management is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives. (Hockings et al. 2006)

Several methodologies have been developed to assess the effectiveness of protected area management. The Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) was developed as part of the Biodiversity and Protected Area Management Programme (BIOPAMA), with funding from the European Union and in close consultation with a number of protected area authorities and managers.

Box: The integrated management effectiveness tool (IMET)

The IMET combines analysis of the intervention context and assessment of protected area management.

Intervention context

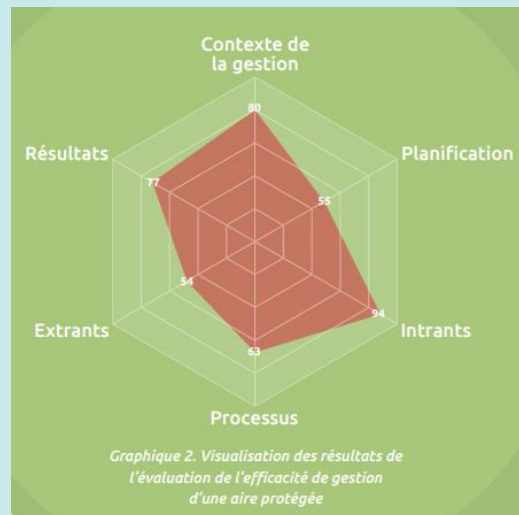
Collection of information on protected areas and their surroundings, including databases, values (species and habitats), threats, climate change and ecosystem services.

Effective management of protected areas

Detailed assessments of the management process conducted during the six stages of the protected area management cycle (context, planning, inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes).

The results of IMET evaluations include not only an assessment of the effectiveness of protected area management, but also:

- A deeper understanding in context of management systems, needs and opportunities for improving effectiveness.
- A list of objectives and actions established in a participatory process that can be useful in defining a work plan.
- Visualisation aids to support a proactive, results-based approach to adaptive management of the protected area.
- A comprehensive decision support system for protected area agencies and managers.
- An analysis report with systematised information that allows the user to define operational recommendations.



For more information on IMET: https://rris.biopama.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/IMET%20Brochure%202020_FR.pdf

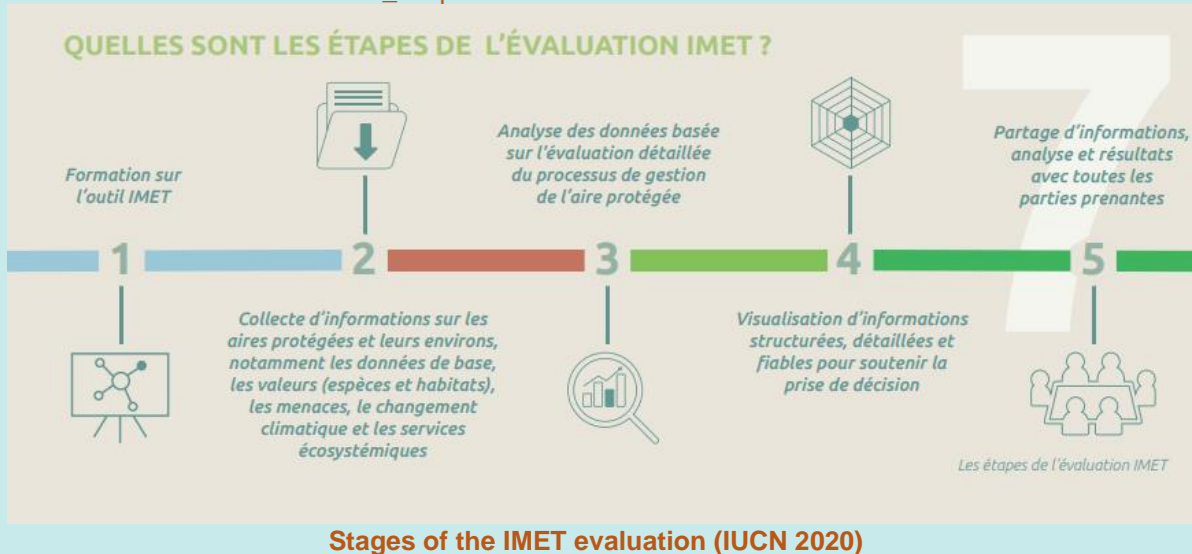


Figure 19: Box: The integrated management effectiveness tool (IMET) (Source: IUCN 2020)

When the PAPFor programme was launched, only four Protected Areas out of 25 (16%) had benefited from a prior IMET assessment. Numerous IMET assessments have been carried out under the PAPFor programme to bring this proportion up to 80% by the end of the programme. This chapter summarises the evaluations carried out. The various reports produced have been compiled and referenced in the chapters of this report dedicated to 'PAPFor Products'.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

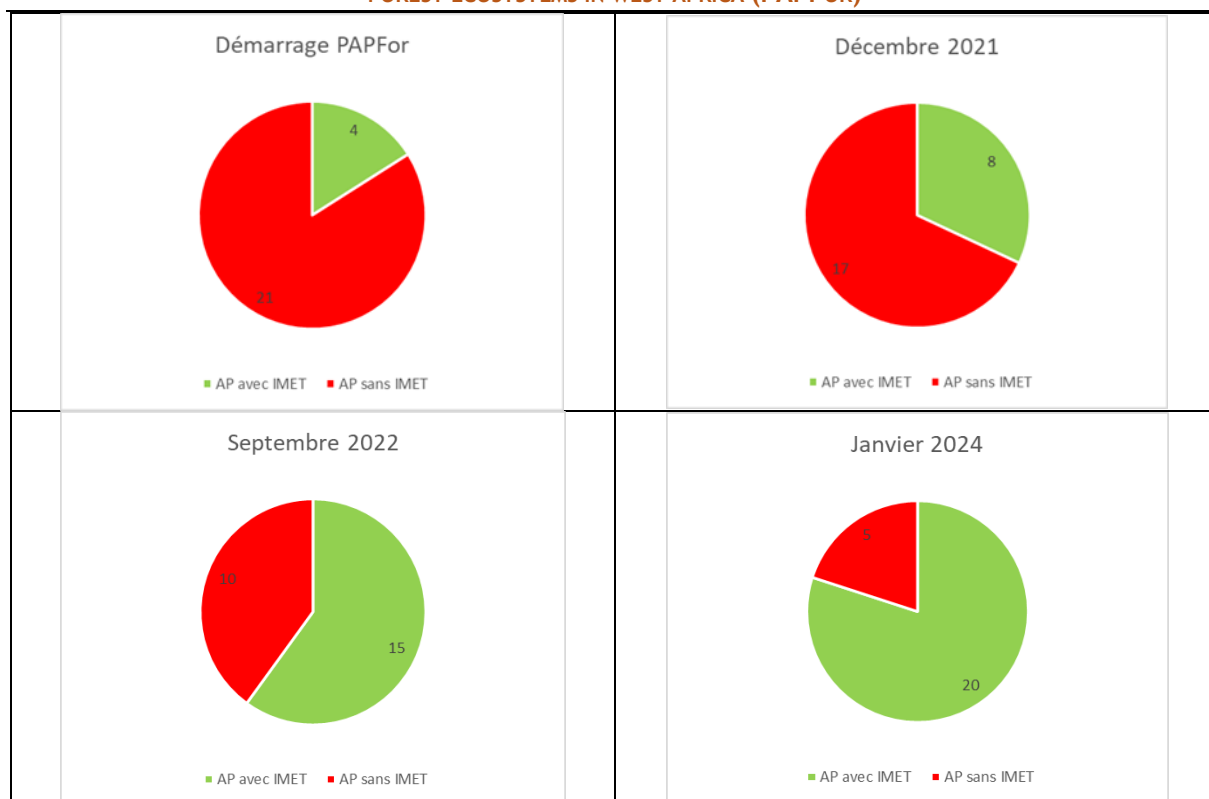


Figure 20: Progress in the use of IMET in the 25 priority Protected Areas in the PAPFor landscapes (Source: PAPFor Coordination biannual reports)

Lessons learned:

- It is important to synchronise IMET assessments of all protected areas / OECMs at landscape level, for example at the beginning and end of the programme/project, or even every two years for longer programmes/projects.
- Analyses of the evolution of the results help to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the various components of the IMET evaluation. These analyses are invaluable, particularly in the absence of a management plan in the PAs/OECMs evaluated.
- It seems necessary to continue the ‘Scaling up’ phase, currently underway, with diachronic landscape-by-landscape analyses.
- Pooling assessment efforts at landscape level (with the same assessment coach, for example) ensures effectiveness and efficiency. It also guarantees comparable results. In this sense, the networking of protected areas/landscapes with regional coordination is an asset for their effective management.

3.2.1. IMET assessment - OKPPS landscape

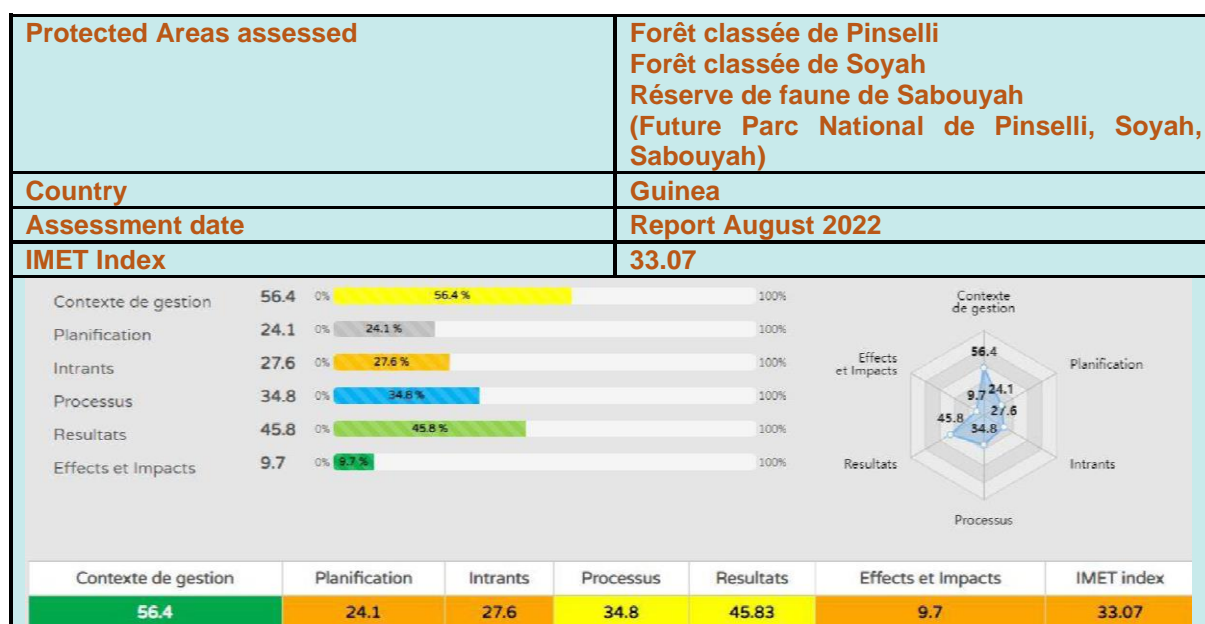


Table 1: Summary table: IMET assessment - PSS proposed NP (Source WCF, 2022).

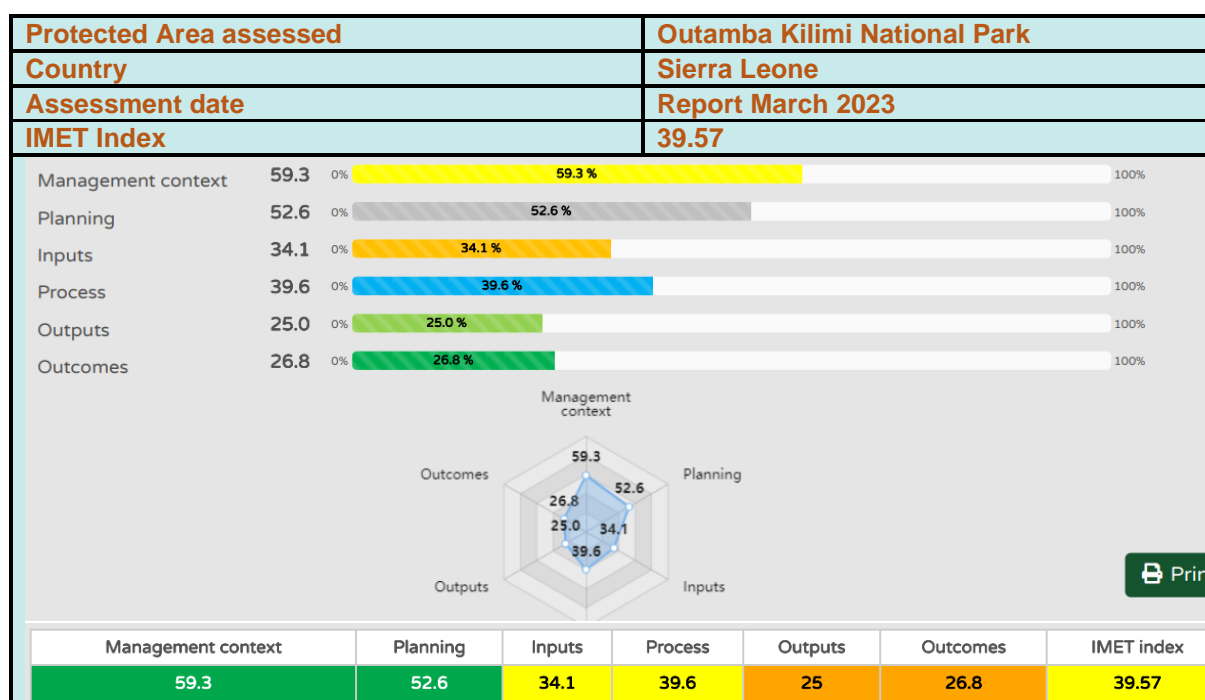


Table 2: Summary table: IMET assessment – OKNP (Source WCF, 2023).

3.2.2. IMET assessment - Gola Foya landscape

Protected Area assessed	Gola Rainforest National Park						
Country	Sierra Leone						
Assessment date	Report March 2022						
IMET Index	69.83						
Management context	80.3	0%	80.3 %	100%			
Planning	78.1	0%	78.1 %	100%			
Inputs	53.6	0%	53.6 %	100%			
Process	71.6	0%	71.6 %	100%			
Outputs	61.6	0%	61.6 %	100%			
Outcomes	73.8	0%	73.8 %	100%			
	Management context	Planning	Inputs	Process	Outputs	Outcomes	IMET index
	80.3	78.1	53.6	71.6	61.58	73.8	69.83

Table 3: Summary table: IMET assessment - Gola Rainforest NP (Source BirdLife International, 2022).

Protected Area assessed	Kambui Hills forest reserve						
Country	Sierra Leone						
Assessment date	Report March 2022						
IMET Index	39.49						
Management context	54.4	0%	54.4 %	100%			
Planning	40.9	0%	40.9 %	100%			
Inputs	20.9	0%	20.9 %	100%			
Process	30.7	0%	30.7 %	100%			
Outputs	30.6	0%	30.6 %	100%			
Outcomes	53.5	0%	53.5 %	100%			
	Management context	Planning	Inputs	Process	Outputs	Outcomes	IMET index
	54.4	40.9	20.9	30.7	30.55	53.5	38.49

Table 4: Summary table: IMET assessment - Kambui Hills forest reserve (Source BirdLife International, 2022).

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

Protected Area assessed		Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary											
Country		Sierra Leone											
Assessment date		Report March 2022											
IMET Index		54.44											
Management context	63.5	0%	63.5 %		100%								
Planning	53.9	0%	53.9 %		100%								
Inputs	42.8	0%	42.8 %		100%								
Process	49.0	0%	49.0 %		100%								
Outputs	61.1	0%	61.1 %		100%								
Outcomes	56.1	0%	56.1 %		100%								
Management context	63.5	Planning	53.9	Inputs	42.8	Process	49.0	Outputs	61.1	Outcomes	56.1	IMET index	54.4

Tableau 5: Summary table: IMET assessment - Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary (Source BirdLife International, 2022).

Protected Area assessed		Gola Forest National Park											
Country		Liberia											
Assessment date		Report March 2023											
IMET Index		59.16											
Management context	77.2	0%	77.2 %		100%								
Planning	68.9	0%	68.9 %		100%								
Inputs	38.3	0%	38.3 %		100%								
Process	49.5	0%	49.5 %		100%								
Outputs	57.0	0%	57.0 %		100%								
Outcomes	64.1	0%	64.1 %		100%								
Management context	77.2	Planning	68.9	Inputs	38.3	Process	49.5	Outputs	57.0	Outcomes	64.1	IMET index	59.16

Tableau 6: Summary table: IMET assessment - Gola Forest National Park (Source BirdLife International, 2023).

3.2.3. IMET assessment -WWZ landscape

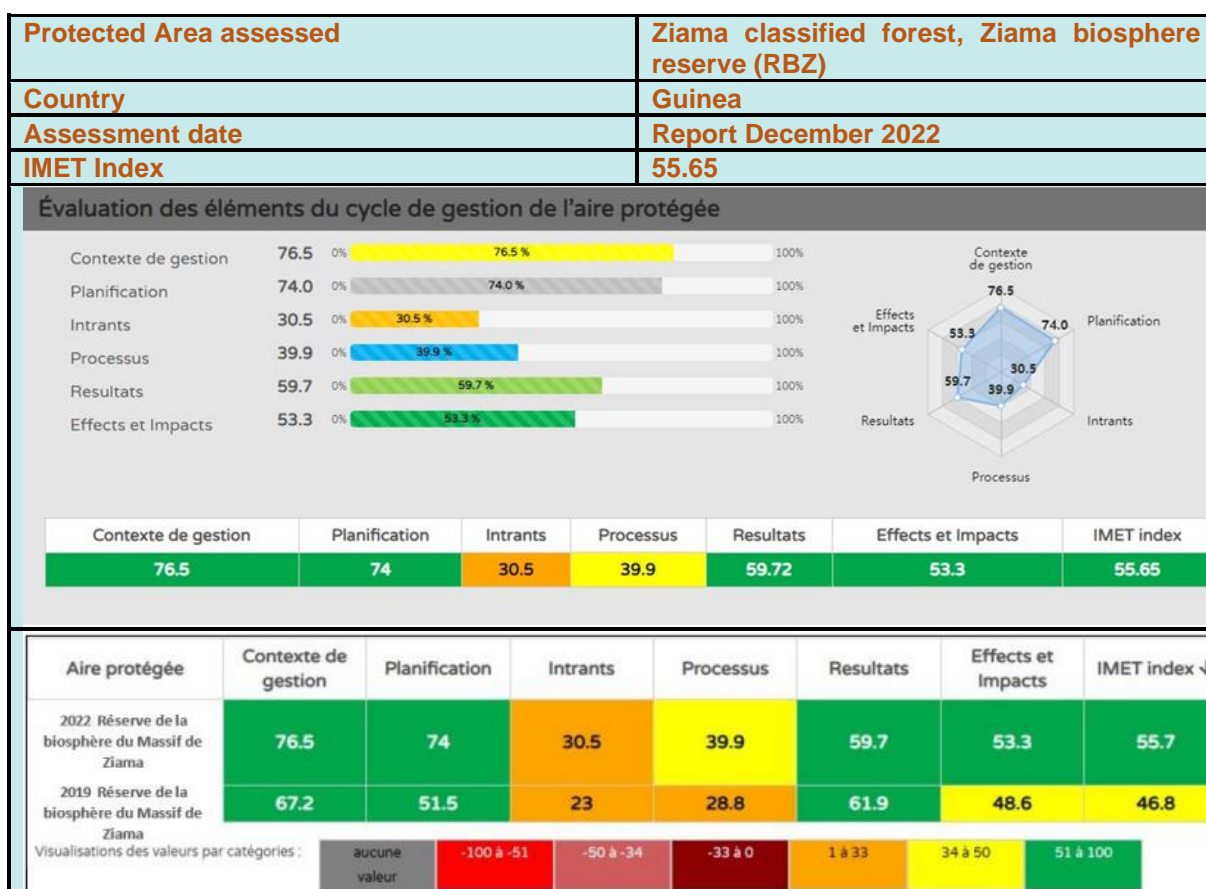


Tableau 7: Summary table: IMET assessment - Ziama biosphere reserve (RBZ) – cross analysis management efficiency Ziama first (2019) and second collection (2022) (Source: FFI, 2022).

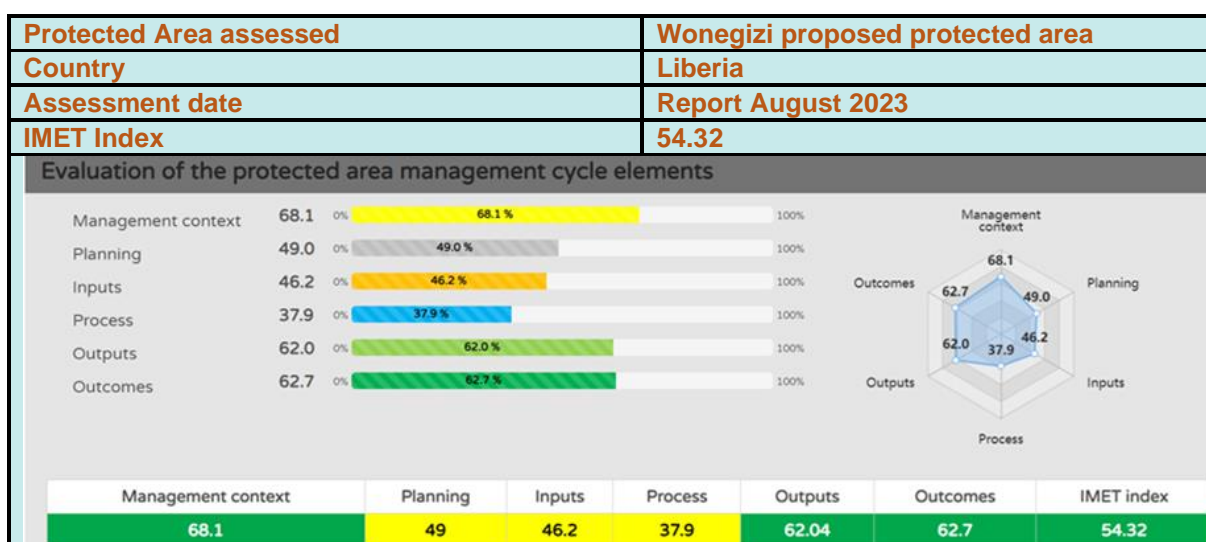


Tableau 8: Summary table: IMET assessment - Wonegizi proposed protected area (Source: FFI, 2023).

3.2.4. IMET assessment - Mont Nimba landscape

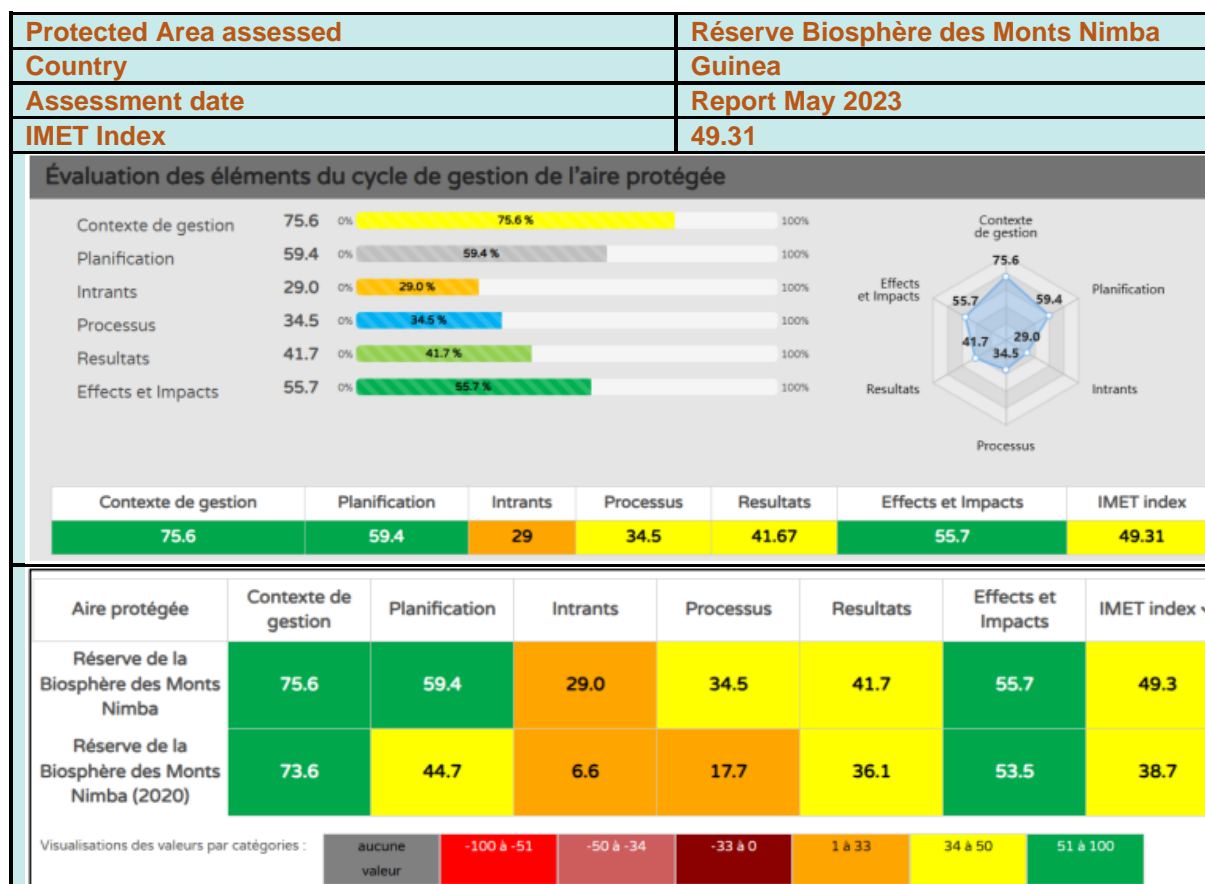


Tableau 9: Summary table: IMET assessment - Réserve Biosphère des Monts Nimba - Analyse croisée Efficacité de gestion de la RBMN première (2020) et deuxième collecte (2023) (Source: UNOPS, 2023).

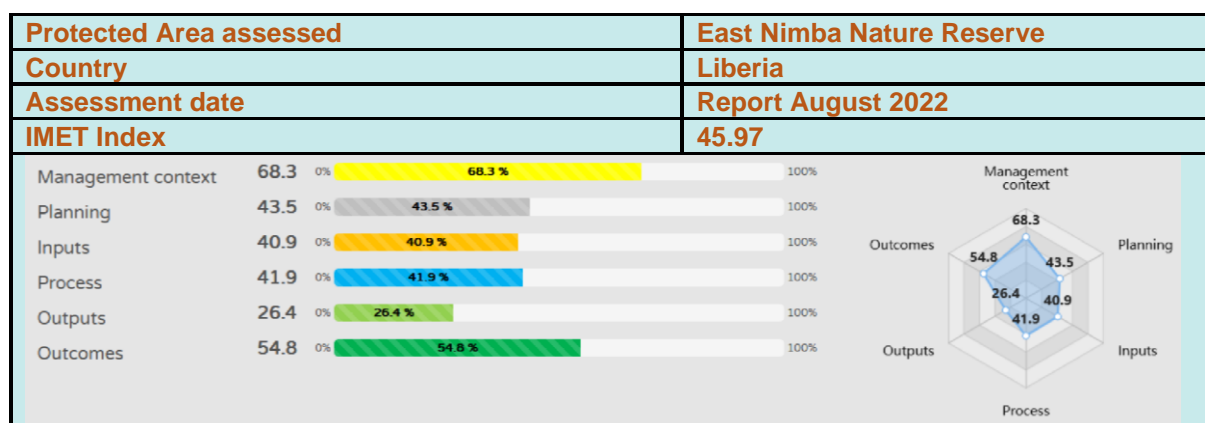


Tableau 10: Summary table: IMET assessment - East Nimba Nature Reserve (Source: UNOPS, 2022).

3.2.5. IMET assessment - TGKS landscape

Protected Area assessed	Taï National Park and N'Zo partial wildlife reserve																																					
Country	Côte d'Ivoire																																					
Assessment date	Report February 2021																																					
IMET Index	67.43																																					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Contexte de gestion</td> <td>73.7</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 73.7%;"><div style="width: 73.7%;"></div></div></td> <td>73.7 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planification</td> <td>86.9</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 86.9%;"><div style="width: 86.9%;"></div></div></td> <td>86.9 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intrants</td> <td>62.3</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 62.3%;"><div style="width: 62.3%;"></div></div></td> <td>62.3 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processus</td> <td>50.9</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 50.9%;"><div style="width: 50.9%;"></div></div></td> <td>50.9 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resultats</td> <td>67.1</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 67.1%;"><div style="width: 67.1%;"></div></div></td> <td>67.1 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Effets et Impacts</td> <td>63.7</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 63.7%;"><div style="width: 63.7%;"></div></div></td> <td>63.7 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table>	Contexte de gestion	73.7	0%	<div style="width: 73.7%;"><div style="width: 73.7%;"></div></div>	73.7 %	100%	Planification	86.9	0%	<div style="width: 86.9%;"><div style="width: 86.9%;"></div></div>	86.9 %	100%	Intrants	62.3	0%	<div style="width: 62.3%;"><div style="width: 62.3%;"></div></div>	62.3 %	100%	Processus	50.9	0%	<div style="width: 50.9%;"><div style="width: 50.9%;"></div></div>	50.9 %	100%	Resultats	67.1	0%	<div style="width: 67.1%;"><div style="width: 67.1%;"></div></div>	67.1 %	100%	Effets et Impacts	63.7	0%	<div style="width: 63.7%;"><div style="width: 63.7%;"></div></div>	63.7 %	100%		
Contexte de gestion	73.7	0%	<div style="width: 73.7%;"><div style="width: 73.7%;"></div></div>	73.7 %	100%																																	
Planification	86.9	0%	<div style="width: 86.9%;"><div style="width: 86.9%;"></div></div>	86.9 %	100%																																	
Intrants	62.3	0%	<div style="width: 62.3%;"><div style="width: 62.3%;"></div></div>	62.3 %	100%																																	
Processus	50.9	0%	<div style="width: 50.9%;"><div style="width: 50.9%;"></div></div>	50.9 %	100%																																	
Resultats	67.1	0%	<div style="width: 67.1%;"><div style="width: 67.1%;"></div></div>	67.1 %	100%																																	
Effets et Impacts	63.7	0%	<div style="width: 63.7%;"><div style="width: 63.7%;"></div></div>	63.7 %	100%																																	

Tableau 11: Summary table: IMET assessment - Taï National Park and N'Zo partial wildlife reserve (Source: GIZ, 2021).

Protected Area assessed	Grebo-Krahn National Park																																					
Country	Liberia																																					
Assessment date	Report October 2021																																					
IMET Index	40.55																																					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Management context</td> <td>55.1</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 55.1%;"><div style="width: 55.1%;"></div></div></td> <td>55.1 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planning</td> <td>38.9</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 38.9%;"><div style="width: 38.9%;"></div></div></td> <td>38.9 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inputs</td> <td>26.2</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 26.2%;"><div style="width: 26.2%;"></div></div></td> <td>26.2 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Process</td> <td>41.1</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 41.1%;"><div style="width: 41.1%;"></div></div></td> <td>41.1 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outputs</td> <td>40.3</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 40.3%;"><div style="width: 40.3%;"></div></div></td> <td>40.3 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcomes</td> <td>41.7</td> <td>0%</td> <td><div style="width: 41.7%;"><div style="width: 41.7%;"></div></div></td> <td>41.7 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table>	Management context	55.1	0%	<div style="width: 55.1%;"><div style="width: 55.1%;"></div></div>	55.1 %	100%	Planning	38.9	0%	<div style="width: 38.9%;"><div style="width: 38.9%;"></div></div>	38.9 %	100%	Inputs	26.2	0%	<div style="width: 26.2%;"><div style="width: 26.2%;"></div></div>	26.2 %	100%	Process	41.1	0%	<div style="width: 41.1%;"><div style="width: 41.1%;"></div></div>	41.1 %	100%	Outputs	40.3	0%	<div style="width: 40.3%;"><div style="width: 40.3%;"></div></div>	40.3 %	100%	Outcomes	41.7	0%	<div style="width: 41.7%;"><div style="width: 41.7%;"></div></div>	41.7 %	100%		
Management context	55.1	0%	<div style="width: 55.1%;"><div style="width: 55.1%;"></div></div>	55.1 %	100%																																	
Planning	38.9	0%	<div style="width: 38.9%;"><div style="width: 38.9%;"></div></div>	38.9 %	100%																																	
Inputs	26.2	0%	<div style="width: 26.2%;"><div style="width: 26.2%;"></div></div>	26.2 %	100%																																	
Process	41.1	0%	<div style="width: 41.1%;"><div style="width: 41.1%;"></div></div>	41.1 %	100%																																	
Outputs	40.3	0%	<div style="width: 40.3%;"><div style="width: 40.3%;"></div></div>	40.3 %	100%																																	
Outcomes	41.7	0%	<div style="width: 41.7%;"><div style="width: 41.7%;"></div></div>	41.7 %	100%																																	

Tableau 12: Summary table: IMET assessment - Grebo-Krahn National Park (Source: GIZ, 2021).

Protected Area assessed	Sapo National Park																															
Country	Liberia																															
Assessment date	Report October 2021																															
IMET Index	52.13																															
Management Effectiveness <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Management context</td> <td>57.2</td> <td>0%</td> <td>57.2 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planning</td> <td>44.1</td> <td>0%</td> <td>44.1 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inputs</td> <td>38.8</td> <td>0%</td> <td>38.8 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Process</td> <td>52.5</td> <td>0%</td> <td>52.5 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outputs</td> <td>56.9</td> <td>0%</td> <td>56.9 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcomes</td> <td>63.3</td> <td>0%</td> <td>63.3 %</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </table>			Management context	57.2	0%	57.2 %	100%	Planning	44.1	0%	44.1 %	100%	Inputs	38.8	0%	38.8 %	100%	Process	52.5	0%	52.5 %	100%	Outputs	56.9	0%	56.9 %	100%	Outcomes	63.3	0%	63.3 %	100%
Management context	57.2	0%	57.2 %	100%																												
Planning	44.1	0%	44.1 %	100%																												
Inputs	38.8	0%	38.8 %	100%																												
Process	52.5	0%	52.5 %	100%																												
Outputs	56.9	0%	56.9 %	100%																												
Outcomes	63.3	0%	63.3 %	100%																												

Tableau 13: Summary table: IMET assessment - Sapo National Park (Source: GIZ, 2021).

3.2.6. MMET assessment - Cross River landscape

Protected Area assessed	Cross River NP
Country	Nigeria
Assessment date	Report February 2022 et report February 2024
METT	Score METT: 67.5 (Okwango division: 69 and Oban division: 66) Score METT: 68.5 (Okwango division: 69 and Oban division: 68)

Tableau 14: Summary table: MMET assessment - Cross River NP (Source: WCS, 2022 et 2024).

3.2.7. Scaling-up analyses of management efficiency

An IMET assessment presents the relative performance of the various elements and indicators of management effectiveness, making it easier to detect areas with limited or healthy performance. Scaling-up analyses allow protected areas to be compared with each other, so that more specific strategies can be developed for similar areas. Visualisation tools help to distinguish between areas with high and low scores in relative terms and help to define relevant improvement targets.

In this closing phase, the Coordination is carrying out a 'scaling up' analysis (using the semi-automatic 'Scaling up' function of the IMET tool) of all the IMET assessments carried out during the implementation of the PAPFor Programme. This analysis was entrusted to an IMET coach experienced in the exercise, who also supported three PAPFor landscapes for IMET assessments.

3.2.8. Adaptation of the IMET tool for Community Forests and other conservation areas

PAPFor, BIOPAMA and the European Union's Joint Research Centre have launched an ambitious initiative to adapt the IMET tool for Community Forests and other community-managed conservation areas.

In addition to the traditional approach of setting up Protected Areas managed by national administrations, the countries where PAPFor operates are committed to creating Community Forests and other areas managed by communities. This transition in governance is innovative and offers new prospects for all players involved in the forestry sector, at both central and local level.

It is therefore important to monitor these processes closely and to support communities in effectively managing these forests.

An essential tool for doing this is IMET (Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool). IMET is particularly well suited to 'standard' Protected Areas. However, the objectives, issues, types of management and implementation capacities of Community Forests and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) are very different and require IMET to be adapted for application there.

The European Union's Joint Research Centre (JRC), the BIOPAMA programme and the PAPFor programme have taken up the challenge of adapting the IMET tool for use in OECMs, with a particular focus on Community Forests.

The first stage was to develop the IT tool with technical support from the Joint Research Centre. The second stage involved two field tests, in collaboration with RSPB and the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (agencies implementing PAPFor in the Gola landscape). Two IMET-OECM assessments were carried out in community forests adjacent to the Gola Rainforest National Park in Sierra Leone.

Based on this field test, the IMET-OECM tool was adjusted and is now available in its final version, accompanied by user manuals in English and French.

Participants from the administrations in charge of Protected Areas and PAPFor implementation agencies, who already had some knowledge of IMET, followed an intensive programme on the module adapted to OECMs.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

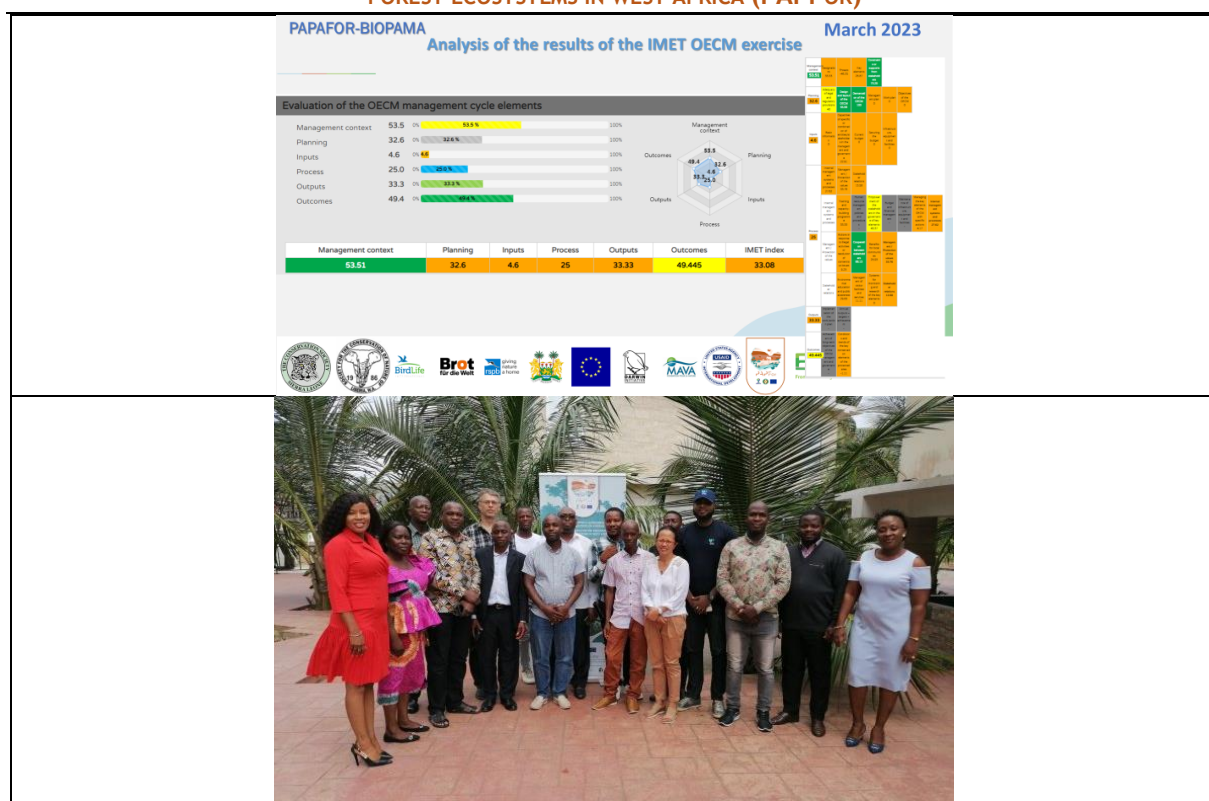


Figure 21: Synoptic analysis of IMET-OECM results on one of the two Community Forests tested (top, ©PAPFor) - Participants at the IMET-OECM training workshop, Monrovia, September 2023 (bottom, ©PAPFor).

Lessons learned:

- Participants in the IMET-OECM mission of the PAPFor programme strongly supported this initiative and identified potential areas for an IMET-OECM assessment in each of the six PAPFor landscapes. For some landscapes, these assessments were scheduled as part of the NaturAfrica West Africa Programme.
- OBAPAO and BIOPAMA, as well as the USAID-funded WABiLED programme, provided support for some of the assessments, as well as considering other training courses in English and French.
- The IMET-OECM tool will be particularly useful for achieving the ‘30x30’ objective of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), i.e. to place 30% of land, inland waters and oceans in protected areas and other effective conservation measures by 2030 (‘30x30’).
- The IMET tool adapted to OECMs gives greater importance to governance, cultural values and traditional practices; this means that the coach's profile needs to evolve towards a more ‘sociologist’ or ‘anthropologist’ profile; a pair of IMET coaches can also be envisaged to cover all the target areas.

3.3. Strengthening the capacity of the protected area management system

The PAPFor programme supported capacity building in the protected area management system through training and the provision of materials and equipment for patrols, ecological monitoring and law enforcement.

Efforts also focused on integrating communities into the protected area management approach by recruiting, training and deploying community eco-guardians in patrol monitoring activities.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

Training courses have been organised on the Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET), the SMART Mobile and camera traps for wildlife monitoring.



Figure 22: Some illustrations of training on SMART Mobile and camera traps and their use through the PAPFor Programme (Sources: PAPFor implementing agencies).

Lessons learned:

- Although the efforts have been very substantial, an overall summary of capacity-building interventions in the protected area management system, with references by landscape, should be available at the PAPFor Programme level. Summaries of this type should be included in future programmes, particularly NaturAfrica.

3.4. A pilot study on the evolution of land use in the priority landscapes of Gola-Foya and Mt Nimba

Using the services of VisioTerra, the PAPFor Regional Coordination carried out a comparative study of changes in landscape occupation, deforestation and bush fires in the Gola-Foya and Monts Nimba priority conservation landscapes over the last 20 years. In particular, this work has helped to:

- Better document deforestation trends on three types of land use;
- Define appropriate monitoring tools (including resolutions and alert levels).

Important: This comparative study shows that the areas that have been best preserved are those with protected status, in particular national parks.

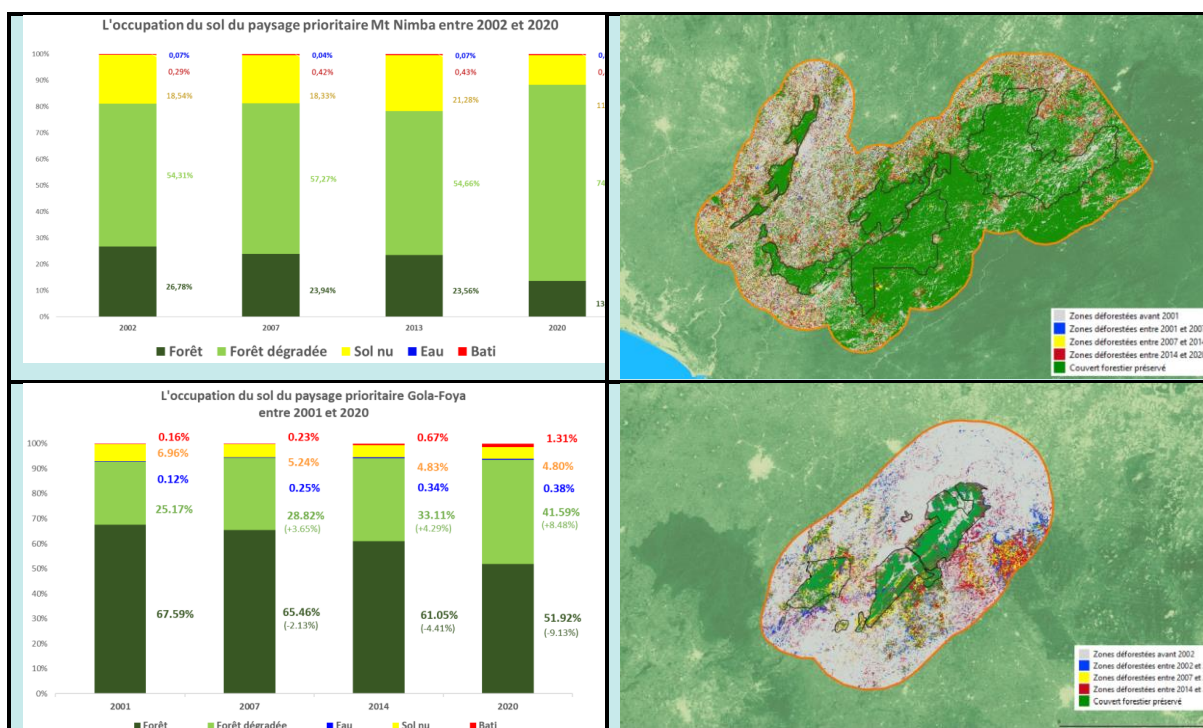


Figure 23: Some illustrations from the comparative study of changes in landscape cover (left) and deforestation in the Gola-Foya (top) and Monts Nimba (bottom) priority conservation landscapes (left) over the last 20 years. (Source: VisioTerra, 2022).

The study also confirmed the usefulness of Earth observation data for monitoring protected areas and the means of obtaining Earth observation data, in particular via the Copernicus portal of the European Space Agency (ESA) and the JRC platform, two tools developed with European funding.

The possibility of setting up real-time alerts for various types of threat (fires, deforestation, etc.) using publicly available observation data was also demonstrated.

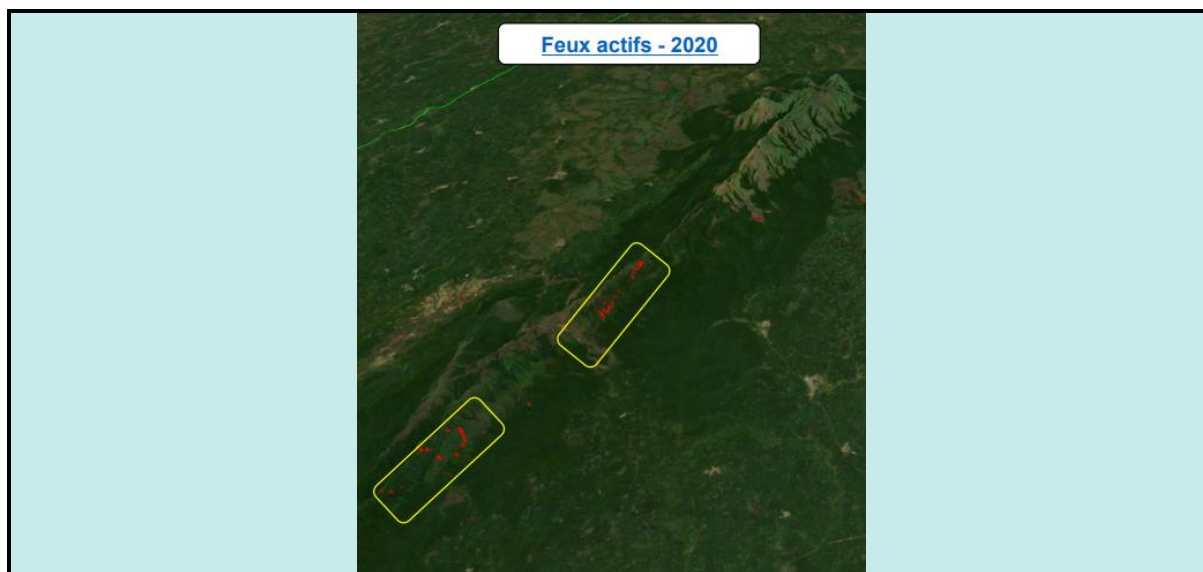


Figure 24: Example of active fires automatically detected in 2020 (Mt Nimba landscape). (Source: VisioTerra, 2022).

For more information, brochures and videos are available: <https://visioterra.fr/PAPFor/fr/>

Lessons learned:

- Studies on the evolution of land use in priority conservation landscapes are valuable in terms of monitoring and documenting the relevance, effectiveness and impact of the ‘Protected Areas’ approach, which is regularly criticised by some stakeholders.
- The best-preserved forest areas are those with protected status, particularly national parks. It is therefore necessary to continue the effective management of these protected areas.
- Setting up real-time alerts for various types of threat to Guinean forests (fires, deforestation, etc.) is technically feasible thanks to the public observation data available. It would be necessary to study the feasibility of an operational system for monitoring the forest cover of priority conservation landscapes.

3.5. PAPFor initiatives for more sustainable cocoa

In West Africa, where cocoa production is expanding at the expense of tropical forests, and where promoting forest protection is a challenge for governments, PAPFor and the West Africa Biodiversity and Low Emissions Development (WABiLED) programme have joined forces to explore solutions for developing the cocoa sector while maintaining forest protection.

Cocoa development is both a threat and an opportunity for Guinean forest conservation. A threat, particularly if the sector is developed through clearing new forest land, without a land-use plan and without accompanying measures for the proper use of inputs and pesticides; but an opportunity if old plantations are developed, if varieties are used that allow cultivation under shade and if ‘clean’ techniques are supported, in an appropriate agroforestry system. There are various ways of ensuring more stable and fairer remuneration for communities committed to respecting biodiversity, including through certification.

PAPFor promotes concrete measures where everyone is committed to a win-win solution: sustainable cocoa production that benefits communities and no longer comes at the expense of the Guinean forests.

3.5.1. Winning synergy between two partners, PAPFor and WABiLED, for a call to action

PAPFor and WABiLED (the latter funded by the United States Agency for International Development) are regional programmes implemented in transboundary forest landscapes in West Africa.

There is a strong geographical convergence, as WABiLED also supports conservation, development and governance activities in the OKKPS, Gola, WWZ and TGKS landscapes. The two programmes - funded by different donors - therefore undertook to establish close collaboration in order to avoid duplication and establish synergies. In addition to regular planning meetings and exchanges of information, the programmes set up joint activities. The one on sustainable cocoa is a good example.

Two workshops, lasting one day in 2022 and two days in 2023 for a total of 170 participants, were organised by PAPFor and WABiLED in Monrovia, Liberia, on the theme of initiatives and tools to promote the coexistence of forest conservation and ecological cocoa development in West Africa.

As a result of this work, stakeholders representing government agencies, conservation partners, the private sector and agricultural experts drafted a 'call to action' for the protection and conservation of forests in the cocoa sector in West Africa. The initiative aims to reconcile cocoa production with ongoing conservation efforts in West African forest landscapes.

The workshop also drew producers' attention to the EU's Zero deforestation strategy (which was agreed by EU decision-makers at the time of the second workshop) and the obligation to integrate indicators proving the absence of deforestation to ensure traceability of cocoa production and the possibility of placing it on the market in Europe.

Lesson learned:

- Just as with the synergy between PAPFor (EU) and WABiLED (USAID), it is important to consider synergy, complementarity and coordination between donor programmes to improve the effectiveness of funding decisions. All partners need to understand the wider landscape agenda to ensure that all projects are complementary and can have a cumulative impact beyond their individual outcomes.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

Agreement on a 'call to action' to prevent deforestation due to cocoa farming

Regional actors are encouraged to:

- Strengthen collaboration on issues related to cocoa farming and the growth of migrant cocoa farmers, and work closely with local embassies under the auspices of the ECOWAS Parliament;
- Maintain a regular dialogue with governments on the issue of the coexistence of cocoa and forests, and develop regional guidelines and actions for cocoa-producing ECOWAS Member States;
- consider the adoption of a regional instrument, guidelines and action plans to promote the maintenance of a forest cover rate of 30 to 40% higher than that of cocoa plantations.
- **At the level of the priority conservation landscape, stakeholders are called upon to:**
- Develop and make operational land use plans and related governance mechanisms to ensure sustainable cocoa farming that does not affect forest and wildlife, and to respect permanent forests, including in protected areas, classified forests and community forests;
- Work with farmers to stop cultivation in classified forests and put an end to illegal activities, while providing alternative support;
- Establish a register of farmers and cocoa plantations and organise full traceability of cocoa production to individual plots;
- Apply participatory approaches in landscapes to create landscape management committees;
- Enable management committees to guarantee a decent income for cocoa farmers and farm workers in order to promote fair trade and bean-to-bar approaches;
- Apply a rights-based approach to strengthen community forests and empower local communities to ensure sustainable forest conservation and develop alternative value chains;
- Promote the planting of high-yielding cocoa varieties, the use of shade levels recommended by best practice and the application of environmentally friendly fertilisers and/or manure to encourage higher yields per unit area.
- Integrate farmers' knowledge into agroforestry programmes by setting up training programmes for farmers based on sustainable practices adapted to the local context;
- Promote the regeneration of ageing cocoa plantations using agroecological and climate-smart techniques, and the integration of tree legumes into agroforestry systems.

At national level, stakeholders should:

- Ensure that there are sound policies for the planning, control and management of inward migration flows, including policies related to migration and land tenure;
- Promote sustainable legislation and best practices for cocoa production and raise awareness of eligible areas for cocoa cultivation;
- Help cocoa-producing countries prepare for the implementation of the EU Regulation on deforestation-free products and the current system of African Regional Standards (ARS), and adapt national laws to these standards where necessary;
- Formulate, adopt and promote the implementation and enforcement of relevant policies, laws and regulations on good agricultural practices;
- Use relevant policy, regulatory and administrative measures to promote 30-40% more forest cover than cocoa plantations;
- Adopt and implement policy and regulatory measures favourable to the development of non-timber forest products and their sustainable management;
- Promote the regeneration of ageing cocoa plantations using agroecological and climate-intelligent techniques incorporating tree legumes into agroforestry systems.



Figure 25: Some illustrations from the workshops leading up to the agreement on a 'call to action' to prevent deforestation due to cocoa farming (©PAPFor)

Lesson learned:

- **There is an urgent need to implement the call to action to prevent deforestation due to cocoa farming in West Africa, particularly in priority conservation landscapes specifically affected by the problem of cocoa farming expansion.**

3.5.2. Interventions at PAPFor landscape level

PAPFor Regional Coordination has commissioned a study carried out by Kinomé, which provides information and references that will be extremely useful to anyone interested in this area of work:

- Vade-mecum 2023 - Overview of initiatives and tools to promote the coexistence of forest conservation and environmentally friendly cocoa development in West Africa. This document has been produced in two languages, French and English, and should be professionally edited with a view to capitalisation



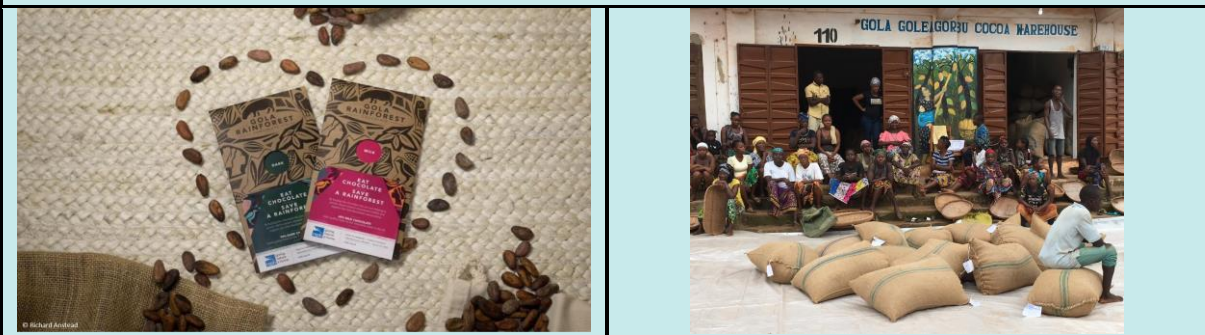
Figure 26: Vade-mecum 2023 - Overview of initiatives and tools to promote the coexistence of forest conservation and environmentally friendly cocoa development in West Africa
(https://www.papfor.org/IMG/pdf/regional_rapport_etude_papfor_kinome_sur_cacao_aout_2023.pdf).

All the PAPFor landscapes are located in the cocoa production zone, and four of them have activities specifically linked to the problem of expanding cocoa farming: Gola-Foya, Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama, Tai-Grebo-Sapo and Cross River.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)



In Cross River and Tai-Grebo Krahn-Sapo, WCS (left, © WCS) and GIZ (right, © GIZ) are working with communities to improve agricultural production and support complementary agriculture compatible with cocoa production through agroforestry



In the Gola-Foya landscape, the RSPB is also working with communities and promoting a higher standard of organic cocoa to enable communities to sell the beans at a higher price. The RSPB also provides support throughout the chain of custody, from bean to bar (© RSPB).



In the Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama landscape, FFI is helping communities to test and trial different types of traditional pesticides on their cocoa farms (© FFI)

Table 15: Summary table: Summary of activities specifically related to the issue of cocoa expansion: Gola-Foya (©RSPB), Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama (©FFI), Tai-Grebo-Sapo (©GIZ) and Cross River (©WCS)

Lesson learned:

- The PAPFor landscapes located in the cocoa production zone (Gola-Foya, Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama, Taï-Grebo-Sapo and Cross River) should be the focus of specific measures: land use plans, accompanying measures to ensure the proper use of inputs and pesticides, upgrading of old plantations using techniques that are more environmentally friendly, and so on. These include 'clean' agroforestry systems, shaded agroforestry systems and certification.

3.6. Coming soon: a book for the general public on the state of West Africa's dense rainforests and their main protected areas

Several activities have been carried out with a view to producing a book presenting the state of Guinean forests and protected areas located in this biome, with a particular focus on those in the six PAPFor landscapes.

The book is divided into five chapters: (1) Preface and introduction, (2) State of the Guinean forests of West Africa, (3) State of the main protected areas in the Guinean forests of West Africa, (4) Major global and regional policies governing forest management, (5) Proposed strategies for the sustainable management of the forests of West Africa, and (6) References.

Ultimately, the book will be aimed at a general readership, with numerous photographs, illustrations, tables, graphs and other figures.

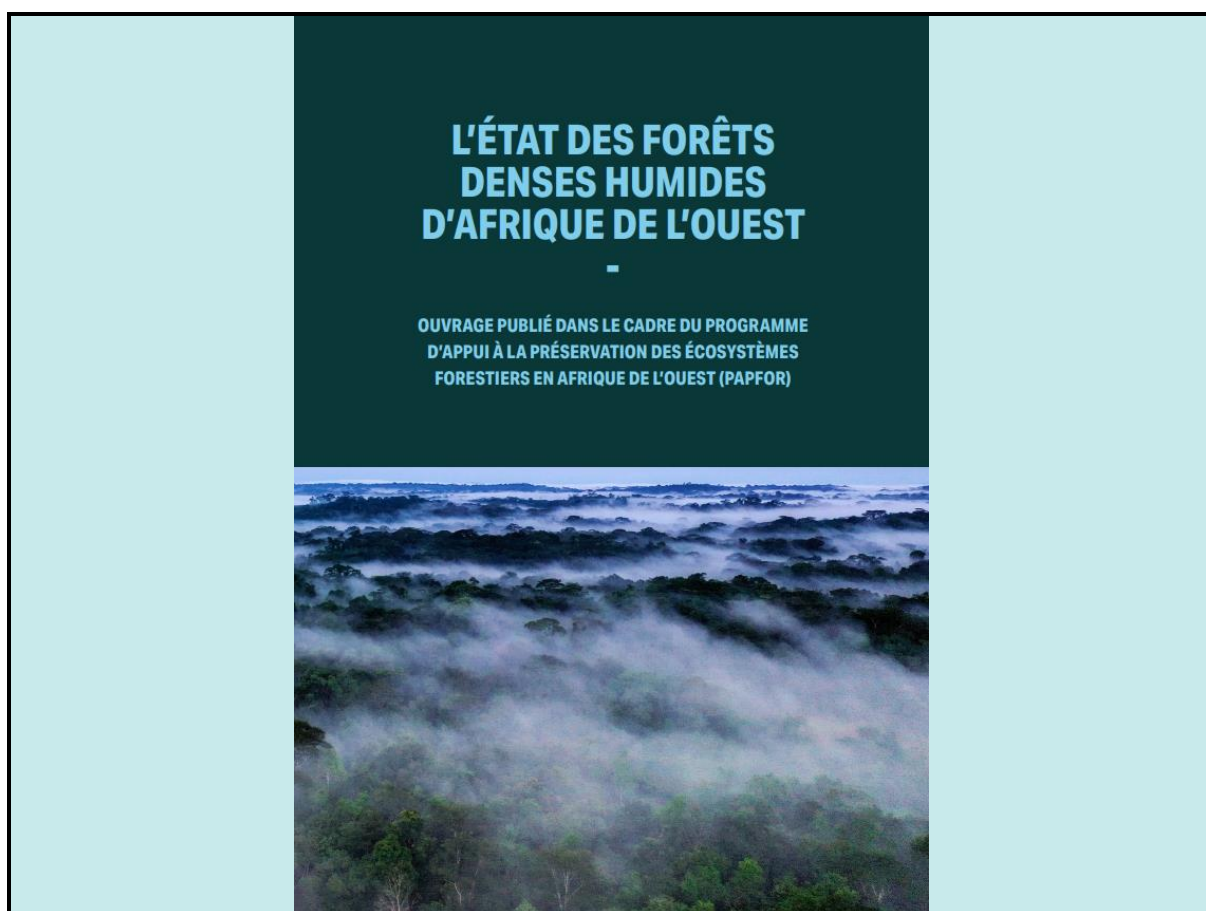


Figure 27.: Book presenting the state of Guinean forests and Protected Areas located in this biome (© PAPFor).

Following the publication in 2023 of the document, "State of West African marine protected areas 2022" by OBAPAO/BIOPAMA, OBAPAO plans to produce, within the next two to three years, a book on the State of Protected and Conserved Areas in West Africa. This document will represent an obvious opportunity to capitalise on the work on the State of Guinean Forests - and the underlying data.

Lessons learned:

- Considerable work has gone into producing a book for the general public on the state of West Africa's dense rainforests and their main protected areas. In order to make the most of these achievements, it would be advisable, within the limits of available resources, to plan for a printed version, in addition to the digital versions (high and low resolution depending on usage), for wide distribution. This work could be carried out as part of the amendment to the PAPFor coordination contract up to the end of 2024 and/or the NaturAfrica AO coordination contract, which started in November 2023.
- Writing such a book requires the mobilisation of many contributors, as well as publishing professionals. It is essential to ensure that the contributors come from a wide range of institutions, to rally everyone behind a common objective and strengthen partnerships.

4. Field" results of the PAPFor Programme by landscape

Based on consultation with resource persons and PAPFor products, a selection of the main lessons learned in the field is briefly developed and illustrated in this chapter. For each landscape, lessons have been identified for each of the three areas of implementation to highlight success stories, innovative approaches that have been tested and need to be pursued, and challenges and issues where action needs to be stepped up.

4.1. OKKPS landscape

4.1.1. Development of forest areas

4.1.1.1. Identification, management and monitoring of high conservation value forests in the OKKPS cross-border landscape

The development of land use plans for each of the village territories was carried out as part of the PAPFor Programme. The process consists of a participatory mapping exercise and the development of village land management plans (VLMP). Governance and territorial planning for the municipalities are carried out through local development plans.

High conservation value forests (HCVFs) consist of well-preserved gallery and open forests with high abundance and density and key species for conservation such as the western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*) and the African forest elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) among others.

As part of the PAPFor programme, a total of 19 HCVFs were selected in the OKKPS landscape by WCF. The HCVFs are protected from forest fire damage by an effective annual forest fire management programme and from wildlife crime by monthly anti-trafficking and anti-poaching patrols.

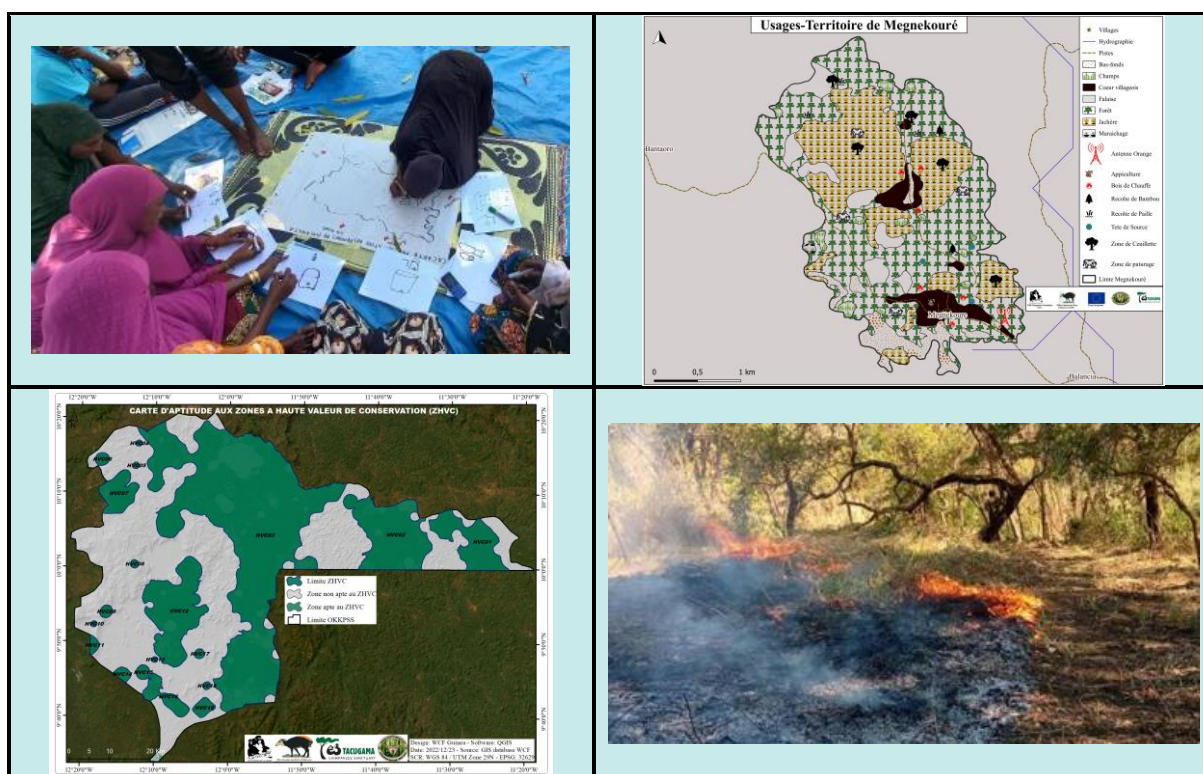


Figure 28: Top: Examples of participatory maps and village land management plans (VLMPs); Bottom right: Map of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) in the OKKPS landscape; Bottom left: Illustration of the creation of a 15 m wide firebreak by community members in the proposed PSS NP. (© WCF)

4.1.1.2. Restoring forest landscapes and improving forest connectivity between protected areas using the assisted natural regeneration approach

An important objective of the OKKPS PAPFor Project is to promote the restoration of forest landscapes and improve forest connectivity between protected areas within this key conservation landscape, using the assisted natural regeneration (ANR) approach.

In practice, ANR involves the systematic regeneration and management of trees and shrubs from felled tree stumps, germinated root systems or seeds.

The ANR approach was preferred to reforestation by transplanting nursery-raised trees, as it has proved to be a more effective reforestation method.

Indeed, the survival rate of trees transplanted without continuous effort (protection and watering) is low (around 3%), whereas the ANR approach proved to be a much more viable option, with a much higher survival rate (>90%).

Based on its experience in managing Moyen-Bafing NP, the WCF has developed a multistage process for implementing the ANR approach, which is now being replicated in the OKKPS landscape by the WCF and other partners:

- Identification of ANR sites and signature of formal agreements with local communities if necessary;
- Preparing the site by cutting and/or levelling tall grass and other vegetation that competes with regenerating trees in the early stages of their growth;
- Installation of growth-monitoring plots in which a standardised area is delimited and the trees within it are identified;
- The trees and saplings in the plot are marked, measured and identified to species level;
- Protecting the site against forest fires by creating a 15 m wide firebreak;
- Eliminating invasive species.

The priority is to maintain the connectivity of areas of high conservation value in the forest landscape.



Figure 29: Illustration of the assisted natural regeneration (ANR) approach. (©WCF)

Lessons learned:

- The identification, management and monitoring of high conservation value forests (HCVFs) are essential to maintain the forested areas of a priority conservation landscape. These HCVFs can consist of well-preserved massifs, gallery and open forests with high abundance and density and key species for conservation such as the western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*) and the African forest elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) among others.
- To maintain the connectivity of areas of high conservation value within a forest landscape, the ANR approach has proved its worth in Guinea. Scaling up across other priority conservation landscapes should be considered.
- Remote sensing is a tool for identifying breaks in connectivity between protected areas at the scale of a priority conservation landscape. This method requires specialised, dedicated technical skills, high-quality satellite images over several study periods and field verification requiring substantial logistical and human resources. Forest loss sites can be restored using ANR.
- Sites selected for the ANR programme must be subject to participatory and inclusive agreements with local communities, in application of national regulations, if they are outside protected areas.
- The upkeep of ANR sites is essential, with the participation of local communities through weeding of the site before the start of early fires, with weeding around the sprouts; this upkeep requires substantial logistical and human resources.

4.1.2. Management of Forest Protected Areas

4.1.2.1. Improving national and regional governance of the OKKPS priority conservation landscape through strong institutional support

A development and management plan has been drawn up to improve the long-term management of this landscape and to guide stakeholders in their management decisions. This plan has been drawn up for a five-year period (2024-2028) in order to better value and monitor conservation efforts, as well as to adapt to changing realities. The plan will ensure that not only are conservation objectives met, but also those relating to human development. It will ensure that conservation and human development can coexist with appropriate management.

This work facilitated the formalisation of an Operational Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of the Republic of Guinea and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change of the Republic of Sierra Leone concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Management of the OKKPS Transboundary Forest Landscape.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

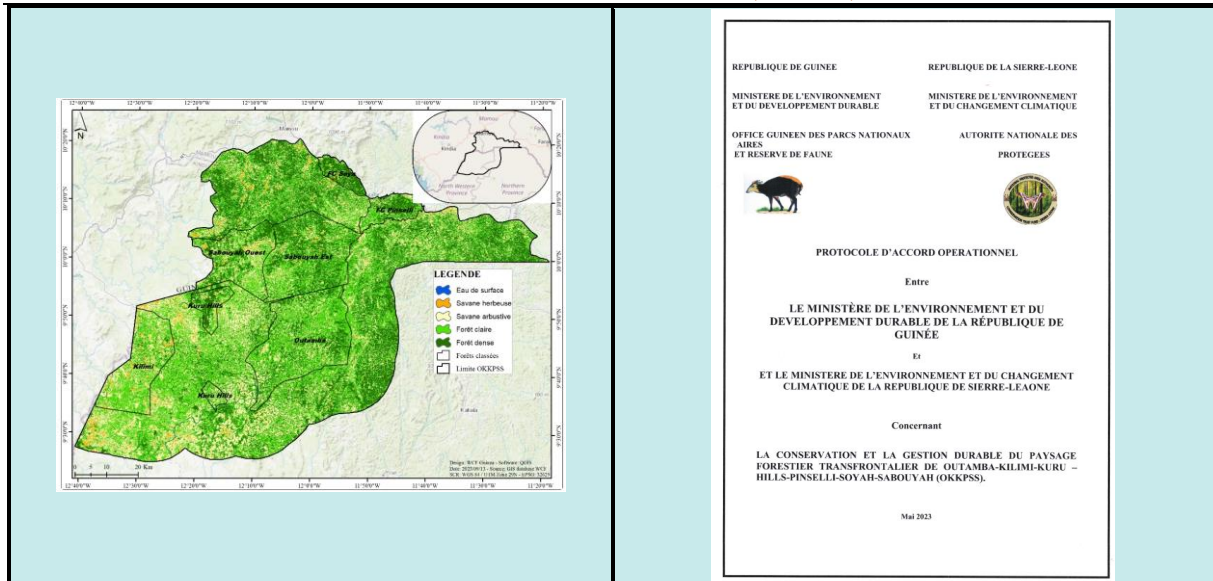


Figure 30: OKKPSS landscape 2024-2028 Development and Management Plan and Operational Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea (© WCF)

4.1.2.2. The process of creating the future Pinselli Soyah-Sabouyah National Park, financed by PAPFor

On the Guinean side, the process of creating the future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park financed by PAPFor is considered to be a success story, particularly in the context of the mitigation strategy for the construction, in the Pinselli, Soyah and Sabouyah area, of the railway planned by the Chinese company Winning Consortium Simandou and intended to link an iron ore mine located in the Simandou mountains to Forécariah.

In particular, three community consultation frameworks were organised to inform and raise awareness among local communities about the inclusive process of creating the future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park.

These meetings are part of the process of obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from local communities regarding the provisional boundaries of the future park. The aim is to discuss with local communities the land use and zoning of the future national park.

In particular, a theatrical awareness-raising tour was coordinated to inform and educate the inhabitants of the landscape about the processes involved in creating and managing a protected area. Theatrical performances are often used in the context of environmental protection and conservation to reinforce messages that help to change people's behaviour and give them the opportunity to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect and sustain the environment.

Opinions on the fears and opportunities of the various stakeholders are collected. A WCF-OGPRNF Management Team is in place to address these issues.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

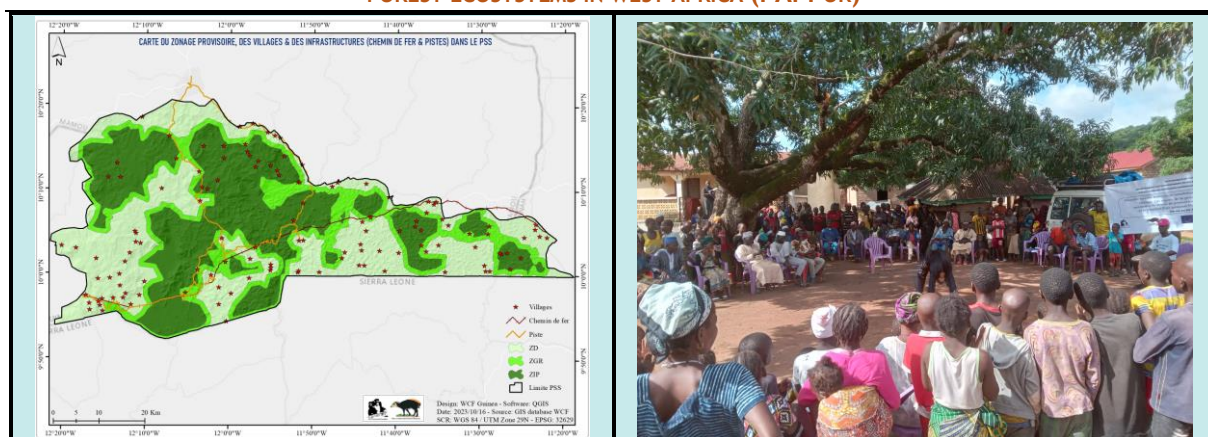


Figure 31: left, provisional zoning map for the future PSS National Park; right, illustration of the awareness-raising theatre tour. (© WCF)

Lessons learned:

- The process of creating the future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park funded by PAPFor can be considered a success story, particularly in the context of the mitigation strategy for the construction, in the Pinselli, Soyah and Sabouyah area, of the railway planned by the Chinese company Winning Consortium Simandou and intended to link an iron ore mine located in the Simandou mountains to Forécariah. This project deserves our support if it is to be completed.
- The same applies to the implementation of the 2024-2028 Development and Management Plan for the OKKPSS landscape and the dedicated Operational Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea.

4.1.3. Rural development through landscapes

4.1.3.1. The farmer-managed natural regeneration approach

Complementing assisted natural regeneration efforts on uncultivated land, the Farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) approach prescribes that a certain density of trees is maintained and/or regenerated in cultivated fields.

At low densities (80 to 100 trees/ha), trees help to combat erosion, reduce soil temperature, increase soil moisture and maintain soil fertility through the decomposition of leaf litter.

If soil fertility is properly maintained or improved, the farmer will have less need to move and clear a new field, which reduces deforestation rates.

This agroforestry technique enables local communities to restore their land, increase their productivity and thus improve their living conditions, while mitigating the effects of deforestation on climate change.



Figure 32: The farmer-managed natural regeneration approach. (© WCF)

4.1.3.2. Promotion of profitable economic activities that do not destroy the environment for EIGs, and women in particular

In order to improve community livelihoods and promote profitable economic activities that do not harm the environment, WCF and TCS organise community members into cooperatives known as Economic Interest Groups (EIGs) for agroecology (which includes market gardening, farmer-managed natural regeneration and beekeeping).

The project supports two agro-ecological approaches: (i) market gardening during the dry season and (ii) natural regeneration managed by farmers for rain-fed agricultural production.

PAPFor also supports EIGs specialising in beekeeping.



Figure 33: Profitable economic activities that do not harm the environment: training in market gardening and beekeeping. (© WCF)

Lessons learned:

- Farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) and profitable economic activities that do not harm the environment on the outskirts of protected areas in the OKKPSS landscape are promising prospects that require further technical, organisational and logistical support through additional funding for real appropriation and scaling up.
- The ANR and FMNR approaches introduce changes in the attitude of local communities towards the protection and conservation of wildlife and nature, in order to move away from destructive agricultural practices (slash-and-burn farming) towards more productive and resilient practices. A support programme in these areas must be spread over a minimum period of 10 years.

4.2. Gola Foya landscape

4.2.1. Development of forest areas

4.2.1.1. The community forest: a path to conservation success

One of the key challenges in protecting the forest is to ensure that local communities – the custodians of the forest - play a key role in conservation activities through community forestry. Community forestry involves the participation and collaboration of a range of stakeholders, including the community, and government and non-governmental organisations. The level of involvement of each group depends on the specific community forestry project and the management system used.

The communities of the Gola-Foya landscape work with government partners to sustainably manage community natural resources outside protected areas in order to maintain the connectivity of the forest landscape and wildlife corridors.

The PAPFor Programme is working in 11 community forests (seven in Sierra Leone and four in Liberia) which are at different stages of the land-use planning and community forest creation process.

The process requires approval of the boundaries of the "reserves", which are not subject to dispute. A detailed, geo-referenced map of land use and village territories is drawn up to facilitate the implementation of land-use management plans.

In both countries, PAPFor has secured the commitment of 11 community forestry clans and chiefdoms and supported the acquisition of land rights and the formalisation of community forestry statutes at various levels in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

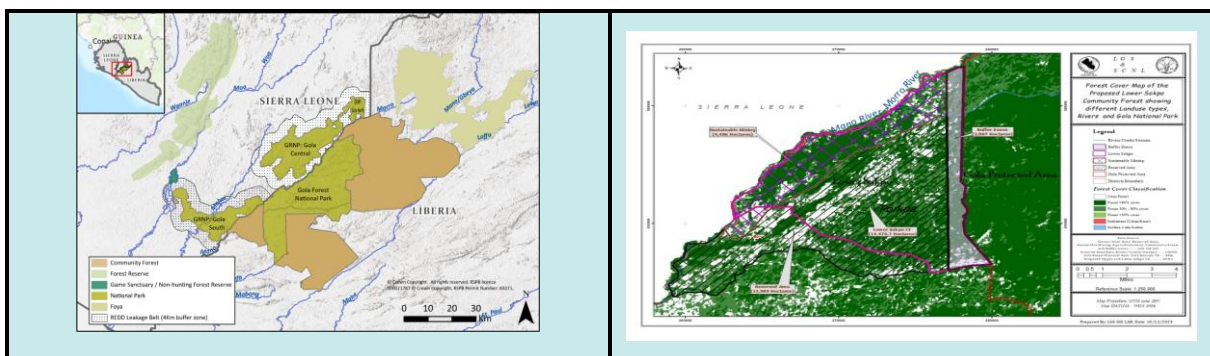


Figure 34: Left: The Gola landscape showing protected areas and community forests. Right: Land use map of the Sokpo community in Liberia (© BirdLife International).

4.2.1.2. Maintaining the connectivity of the forest landscape and wildlife corridors with the participation of local communities

The Gola-Foya Landscape Communities are working with government partners to sustainably manage natural resources outside protected areas in order to maintain the connectivity of the forest landscape and wildlife corridors.

Eleven community forests have been created with the support of the PAPFor programme. The total area of community forests is 79,285 ha (seven in Sierra Leone and four in Liberia).

Five of these community forests have forest management plans that specify conservation, community use and commercial zones. The remaining six community forests, without land use zones, retain the full size of the community forest for connectivity and conservation until zones are determined. These six community forests are located in the Gola Landscape in Sierra Leone and have been set aside for conservation due to their small size.

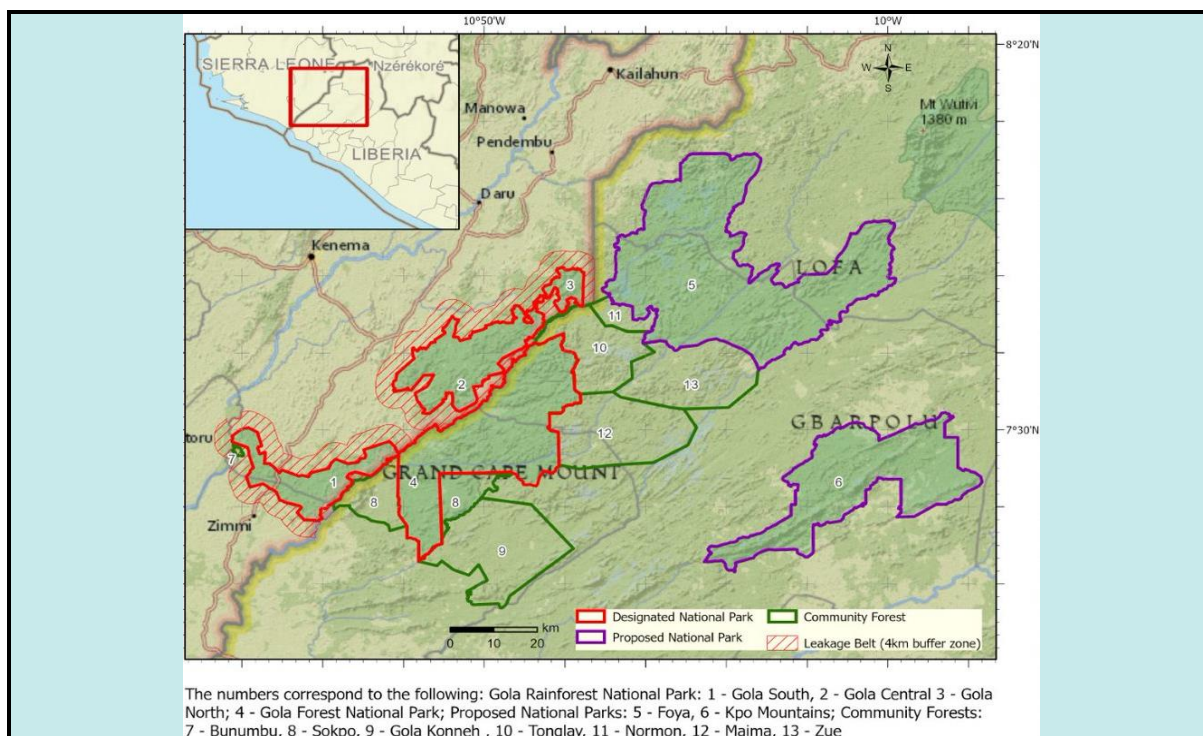


Figure 35: Community forests and protected areas in the Gola landscape of Sierra Leone and Liberia (© BirdLife International)

Lessons learned:

- Community forests are forest titles that enable communities in the Gola-Foya landscape to work with government partners to sustainably manage natural resources outside protected areas in order to sustainably improve their living conditions and maintain the connectivity of the forest landscape and wildlife corridors.
- CF are a promising solution for maintaining forest cover outside protected areas and therefore for maintaining ecological corridors.
- Establishing a community forest is a long process involving many stages; financial and technical resources must be secured over a relatively long period

and then maintained. A programme to support the establishment of community forests must be spread over a minimum period of 10 years.

- Governance of community forests often remains the weak point, and community forests are often at the mercy of local elites whose personal interests may run counter to the interests of the community that has customary rights.
- A community forest management plan must be drawn up, clearly indicating the areas to be protected, those to be used for sustainable agriculture and those for low-impact forest extraction.
- The regulations governing community forests must be technically and financially adapted to the capacities of local communities: affordable cost of community forest application files, simplified inventory techniques, implementation and monitoring of simple management plans, etc.

4.2.2. Management of Forest Protected Areas

4.2.2.1. Management and co-management plans for the various protected areas in the Gola-Lofa - Foya complex (GRNP, GFNP, Foya, Kambui, Tiwai).

The PAPFor Programme has achieved considerable success in improving the management status of protected areas during the implementation of the project in the Gola Foya landscape.

The five protected areas in the Gola landscape have reached different levels of achievement in terms of preparing management and co-management plans to support good governance and effective management.

	Management plan	Implementation	Co-management plan	Implementation
Gola Forest National Park	Plan still valid	Yes	Completed	In progress
Gola Rainforest National Park	Yes	Yes	Aligned with the revised management plan	In progress
Tiwai island Wildlife Sanctuary	Plan still valid	Yes	Completed	In progress
Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary	Yes	Not yet available	Draft report - Yes Lack of clarification in Kambui's management status causing gaps in the implementation of management plan	Possible only after clear establishment of the status of / classification as a PA
Foya Proposed Protected Area	No: classification pending	No management plan prior to classification	No. Awaiting classification	No draft management plan as yet

Tableau 15: Status of the management and co-management plans for the 5 PAs of the Gola Foya Landscape (RSPB, June 2024)

4.2.2.2. Scholarships for government and civil society staff

The PAPFor Programme has supported government and civil society staff to obtain Master's degrees in protected area management, landscape management, conservation law enforcement or related fields.

A total of 10 candidates, six men and four women, from government agencies (FDA) and civil society (CSSL, GRC, SCNL) in Sierra Leone and Liberia, received scholarships from the Gola PAPFor project to pursue postgraduate studies in fields related to the sustainable management of natural resources. The aim is to help build the sustainable capacity of key national stakeholders, so as to nurture tomorrow's decision-makers and contribute to the sustainable management of the Gola-Foya landscape.



Figure 36: Beneficiaries of an EU PAPFor grant - Liberia: MSC in Biodiversity Conservation, MSC in Environmental Management and Quality Control (©BirdLife International).

Lessons learned:

- With the progress made in the review and preparation of management plans and co-management plans, the way is now clear for the preparation of a transboundary management plan for the Gola landscape. The process of developing a transboundary management plan was initiated but not fully completed by the end of the PAPFor project. The transboundary management agreement for the Gola landscape between Liberia and Sierra Leone is in place and is being implemented through a transboundary coordination sub-committee. The sub-committee meets once a year and has developed an annual work plan.
- Grants for post-graduate studies in fields related to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources will help train tomorrow's managers and decision-makers to contribute to the sustainable management of the Gola-Foya landscape. These initiatives can be scaled up, with a multiplier effect on all the priority conservation landscapes. Particular attention should be paid to organising internships and job opportunities within the target landscape.

4.2.3. Rural development through landscapes

4.2.3.1. New models of sustainable forestry and ecotourism tested in the Gola Foya landscape

Three models, including one for sustainable forestry and two for ecotourism, have been tested and are in the process of being established.

These three pilot projects are at different stages.

Tonglay is the sustainable forestry pilot project, while Elephant falls and Tiwai wildlife sanctuary are the ecotourism pilot projects, with Tiwai having longer experience in the sector.

The need to demonstrate sustainable forestry practices in community forests has been a primary objective of the PAPFor project. Implementing sustainable practices for productive forests is closely linked to supporting community livelihoods and the rural economy. Sustainable forest management practices also rely on promoting the value of forest-related knowledge in communities, and more specifically on enhancing the connectivity value of forest landscapes in order to avoid fragmentation and forest loss.



Figure 37: Initial zoning of the Tonglay pilot community forest for sustainable forestry, Ecologue under construction and platform overlooking the river at Elephant Falls, Liberia (©BirdLife International).

4.2.3.2. Many new schoolchildren involved in nature clubs in Liberia and Sierra Leone

Conservation education is becoming one of the main means of conservation worldwide, and the creation of nature clubs has proved to be a very effective tool in this respect.

Through the PAPFor Programme, the list of nature clubs in schools has grown and various practical activities have been introduced by the school clubs, linked to the importance of protected areas, sustainable forest management and responsible local development in the Gola Foya landscape. At the beginning of 2023, 6 Nature Clubs had almost 243 members.

The visibility of nature clubs in schools has also been improved through the provision of information panels for schools with nature clubs and the printing of T-shirts for schools to ensure their visibility at special events.

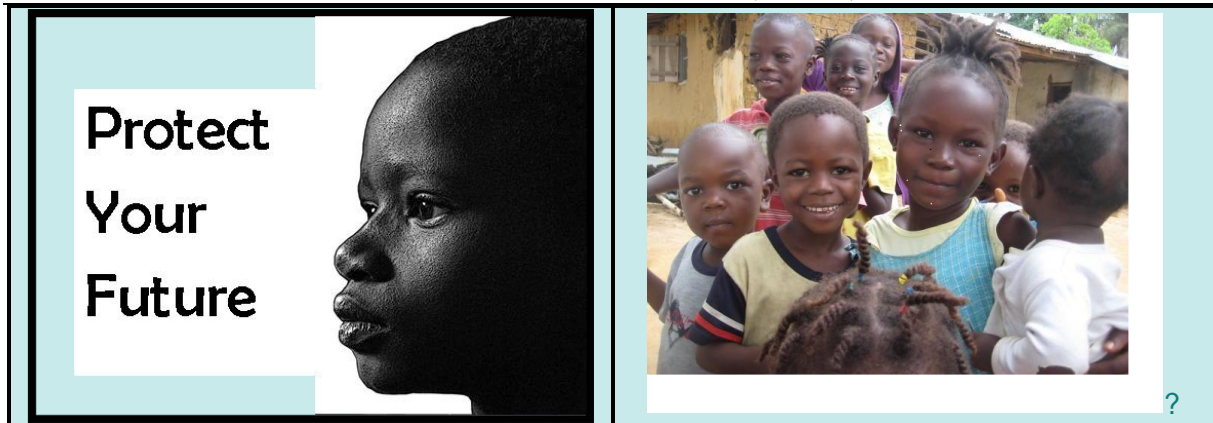


Figure 38: Teachers' guide for Nature Clubs, The children of Gola - Benefits of environmental education for the future (© Gola Transboundary Landscape, ©BirdLife International)

Lessons learned:

- Despite the increased equality between men and women, there is still much to be done in terms of gender, through the PAPFor project implementation teams, the field teams and in the technical assistance functions. Partners should ensure that their recruitment does not inadvertently discourage or disadvantage women, ensure that women are involved in recruitment, and positively select women if applicants are otherwise of equal status. Education and livelihood initiatives can continue to focus explicitly on training and capacity building for women in local communities, who are often more receptive to such initiatives.
- It is important to ensure that the logical frameworks of the implementation contracts are all constructed according to the three components of the programme's logical framework, in particular, to avoid evaluation findings such as " PAPFor is primarily a forest conservation project, and activities related to livelihoods are therefore very limited".

4.3. WWZ landscape

4.3.1. Development of forest areas

4.3.1.1. Drawing up land use plans for all 31 neighbouring villages in Zياما Biosphere Reserve

The PAPFor Programme has supported the capacity-building of management committees in participatory mapping and land planning methodologies for the riparian areas of the Zياما Biosphere Reserve (ZBR), with a view to the sustainable management of local natural resources.

Participatory land maps (past, present, future if nothing is done and desired future) and land use plans for all 31 villages bordering the ZBR have been drawn up.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)



Figure 39: Examples of participatory plot maps and land-use plans for the 31 villages bordering ZBR (Sources: GRET, 2023).

4.3.1.2. Recognition and improved management of forest corridors between protected areas by adjacent communities

The PAPFor Programme supported the identification of priority corridors in the WWZ landscape. Villages adjacent to priority corridors were targeted to promote corridor management. Priority development activities and types of governance structure were identified.

Community consultations and participation are being organised to promote other key activities and commitments in the vicinity of the nine priority corridors selected under the PAPFor Programme.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

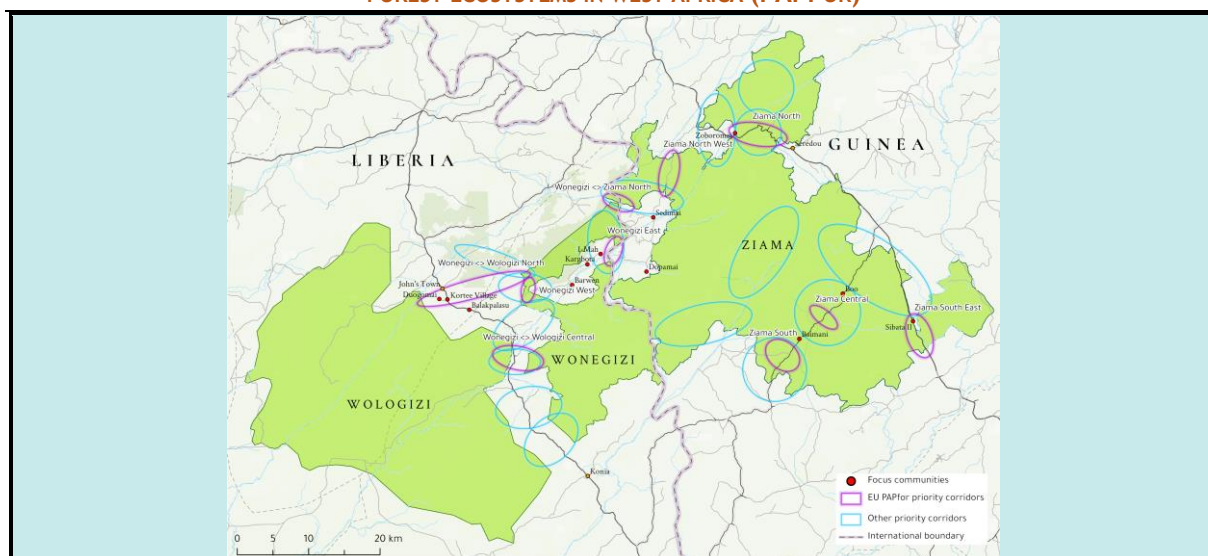


Figure 40: Priority corridors identified in the WWZ Landscape (including 9 priority corridors selected as part of the PAPFor Programme) (Source: FFI, 2023).

Lesson learned:

- Although efforts have been consistent in the PAPFor Programme, activities to integrate forest cover conservation and connectivity into livelihoods and governance actions are recent in the WWZ priority conservation landscape. These technical and organisational support activities should be continued in future programmes such as NaturAfrica AO.

4.3.2. Management of Forest Protected Areas

4.3.2.1. Community management committees set up to co-manage the Ziama Biosphere Reserve in Guinea

The Centre Forestier de N'Zérékoré (CFZ) and its partner Fauna and Flora International (FFI), with funding from the PAPFor Programme, have set up community governance structures and management systems for the effective administration of the Ziama Biosphere Reserve. Proper management of the reserve is an absolute priority, as it will contribute to the water and food security of local communities and their resilience in the face of climate change.

In order to promote better governance in the Ziama landscape, Community Management Committees (CMCs) have been set up at local, communal and central level in the communities of the Ziama Biosphere Reserve. To date, 31 of the 32 CMCs have been set up at local level. The communal level includes the 5 communities of Ziama while the central level acts as the coordinating committee for the Ziama landscape.



Figure 41: Workshop to launch community governance activities around the Ziama Biosphere Reserve (©GRET)

4.3.2.2. Cross-border coordination returns to the WWZ landscape

Liberia and Guinea signed a bilateral framework agreement in 2019 to formalise their commitment to work together for the effective conservation and sustainable management of the WWZ landscape and its natural resources.

Fauna & Flora International (FFI) has facilitated the re-launch of collaboration between the Forestry Administration (FDA) in Liberia and the Centre forestier de N'Zérékoré (CFZ) in Guinea. This facilitation enabled representatives of the two institutions to meet and plan cross-border activities.

The terms of reference of the cross-border steering committee have been updated, and a detailed plan has been drawn up for the first joint cross-border patrols.

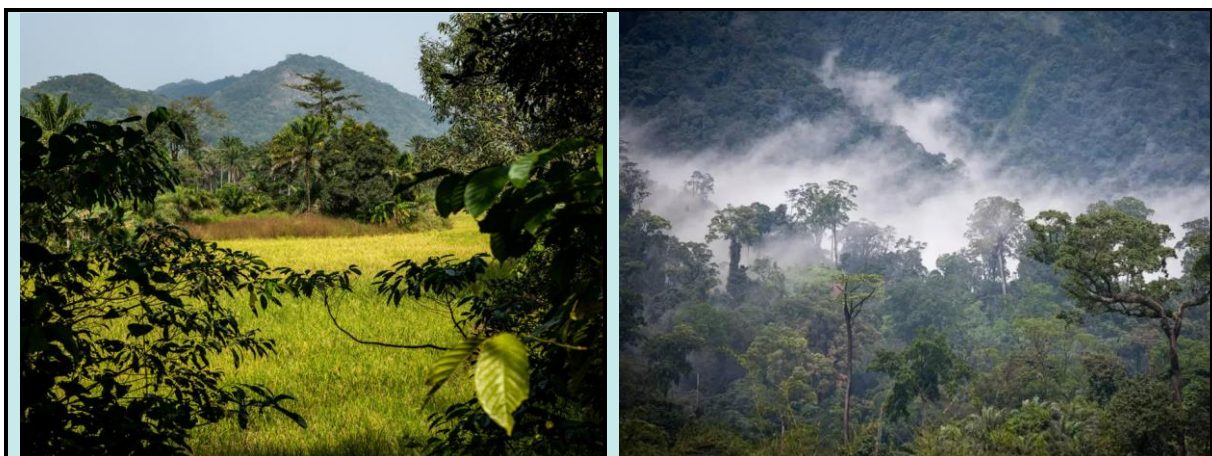


Figure 42: Photographs of the WWZ landscape (©GRET, ©FFI).

Lesson learned:

- Community management committees have just been set up to co-manage the Zياما biosphere reserve in Guinea, and cross-border coordination is just starting up again in the WWZ landscape. These technical and organisational support activities should be continued in future programmes such as NaturAfrica AO.

4.3.3. Rural development through landscapes

4.3.3.1. Agroecology, an alternative to synthetic chemical inputs and monoculture

Farmers in the WWZ landscape are faced with varied challenges, including falling crop yields, loss of soil fertility, deforestation of the vegetation cover to the detriment of cultivated areas, etc. This is why FFI, GRET and their partners have worked with the villages bordering the protected areas to develop an integrated approach that respects the environment.

The cornerstone of this integrated approach is to support 'relay' farmers (identified and chosen jointly with the community) to disseminate agroecological/agroforestry techniques and practices in test and demonstration plots, as well as raising community awareness of the harmful effects of synthetic chemical pesticides.



Figure 43: Different stages in the development of a demonstration plot in agronomy (©GRET)

4.3.3.2. Emergence of agroforestry cooperatives for cocoa and pepper production

Cocoa and pepper are at the heart of the economic activities of many communities living in the Zياما Biosphere Reserve. Cocoa is grown in rich and diverse agroforestry systems, and several varieties of cocoa have been identified. Pepper is both a non-timber forest product (NTFP) harvested in the forest and a product grown on stakes in areas bordering the protected

area. These 2 products are highly prized on the market, particularly for export to neighbouring countries.

Following a study of the cocoa and pepper sectors and their markets, GRET is helping to structure the actors in these sectors and boost their activities. The strategy aims to develop these two sectors while taking account of environmental issues, in particular the preservation of the region's rich biodiversity. To achieve this, a number of activities are being implemented, in collaboration with partners and consultants.



Figure 44: Illustration of an inter-professional consultation meeting and financial education training session for the cocoa and pepper sectors (©GRET).

Lessons learned:

- It is essential to systematically carry out sector studies before supporting the structuring of the actors in these sectors and boosting their activities.
- Roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined with local people at the start of a project, and the use of more formal 'conservation agreements' needs to be explored to better establish the link between conservation and IGA (income-generating activity) support for communities.

4.4. Mont Nimba landscape

4.4.1. Development of forest areas

4.4.1.1. Reforestation of the Bossou-Nimba corridor

Against a backdrop of heavy human and agricultural pressure, it is important to maintain connectivity between these different forests. This is the role of 'forest corridors'. The programme is working with the local authorities and communities to reforest the area between the Bossou forest and the Strict nature reserve. Of the 250 ha, 50 ha have already been reforested by Bossou Environmental Research Institute (IREB). Maintaining this forest corridor is essential for the survival of the small Bossou chimpanzee population, which represents a potential tourist attraction that could benefit local communities.

As part of the participative management of the Mount Nimba biosphere reserve (RBMN), the project has supported the communities of Séringbara and Nyon to promote the planting of agroforestry species (palm, coffee, cocoa, kola nut, etc.) along the Bossou corridor.

A community nursery has been set up with 1,700 seedlings to reforest degraded areas in the reserve. This activity will enable communities to control bush fires that regularly reach the chimpanzees' migration and feeding corridors.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

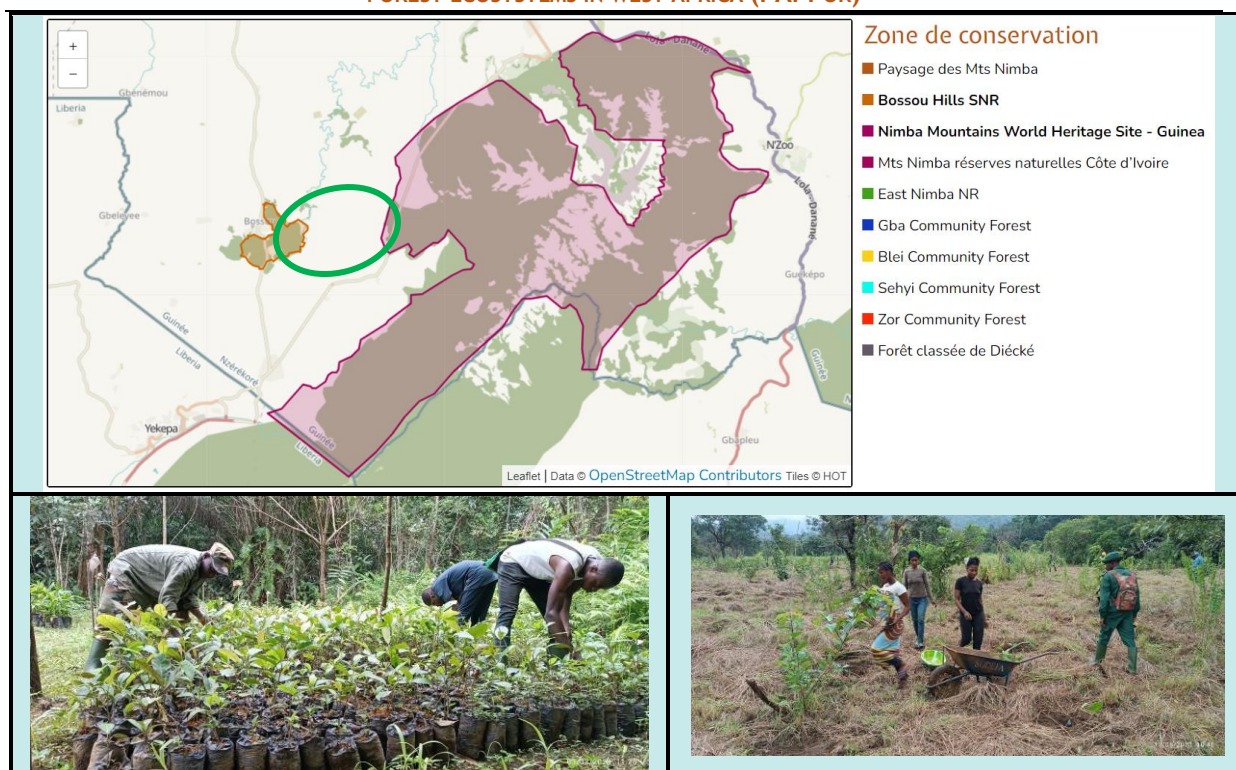


Figure 45: Reforestation of the Bossou Nimba corridor (© UNOPS).

4.4.1.2. Setting up village forest landscape management committees

Several village forest landscape management committees have been set up with the project's support:

- In Guinea, eight village surveillance committees (VSCs) have been set up with support from CEGENS, including three in N'Zo, three in Bossou and two in Tounkarata. Each VSC has 10 members. The heads of the village surveillance committees (VSCs) have received training on the objectives of PAPFor, the role of CEGENS in the reserve, the importance of good management and preservation of the forest heritage, the mission assigned to the VSCs, communication techniques and community mobilisation;
- In Côte d'Ivoire, six village conservation and development associations (AVCD) have been identified in the villages bordering the reserve. Constituent general assemblies were held to enable them to be organised as an entity and obtain a registration receipt from the Danané prefect. Each committee has 13 members.



Figure 46: Training of village monitoring committees (VMCs) (©UNOPS).

Lesson learned:

- Participatory reforestation programmes with local authorities and communities can be a solution, forming forest corridors for wildlife to maintain connectivity between different forests.

4.4.2. Management of Forest Protected Areas

4.4.2.1. Drawing up land use development and management plans for RBMN and ENNR

The development of the Land-use Development and Management Plans (PAG) for the Mts Nimba Biosphere Reserve (RBMN) and the East Nimba Nature Reserve (ENNR) followed complex processes that involved the participation of multiple stakeholders and the consideration of numerous factors.

Each stage in the process of drawing up the PAGs was the subject of close collaboration between the various actors and a participatory approach to guarantee the sustainability and effectiveness of the plan.

This capitalisation obtained the following PAGs:

- East Nimba Nature Reserve, Updated Management Plan, 2024-2029;
- Development and Management Plan for the Mount Nimba Biosphere Reserve 2024-2028

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

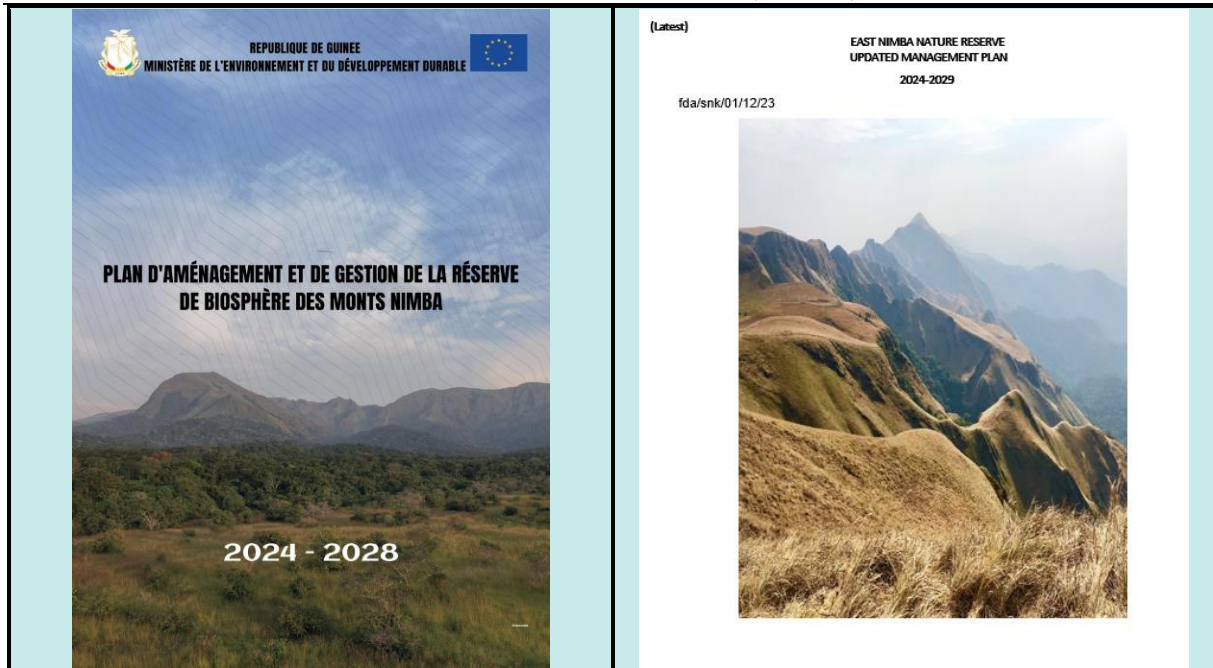


Figure 47: Support for the development of Management Plans (PAG) for the RBMN and the ENNR (Source: UNOPS, 2023).

4.4.2.2. Rehabilitation/completion of the Nimba base camp

As part of the development of protected forests, the PAPFor project has rehabilitated and completed the base for park wardens (CEGENS ecoguards) on Mount Nimba, in Gbakoré, Guinea.

The official handover of the renovated base took place in November 2023 in the presence of the project partners and stakeholders working in the Mount Nimba landscape.

The rangers' base is located in the buffer zone of the Mount Nimba Biosphere Reserve in Gbakoré, 2 km from the town centre and 4 km from the central zone.

This base is made up of several buildings, some of which were initially only at foundation level. The project involved refurbishing the toilet block, the generator building, the administrative office, the head warden's accommodation, the deputy chief warden's accommodation, and the complete installation of electricity and sewerage networks.

Following these works, the wardens have also requested the construction of a water tower, a high-powered generator and a secure section for 15 staff.



Figure 48: Rehabilitation/completion of the Mount Nimba Nature Conservancy Base (©UNOPS).

Lessons learned:

- Within the limits of available resources, it will be up to the stakeholders to finalise and validate these RBMN and ENNR PAGs, within the framework of the PAPFor Programme or, where appropriate, the NaturAfrica West Africa Programme.
- Sufficient human resources and technical skills within the implementing agency should make it possible to avoid recruiting external consultants to coordinate the development of the PAG.
- Drawing up a Development and Management Plan (PAG) is a complex, participatory and inclusive process that involves the participation of multiple stakeholders, sometimes with divergent interests, and the consideration of a wide range of data and information in a variety of fields. Each stage of the preparation process must be the subject of close collaboration between the stakeholders involved to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the PAG.
- For the implementation of the PAGs, the continued development and use of a common database for the three countries (Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia) is necessary and may be envisaged in future programmes such as NaturAfrica AO.
- The creation of common databases must be integrated into programmes and projects in priority cross-border conservation landscapes.

4.4.3. Rural development through landscapes

4.4.3.1. Updating and drawing up LDPs

A total of nine Local Development Plans (LDPs) were produced with the support of the PAPFor Programme and agents from national landscape management institutions.

- Three LDPs have been finalised, validated and approved by the administrative and political authorities of the rural communities of the Lola prefecture in Guinea, namely N'zoo, Tounkarata and Bossou;
- In Côte d'Ivoire, 6 LDPs have been adopted, finalised and validated by the local authorities.
- These six LDPs will be published and sent to the communities;
- In Liberia, given the administrative structure of the territory, an ENNR Community Needs Assessment was carried out by the reserve managers.



Figure 49: Participatory and inclusive updating and preparation of Local Development Plans (©UNOPS).

4.4.3.2. Income-generating activities (IGAs) in the Mount Nimba priority conservation landscape

IGA in Guinea

The beneficiaries of this activity are local people grouped into village associations. In Guinea, the process of monitoring income-generating activities is underway. After several meetings with those in charge, all the needs have been identified. To date, the 6 groups supported by the PAPFor Programme are in possession of kits and have begun production.

IGA in Liberia

Following a meeting to monitor the PAPFor programme and officially launch the IGAs (FDA-CMC-ENNR), six groups were supported in Liberia: the communities of Zortapa, Bassa villa, Sententhuo, Camp 4, Gbapa and Zolowee.

Regular monitoring of activities will be set up in coordination with the partners.

IGA Côte d'Ivoire

In Côte d'Ivoire, the process of identifying needs and beneficiaries has been completed. Four activities have been selected by the OIPR's partners. However, missions are to be provided by the UNOPS team, to support the process of launching contract awards and collecting GPS data for each activity site.



Figure 50: Illustration of support for income-generating activities (IGA) in the Mount Nimba priority conservation landscape (agricultural inputs and equipment for cash crops and an oil press to improve living conditions).
(©UNOPS)

Lessons learned:

- Stakeholder mapping, establishing platforms for dialogue and stakeholder mobilisation, a complaints and conflict management mechanism and an implementation monitoring mechanism are essential environmental and social safeguard tools for operational local development plans.
- Operational LDPs need to obtain the support of all stakeholders, to inform and consult local populations and stakeholders in order to incorporate their opinions, to ensure that all parties work together to find solutions to the problems that really concern them, to plan the activities selected and to define priorities in a participatory manner.
- The aspects of sustainable management, conservation and gender must be integrated into the Local Development Plans; in particular on the economic, environmental and social sustainability of the interventions selected, and by making a link between support for IGAs and community commitments to protected areas and OECMs.
- Real and sustainable LDP funding programmes are needed.
- Although the efforts have been substantial, these activities are recent (2023) in the field of rural development through landscapes. In addition to the distribution of inputs and equipment, technical and organisational support is needed over the medium and long term to ensure ownership, impact and sustainability among beneficiaries.

4.5. TGKS landscape

4.5.1. Development of forest areas

4.5.1.1. Contribution to an ecological corridor approach between Taï (Côte d'Ivoire) and Grebo-Krahn (Liberia) national parks

The Grebo-Krahn national park is the first link in the connectivity chain between the Taï and Sapo national parks. While on the Liberian side the canopy between the two parks still appears to be only slightly degraded in the FMC-F forest concession, the situation is quite different in Côte d'Ivoire, where more than 95% of rural land is used for agriculture.

Given the intensity of the occupation, the question of the ecological, social and financial feasibility of a corridor was raised, and a study was carried out between 2017 and 2019 along three rivers (Saro, Go and Hana). The project to create a wooded corridor along the Saro river,

3 km south-east of the town of Taï, was confirmed as ecologically viable, the shortest route and without major social obstacles.

After agreements were reached and compensation paid in April 2023 to those affected by the corridor project, action was taken to secure the corridor's framework, initiate its development and, above all, put an end to human activities in the zone, pending its official classification as a voluntary nature reserve (RNV), as requested by the communities.

The PAPFor Programme provided support for this and facilitated the process. Measures have been developed in a simplified management plan as required by the RNV status, in which provisions relating to surveillance, rules of use, management of foreseeable human-wildlife conflicts on the periphery, etc. will be drawn up in a participatory manner. Measures to support good farming practices (including agroforestry) and the development of income-generating activities, particularly those based on the sustainable management resources, will be implemented in villages bordering the corridor.

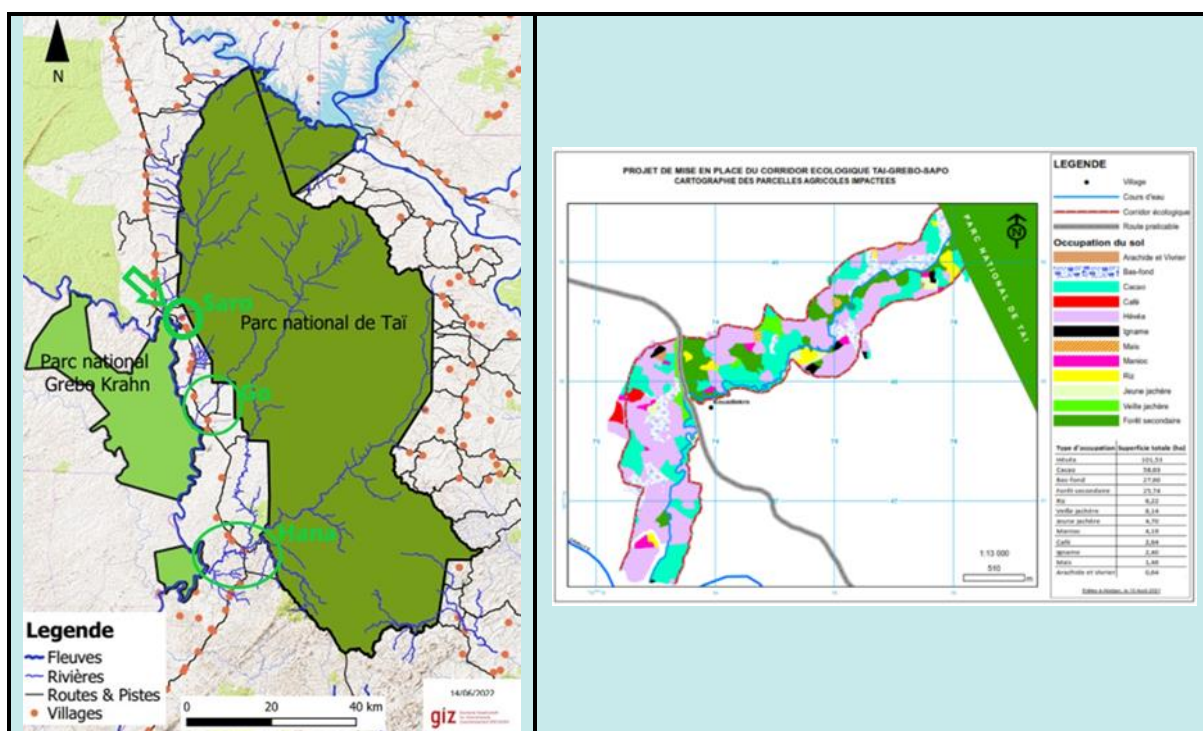


Figure 51: Left: Location of feasibility study sites and choice of the Saro River as an ecological corridor between the Taï (Côte d'Ivoire) and Grebo-Krahn (Liberia) national parks. (©GIZ). Right: Map of impacted plots (2021) (©UEP-TGS).

4.5.1.2. Forest land management

As part of this work, GIZ has awarded the NGO Yacoli Village École Ouverte (YVEO) a local grant from April 2023 to March 2024, to support the implementation of Local Development Plans for six villages bordering the Taï National Park (TNP).

In Liberia, the participatory territorial diagnoses carried out in 2022 led to the development of a land-use plan for the Glarro district. During the preparation of the plan, 13 maps were developed in a participatory manner with local stakeholders and 3 areas of potentially high conservation value were identified to ecologically connect the southern block of the Grebo-Krahn national park (GKNP) with its main massif. As part of the development of this land-use plan, two formal local agreements on land use and the sustainable management of natural

resources concerning 16 communities were signed in March 2023 under the lead of the LLA (Liberia Land Authority) in collaboration with the FDA (Forestry Development Authority).

However, the very small amount of information transmitted during this capitalisation process does not allow these achievements to be illustrated.

Lessons learned:

- Faced with the degradation of forest cover in rural areas, it is important to identify High Conservation Value (HCV) forests and support participatory land-use planning initiatives, such as those for the sustainable management of residual forests by communities.
- By encouraging the protection of the banks of certain watercourses, revegetation can be undertaken, recreating a green network of connectivity in the landscape.

4.5.2. Management of Forest Protected Areas

4.5.2.1. Support for the preparation and validation of development plans

After supporting the classification procedure for the Grebo-Krahn National Park in Liberia (including participatory demarcation of the boundaries of the proposed protected area), which was classified in 2017, the PAPFor Programme supported the participatory development process for its Development and Management Plan. Validation of the PAG was finalised in December 2021. The PAPFor Programme is also providing support to the FDA, through WCF, to improve park monitoring.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the programme is supporting the implementation of the Taï NP PAG through support for a number of local measures.

The project has contributed to the preliminary measures for the development of the corridor being created on the Saro river through the preparation of technical notes, proofreading of development conceptualisation documents and biodiversity inventories, and participation in related workshops.

However, the very small amount of information transmitted during this capitalisation process does not allow these achievements to be illustrated.

4.5.2.2. Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire reaffirm their commitment to jointly protect the TGKS cross-border forest landscape

Supported by the PAPFor Programme, stakeholders in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire have committed to implementing initiatives that will lead to the protection of the landscape and its threatened species. Both countries have demonstrated their commitment to the partnership by implementing various conservation projects ranging from the training and deployment of ecoguards and law enforcement officers to the provision of livelihood support to forest-dwelling communities.

A bilateral steering committee has finalised a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries, which must be reviewed by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Abidjan and Monrovia before being signed. A joint action plan has been drawn up for ongoing and new activities on

both the Liberian and Ivorian sides of the TGKS, defining the roles and responsibilities of all those involved.

However, the very small amount of information transmitted during this capitalisation process does not allow these achievements to be illustrated.

4.5.3. Rural development through landscapes

4.5.3.1. Drawing up local development plans incorporating income-generating activities

Following the drafting of local development plans in six villages in the Côte d'Ivoire landscape, the PAPFor Programme has supported the capacity-building of local development committees and the development of sustainable income-generating community activities (production of makoré butter, good agricultural practices in cocoa farming, cane rat farming, helioculture, fish farming, rice farming, pig farming, market gardening and subsistence farming, etc.) according to the communities' choices, in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.

Through grants and training, beneficiaries, including members of the management bodies of the Local Development Committees (LDCs), are implementing activities including the breeding of cane rats ("agoutis") and achatina snails ("giant African land snail") and the establishment of fish farms.

Support for improving value chains for non-timber forest products from tree species to be introduced into cropping systems supports initiatives to promote agroforestry, with Makoré and the butter extracted from its seeds, similar to the shea butter already well known to the cosmetics industry, as an example in Taï.

The gender approach to the implementation of this last activity is illustrated in the village of Zaïpobly by a group of women who have been working on this for several years and who also run a large nursery of multi-purpose trees for agroforestry, the seedlings of which are sold beyond the Taï department.



Figure 52: Sustainable community initiatives on the outskirts of the Taï National Park (©GIZ)

4.5.3.2. Raising awareness of environmental education through nature conservation clubs

In parallel with the local development initiatives, and in order to capitalise on, develop and perpetuate the gains made in terms of perceptions and community commitment to nature

conservation and biodiversity, the project is supporting environmental education - "nature conservation clubs" - in 16 villages in Côte d'Ivoire and six in Liberia.

However, the very small amount of information transmitted during this capitalisation process does not allow these achievements to be illustrated.

Lessons learned:

- With a view to restoring conditions for the sustainability of farming activities and diversifying producers' sources of income, good farming practices are being promoted, particularly in cocoa farming through agroforestry. This reintroduction of trees to agricultural land is helping to create a diffuse connectivity that is favourable to some biodiversity.
- To ensure ownership by beneficiaries and the sustainability of the support provided, rural development initiatives must be carried out from the start of the programme/project, with appropriate initial diagnostics and adequate technical and organisational support planned from the project/programme appraisal phase.
- Setting up an income-generating activity (IGA) is often considered on a project/programme scale. This should be an opportunity to strengthen a population's livelihoods for the long term. However, these activities are complex to implement on the ground and to sustain. It is therefore essential to adopt a support approach that goes beyond simply granting funding for IGAs, to avoid technical failure at the end of the project.
- The end of support for the development of IGAs, for example during the last 6 months of the project/programme, must be able to guarantee the empowerment of beneficiaries before the final withdrawal of the project/programme.

4.6. Cross River landscape

4.6.1. Development of forest areas

4.6.1.1. Conservation education extended to schools and communities surrounding Cross River National Park

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has succeeded in extending its network of conservation clubs in schools surrounding Cross River National Park, Nigeria, from 72 to 172. Awareness-raising activities, including school visits, film screenings and teacher training, have been stepped up. As a result, these clubs have more than 12,000 enthusiastic schoolchildren, who are passionate about wildlife conservation and acquiring a sense of environmental responsibility.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)



Figure 53: Left: Conservation education in schools (©WCS). Right: Endangered Animals - Stories for Children (©WCS)

4.6.1.2. Using a radio soap opera to change environmental attitudes and behaviour in Cross River State, Nigeria

The Wildlife Conservation Society's (WCS) "My Gorilla My Community" (MGMC) radio programme is a behaviour change communications campaign. It uses the power of media and storytelling to bring about a positive change in attitudes and behaviour towards Cross River gorillas and their habitat. The radio play, produced by Linda's Joint, is part of a 30-minute programme broadcast on local radio stations.

"My Gorilla My Community" aims to promote conservation education and create widespread awareness of rare and endangered species, in particular the Cross River gorilla, as well as promoting knowledge about water, sanitation and hygiene.



Figure 54: Illustrations of recording of "My Gorilla My Community" radio programmes (©WCS).

Lessons learned:

- An effective, long-term environmental education programme inspires commitment to wildlife conservation on a landscape scale and helps stakeholders living near protected areas to develop a sense of environmental responsibility.

- It is important to pay particular attention to security issues in cross-border landscapes such as Cross River, drawing on the lessons learned from PAPBio (relying on local partners, using information and communication technologies (ICT), etc.).

4.6.2. Management of forest protected areas

4.6.2.1. PAPFor support for ranger patrols significantly reduces hunting in Nigeria's Cross River National Park

In 1991, the Federal Government of Nigeria created the Cross River National Park (CRNP) by decree, located in Cross River State in south-east Nigeria. The park is divided into two divisions: Oban established in 1988 and Okwangwo in 1991.

Thanks to support from the European PAPFor project, the Wildlife Conservation Society is providing assistance for patrols of Cross River National Park by rangers from Nigeria's National Parks Service.

In 2023, the project supported 168 anti-poaching patrols in the Cross River National Park. These patrols resulted in the arrest of 79 offenders for illegal logging and hunting.

More importantly, the rate of metal trap encounters has been reduced by 63%, from 0.30/km in 2022 to 0.11/km in 2023.

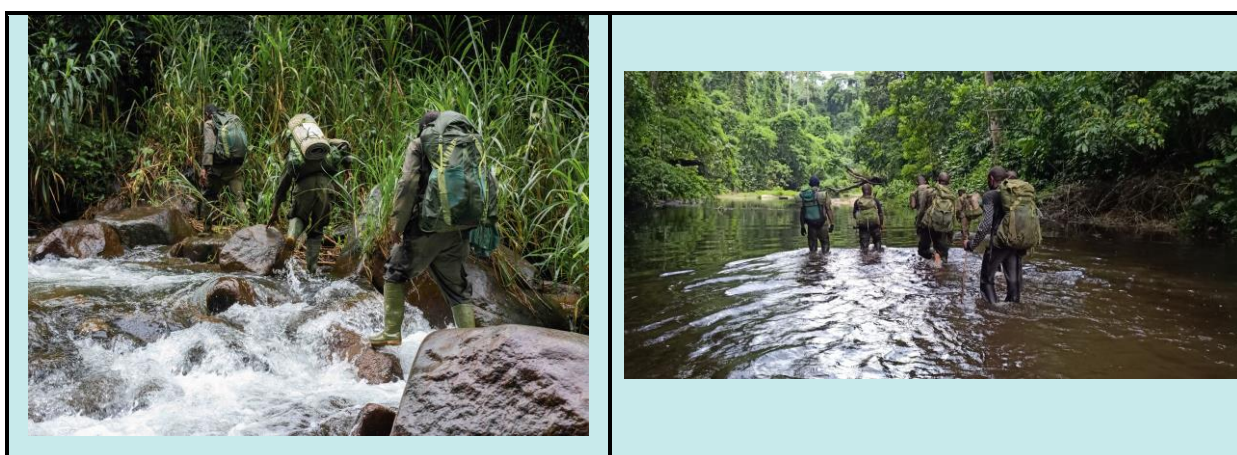


Figure 55: Anti-poaching patrols in Cross River National Park (©WCS)

4.6.2.2. Development of Cross River National Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Site

WCS and other organisations are currently working to link the two biosphere reserves in Cross River State in Nigeria with the biosphere reserves in Cameroon to create a single transboundary biosphere reserve to be known as the Cross River-Korup-Takamanda Biosphere Reserve (CRIKOT).

In 2020, CRIKOT was added to the Tentative List of World Heritage properties on the basis of the region's outstanding universal value.

Drafting of the documents required for CRIKOT's World Heritage nomination has begun, although much work remains to be done, including the definition of the property's boundaries, a preliminary review of protection and management arrangements, and consultations with local

communities to ensure that their interests are protected, and that the nomination has the support of the local population. The process is expected to take several years.

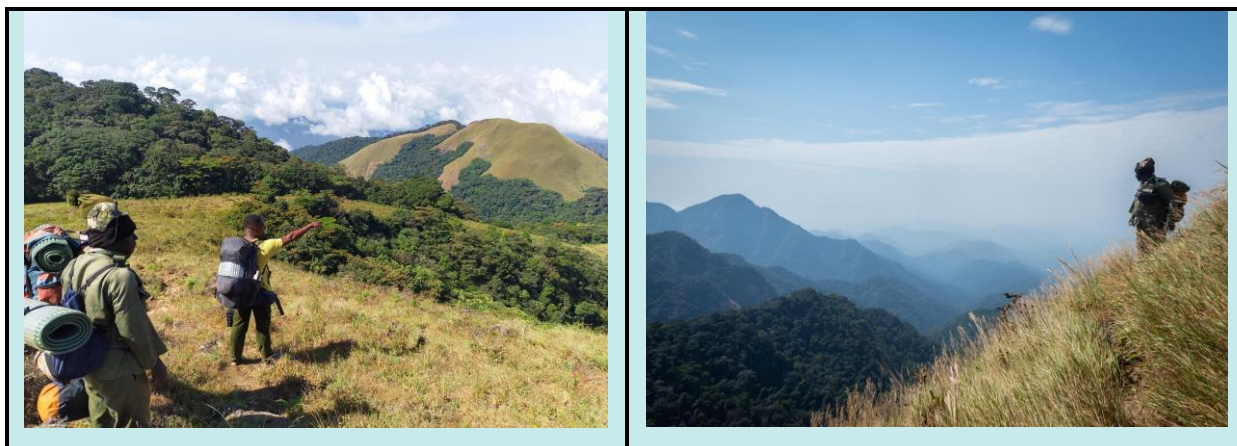


Figure 56: Gorilla country! Cross River National Park (©WCS)

Lesson learned:

- It is important for a regional forest ecosystem conservation programme to have data available at regular intervals, for example at the beginning and end of implementation, on the maintenance of fauna/biodiversity in the target priority conservation landscapes in order, if necessary, to show proof of the management effectiveness of forest protected areas and/or identify necessary improvements.

4.6.3. Rural development through landscapes

4.6.3.1. Sustainable production of wild mangoes helps protect endangered wildlife species in Cross River

The wild mango (*Irvingia spp*), known in Nigeria as ‘ogbono’, is a prized food for wildlife and humans and is an important source of income for women in forest communities in the Cross River region. Over 90% of the wild mangoes consumed and marketed in the Cross River region currently come from the forest, with only a small proportion harvested on plantations. Unfortunately, unsustainable harvesting methods contribute to deforestation and reduce food sources for wild animals such as forest elephants and Cross River gorillas.

WCS has trained 1,700 women in Cross River State in the sustainable cultivation and harvesting of wild mangoes, which provides them with a substantial income.

Since 2018, WCS has distributed 11,045 wild mango seedlings to women to plant on farmland. In addition, 60 women's groups, 23 of which have been officially registered as cooperatives with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), have been set up with WCS support to collectively grow mangoes in a more sustainable way. (WCS, July 2023)

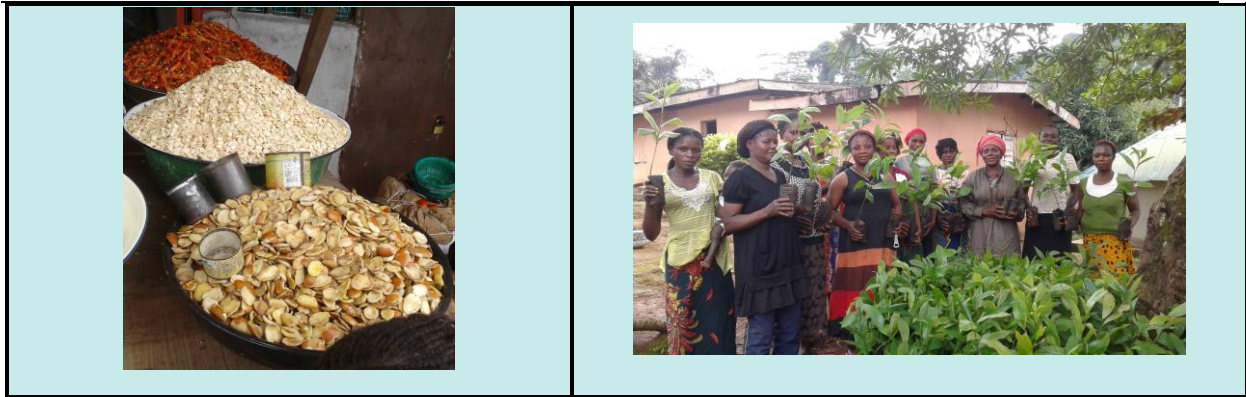


Figure 57: Left: Adequate storage increases the value of produce (©WCS). Right: Women benefit from training and access to credit (©WCS).

4.6.3.2. Improving cocoa sustainability to reduce deforestation and improve livelihoods

In the Cross River landscape, cocoa is the main source of income for local farmers, but it is also one of the main causes of deforestation. This deforestation degrades watersheds and threatens the viability of corridors in the landscape that are essential for Cross River gorillas and forest elephants.

In 2023, the Cross River PAPFor project created 16 new nurseries in communities surrounding Cross River National Park to raise 35,732 improved cocoa plants. In exchange for the seedlings and a WCS support programme, each farmer signs a "conservation contract" and agrees to limit the expansion of cocoa into the area.



Figure 58: Production and distribution of improved cocoa plants (©WCS).

Lesson learned:

- Too many conservation programmes support development activities without making the link with the positive impact on conservation. In return for support for rural development on the outskirts of protected areas in forested landscapes affected by the problem of expanding cocoa farming, it is important to establish a "conservation contract" with the beneficiaries, who agree to limit the expansion of cocoa farming in forested areas.

5. PAPFor products

The aim of this chapter is to identify the various 'products' of the programme and select those that are likely to be disseminated more widely or integrated/adapted into the NaturAfrica programme or other similar programmes.

The involvement of the implementing agencies in the PAPFor products capitalisation exercise varied considerably. The results are presented in the following sections. The bibliographical references are included in the appendices to this report and all the digital files collected have been archived and filed in a database accessible via the PAPFor website.

Lessons learned:

- The implementing agencies' contribution to capitalisation must be included in the grant contracts, for example at least as a complement to the annual narrative reports, to ensure that the programme's products are regularly made available to the national counterparts, the donor and the Regional Coordination.
- It is necessary to include a budget for capitalisation, as well as sufficient dedicated working time; the various programme implementation contracts need to be implemented simultaneously.

5.1. PAPFor communication products

5.1.1. Frequently published, richly illustrated PAPFor newsletters

The PAPFor programme has produced eight richly illustrated newsletters, including magnificent photographs, published in French and English in the PAPFor visual style:

- PAPFor (2022). PAPFor programme newsletter, October 2022. 4 pages (with 6 "stories" via the PAPFor website);
- PAPFor (2022). PAPFor programme newsletter, December 2022. 4 pages (with 6 "stories" via the PAPFor website);
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFor programme newsletter, March 2023. 4 pages (with 6 "stories" via the PAPFor website);
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFor programme newsletter, May 2023. 4 pages (with 6 "stories" via the PAPFor website);
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFor programme newsletter, July 2023. 4 pages (with 6 "stories" via the PAPFor website);
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFor newsletter, September 2023. 4 pages (with 6 "stories" via the PAPFor website);
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFor programme newsletter, December 2023. 4 pages (with 6 "stories" via the PAPFor website);
- PAPFor (2024). PAPFor newsletter, March 2024. 4 pages (with 6 "stories" via the PAPFor website).

Each newsletter includes a progress report on the programme, landscape news, a Biodiversity Focus and a Focus on a protected area.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)



Figure 59: Extract from PAPFor programme newsletters (Source: https://papfor.org/-Documentation?type_doc=30&landscape=&lang_doc=).

Lesson learned:

- Tracking of data relating to newsletters, such as the number of subscribers (mailing list) and other useful statistics available via the use of Mailchimp, sendinblue or equivalent (reader profiles, pages consulted, etc.) is very useful for adapting the strategy and communication plan.

5.1.2. PAPFor news in the spotlight

The PAPFor Programme has produced 71 richly illustrated news items, including representative photographs, published in French and English using a PAPFor visual. These news items enable subscribers to the newsletter, visitors to the website and social network users (PAPFor Facebook account: <https://www.facebook.com/PAPForProgram/>) to follow the progress of the PAPFor programme over time.

Sidebar: The 71 PAPFor front-page news items

- PAPFor (7 March 2024) - The EU's PAPFor supports the training of environmental education facilitators in Guinea. 1 page;
- PAPFor (7 March 2024) - PAPFor supports income-generating activities in six communities around the Taï National Park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (7 March 2024) - Rehabilitation and completion of the conservators' base camp in the Nimba-Guinea mountains. 1 page;
- PAPFor (27 February 2024) - Engaging stakeholders to protect Cross River National Park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (27 February 2024) - Strengthening local governance structures for better protection of the Ziama Biosphere Reserve. 1 page;
- PAPFor (31 January 2024) - Protecting the Gola rainforest in Sierra Leone through community involvement and awareness-raising. 1 page;
- PAPFor (12 December 2023) - Visit by the Secretary General of the MEDD to the WCF in Mamou. 1 page;
- PAPFor (12 December 2023) - Third consultation framework in the future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (8 December 2023) - PAPFor Coordination on mission to UEMOA and the European Union Delegation in Ouagadougou. 1 page;
- PAPFor (6 December 2023) - Annual meeting of the PAPFor steering committee. 1 page;
- PAPFor (13 November 2023) - The PAPFor supports local groups in implementing income-generating activities around the Mount Nimba Biosphere Reserve. 1 page;
- PAPFor (13 November 2023) - Emergence of agroforestry cooperatives for the development of cocoa and pepper in Guinea (Ziama forest). 1 page;
- ;
- PAPFor (10 November 2023) - Establishment of a multilateral partnership agreement for the protection of the Mount Nimba Biosphere Reserve. 1 page;
- PAPFor (31 October 2023) - Agreement on a "call to action" to prevent deforestation due to cocoa farming. 1 page;
- PAPFor (15 October 2023) - Developing Cross River National Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. 1 page;
- PAPFor (3 October 2023) - PAPFor partner completes conservation planning in Sierra Leone's Gola Forest. 1 page;
- PAPFor (27 September 2023) - Community management committees are set up to co-manage the Ziama Biosphere Reserve in Guinea. 1 page;

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

- PAPFor (25 September 2023) - The Parks Authority conducts a law enforcement patrol in Outamba-Kilimi National Park, Sierra Leone. 1 page;
- PAPFor (19 September 2023) - Conservation education extends to schools and communities surrounding Cross River National Park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (8 September 2023) - Successful testing and first training on the IMET tool adapted for community forests and other community-managed conservation areas. 1 page;
- PAPFor (16 August 2023) - The Gola cross-border technical sub-committee meets in Sierra Leone to review the Greater Gola action plan. 1 page;
- PAPFor (11 August 2023) - Reforestation of critical degraded sites in the Seringbara and Nyon sectors of Mount Nimba (Guinea). 1 page;
- PAPFor (20 July 2023) - Awareness-raising theatre tour in the Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park project, Guinea. 1 page;
- PAPFor (14 July 2023) - Members of the OKKPS landscape steering committee visit the Moyen Bafing national park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (12 July 2023) - Mount Nimba managers and partners receive training in strategic environmental and social assessment. 1 page;
- PAPFor (12 July 2023) - PAPFor organises the regional steering committee meeting for the Mont Nimba landscape in Nzérékoré, Guinea. 1 page;
- PAPFor (12 July 2023) - Ziama forest: agroecology, an alternative to synthetic chemical inputs (pesticides and chemical fertilisers) and monoculture. 1 page;
- PAPFor (12 July 2023) - State of progress of local development committees in 6 villages bordering the Tai National Park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (12 July 2023) - Building the capacity of surveillance officers to collect data using the SMART Mobile tool. 1 page;
- PAPFor (3 July 2023) - Sustainable production of wild mangoes helps protect endangered wildlife in Cross River. 1 page;
- PAPFor (1 July 2023) - Summary of recent OKKPS activities. 1 page;
- PAPFor (30 June 2023) - Protection of the Kambui and Gola forests in Sierra Leone. 1 page;
- PAPFor (29 June 2023) - Training for communities around Outamba-Kilimi National Park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (31 October 2023) - Agreement on a "call to action" to prevent deforestation due to cocoa farming. 1 page;
- PAPFor (25 May 2023) - On the road to replacing chemical pesticides with natural pesticides in Wonegizi. 1 page;
- PAPFor (25 May 2023) - Mont Nimba Strict Nature Reserve: discussion workshop on local development plans and community action planning held in February in Danané, Côte d'Ivoire. 1 page;
- PAPFor (25 May 2023) - Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire reaffirm their commitment to jointly protect the TGKS cross-border forest landscape. 1 page;
- PAPFor (17 May 2023) - PRESS RELEASE Meeting of the EU and USAID to promote sustainable cocoa production and forest conservation in West Africa. 1 page;
- PAPFor (10 May 2023) - Forestry officers from Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia carry out a joint patrol on Mount Nimba. 1 page;
- PAPFor (10 May 2023) - The WCF is organising a 3-day cross-border visit to Guinea. 1 page;
- PAPFor (3 May 2023) - Support for the installation of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) model fields in the OKKPS cross-border landscape. 1 page;
- PAPFor (3 May 2023) - Using a radio soap opera to change environmental attitudes and behaviour in Cross River State, Nigeria. 1 page;
- PAPFor (April 11, 2023) - Students and teachers review and approve the new Teacher's Guide for Nature Clubs in the Gola Landscape, Liberia and Sierra Leone. 1 page;
- PAPFor (4 April 2023) - OKKPS: first meeting of the steering committee for the creation of the new national park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (15 March 2023) - Drawing up participatory community maps for the communities of the future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park. 1 page;
- PAPFor (5 March 2023) - The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) introduces agroecology to Pinselli Soyah Sabouyah (PSS), in Guinea. 1 page;
- PAPFor (2 March 2023) - The WCF trains beekeeping cooperatives in OKKPS. 1 page;
- PAPFor (2 March 2023) - PAPFor Coordination on mission to WAEMU. 1 page;
- PAPFor (27 February 2023) - Support for ranger patrols significantly reduces hunting in Cross River National Park, Nigeria. 1 page;
- PAPFor (15 February 2023) - Towards community regulations for forest protection in the Gola Foya landscape. 1 page;
- PAPFor (15 February 2023) - Preserving the 'weeping hill' water source in Gaura, Sierra Leone. 1 page;
- PAPFor (13 February 2023) - Nimba: Official handover of Local Development Plans (LDPs) to the 3 project communes around Bossou. 1 page;
- PAPFor (2 February 2023) - Promoting environmental education in the OKKPS landscape. 1 page;
- PAPFor (28 January 2023) - An ambitious initiative to adapt the IMET tool. 1 page;
- PAPFor (10 January 2023) - WWZ: Consultation on the implementation of integrated agriculture and aquaculture (IAA) systems in Liberia. 1 page;
- PAPFor (2 January 2023) - WABILED and PAPFor together at the CBD COP15! 1 page;
- PAPFor (14 December 2022) - Training in agroecological practices in Soyah and Madina Oula. 1 page;
- PAPFor (14 December 2022) - Improving cocoa sustainability to reduce deforestation and improve livelihoods. 1 page;
- PAPFor (14 December 2022) - Cross-border coordination back on the WWZ landscape. 1 page;
- PAPFor (14 December 2022) - A nursery that empowers women in the Tai region, Côte d'Ivoire. 1 page;
- PAPFor (14 December 2022) - Meeting with administrative and traditional leaders in Guinea to discuss the local community development plan. 1 page;
- PAPFor (14 December 2022) - Results-oriented evaluation (ROM) of the Gola PAPFor. 1 page;
- PAPFor (14 December 2022) - Annual meeting of the PAPFor steering committee. 1 page;
- PAPFor (27 August 2022) - IMET training and evaluation workshop in OKKPS. 1 page;

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

- PAPFor (12 August 2022) - Video tribute to World Elephant Day. 1 page;
- PAPFor (8 August 2022) - IMET training workshop for the East Nimba Nature Reserve. 1 page;
- PAPFor (6 August 2022) - Concerted work on cocoa issues in West Africa. 1 page;
- PAPFor (1 August 2022) - PAPFor at the first Pan-African Congress on Protected Areas. 1 page;
- PAPFor (26 May 2022) - Société des Mines de Fer de Guinée around the Monts Nimba Integral Nature Reserve. 1 page;
- PAPFor (24 April 2022) - Workshop to launch Land Planning in the Glarro district of Liberia. 1 page;
- PAPFor (28 March 2022) - Progress in the process of creating the future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park. 1 page.

Figure 60: Box: The 71 PAPFor front-page news items (Source: PAPFor website).

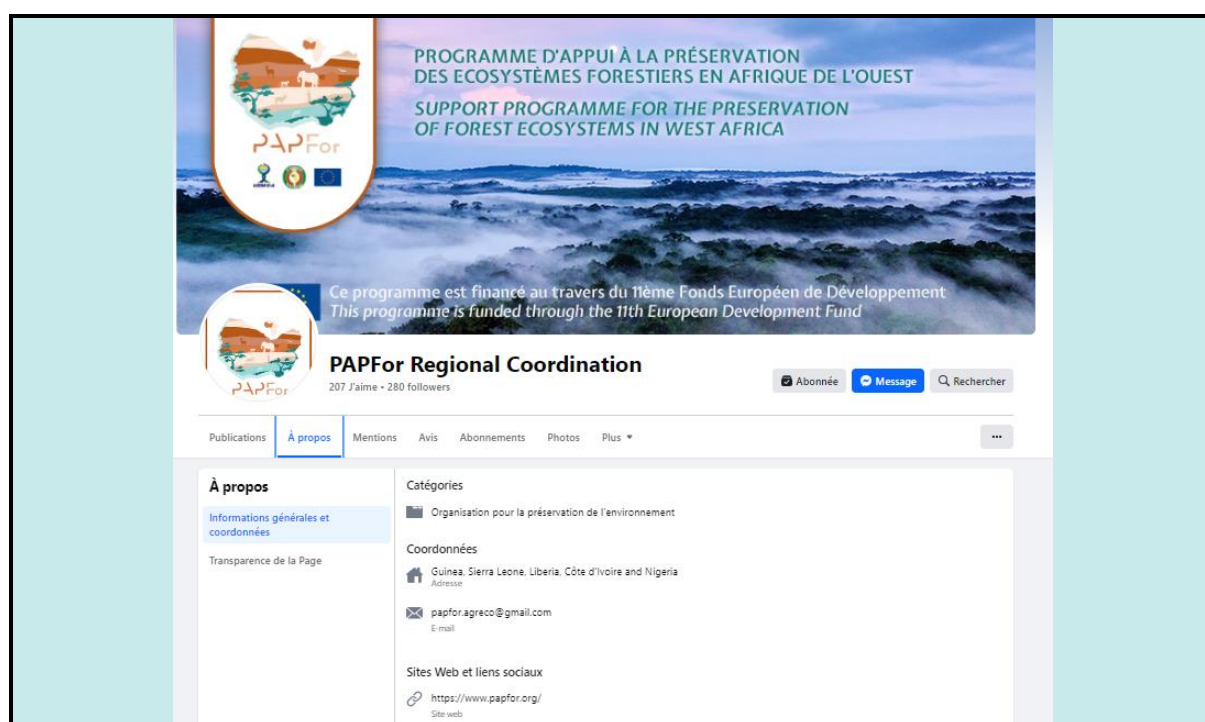


Figure 61: Facebook page for the PAPFor Programme (Source: <https://www.facebook.com/PAPForProgram/about>).

Lesson learned:

- A photo library with all the great photos used (website, news, newsletter, etc.), with photo credits, as well as map and film files that are published on the website are very useful in terms of capitalisation.

5.1.3. Films presenting PAPFor priority conservation landscapes

The PAPFor Programme has produced 7 richly illustrated films in French and English with a PAPFor visual. These films allow visitors to the website, or users of social networks (PAPFor Facebook account: <https://www.facebook.com/PAPForProgram/>) to find out about and follow the progress of the PAPFor programme.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFor)**

<p>PAPFor (2022). Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru Hills-Pinselli-Soyah: En route vers une gestion transfrontalière durable, Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/730820908</p> <p>PAPFor (2022). OKKPS: Towards sustainable transboundary management, Movie Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/726688186</p>	<p>PAPFor (2022). Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru Hills-Pinselli-Soyah: Préserver la biodiversité par une co-gestion durable de nos forêts, Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/731554430</p> <p>PAPFor (2022). OKKPS - Taking a stand for trees and wildlife, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/730992373</p>
<p>PAPFor (2023). Gola Foya: Protège les forêts, protège ton avenir, Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/838558112</p> <p>PAPFor (2023). Gola Foya: Protect the forest, protect your future, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/838566787</p>	<p>PAPFor (2023). Gola Foya: Coopération transfrontalière et éducation pour la sauvegarde des forêts, Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/902674046</p> <p>PAPFor (2023). Gola Foya: Safeguard forests through cross-border cooperation and nature education, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/902546917</p>
<p>PAPFor (2023). Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama: Connecter les forêts pour protéger la biodiversité, Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/878176875</p> <p>PAPFor (2023). Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama: Connecting forests to protect biodiversity, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/878198991</p> <p>PAPFor (2023). Community eco-guards and forest rangers: Working together to protect the Gola Foya landscape, Movie Film Nomadic Motion.</p>	<p>PAPFor (2023). Mont Nimba: Initiatives de conservation transfrontalières, Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/850079847</p> <p>PAPFor (2023). Mount Nimba: Transboundary conservation initiatives, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. https://vimeo.com/850122738</p>

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

PAPFor (2023). Mont Nimba: C'est nous les gardiens de la forêt, Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/855214418>

PAPFor (2023)., Movie Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/855250398>

Figure 62: PAPFor communication films (Source: PAPFor website).

Lesson learned:

- In addition to films presenting the PAPFor Programme and its progress in the various landscapes, which will be topical mainly for the duration of the Programme, films and/or capsules dedicated to specific targeted themes will make it possible to broaden and vary the target audience and ensure the long-term use of the communication media developed.

5.2. PAPFor products (landscapes and regional coordination)

More than 450 PAPFor "Products" are available, ready to be capitalised on, to be disseminated more widely or to be integrated/adapted into the NaturAfrica programme.

All the PAPFor products collected have been classified, by landscape and for the Regional Coordination, according to the following diagrams. The main headings are the three expected results (Development of forest areas, Management of Forest Protected Areas and Rural development through landscapes) and project management. The sub-headings are adapted by landscape according to the logical framework, the activities carried out and the documentation submitted during the capitalisation mission.

The bibliographical references of all the documents are given in the appendix.

5.2.1. PAPFor products - OKKPS

95 PAPFor products were collected and selected for the OKKPS landscape.

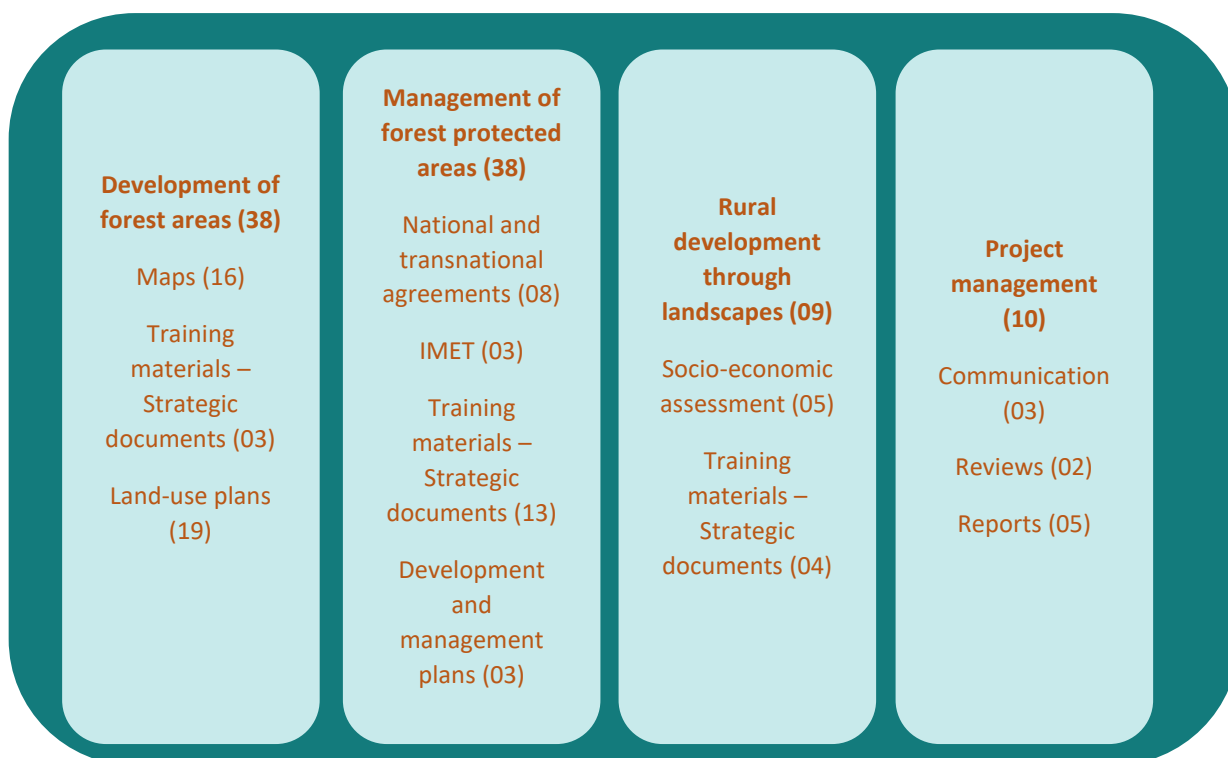


Figure 63: 95 PAPFor products collected for the OKKPS landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

5.2.2. PAPFor products - Gola Foya

32 PAPFor products were collected and selected for the Gola Foya landscape.

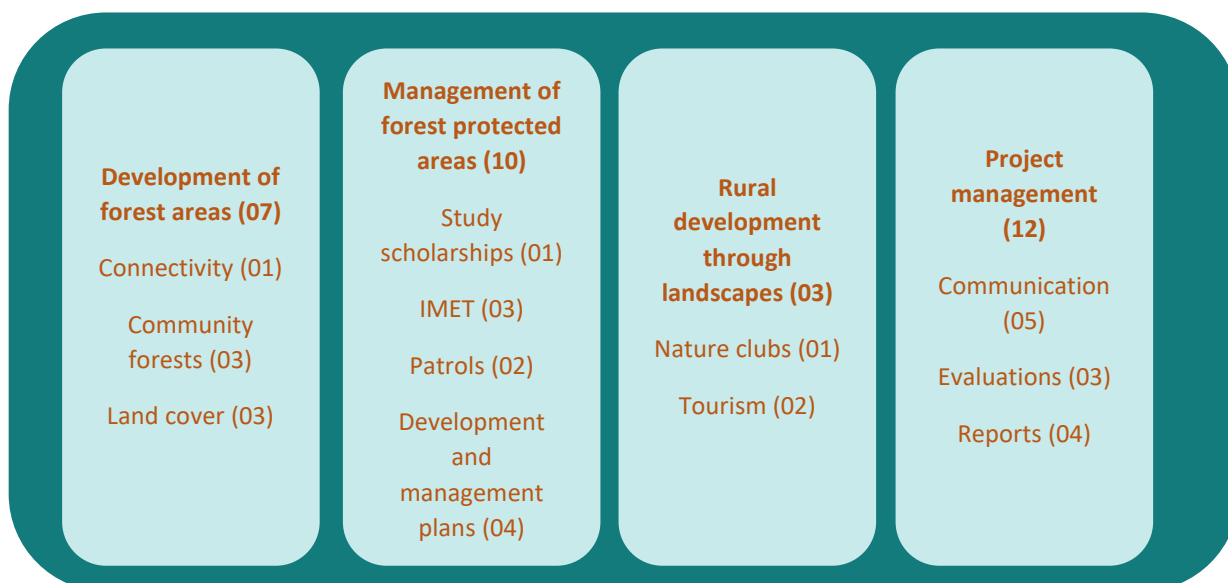


Figure 64: 32 PAPFor products collected for the Gola Foya landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

5.2.3. PAPFor products - WWZ

157 PAPFor products were collected and selected for the WWZ landscape.

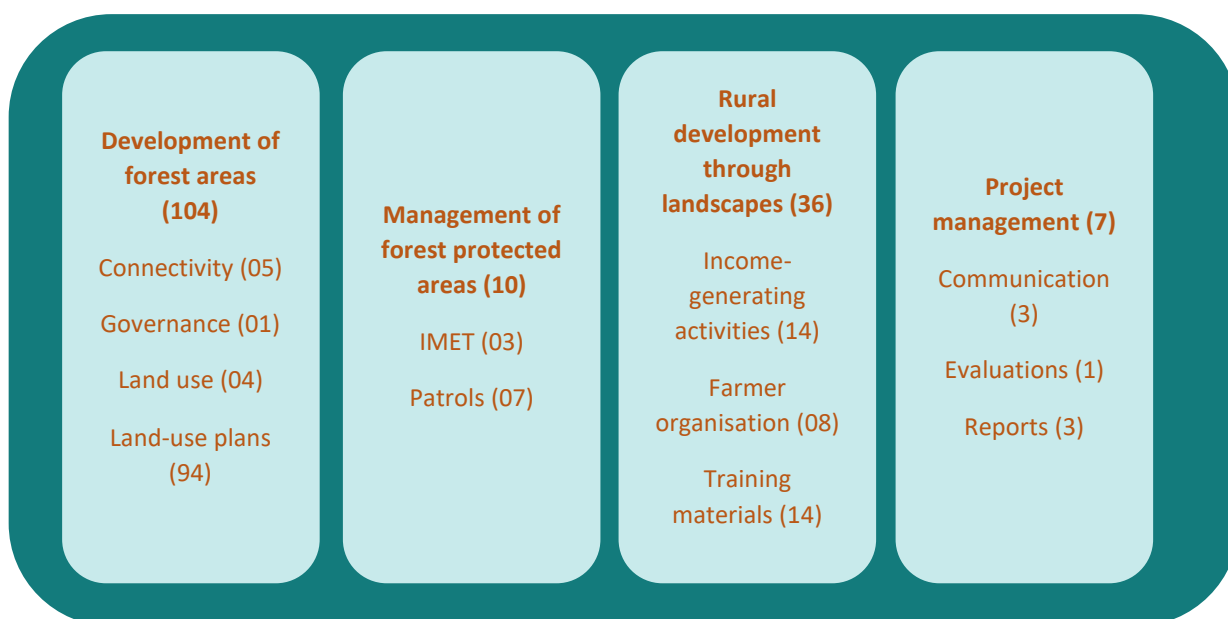


Figure 65: 157 PAPFor products collected for the WWZ landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

5.2.4. PAPFor products - Mount Nimba

81 PAPFor products were collected and selected for the Monts Nimba landscape.

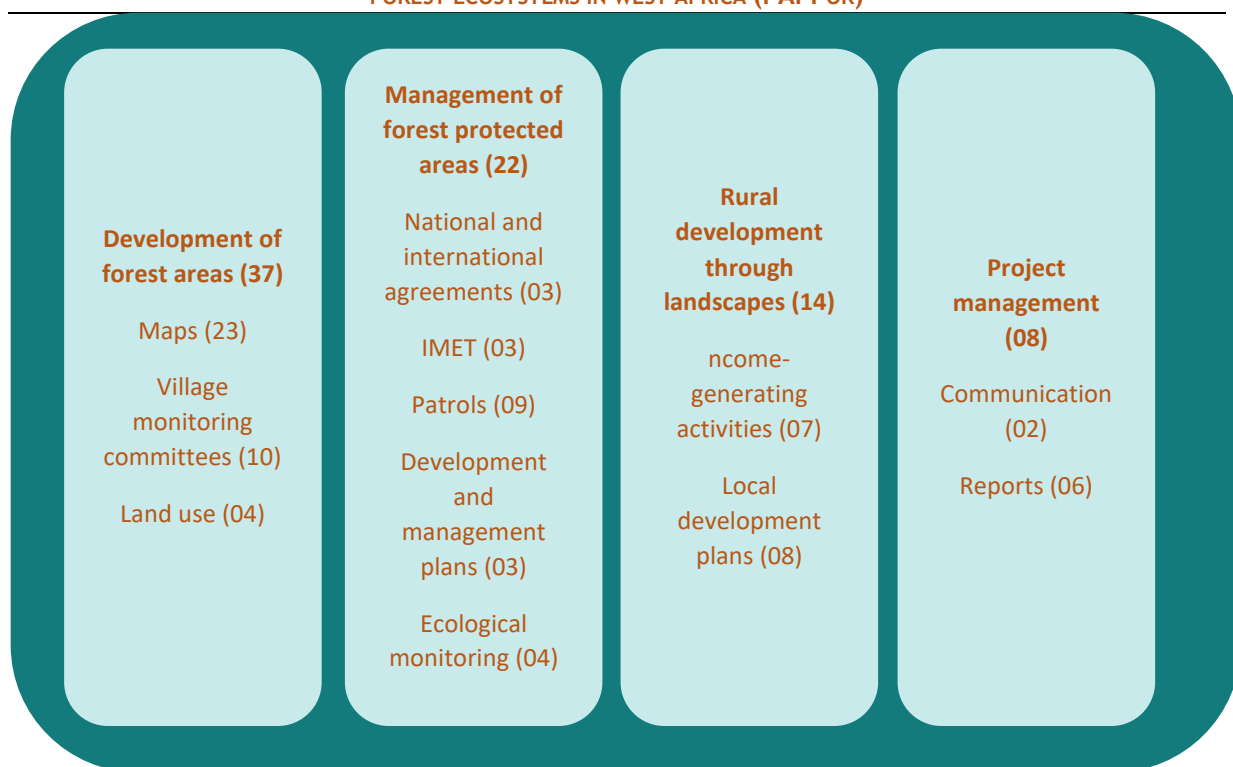


Figure 66: PAPFor products collected for the Nimba landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

5.2.5. PAPFor products - TGKS

12 PAPFor products were collected and selected for the TGKS landscape.

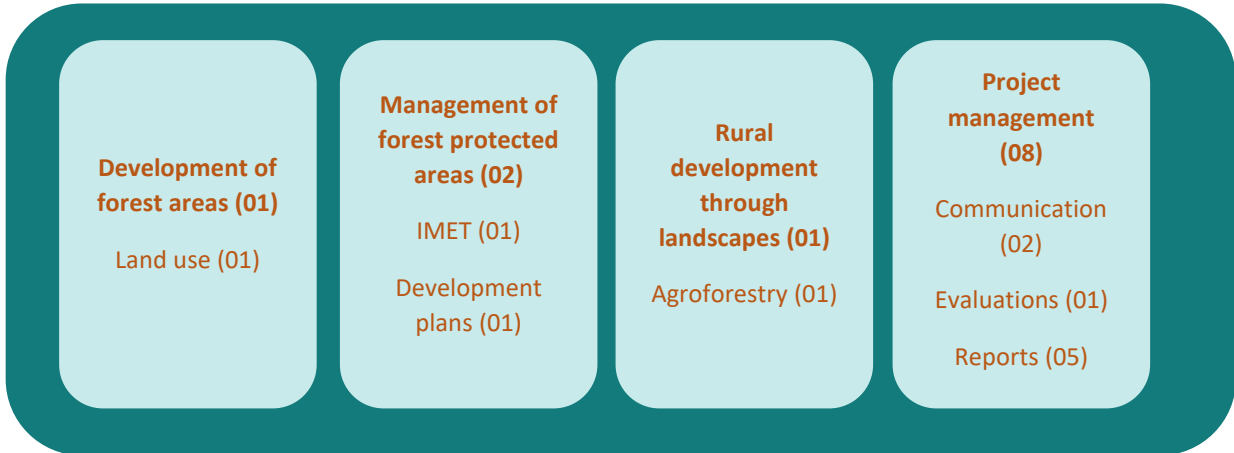


Figure 67: 12 PAPFor products collected for the TGKS landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

5.2.6. PAPFor Products - Cross River

15 PAPFor products were collected and selected for the Cross River landscape.

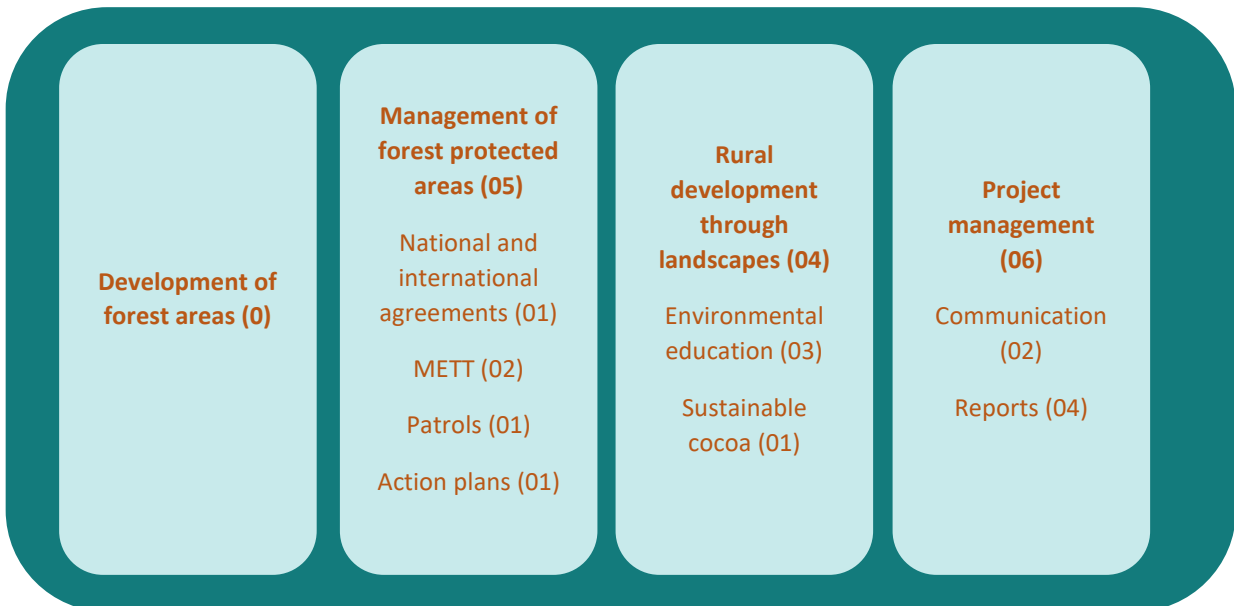


Figure 68: 15 PAPFor products collected for the Cross River landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

5.2.7. PAPFor products -Régional Coordination

68 PAPFor products were collected and selected for the PAPFor Regional Coordination.

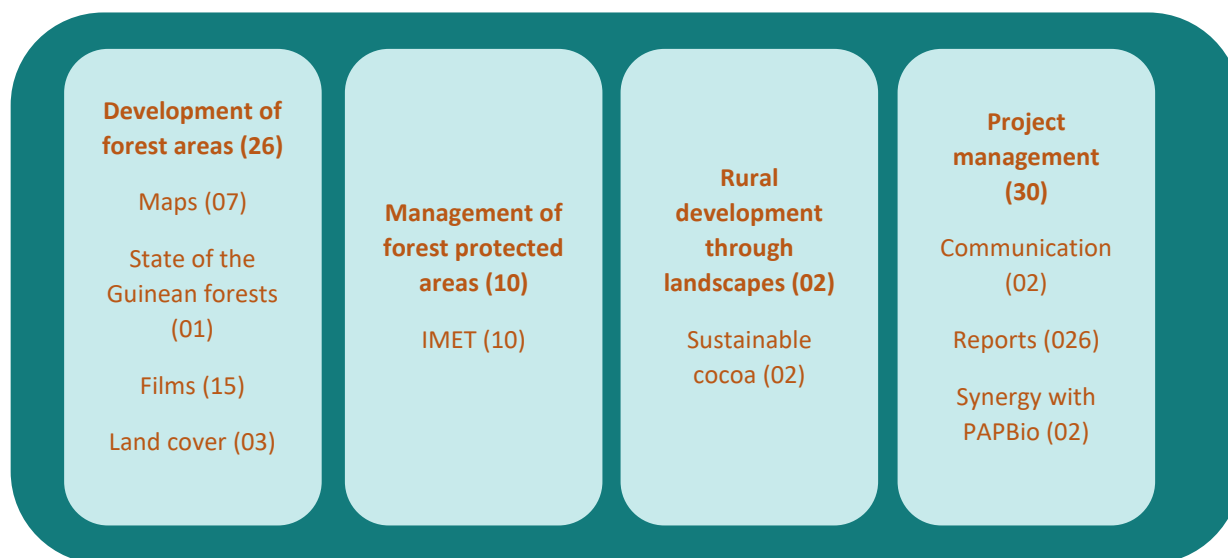


Figure 69: 68 PAPFor products collected for the Coordination (Source: Coordination PAPFor).

5.3. Expansion of the Guinean Forest Documentation Centre, by country and by landscape

As presented as a success story earlier in this report, the PAPFor website is identified as the first step towards a reference centre on Guinean forests.

In addition to the PAPFor Products, more than 130 documents on Guinean forests are available. Depending on their relevance to this capitalisation, they have been archived and classified by geographical area (country, landscape, regional) and by type of document (Map, Studies and projects, Laws and regulations, Agreements, Plans and strategies).

The following figure shows the capitalisation of the enrichment of the Guinean Forest Documentation Centre, by country and by landscape. The bibliographical references of all the documents are given in the appendix.

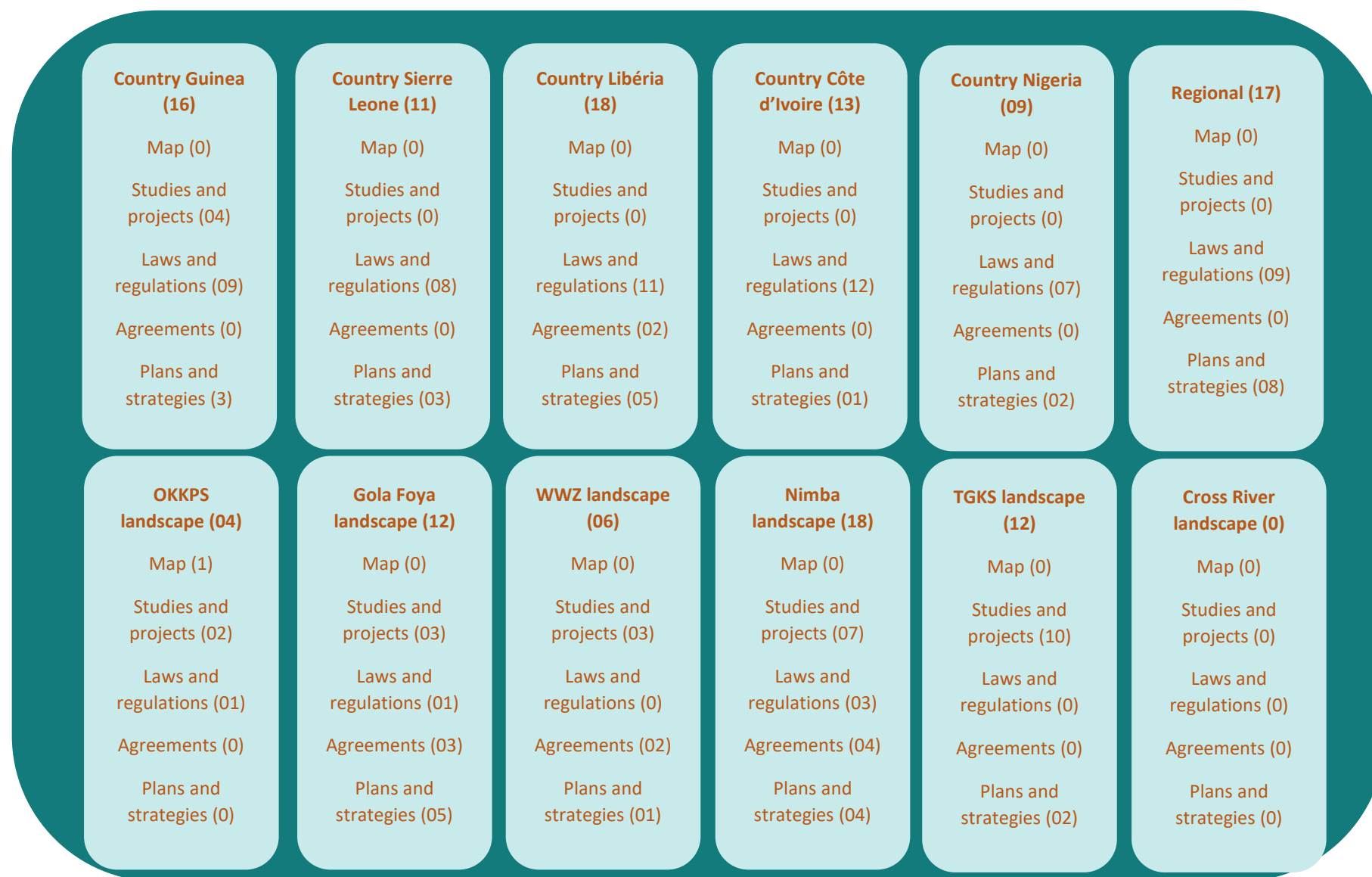


Figure 70: Expansion of the Guinean Forest Documentation Centre, by country and by landscape (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

6. Transferring what has been learned from PAPFor to make it sustainable

6.1. The Observatory of Biodiversity and Protected Areas in West Africa (OBAPAO)

6.1.1. A future repository of data and information on biodiversity and protected areas in West Africa

The BIOPAMA programme, an initiative funded by the European Union, aims to build a solid information base for decision-making on protected areas and biodiversity in 79 countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States.

The aim of the West African Regional Reference Information System (RRIS) is to provide access to maps, reports, data and other relevant information on the state of biodiversity and protected areas, which can be downloaded and used as required. Ultimately, a wide range of environmental themes associated with related topics in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management will be covered.

Basic development is currently being carried out by the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Dakar, SENEGAL), leader of the OBAPAO Consortium, the Regional Marine Centre (University of GHANA), the Centre Régional AGRHYMET (Niamey, NIGER) and RAMPAO (Dakar, SENEGAL), with support from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the Regional Office for West and Central Africa of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU/UEMOA) is the institutional host of the Observatory of Biodiversity and Protected Areas in West Africa (OBAPAO), and all West African countries are beneficiaries. The other partners are UNEP-WCMC, Green List initiatives, MANGROVES, MOLOA, PAPBio, PAPFor, WACA, GMES&Africa, etc.

Based on GeoNode technology to facilitate the sharing of important data, this repository, which is designed to be sustainable and adapted to the needs of West African states, is part of the BIOPAMA reference information system. The BIOPAMA project began in July 2011, and this new repository, with its various modules, will eventually make it possible to:

i) monitor progress in achieving conservation objectives, ii) evaluate the performance of protected areas, iii) analyse conservation scenarios or go through facts, figures and maps.

To find out more about:

- BIOPAMA: <https://www.biopama.org/>
- OBAPAO: <https://www.obapao.org/>

With the BIOPAMA programme coming to an end, the baton has now been passed to a new programme on Centres of Excellence financed by the European Union and implemented, for its West African section, by ICRAF/CIFOR. This programme aims to strengthen OBAPAO from an institutional, organisational and technical point of view, so that it can become the reference centre for monitoring biodiversity and protected areas in West Africa, and thus a repository of relevant information for decision-making.

6.1.2. OBAPAO as a medium-term repository for the transfer of PAPFor's achievements

In principle, OBAPAO is the ideal receptacle for the transfer of PAPFor's achievements to a suitable home in an information system for the perpetuation and dissemination of information. This principle was recently reinforced by the decision of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to designate OBAPAO as a CBD sub-regional centre for scientific cooperation.

However, the development and consolidation of OBAPAO still faces major institutional, technical and financial challenges.

The study on the governance and sustainability of the Observatory for Biodiversity and Protected Areas in West Africa - OBAPAO (May 2023, OBAPAO) highlighted the need for: (i) a strong political and institutional base, which could be guaranteed by WAEMU; (iii) to build the technical capacity of all the stakeholder groups, not only in terms of the technical aspects but also in terms of the Observatory's major themes, and (iv) to establish financial autonomy by diversifying sources of funding and mobilising bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

What's more, the observatory will have to be rolled out over time and space, in a phased approach. The pilot project has certainly made significant progress. However, this needs to be consolidated and scaled up. Given the scarcity of financial resources, a cautious and gradual approach will have to be adopted, with a sequencing of three phases over a 10-year period: (i) Consolidation and institutionalisation (5 years); (ii) Ramp-up (3 years); and (iii) Maturation (2 years).

Lessons learned:

- It is premature to focus entirely on the sustainability and dissemination of PAPFor's achievements within OBAPAO. However, these achievements, in particular the PAPFOR products, will be invaluable for the rapid development and consolidation of the OBAPAO website: documents, website, films.
- Programmes such as PAPFor and PAPBio must provide (including financially) for the archiving of acquired knowledge, as a secure back-up when data is transferred to regional centres.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

<p>Possibility of a direct link to the PAPFor website</p>	<p>PAPFor products can be downloaded from the OBAPAO website: reports, studies, guides, books, maps, etc.</p>
<p>Possibility of supplying the OBAPAO media library with PAPFor films</p>	<p>Maps of the 6 PAPFor landscapes can be viewed on the OBAPAO website.</p>

Figure 71: Possibility of rapid development and consolidation of the OBAPAO website using PAPFor products (Source: OBAPAO website).

6.2. Other information systems to ensure the long-term future and dissemination of PAPFor information

6.2.1. Migration to NaturAfrica AO

Pending the effective operationalisation of the OBAPAO website, the question has been raised as to a receptacle for the transfer of PAPFor's achievements to a suitable host in a NaturAfrica AO information system for the perpetuation and dissemination of information.

Lesson learned:

- In order to ensure the capitalisation and effective dissemination of the PAPFor Programme's capitalisation, it is essential to maintain the PAPFor website beyond its planned closure at the end of 2024, and to plan, as part of the capitalisation work underway and the concomitant launch of NaturAfrica AO, for its migration to a dedicated NaturAfrica AO website.

6.2.2. PAPFor products database

In addition, all PAPFor products' electronic files are archived in digital format and filed folders and subfolders.

Lesson learned:

- It is necessary to develop a database containing all the PAPFor product files and to make it available for downloading from the PAPFor website and for targeted dissemination to donors (EU and other technical and financial partners in synergy with the EU) and executive agencies/implementing partners of the PAPFor Programme and NaturAfrica AO.

6.2.3. Communication campaign about the capitalisation

The achievements, success stories and innovations tested by the PAPFor programme developed in this report, by landscape and at regional level, are available to be the subject of newsletters and/or "breaking news" in social networks by the Regional Coordination of both PAPFor and NaturAfrica AO.

Following professional formatting/editing and translation into English, the capitalisation report will be made available to the public in both PDF and paper versions.

Lesson learned:

- The LinkedIn professional social network can be used to distribute newsletters, "breaking news" and the capitalisation report. The LinkedIn application has a feature that allows you to plan a large number of posts in advance and distribute them gradually, for example on a weekly basis.

6.2.4. Communication strategy and plan tailored to target audiences

The communication strategies and plan detail the messages for each audience. There are several ways of classifying recipients, for example by stakeholder category:

- International, regional and national public authorities;
- Non-state actors;
- Natural resource, industrial and artisanal operators;
- Protected Area Managers;
- Technical and financial partners.

Lesson learned:

- It is important and necessary to draw up a communication and stakeholder mobilisation plan right from the start of the programme, and to implement it with resources earmarked for the purpose. The classification of recipients, and therefore of messages, can be based on other criteria such as the proximity / remoteness of the stakeholders (depending on the level of education, access to the Internet, etc.). The formats can then be adapted (web, television, radio, paper format, smartphone, WhatsApp, local language, video capsule, etc.) depending on whether the stakeholders are close by (consultancies, consultants connected), far away (students connected intermittently) or isolated (local communities not connected).

6.2.5. Synergy with the achievements of the PAPBio Programme

The PAPBio Programme has developed a harmonised reporting system that can be used by all the protected areas in the region. This harmonised monitoring framework makes it possible to ensure that results are achieved and enhanced, and to improve implementation performance.

The PAPBio Programme has set up a "virtual hub for conservation in West Africa", which is a computer application that provides a meeting point for exchanging and sharing experiences between stakeholders involved in the conservation of biodiversity and protected areas in West Africa. It can be accessed at <https://conservationhub-wa.org/> and should be integrated into OBAPAO in the future (integration delayed pending full operationalisation of OBAPAO).

Lessons learned:

- There is a need to consider harmonised reporting across all the priority conservation landscapes in Guinea's forests. The collection and management of data will ensure that programmes and projects are properly monitored.
- The experience of a "Virtual Conservation Hub in West Africa" system should be replicated on the scale of a Programme such as PAPFor or its NaturAfrica AO suite, with an emphasis on monthly or bimonthly meetings (webinars), with high-quality, bilingual professional content, each session of which responds well to the expectations of varied and targeted professional and/or training sectors.

7. Summary table of lessons learned from the PAPFor programme

Many lessons have been learned from the important PAPFor Programme, and they should inspire the development and implementation of future projects that seek to build on its legacy.

These lessons relate to the many activities carried out, as developed in the previous chapters, but also to more general issues of programme management.

The following table lists the lessons learned, classified according to the following categories:

- Lessons learned in managing the PAPFor programme;
- Lessons specific to the regional dimension;
- Lessons specific to landscapes:
 - o Development of forest areas;
 - o Management of Forest Protected Areas;
 - o Rural development through landscapes;
- Lessons specific to communication;
- Lessons specific to capitalisation.

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

Lessons learned in managing the PAPFor programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirmation of the relevance of a conservation strategy based on the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Key landscapes for conservation and development (KLCD); o Development of the rural economy near protected areas; o Transboundary Conservation Areas (TCAs).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The landscape approach makes it possible to create synergies with other interventions, conservation by other donors but above all development by other programmes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The landscape approach provides long-term support based on a long-term strategy, unlike the short-term project approach.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important to identify, describe and map protected areas, Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs) and the boundaries of target landscapes when formulating conservation programmes/projects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Programmes such as PAPFor, it is necessary to document the landscapes from the start-up phase and to equip them with management tools such as cartographic documents and GIS, which will be updated and developed as part of subsequent funding (NaturAfrica West Africa in the case of PAPFor). Strong Regional Coordination for the benefit of partners/operators can provide real added value for this work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The set of landscapes selected must be representative (in this case, Guinean forests) and have features in common in order to develop a real programme dynamic (as opposed to independent projects); avoiding selecting too many landscapes, with the risk of "spreading funding too thinly".
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is necessary to ensure that the boundaries of the landscapes are such that the socio-economic dynamics are incorporated to ensure the coherence of local interventions; and, if possible, to encourage administrative boundaries to ensure good ownership by decentralised state actors.
Lessons specific to the regional dimension
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite the difficulties of managing cross-border contracts (contracts covering several countries with a single EUS, with different currencies, the need for bilingualism, etc.), the "one contract for one landscape" formula, managed by an EUS with an implementing agency, is suitable for making a full contribution to the implementation of an integrated and participative conservation strategy for a priority landscape, whilst guaranteeing a uniform and harmonised approach over the long term.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To fully play its role, regional coordination must be mobilised before, during and after the implementation of subsidy contracts in the various landscapes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To benefit from the regional dimension of a programme such as PAPFor, it is important to synchronise the start and end of contracts for the implementation of programme activities in the different landscapes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To mitigate the difficulties of implementing programmes such as PAPFor, the implementing partners are asked to pay particular attention to the choice of implementing agencies/partners (real local institutional roots, proven technical capabilities in the target areas, long-term commitment to working in the landscape), to avoid logical frameworks that are overly ambitious in terms of duration and contractual budgets (particularly when introducing innovations), to require a rapid effective start-up in the field while avoiding last-minute unconsolidated results.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For each contract, the importance of clarifying roles and ensuring excellent communication within project management, with the donor, communities and other stakeholders.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasis should be placed on capacity building, particularly for beneficiary public institutions, local NGOs, local community forest management stakeholders, and in the field of science and research.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

- A future project of similar scale to PAPFor needs to be very well planned and designed, ideally through a design workshop that ensures realistic outcomes and greater attention to identifying milestones so that progress towards more ambitious outcomes can be identified and recognised.
- Like the synergy between PAPFor (EU) and WABILED (USAID), it is important to take into account the synergy, complementarity and coordination between donors in order to improve the effectiveness of funding decisions. All partners must understand the wider landscape programme to ensure that all projects are complementary and can have a cumulative impact beyond their individual outcomes.
- Despite the increased equality between men and women, there is still much to be done in terms of gender, through the PAPFor project implementation teams, the field teams and in the technical assistance functions. Partners should ensure that their recruitment does not inadvertently discourage or disadvantage women, ensure that women are involved in recruitment, and positively select women if applicants are otherwise of equal status. Education and livelihoods initiatives can continue to focus explicitly on training and capacity building for women within local communities, which are often more receptive to such initiatives.
- It is important to ensure that the logical frameworks of the implementation contracts are all constructed according to the three components of the programme's logical framework. In particular, to avoid evaluation findings such as "the PAPFor is primarily a forest conservation project, and activities related to livelihoods are therefore very limited".
- It is important to pay particular attention to safety issues in cross-border landscapes such as Cross River, drawing on the lessons learned from PAPBio (relying on local partners, using information and communication technologies, etc.).
- There is a need to consider harmonised reporting across all the priority conservation landscapes in the Guinean forests. The collection and management of data will ensure that programmes and projects are properly monitored.
- The experience of a "Virtual Conservation Hub in West Africa" system should be replicated on the scale of a programme such as PAPFor or its NaturAfrica AO successor, with an emphasis on monthly or bimonthly meetings (webinars), with high-quality, bilingual professional content, each session of which responds well to the expectations of varied and targeted professional and/or training sectors.
Lessons specific to landscapes
<i>Development of forest areas</i>
- Studies on changes in land use in priority conservation landscapes are valuable for monitoring purposes and documenting the relevance, effectiveness and impact of the Protected Areas approach, which is regularly criticised by certain stakeholders.
- The best-preserved forest areas are those with protected status, notably the national parks. It is therefore necessary to continue the effective management of these protected areas.
- It is technically feasible to set up real-time alerts for various types of threat to Guinean forests (fires, deforestation, etc.) using publicly available observation data. It would be necessary to study the feasibility of an operational system for monitoring forest cover in priority conservation landscapes.
- There is an urgent need to implement the call for action to prevent deforestation due to cocoa farming in West Africa, particularly in priority conservation landscapes specifically affected by the problem of cocoa farming expansion.
- The PAPFor landscapes located in the cocoa production zone (Gola-Foya, Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama, Tai-Grebo-Sapo and Cross River) must be the subject of specific measures: land use plans, accompanying measures to ensure proper use, etc. inputs and pesticides, developing old plantations using "clean" techniques, agroforestry systems under shade, certification, etc.
- The identification, management and monitoring of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) are essential to maintain the forested areas of a priority conservation landscape. HCVFs can consist of well-preserved forest massifs, galleries and open forests with high abundance and density

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

<p>and key conservation species such as the western chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>) and the African forest elephant (<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>), among others.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maintain the connectivity of areas of high conservation value within a forest landscape, the assisted natural regeneration (ANR) approach has proved its worth in Guinea. Scaling up across other priority conservation landscapes should be considered.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remote sensing is a tool for identifying breaks in connectivity between protected areas at the scale of a priority conservation landscape. This method requires specialised, dedicated technical skills, high-quality satellite images over several study periods and field verification requiring substantial logistical and human resources. Forest loss sites can be restored by ANR.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites selected for the ANR programme must be subject to participatory and inclusive agreements with local communities, in application of national regulations, if they are outside protected areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The upkeep of ANR sites is essential, with the participation of local communities through weeding of the site before the start of early fires, with weeding around the sprouts; this upkeep requires substantial logistical and human resources.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community forests (CF) are forest titles that enable the communities of the Gola-Foya landscape to work together with the local authorities. government partners to sustainably manage natural resources outside protected areas in order to sustainably improve their living conditions and maintain the connectivity of the forest landscape and wildlife corridors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CFs are a promising solution for maintaining forest cover outside Protected Areas and therefore for maintaining forest corridors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a community forest is a long process involving many stages; financial and technical resources over a relatively long period need to be secured and then maintained. A programme to support the establishment of community forests must be spread over a minimum period of 10 years.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governance of community forests often remains the weak point, and community forests are often at the mercy of local elites whose personal interests may run counter to the interests of the community.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A community forest management plan must be drawn up, clearly indicating the areas to be protected, those to be used for sustainable agriculture and those for low-impact forest extraction.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The regulations governing community forests must be technically and financially adapted to the capacities of local communities: affordable cost of community forest application files, simplified inventory techniques, implementation and monitoring of simple management plans, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although efforts have been consistent on the PAPFOR Programme, activities to integrate forest cover conservation and connectivity into livelihoods and governance actions are recent in the WWZ priority conservation landscape. These technical and organisational support activities should be continued in future programmes such as NaturAfrica AO.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation programmes, involving local authorities and communities, can provide a solution by creating forest corridors for wildlife in order to maintain connectivity between different forests.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faced with the degradation of forest cover in rural areas, we need to identify High Conservation Value (HCV) forests and support participatory land-use planning initiatives, such as those for the sustainable management of residual forests by communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By encouraging the protection of the banks of certain watercourses, revegetation can be undertaken, recreating a green network of connectivity in the landscape.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With a view to restoring conditions for the sustainability of farming activities and diversifying producers' sources of income, good farming practices are being promoted, particularly in cocoa farming through agroforestry. This reintroduction of trees to agricultural land is helping to create a diffuse connectivity that is favourable to certain elements of biodiversity.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An effective, long-term environmental education programme inspires commitment to wildlife conservation on a landscape scale and helps stakeholders living near protected areas to develop a sense of environmental responsibility.
<p><i>Management of forest protected areas</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important to synchronise the IMET assessments of all the protected areas / OECMs at landscape level, for example at the beginning and at the end of each year. At the end of the programme/project, or every two years for longer programmes/projects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyses of the evolution of the results make it possible to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the various components of the IMET assessment. These analyses are invaluable, particularly in the absence of a management plan in the PAs/OECMs evaluated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It would appear necessary to continue the 'scaling up' phase, currently underway, with historical landscape-by-landscape analyses. This would also ensure that comparable results are obtained.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pooling assessment efforts across the landscape (using the same assessment coach, for example) ensures effectiveness and efficiency. It also guarantees comparable results. In this sense, the networking of protected areas/landscapes with regional coordination is an asset for their effective management.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participants in the IMET-OECM mission of the PAPFor programme strongly supported this initiative and identified potential areas for an IMET-OECM assessment in each of the six PAPFor landscapes. For some landscapes, these assessments could be scheduled as part of the NaturAfrica West Africa programme. OBAPAO and BIOPAMA, as well as the USAID-funded WABiLED programme, could provide support for some of these assessments, as well as considering other training courses in English and French.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This IMET-OECM tool will be particularly useful for achieving the 30x30 objective of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), i.e. to place 30% of land, inland waters and oceans in protected areas and other effective conservation measures by area by 2030 ('30x30').
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The IMET tool adapted to OECMs accords greater importance to governance, cultural values and traditional practices; this means that the coach's profile needs to evolve towards a more "sociologist" or "anthropologist" profile; a pair of IMET coaches can also be envisaged to cover all the target areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although efforts have been substantial, an overall summary of capacity-building interventions in the protected area management system, with references by landscape, should be available at the PAPFor Programme level. Summaries of this type should be included in future programmes, particularly NaturAfrica.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process of creating the future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park funded by PAPFor can be considered a success story, particularly in the context of the mitigation strategy for the construction, in the Pinselli, Soyah and Sabouyah area, of the railway planned by the Chinese company Winning Consortium Simandou and intended to link an iron ore mine located in the Simandou mountains to Forécariah. This project deserves support if it is to be completed. The same applies to the implementation of the Development and Management Plan 2024-2028 for the OKKPSS landscape and the dedicated Operational Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the progress made in the review and preparation of management plans and co-management plans, the way is now clear for the preparation of a transboundary management plan for the Gola Landscape. The process of developing a transboundary management plan was initiated but not fully completed by the end of the PAPFor project. The transboundary management agreement for the Gola Landscape between Liberia and Sierra Leone is in place and is implemented through a cross-border coordination sub-committee. The sub-committee meets once a year and has developed an annual work plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scholarships for post-graduate studies in fields related to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources will help train tomorrow's managers and decision-makers to contribute to the sustainable management of the Gola-Foya landscape. These initiatives can be

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

<p>scaled up, with a multiplier effect on all the priority conservation landscapes. Particular attention should be paid to the organisation of internships and to employment opportunities within the target landscape.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community management committees have just been set up to co-manage the Ziama Biosphere Reserve in Guinea and the cross-border cooperation is just starting to take off again in the WWZ landscape. These technical and organisational support activities deserve to be continued in future programmes such as NaturAfrica West Africa.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the limits of available resources, it will be up to the stakeholders to finalise and validate these RBMN and ENNR Development and Management Plan (PAGs), within the framework of the PAPFor Programme or, where appropriate, the NaturAfrica West Africa Programme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficient human resources and technical skills within the implementing agency should make it possible to avoid recruiting external consultants to coordinate the development of the PAG.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drawing up a PAG is a complex, participatory and inclusive process that involves the participation of multiple stakeholders, sometimes with divergent interests, and the consideration of a wide range of data and information in a variety of fields. Each stage of the preparation process must be the subject of close collaboration between the players involved to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the PAG.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to implement the PAGs, it is necessary to continue to set up and use a database common to all three countries (Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia), and this may be envisaged in future programmes such as NaturAfrica AO.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of common data collection databases must be integrated into programmes and projects in priority cross-border conservation landscapes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure ownership by beneficiaries and the sustainability of the support provided, rural development initiatives must be carried out from the start of the programme/project, with appropriate initial diagnostics and appropriate technical and organisational support planned from the project/programme appraisal phase.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up an income-generating activity (IGA) is often considered on a project/programme scale. It must therefore be an opportunity to strengthen the livelihoods of a population over the long term. However, these activities are complex to implement on the ground and to sustain. It is therefore essential to adopt a support approach that goes beyond simply granting funding for IGAs, to avoid technical failure at the end of the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The end of support for the development of IGAs, for example during the last 6 months of the project/programme, must ensure that beneficiaries are sufficiently empowered before the final withdrawal of the project/programme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important for a regional forest ecosystem conservation programme to have data available at regular intervals, for example at least at the start and end of implementation, on the maintenance of wildlife/biodiversity in the target priority conservation landscapes in order, where appropriate, to put forward evidence of the effectiveness of the management of forest protected areas and/or to identify necessary improvements.
<p><i>Rural development through landscapes</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) and profitable economic activities that do not have a significant impact on the environment on the periphery of protected areas in the OKKPSS landscape are promising approaches that require continued technical, organisational and logistical support through additional funding for genuine buy-in and scaling up.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ANR and FMNR approaches introduce changes in the attitude of local communities towards the protection and conservation of wildlife and nature, in order to move away from destructive agricultural practices (slash-and-burn farming) towards more productive and resilient practices. A support programme in these areas must be spread over a minimum period of 10 years.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is essential to systematically carry out sector studies before supporting the structuring of the actors in these sectors and boosting their activities.

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

- Roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined with local people at the start of a project, and the use of more formal "conservation agreements" needs to be explored to better establish the link between conservation and IGA (income-generating activity) support for local communities.
- Stakeholder mapping, the establishment of platforms for dialogue and stakeholder mobilisation, a complaints and conflict management mechanism and an implementation monitoring mechanism are essential environmental and social safeguard tools for operational local development plans.
- Operational LDPs need to obtain the support of all stakeholders, to inform and consult local populations and stakeholders so that their opinions can be taken into account, to ensure that all parties work together to find solutions to the problems that really concern them, to plan the activities selected and to define priorities in a participatory manner.
- The aspects of sustainable management, conservation and gender must be integrated into the Local Development Plans; in particular on the economic, environmental and social sustainability of the interventions selected, and by making a link between support for IGAs and community commitments to protected areas and OECMs.
- Real and sustainable LDP funding programmes are needed.
- Although the efforts have been substantial, activities in the field of rural development through a landscape approach are recent. In addition to the distribution of inputs and equipment, technical and organisational support is needed over the medium and long term to ensure ownership, impact and sustainability among beneficiaries.
- Too many conservation programmes support development activities without making the link with the positive impact on conservation. In return for support for rural development on the outskirts of protected areas in forest landscapes affected by the problem of cocoa farming expansion, it is important to establish a 'conservation contract' with beneficiaries who agree to limit the expansion of cocoa into forest areas.
Lessons specific to communication
- The development, enhancement and regular updating of a PAPFor website dedicated to Guinean forests can be considered a "success story", providing the basis for of a reference centre on Guinean forests. Overall visitor numbers can be boosted by referencing the website and using the LinkedIn professional social network.
- It is important, from the outset of setting up such a website, to plan for its longevity by relying on permanent platforms for disseminating information (such as the future OBAPAO).
- Appropriate resources, beyond the simplest form of coordination, must be made available to continue setting up a reference centre on Guinean forests.
- Tracking of newsletter data such as the number of subscribers (mailing list) and other useful statistics available via tools such as Mailchimp, sendinblue (or equivalent) (reader profiles, pages consulted, etc.) is very useful for adapting the strategy and communication plan.
- In addition to the films presenting PAPFor and its progress in the various landscapes, which will be topical mainly for the duration of the programme, films and/or clips dedicated to specific targeted themes will help to broaden and vary the target audience and ensure the long-term use of the material developed.
- The LinkedIn professional social network can be used to distribute newsletters, headline news and the capitalisation report. The LinkedIn application has a feature that allows you to plan a large number of posts in advance and distribute them gradually, for example on a weekly basis.
- It is important and necessary to draw up a communication and stakeholder mobilisation plan right from the start of the programme, and to implement it with resources earmarked for the purpose. The classification of recipients, and therefore of messages, can be based on other

**COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)**

<p>criteria such as the proximity / remoteness of the stakeholders (depending on the level of education, access to the Internet, etc.). The formats can then be adapted (web, television, radio, paper format, smartphone, WhatsApp, local language, video clip, etc.) depending on whether the stakeholders are close (consultancies, consultants connected), distant (students connected intermittently) or remote (local communities without internet connections).</p>
<p>Lessons specific to capitalisation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considerable work has gone into producing a book for the general public on the state of West Africa's dense rainforests and their main protected areas. In order to make the most of these achievements, it would be advisable, within the limits of available resources, to plan for a printed version, in addition to the digital versions (e.g. high and low resolution), for wide distribution. This work could be carried out as part of the amendment to the PAPFor coordination contract up to the end of 2024 and/or the NaturAfrica West Africa coordination contract which started in May 2024.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Writing such a book requires the mobilisation of a large number of contributors. It is essential to ensure that contributors come from a wide range of institutions, so as to rally everyone behind a common objective and strengthen partnerships.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contribution of implementing agencies to capitalisation must be included in grant contracts, for example at least in addition to the annual narrative reports, to ensure that products of the programme are regularly made available to the national counterparts, the donor and the Regional Coordination.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is necessary to include a budget for capitalisation, as well as sufficient dedicated working time; the various programme implementation contracts need to be implemented simultaneously.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A photo library with all the great photos used (website, news, newsletter etc.), with photo credits, as well as the map and film files that are published on the website are very useful in terms of capitalisation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is premature to focus entirely on the sustainability and dissemination of PAPFor's achievements within OBAPAO. However, these achievements, in particular PAPFOR products, will be invaluable for the rapid development and consolidation of the OBAPAO website: documents, website, films.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes such as PAPFor and PAPBio must provide (including financially) for the archiving of acquired knowledge, as a secure back-up when data is transferred to regional centres.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to ensure the capitalisation and effective dissemination of the PAPFor Programme's capitalisation, it is important to maintain the PAPFor website beyond its planned closure at the end of 2024, and to plan, as part of the capitalisation work underway and the concomitant launch of NaturAfrica West Africa, for its migration to a dedicated NaturAfrica AO website.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is necessary to develop a database containing all the PAPFor product files and to make it available for downloading from the PAPFor website and for targeted dissemination to donors (EU and other TFPs in synergy with the EU) and executing agencies/implementing partners of the PAPFor Programme and NaturAfrica West Africa.

Tableau 16: Summary table of lessons learned from the PAPFor programme

8. Annexes

8.1. Annexe 1: PAPFor products (Landscapes and Coordination)

The bibliographical references for nearly 430 PAPFor "Products" are listed in this appendix. They have been classified by landscape and for the regional coordination. The main headings are the three expected results (Development of forest areas, Management of forest protected areas and Rural development through landscapes) and project management. Outstanding products have been highlighted in bold.

All the corresponding files can be found in a digital database, structured in the form of folders and sub-folders following this same structure, and accessible on the PAPFor website in the documentation section.

8.1.1. PAPFor products -OKKPS landscape

Development of forest areas

- **Outstanding products:**
- **WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Satellite imagery: Methodological approaches, March 2024, PowerPoint, 27 pages.**
- **WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Natural forest regeneration: Technical guide to natural ecological restoration in the PSS, PowerPoint, 8 pages.**
- **WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Complaints management mechanism: Project to create the future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park - FPIC process and mechanism for managing conflicts, complaints and grievances in the PNPSS, PowerPoint, 12 pages.**
- **Other products:**
- WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230217_Uses Balancia territory.
- WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230217_Usages Megnekoure territory. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230217_Usages Yalla territory.
- WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230517_Usages Baniwoe territory. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230517_Usages Djandjan territory. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230517_Usages Kouloundala territory. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230621_Usages Bantaoro territory.
- WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230621_Usages Kourbon territory. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230621_Usages Lafou territory.
- WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230914_Usages territory of Afia2.
- WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230914_Usages territory of Boussoura centre. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230914_Usages Gadha penselly territory.
- WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230914_Usages Kounadia territory. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230914_Usages Lemouneko territory. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20230914_Usages Soyah territory.
- WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20231019_Uses Golowaliyah territory. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20231019_Usages territory of Gongoreyah. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20231019_Usages territory of Karimouya. WCF (2023). Land use Plan. Map: 20231019_Usages Yali territory.
- WCF Guinea (2022). Map: 20220728 PSS Land Cover in 2017. WCF Guinea (2022). Map: 20220728 PSS Land Cover in 2022. WCF Guinea (2022). Map: 20220729 OKKPSS NDVI in 2017.
- WCF Guinea (2022). Map: 20220729 OKKPSS NDVI in 2022.
- WCF Guinea (2022). Map: 20220905 Map of the geographical boundaries of the PN-PSS management zones.
- WCF Guinea (2022). Map: 20220914 Map of OKMO Landscape project location. WCF Guinea (2022). Map: 20221223 Map of OKKPSS HCZs.

- WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20230403 Frequency of burning in OKK. WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20230403 Frequency of burning in PSS. WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20230620 Burned area in OKKPSS. WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20230620 Firewall.
- WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20231205 Map of internal municipal boundaries. WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20231205 PN-PSS boundary map.
- WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20231205 ZHVC.
- WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20231215 Map GPS coordinates of the PN-PSS boundary. WCF Guinea (2023). Map: 20231215 PN-PSS map in relation to the prefectures.

Management of forest protected areas

- **Outstanding products**
- Government of the Republic of Guinea (2022). Arrêté A/2022/2316/MEDD/SGG instituant le processus de création du parc national de Pinselli Soyah Sabouyah (PNPSS), courrier 0004/MEDD/CAB/2022, 05 janvier 2022.
- Government of the Republic of Guinea (2022). Authorisation to carry out baseline studies in the area of the OKKPSS project for the creation of the Pinselli, Soyah, Sabouyah National Park (PSS).
- Governments of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone (2023). Protocole d'Accord Opérationnel Entre Le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable de la République de Guinée et le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Changement Climatique de la République de Sierra Leone concernant La Conservation et la gestion Durable du Paysage Forestier Transfrontalier de Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru-Hills-Pinselli- Soyah-Sabouyah (OKKPSS). May 2023.
- Governments of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone (2023). Paysage d'Outamba Kilimi Kuru Hills Pinselli Soyah Sabouyah (OKKPSS) Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion 2024 - 2028, 47 pages.
- Government of the Republic Sierra Leone (2023). Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security - Outamba Kilimi National Park - Draft Management Plan 2024 - 2028, 76 pages.
- Governments of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone (2023). Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation and sustainable management of the transboundary forest landscape of Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru-Hills-Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah (OKKPSS) between Guinea and Sierra Leone, Between Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of the republic of Guinea represented by the General Direction of the Guinean Office of National Parks and fauna Reserves (OGPNRF) And Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change of the Republic Sierra Leone represented by the Executive Director of the National Protected Area Authority, May 2023.
- Governments of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone (2023). Outamba Kilimi Kuru Hills Pinselli Soyah Sabouyah Landscape (OKKPSS) Management Plan 2024 - 2028, 46 pages.
- NPAA (2023). Community Byelaws for the Outamba Kilimi National Park (OKNP) Landscape, Sella Limba, Upper Tambaka, Lower Tambaka, Established date: 20-24 April 2023.
- OGPR, WCF (2021). PROJECT FORM. Projet de création du Parc National de Pinselli - Soyah - Sabouyah (Préfectures de Mamou, Kindia et Faranah) à vocation de conservation de la biodiversité et d'appui au renforcement des capacités de gestion, 39 pages.
- WCF (2022). Outamba Kilimi National Park, IMET Report, IMET v2.8, 5 pages.
- WCF (2022). Pinselli Soyah Sabouyah Proposed National Park, IMET Report, 51 pages.
- WCF, TCS (2022). Rapport d'analyse sur l'efficacité de gestion du futur Parc National de Pinselli, Soyah & Sabouyah avec " Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool " IMET 2.2, Financé par l'Union européenne Conakry, du 22 au 27 Août 2022, 36 pages.
- **Other products**
- AGEE and WCF (2023). Framework Agreement for technical capacity building in data collection, monitoring and analysis for the conduct of Environmental Assessments of development

projects, concluded between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development through the Guinean Environmental Assessment Agency (AGEE) and the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF).

- Government of the Republic of Guinea (2022). MEDD, OGPRF, Rapport du premier Cadre de Consultation Communautaire organisé dans le cadre du processus de création du PN de Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah dans les Préfectures de Mamou et de Kindia, April 2022, 27 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2023). Request for Representatives of the Landscape (OKKPS) Steering Committee, 29th May 2023.
- COPIL Paysage PSS (2023). Steering Committee on biological diversity and sustainable development issues in the Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah Transfrontier Landscape. Appointment of Guinean representatives to the OKKPS Transboundary Steering Committee, 19 April 2023.
- OGPNRF and WCF (2022). Accord Cadre Pour la gestion durable de la faune et de la flore dans les Aires Protégées et les zones à haute valeur de biodiversité en République de Guinée, Entre l'Office Guinée des Parcs Nationaux et Réserves de Faune (OGPNRF) et La Fondation pour les Chimpanzés Sauvages (WCF), Août 2022.
- Sierra Leone Government, NPAA (2023). The formation of a Steering Committee for the Outamba Kilimi National Park Landscape through the Outamba Kilimi Kuru Hills Pinselli-Soyah (OKKPS) Project, 20th January 2023.
- WCF (2022). Processus de création du parc national de Sabouyah (incluant les FC de Soyah et Pinselli), PowerPoint, 8 pages.
- WCF (2022). Project title: Projet de création du Parc National de Pinselli - Soyah - Sabouyah (OKKPS) - Première consultation communautaire dans les préfectures de Mamou et Kindia: S/P de Soyah, Ouré-Kaba et Madina Oula, PowerPoint, 15 pages.
- WCF (2023). Presentation of the External Boundary of the Future Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park, September 2023, PowerPoint, 13 pages.
- WCF (2023). Map: 20231016 provisional zoning map in the PSS. WCF (2023). Map: 20230426 OKKPSS land use map.
- WCF (2023). Projet d'appui au processus de création du Parc National Pinselli Soyah Sabouyah. Rapport d'activités du 3ème cadre des concertations communautaires du processus de création du futur Parc National Pinselli Soyah Sabouyah, November 2023, 19 pages.
- WCF (2023). Training materials - Strategic documents. Biomonitoring: Formation reconnaissance faune, Janvier 2023, PowerPoint, 14 pages.
- WCF (2024). Results of activities in the Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah National Park (PN PSS), PowerPoint, 15 pages.
- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Monitoring: Training on SMART data collection tools, KOBO Collect, April 2024, PowerPoint, 24 pages.
- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Surveillance: Training workshop for field agents on behalf of the OKKPS Wildlife Project, PowerPoint, 29 pages.
- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Monitoring: Training workshop for field agents on behalf of the OKKPS Project - Flora, PowerPoint, 25 pages.
- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Biomonitoring: Compass and GPS navigation, PowerPoint, 14 pages.
- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Biomonitoring: Point Transect - Camera Traps, PowerPoint, 7 pages.
- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Biomonitoring: CyberTracker, PowerPoint, 14 pages.
- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Biomonitoring: Training for the Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru Hills-Pinselli-Sabouyah (OKPPS) biomonitoring study - Introduction, PowerPoint, 19 pages.
- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Biomonitoring: Training for the Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru Hills-Soyah-Sabouyah (OKPPS) biomonitoring study - Data collection on dot transects, PowerPoint, 16 pages.

- WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Biomonitoring: Training for the Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru Hills-Pinselli-Sabouyah (OKPPS) biomonitoring study - Online transect data collection, PowerPoint, 20 pages.
- WCF, OGPR (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Monitoring: Forest Code: L 2017/060/AN, PowerPoint, 28 pages.
- WCF, OGPR (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Surveillance: Le Code de protection de la faune sauvage et réglementation de la chasse, PowerPoint, 36 pages.
- WCF, OGPR (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Surveillance: Formation des écogardes Projet OKKPS, PowerPoint, 25 pages.
- WCF, OGPR (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Surveillance: Techniques de patrouilles - Comportement à adopter, PowerPoint, 10 pages.
- WCF, TCS, NPAA (2022). Memorandum of understanding between Wil Chimpanzee Foundation, Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary & the National Protected Areas Authority, Sierra Leone. Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba-Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli- Soyah (Guinea) - PAP4 OKKPS.

Rural development through landscapes

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Outstanding products</u>- TCS, NPAA (2022). Title: Report on the socio-Economic study related to communities around Outamba Kilimi National Park located in Tambaka chiefdom, Karene District-Sierra Leone, August 2022, 61 pages. |
|--|
- **Other products**
 - Millimouno G. (2024). Training manual for beekeeping learners on improved beekeeping practices. Abeilles-Environnement-Hommes-Développement, 11 pages.
 - TCS, NPAA (2022). Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba-Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) - PAP4 - OKKPS Mission Report - Socio-Economic Activity, 7 pages.
 - TCS, NPAA (2022). Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba-Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) - PAP4 - Report on the formation of general interest group (GIG) and economic interest (EIG), 30 pages.
 - TCS, NPAA (2022). Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba-Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) - PAP4 - SUMMARY OF SEA, 3 pages.
 - WCF (2022). Map: 2022_OKNP - Settlements_SES.
 - WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Agriculture: Module 1 - Objective and context of agriculture, Day 1, PowerPoint, 13 pages.
 - WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Agriculture: Agroecological practices, Day 2, PowerPoint, 19 pages.
 - WCF (2024). Training materials - Strategic documents. Néré - Soumbara: Bonnes pratiques d'hygiène et de préparation traditionnelle et améliorée des grains de Néré en Soumbara, PowerPoint, 23 pages.

Project management

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Outstanding products</u>- PAPFor (2022). Fiche Technique: Outamba Kilimi Kuru Hills Pinselli Soyah (OKKPS). 4 pages.- PAPFor (2022). Fact Sheet: Outamba Kilimi Kuru Hills Pinselli Soyah (OKKPS). 4 pages. |
|---|
- **Other products:**
 - European Development Fund (2022). Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba - Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) PAP4 OKKPS, ROM Report, 14 pages.

- European Development Fund (2023). Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba - Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) PAP4 OKKPS, ROM Report, 13 pages.
- Kazandjian A. (2023). OKKPS Consultancy Report - 2022-2023.
- Kazandjian A. (2024). OKKPS Consultancy Report - 2023-2024.
- Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary (TCS) (2022). Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba-Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) – PAP4 OKKPS, 1st Field Research Mission – Preliminary report Summary of human activity findings within the Outamba NP, 9 pages.
- WCF (2022). OKKPS Communication Plan.
- Wild Chimpanzee Foundation – Guinea (2022). Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba - Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) PAP4 OKKPS, FED/2020/164884/4. First Year Activity Report June 2021 – May 2022, 67 pages.
- Wild Chimpanzee Foundation – Guinea (2023). Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba - Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soyah (Guinea) PAP4 OKKPS, FED/2020/164884/4. Second Year Activity Report June 2022 – May 2023, 98 pages.

8.1.2. PAPFor products - Gola Foya landscape

Development of forest areas

- Outstanding products
- RIAZANOFF S. (2022). PAPFor, VisioTerra, Présentation de PAPFor - Etude de l'évolution des paysages prioritaires de Gola-Foya et de Mt Nimba, 28 pages.
- Tonglay Community Assembly, Community Forest Management Body (2022). Tonglay Authorized Community Forest Management Plan, Draft June 30, 2022, Funded by EU, 128 pages.
- VisioTerra (2022). PAPFor, Gola-Foya Priority Landscape, Land-use / Land-cover (LU/LC) evolution in Gola-Foya priority landscape, study presentation, 17 pages.
- VisioTerra (2022). PAPFor, Paysage Prioritaire Gola-Foya, Evolution de l'occupation du sol dans le paysage prioritaire de Gola-Foya, présentation de l'étude, 17 pages.
- **Other products:**
- Languy M. (2023). Short technical note on the issue of loss of connectivity between Tiwai Island and Gola Rainforest NP (Gola-Foya Landscape, Sierra Leone) and on the need for a dedicated forest restoration initiative, 4 pages.
- PAPFor (2023). Community Forests in the Greater Gola Landscape, Working with Partners to Achieve Results of Landscape Management, Good Governance, Ecosystem Integrity and Sustainable Livelihoods, 11 pages.
- SCNL (2022). Tonglay Community Forest Assessment – concept Note, 10 pages.

Management of Forest Protected Areas

- Outstanding products
- FDA (2023). Co-Management Plan for the Gola Forest National Park, version 2023, 57 pages.
- Nzigiympa L. (2021). Report - 26-29 October 2021, IMET Training, A'lalagune Resort Guest House, Monrovia, Liberia - Report - 2-5 November 2021, Paloma Hotel, Kenema, Sierra Leone, 29 pages.
- Nzigiympa L. (2022). Training in IMET and establishment of baseline assessments - Gola Rain Forest National Park, Tiwai Island Sanctuary, Kambui Hills Forest Reserve, Sierra Leone, Final Report, 39 pages.

- **Nzigiyimpa L. (2022). Training in IMET and establishment of baseline assessments - Gola Forest National Park, Foya Proposed Protected Area, Liberia, Final Report, 33 pages.**
 - **Wolfs Company (2022). Development of a Sustainable Financing Plan for the Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape, Liberia and Sierra Leone, February 2022, PAPFor, 30 pages.**
- Other products:**
- BirdLife International (2022). Draft Terms of Reference and Call for Proposals for The development of a transboundary management plan for the Gola Forest/Rainforest Peace Park, Gola Forest Landscape, Liberia and Sierra Leone, 4 pages.
 - BirdLife International (2022). EU PAPFor Gola Landscape Scholarship Support Programme, 1 page.
 - BirdLife International (2022). Participatory Mapping Exercise of the Foya Proposed Protected Area, September 25, 2022, 8 pages (without annexes)
 - FDA, WCF, RSPB, SCNL (2022). Community Ecoguard Annual SMART Report Gola Forest National Park, 15 pages.
 - PAPFor (2023). PAPFor Project. Gola Rainforest National Park. Ranger Patrols Report ranging from January to December 2022, 6 pages.

Rural development through landscapes

- **Outstanding products**
 - **Gola Transboundary Landscape (2020). Teachers' Guide for Nature Clubs, Reviewed by the PAPFor Project Implementing Partners, Reviewed in December 2020, 55 pages.**
- Other products:**
- Society for the Conservation of Nature, Liberia (2023). Planning and Development of the Elephant Falls Ecotourism Site in Gola Forest National Park, Liberia. A Concept developed as part of the Protection of the Forest Ecosystem of West Africa (PAPFor), Gola Landscape, 8 pages.
 - The Environmental Foundation for Africa (2022). Summary Update on Implementation of the Tiwai Island Co-management Plan, January-August 2022, 7 pages.

Project management

- **Outstanding products**
 - **PAPFor (2022). Fiche Technique: Cross River. 4 pages.**
 - **PAPFor (2022). Fact Sheet: Cross River. 4 pages.**
- Other products:**
- BirdLife International (2021). Gola PAPFor - Capacity Building and Training Plan, November 2021, 6 pages.
 - BirdLife International (2021). Report of the Exchange Visit to SaoTome, September 12-20, 2021, 13 pages.
 - BirdLife International (2023). Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape. Logical Framework and activity matrix, 4 pages.
 - BirdLife International (2023). PAPFor. Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape (Gola PAPFor project). Interim narrative report, Year 3, 63 pages et annexes.
 - BirdLife International (2024). PAPFor. Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape (Gola PAPFor project). Final narrative report, Draft, 89 pages.
 - Buckley P. (2022). Mi-Term Evaluation of the Support Programme for the Preservation of the Forest Ecosystems in West Africa, Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape. March 2022, 27 pages.
 - Buckley P. (2024). Final Evaluation of the Support Programme for the Preservation of the Forest Ecosystems in West Africa, Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape. February 2024, 71 pages.
 - PAPFor (2022). Rapport ROM - Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape, rapport provisoire, 07/12/2024, 16 pages.

- PAPFor (2022). EU PAPFor participate in APAC Rwanda 18 -23 July 2022, Greater Gola PAPFor attended APAC –Rwanda (18-23 July 2022), 2 pages.
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFor Project. Annual Communications report: year 3, 32 pages.

8.1.3. PAPFor products - WWZ landscape

Development of forest areas

- **Outstanding products**
- **Faune & Flora International (2023). Map ZWW Communities Corridors PAPFor v3, 1 page.**
- **Faune & Flora International (2023). Map ZWW Communities Corridors PAPFor Structural Connectivity v3, 1 page.**
- **Faune & Flora International (2023). Rational to identify wildlife corridors in Wonegizi-Wologizi, 2 pages.**
- **Other products:**
- GRET (2023). Fiche de collectes diagnostic – Composante Gestion des Ressources Naturelles / Biodiversité, 8 pages.
- GRET (2023). Base de données diagnostic - Présentation Générale, ressources en eau, ressources terre, ressources faunistiques, ressources pastorales.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 1. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE BAÏMANY.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 1a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE BAÏMANY.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 2. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE DOPAMAÏ.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 2a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE DOPAMAÏ.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 3. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE IYEZOU.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 3.a CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE IYEZOU.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 4. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE KASSANKA.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 4a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE KASSANKA.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 5. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE KPODA.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 5a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE KPODA.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 6. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE MAKABOU.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 6a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE MAKABOU.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 7. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE MASSADOU.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 7a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE MASSADOU.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 8. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE NOBOROTONO.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 8a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE NOBOROTONO.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 9. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE OREMAÏ.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 9a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE OREMAÏ.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 10. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE OYAFERO.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 10a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE OYAFER.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 11. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE SEDIMAÏ.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 11a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE SEDIMAÏ.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 12. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE SIBATA II.

- GRET (2023). Carte: 12a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE DE SIBATA II.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 13. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE TILIBAYE.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 13a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE TILIBAYE.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 14. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE WALENO.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 14a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE WALENO.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 15. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE YOMAÏ.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 15a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE YOMAÏ.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 16. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAIT D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE ZOBOLOMA.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 16a. CARTE DU PRESENT DU TERROIR DE ZOBOLOMA.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 17. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE DE BAYAMAH.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 17a. CARTE DU PRESENT DU TERROIR DE BAYAMAH.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 18. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE DE SIBATA I.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 18a. CARTE DU PRESENT DU TERROIR DE SIBATA I.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 19. CARTE DU PRESENT DE N'ZEBELA.
- GRET (2023). Carte: 19a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE N'ZEBELA.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 20. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE SEREDOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 20a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE SEREDOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 21. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE BOUSSEDOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 21a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE BOUSSEDOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 22. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE MALEWETA.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 22a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE MALEWETA.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 23. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE CHEFE KOLIDOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 23a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE CFHEF KOLIDOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 24. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE BALOMA.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 24a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE BALOMA.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 25. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE BALASSOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 25a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE BALASSOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 26. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE BOO.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 26a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE BOO.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 27. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE AVILISSOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 27a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE AVILISSOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 28. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE IRIE.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 28a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE IRIE.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 29. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE KOIMA.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 29a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE KOIMA.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 30. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE NIANLESSOU.

- GRET (2024). Carte: 30a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE NIALESSOU.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 31. CARTE D'OCCUPATION ACTUELLE DU TERROIR DE SANGOLOMAI.
- GRET (2024). Carte: 31a. 20a. CARTE DU FUTUR SOUHAITE D'OCCUPATION DU TERROIR DE SANGOLOMAI.
- GRET (2024). GUIDE PLANIFICATION DE L'UTILISATION DES TERRES DES TERROIRS RIVERAINS DE BIOSPHERE DE ZIAMA, 2 pages.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de IYEZOU.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de KPODA.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de MAKABOU.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de NOBOROTONO.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de TILIBAYE.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de BAIMANI.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de SIBATA I.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de SIBATA II.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de BAYAMAH.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de OYAFERO.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de NZEBELA.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de DOPAMAI.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de KASSANKA.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de Massadou.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de Oremai.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de Sédimai.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de WALENO.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de YOMAI.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de Zoboroma.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de SANGOLOMAI.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de NIANLESSOU.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de AVILISSOU.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de KOLIDOU.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de BOUSSEDOU.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de BALASSOU.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de BALOMA.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de BOO.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de KOIMA.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de MALEWOITA.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de IRIE.
- GRET (2024). Plan d'utilisation des terres de SEREDOU.
- Faune & Flora International (2023). Rapport Enquête sur l'identification des corridors à faune prioritaires dans la réserve de Ziama, Seredou, le 05 février 2023, 9 pages.
- Faune & Flora International (2023). Rapport d'activité de restitution sur le résultat d'enquête d'identification des corridors dans les six villages riverains de la Réserve de Ziama, Mars 2023, 6 pages.
- Faune & Flora International (2023). PAPFor WWZ. Rapport de l'Atelier de lancement des activités de la Gouvernance communautaire, 12 pages.
- Faune & Flora International (2023). Participatory Mapping of Ziama Village Land. Guinea, 7 pages.
- Faune & Flora International (2023). Cartographie Participative des Terroirs Villageois ZIAMA. Guinée, 7 pages.

Management of forest protected areas

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| - <u>Outstanding products</u> |
|-------------------------------|

- **BALDE I. K. (2023). Evaluation croisée de l'Efficacité de Gestion de la réserve de Biosphère de Zياما (RBZ) Année 2020 - 2022, 16 pages.**
 - **Nzigiyimpa L. (2023). Wonegizi Proposed Protected Area, IMET ASSESSMENT 2023, From 25th to 30th August 2023, 17 pages.**
 - **Nzigiyimpa L. (2023). Wonegizi Proposed Protected Area, IMET TRAINING REPORT, From August 21 to 24, 2023, 16 pages.**
- Other products:**
- Faune & Flora International (2023). EU PAPFor Annual Report Biomonitoring and Law Enforcement Patrols Wonegizi Proposed Area March 2022 to February 2023, 8 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International (2023). PAPFor Annual Report Biomonitoring and Law Enforcement Patrols in the Zياما Biosphere Reserve March 2022 to February 2023, 6 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Map Camera Trap Locations Wonegizi Zياما, 1 page.
 - Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Zياما-Wonegizi camera trap data analysis, Zياما Biosphere Reserve, November 2023, 30 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Zياما-Wonegizi camera trap data analysis, Zياما Biosphere Reserve, November 2023, 22 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International (2023). Training report on SMART and SMART MOBAILE for CFZ and FFI Managers and Staff, held in Seredou from 11 to 16 January 2023, 16 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International (2023). Zياما Elephant collars, Mays 2023 update, 8 pages.

Rural development through landscapes

- **Outstanding products**
 - **Faune & Flora International (2023). Draft Report - One Vision – Enabling all stakeholders to achieve sustainability for people, forest and wildlife in the Wologizi-Wonegizi-Zياما land scape - Cocoa agroforestry diagnosis, Liberia, 27 pages.**
 - **Haba M. (2023). Rapport Final Etude et Marchés du Cacao et du Poivre dans l'écosystème forestier Zياما, GRET, Mars 2023, 83 pages.**
 - **Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » - GUIDE DE BONNES PRATIQUES DE RECOLTE ET POST-RECOLTE DU CACAO, 14 pages.**
 - **Faune & Flora International, GRET (2024). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » - GUIDE PRATIQUE DE préparation DES BIOPESTICIDES ET BIOFERTILISANTS, 33 pages.**
 - **GRET (2024). PROJET « One Landscape: One vision », GUIDE DE BONNES PRATIQUES DE RECOLTE ET POST-RECOLTE DU POIVRE, 17 pages.**
- Other products:**
- Faune & Flora International (2022). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » Nutritional Stakeholder's Meetings. 8 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International (2023). Draft - Etude de faisabilité pour déterminer l'impact potentiel des systèmes d'étangs piscicoles Intégrés Agriculture Aquaculture (AAI), 42 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International (2023). Rapport d'enquête extension des activités apicoles dans les zones de conflit (Homme-Eléphant), autour de la réserve de biosphère de Zياما dans les villages de Bousadou et de Massadou, 10 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International, GRET (2020). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » - Cultiver et produire le « Poivre noir de Guinée », Initiation des populations riveraines des massifs forestiers du Zياما, du Nimba et de Diécké à la culture du poivre noir de Guinée, 14 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Les Techniques d'animation de groupes, 9 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Liste des paysans relais, 1 page.
 - Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Rapport de la formation des paysans relais et des animateurs sur les techniques d'animation, les rôles et responsabilités d'un paysan relais au sein d'une communauté, 5 pages.
 - Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » - Module agroécologie pour les paysans relais, 30 pages.

- Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » Compte Rendu de la première réunion de concertation interprofessionnelle entre les acteurs des deux filières cacao et poivre dans la commune rurale de Seredou. 17 pages.
- Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » - RAPPORT DE FORMATION DES ACTEURS DES FILIERES CACAO ET POIVRE SUR L'EDUCATION FINANCIERE ET LA REALISATION DES PLAN D'AFFAIRE, 15 pages.
- Faune & Flora International, GRET (2024). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » - SUPPORT DE FORMATION SUR LES TECHNIQUES DES CULTURES MARAÎCHERES, 20 pages.
- Faune & Flora International, GRET (2024). Projet « One Landscape One Vision » - Présentation formation caco, PowerPoint, 90 pages.
- GRET (2023). PROJET « One Landscape: One vision », TERMES DE REFERENCES POUR L'ACQUISITION, L'OCTROI ET LA GESTION DES EQUIPEMENTS ET MATERIELS DE POST-RECOLTE DE CACAO ET DE POIVRE, 7 pages.
- GRET (2024). MEMO EXPLICATIF RELATIF A LA REDUCTION DU TAUX DE PARTICIPATION FINANCIERE DES SOCIETES COOPERATIVES SIMPLIFIEES (SCOOPS) A L'ACHAT D'EQUIPEMENTS DE RECOLTE ET POST RECOLTE DU CACAO ET DU POIVRE, 2 pages.
- GRET (2024). PROJET « One Landscape: One vision », RAPPORT DU DIAGNOSTIC NUTRITIONNEL A L'ECHELLE COMMUNAUTAIRE DANS LES VILLAGES MALEWOITA, KASSANKA ET ZOBOROMA, 20 pages.
- GRET (2024). PROJET « One Land scape: vision », RAPPORT VOYAGE D'ETUDES EN COTE D'IVOIRE, mars 2024, 14 pages.
- GRET (2024). PROJET « One Land scape: vision », AGROFORESTERIE EN CACAOCULTURE, Fiche technique N°1, 4 pages.
- GRET (2024). PROJET « One Land scape: vision », AGROFORESTERIE EN CACAOCULTURE, Fiche technique N°2, 8 pages.
- GRET (2024). PROJET « One Land scape: vision », AGROFORESTERIE EN CACAOCULTURE, Fiche technique N°3, 3 pages.
- GRET (2024). PROJET « One Land scape: vision », AGROFORESTERIE EN CACAOCULTURE, Fiche technique N°4, 8 pages.
- GRET (2024). PROJET « One Land scape: vision », AGROFORESTERIE EN CACAOCULTURE, Fiche technique N°5, 7 pages.
- GRET, AGILE (2024). Projet « One Landscape One Vision », Formation Suivi-Evaluation Participatif (SEP), 23 pages.
- GRET, AGILE (2024). Projet « One Landscape One Vision », Formation Budget Participatif (BP), 17 pages.
- HPC (2023). Fiche Technique – Désherbant Glyphosate 360G/L, 3 pages.
- INRS (2019). Base de données – Fiches Toxicologiques – Glyphosate, 9 pages.
- Kollie B. T. (2022). Field Report - Conducting community consultation to agree on scope and goal of IAA feasibility study to inform EU PAPFOR project implementation, North West Liberia, 27 pages.
- Kollie B. T. (2022). Field Report - Conducting community consultation to agree on scope and goal of IAA feasibility study to inform EU PAPFOR project implementation, North West Liberia, 21 pages.
- Kollie B. T. (2022). Brief Report - A diagnosis/consultation with actors to understand agricultural and environmental practices on smallholder cocoa agroforestry farms for EU PAPFOR project implementation, 7 pages.
- Kollie B. T. (2023). Brief Report - A diagnosis/consultation with actors to understand agricultural and environmental practices on smallholder cocoa agroforestry farms for EU PAPFOR project implementation, 16 pages.
- MAS (2022). Fiche de données de Sécurité – Lambda-Cyhalothrin Liquid Formulation, 25 pages.

Project management

- **Outstanding products**
- **PAPFor (2022). Fiche Technique: Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama (WWZ). 4 pages.**
- **PAPFor (2022). Fact Sheet: Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama (WWZ). 4 pages.**
- **Other products:**
- Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). PAPFor. One Vision – Enabling all stakeholders to achieve sustainability for people, for est and wildlife in the Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama land scape. Interim narrative report, Quarter 5 and 6, 18 pages et annexes.
- Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). PAPFor. One Vision – Enabling all stakeholders to achieve sustainability for people, for est and wildlife in the Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama land scape. Interim narrative report, Year 1, 85 pages et annexes.
- Faune & Flora International, GRET (2023). Project Communication and Visibility Plan, PAPFor WWZ, One Landscape: One Vision, 5 pages.
- GRET (2024). Projet « One landscape: One vision- Enabling all stakeholders to achieve sustainability for people, forest and wildlife in the Wologizi-Wonegizi Ziama Landscape », Rapport narratif intermédiaire, Période du 01 avril 2023- 21 avril 2024, 39 pages.
- PAPFor (2024). Rapport ROM - One Vision – Enabling all stakeholders to achieve sustainability for people, for est and wildlife in the Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama land scape, rapport provisoire, 34 pages.

8.1.4. PAPFor products - Mount Nimba landscape

Development of forest areas

- **Outstanding products**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de Bossou – CVS Bossou I et II – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de Bossou – CVS Bossou Thuo et Théassou – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de Bossou – CVS Soromiata I et II – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de Bossou – CVS Bossou Déringbara et Nyon – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de N'Zoo – CVS Gbakoré, Zouguépo, Gouamo et Gonomanota – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de N'Zoo – CVS Kéoulenta, foromota et Gblayéoumon – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de N'Zoo – CVS Doromou, N'Zoo Gama, Bourata et N'Zoo Gouéla – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de N'Zoo – CVS Districts de N'Zoo I et II, Gbié et Gbé – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de Tounkarata – CVS Kogota et Iro – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Commune Rurale de Tounkarata – CVS Tounkarata I et II, Kéta et Zacata – Dossier Constitutif et Siège Sociale, 11 pages.**
- **Riazanoff S. (2022). Présentation de PAPFor, Etude de l'évolution des paysages prioritaires de Gola-Foya et de Mt Nimba, PowerPoint des résultats de l'analyse à l'occasion du congrès des aires protégées d'Afrique (APAC) organisé par l'UICN à Kigali (Rwanda) du 18 au 23 juillet 2022, 28 pages.**
- **VisioTerra (2022). Evolution de l'occupation du sol dans le paysage prioritaire de Mt Nimba, Présentation des résultats de l'analyse à l'occasion du congrès des aires protégées d'Afrique (APAC) organisé par l'UICN à Kigali (Rwanda) du 18 au 23 juillet 2022, 16 pages.**

- **VisioTerra (2022). Land-use / Land-cover (LU/LC) evolution in Mt Nimba priority landscape, Presentation of the results of the analysis at the African Protected Areas Congress (APAC) organised by IUCN in Kigali (Rwanda) from 18 to 23 July 2022., 16 pages.**
- **Other products:**
- Huot M., Najoui Z. et Riazanoff S. (2021). Projet PAPFor Evolution de l'occupation du sol dans les paysages prioritaires pour la conservation (PPC), 59 pages.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte RBMN - Carte de réseau hydrographique de la RBMN.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte RBMN - NDVI_RBMN.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte RBMN - Zonage_PAG_2023.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte ENNR - Carte distribution Atherure.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte ENNR - Carte distribution autres espèces.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte ENNR - Carte distribution Calao.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte ENNR - Carte distribution Céphalophes.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte ENNR - Carte distribution Chimpanzé.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte ENNR - Carte distribution spatiales des AI.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte ENNR - Carte distribution Touraco.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution atherure.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution buffle.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution céphalophe.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution chimpanzé.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution diane.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution ecureuil.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution guib harnaché.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution hylochère.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution mangouste.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution potamochère.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte distribution rat de gambie.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Carte_secteurs_Mts_Nimba_v1.
- UNOPS (2023). Carte Paysage Mont Nimba - Composant du sol_v1.

Management of forest protected areas

- **Outstanding products**
- **Government of the Republic of Liberia (2023). East Nimba Nature Reserve Management Plan, Updated Management Plan, 2024-2029, Draft, December, 2023, 119 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2024). Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion de la Réserve Biosphère des monts Nimba, 114 pages.**
- **Nzigiyimpa L. (2022). Management Effectiveness of East Nimba Nature Reserve, IMET Baseline Assessment 2022, Report, from 5 to 9 August 2022, 17 pages.**
- **PAPFOR (2023). Paysage Mont Nimba - FICHE SURVEILLANCE 2023, 20 pages.**
- **SSMN, IREB, CEGENS (2023). Convention de Partenariat Tripartite Entre la Station Scientifique des Monts Nimba (SSMN), L'Institut de Recherche Environnementale de Bossou (IREB) et le Centre de Gestion de l'Environnement des monts Nimba et Simandou (CEGENs) dans les domaines de la gestion durable des ressources naturelles et de la recherche scientifique sur les écosystèmes forestiers de la RBMN, 5 pages.**
- **UNOPS (2021). Accord de coopération au titre d'un projet entre le Bureau des Nations Unies pour les Services d'Appui aux Projets et le Gouvernement Ivoirien représenté par l'Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (OIPR) concernant la mise en œuvre du Projet d'Appui pour la Préservation du Paysage Forestiers des Monts nimba, 15 pages.**
- **UNOPS (2021). Project Cooperation Agreement between The United Nations Office for Project Services and the Government of Liberia through the Forestry Development Authority for the benefit of the ENNR (East Nimba Natural Reserve) concerning the implementation of the Nimba Mountain Forest Ecosystem Conservation Support Project, 11 pages.**

- **UNOPS (2023). Evaluation de l'efficacité de gestion de la Réserve de Biosphère des Monts Nimba avec l'outil IMET2, Mai 2023, 40 pages.**
- **Other products:**
- CEGENS (2023). Réserve Biosphère des Monts Nimba, Rapport de l'atelier de la présentation du protocole de recherche et de suivi écologique à la Station Scientifique des Monts Nimba (SSMN), Décembre 2023, 7 pages.
- ENNR, FDA (2022). Rapport de patrouille Libéria, Novembre 2022, 10 pages.
- ENNR, FDA (2024). Wildlife images from camera traps deployed at ENNR, March 17, 2024, 2 pages.
- Fauna & Flora (2024). Patrol Report. East Nimba Nature Reserve. Report published under sub-award with EcoHealth Alliance for the USAID Conservation Works activity, January-March 2024.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2024). County and Community Levels Validation Report of ENNR Draft Revised Management Plan, March 25, 2024, 10 pages.
- OIPR (2023). Rapport Mission Mixte de Surveillance Côte d'Ivoire – Guinée – Libéria à la Réserve Naturelle Intégrale du Mont Nimba, Mars 2023, 10 pages.
- OIPR (2023). Recherche et suivi écologique à la Réserve Naturelle Intégrale du Mont Nimba – Mission de pose et retrait de caméra, 5 pages.
- OIPR (2023). Rapport de surveillance de la Réserve Naturelle Intégrale du Mont Nimba, janvier-septembre 2023, 10 pages.
- OIPR (2023). Rapport de surveillance de la Réserve Naturelle Intégrale du Mont Nimba, janvier-décembre 2023, 12 pages.
- OIPR (2023). Rapport - Suivi écologique Phase 2 dans la Réserve Naturelle Intégrale du Mont Nimba, Janvier 2023, 39 pages.
- OIPR (2023). Rapport – Recherche et suivi écologique à la Réserve Naturelle Intégrale du Mont Nimba – Mission de pose et de retrait de camera, 5 pages.
- RBMN, CEGENS (2023). Patrouille de surveillance de la réserve de Biosphère des monts Nimba, 14 pages.
- UNOPS (2020). Rapport de collecte des données sur l'efficacité de gestion de la RB monts Nimba avec l'outil IMET 2, Formation des agents et évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion de la Réserve de Biosphère des Monts nimba-Guinée avec l'Outil IMET2, Octobre 2020, 34 pages.
- UNOPS (2023). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique de l'Ouest PAPFor - Monts Nimba. Rapport de mission: Mise en place d'une base de collecte de données commune aux trois pays (Guinée, Côte D'Ivoire, Liberia), Janvier 2023, 8 pages.

Rural development through landscapes

- **Outstanding products**
- **East Nimba Nature Reserve Co-Management Committee (ENNR-CMC) (2023). Concept Note: Support to Income Generating Livelihoods Programs around East Nimba Nature Reserve, 29 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2022). Plan de Développement Local 2022-2024 – Terroir de Danipleu, Projet PAPFor NIMBA, 44 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2022). Plan de Développement Local 2022-2024 – Terroir de Gbantopleu, Projet PAPFor NIMBA, 36 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2022). Plan de Développement Local 2022-2024 – Terroir de Yeale, Projet PAPFor NIMBA, 56 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2022). Plan de développement Local de Tounkarata 2022-2026, 217 pages.**
- **Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2022). Plan de développement Local de Bossou 2022-2026, 145 pages.**
- **Other products:**

- OIPR (2022). Rapport - Atelier d'adoption des Plans de Développement locaux et de planification des activités des mesures riveraines dédiées aux 6 villages riverains de la Réserve Naturelle Intégrale du Mont Nimba (Projet PAPFor Nimba) du 23 au 26 Février 2023, 11 pages.
- UNOPS (2023). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba – Suivi des activités génératrices de revenus (AGR) des groupements communautaires des Monts nimba / Guinée dans les communes rurales de Bossou, N'Zoo et Tounkarata, Septembre 2023, 3 pages.
- UNOPS (2023). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba – Suivi des activités génératrices de revenus (AGR) des groupements communautaires des Monts nimba / Guinée dans les communes rurales de Bossou, N'Zoo et Tounkarata, Octobre 2023, 3 pages.
- UNOPS (2023). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba – Rapport d'activités – Lancement de l'appui aux activités génératrices de revenus des groupements riverains de la Réserve de Biosphère des Monts Nimba, Octobre 2023, 3 pages.
- UNOPS (2023). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba – Suivi des activités génératrices de revenus (AGR) des groupements communautaires des Monts nimba / Guinée dans les communes rurales de Bossou, N'Zoo et Tounkarata, Novembre 2023, 9 pages.
- UNOPS (2024). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba – Suivi des activités génératrices de revenus (AGR) des groupements communautaires des Monts nimba / Guinée dans les communes rurales de Bossou, N'Zoo et Tounkarata, Janvier 2024, 12 pages.
- UNOPS (2024). Liste de kits AGRs pour les groupements dans les CR de Lola en Guinée, 2 pages.
- UNOPS (2024). Distribution list of NGO Kits by PAPFor Project to Bassa Village communities, 3 pages.

Project management

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Outstanding products</u>- PAPFor (2022). Fiche Technique: Les Monts Nimba. 4 pages.- PAPFor (2022). Fact Sheet: The Nimba Mountains. 4 pages. |
|--|
- **Other products:**
 - UNOPS (2022). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba - RAPPORT ANNUEL 2021, 40 pages.
 - UNOPS (2023). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba - RAPPORT ANNUEL 2022, 47 pages.
 - UNOPS (2024). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba - RAPPORT ANNUEL 2023, 49 pages.
 - UNOPS (2023). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba - Compte Rendu de la réunion du deuxième comité de pilotage du Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba, N'Zérékoré, le 14 Juin 2023, 13 pages.
 - UNOPS (2022). Programme d'Appui pour la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers des Monts Nimba PAPFor - Monts Nimba - Réalisation d'un "Gap-Analysis" des diagnostics territoriaux, environnementaux et socio-économiques des inventaires existants dans et autour du Paysage Mont Nimba entre la Guinée, la Côte d'Ivoire et le Libéria, 9 pages.

8.1.5. PAPFor products -TGKS landscape

Development of forest areas

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Outstanding products</u> |
|---|

- **Ambero, Earthworm (2020). Participatory elaboration of a land use plan in the district of Glarro, Final Report, 95 pages.**

Management of forest protected areas

- **Outstanding products**
- **FDA Liberia (2021). Management Plan for the Grebo-Krahn National Park 2022 – 2026, December 2021, 177 pages.**
- **GIZ (2021). SIXIÈME RÉUNION DU COMITÉ BILATÉRAL DE PILOTAGE POUR LA COLLABORATION TRANSFRONTALIÈRE DANS LE COMPLEXE TAÏ – GREBO-KRAHN – SAPO (TGS) 2-3.12. 2021 à Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE TGS LANDSCAPE, Power-Point, 16 pages.**

Rural development through landscapes

- **Outstanding product**
- **GIZ (2021). Manuel de description des systèmes agroforestiers diffusés dans le Département de Taï et dans la Sous-préfecture de Djouroutou dans le cadre du projet ' »Renforcer la connectivité écologique dans le complexe forestier Taï-Grebo-Sapo entre la Côte d'Ivoire et le Liberia' » du Projet TGS-FL, Mai 2021, 15 pages.**

Project management

- **Outstanding products**
- **Other products:**
- **Fonds Européen de Développement (2023). Conservation du paysage prioritaire de conservation Taï-Grebo-Sapo (TGS) situé en Côte d'Ivoire et au Liberia (PAPFor-TGS), Rapport ROM, 20/02/2023, 22 pages.**
- **GIZ (2021). Programme d'appui pour la préservation des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique de l'ouest (PAPFor), Conservation du paysage prioritaire de Taï – Grebo-Krahn – Sapo (TGS). Rapport d'étape annuel 2021 Période du 23.06.2020 – 22.06.2021, 30 Novembre 2021. 32 pages.**
- **GIZ (2022). Programme d'appui pour la préservation des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique de l'ouest (PAPFor), Conservation du paysage prioritaire de Taï – Grebo-Krahn – Sapo (TGS). Deuxième Rapport d'étape annuel 2021 Période du 23.06.2020 – 30.11.2021, 10 Janvier 2022. 36 pages.**
- **GIZ (2022). Programme d'appui pour la préservation des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique de l'ouest (PAPFor), Conservation du paysage prioritaire de Taï – Grebo-Krahn – Sapo (TGS). Troisième Rapport d'étape annuel 2022 Période du 01.12.2021 – 30.06.2022, 30 Août 2022. 31 pages.**
- **GIZ (2023). Programme d'appui pour la préservation des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique de l'ouest (PAPFor), Conservation du paysage prioritaire de Taï – Grebo-Krahn – Sapo (TGS). Quatrième Rapport annuel Période du 01.07.2022 au 30.09.2023, Octobre 2023. 58 pages.**
- **PAPFor (2022). Fiche Technique: Taï – Grebo-Krahn – Sapo (TGKS). 4 pages.**
- **PAPFor (2022). Fact Sheet: Taï – Grebo-Krahn – Sapo (TGKS). 4 pages.**
- **Union Européenne, Délégation en République de Côte d'Ivoire (2021). Note de dossier: Acceptation du Rapport technique, Conservation du paysage prioritaire de conservation Taï-Grebo-Sapo (TGS) situé en Côte d'Ivoire et au Liberia (PAPFor-TGS), FED/2020/415867, 10 pages.**

8.1.6. PAPFor products - Cross River landscape

Development of forest areas

Management of forest protected areas

- **Outstanding products**
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Environment, WCS, EPIF (2024). National Elephant Action Plan For Nigeria: 2024-2034. 139 pages.
- PAPFor (2024). Draft of Cooperation Framework Agreement between The Government of the Republic of Cameroon and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on Transboundary Ecosystems Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forestry and Wildlife Resources, 9 pages.
- WCS, GEF (2024). Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool for Protected Areas. Report, Cross River National Park-Oban Division, 9 pages.
- WCS, GEF (2024). Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool for Protected Areas. Report, Cross River National Park-Okwangwo Division, 9 pages.
- **Other products:**
- Starleaf concept (2024). Preservation of Forest Ecosystem, cross river state Nigeria, WCS, Assessment report - Radio communication system set up - WCS-NPS Cross river State, 29th February 2024, 43 pages.

Rural development through landscapes

- **Outstanding products**
- Agom D. I. (2024). Akwa Ibom State University, Obio Akpa Campus WCS, Report on Production, Traceability and Certification Status for Cocoa in Cross River State, Nigeria, February 2024, 43 pages.
- WCS (2020). My Gorilla – My Community Campaign – Evaluation Survey Report, September 2020, 48 pages.
- WCS (2024). Nigeria's Endangered Wildlife Stories For Children. WCS, Kunda Kids Ltd, European Union. 72 pages.
- **Other products:**
- WCS (2015). My Gorilla – My Community. 214 Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviors Baseline Survey in Nigeria. Draft Final Report. Inaoyom Imong, WCS Nigeria Programme, April 2015. 44 pages.

Project management

- **Outstanding products**
- PAPFor (2022). Fiche Technique: Cross River. 4 pages.
- PAPFor (2022). Fact Sheet: Cross River. 4 pages.
- **Other products:**
- WCS (2021). PAPFor. EU Support for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in Cross River State, Nigeria (PREFEC). Interim narrative report, Year 1, 29 pages.
- WCS (2022). PAPFor. EU Support for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in Cross River State, Nigeria (PREFEC). Interim narrative report, Year 2, 29 pages.
- WCS (2023). PAPFor. EU Support for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in Cross River State, Nigeria (PREFEC). Interim narrative report, Year 3, 23 pages.
- WCS (2024). PAPFor. EU Support for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in Cross River State, Nigeria (PREFEC). Report of end of projet partnership meeting, 7 pages.

8.1.7. PAPFor Regional Coordination

Development of forest areas

- **Outstanding products**
- Haurez, B., Languy, M., de Wasseige, C., Julve, C., Vermeulen, C., Bracke, C., Nagalo, Y. A. (2024). L'état des forêts denses humides d'Afrique de l'Ouest. À compléter: lieu et maison d'édition.
- PAPFor (2021). Carte: PAPFor Carte globale français.

- PAPFor (2021). Carte: PAPFor Carte Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru-Hills-Soya français.
 - PAPFor (2021). Carte: PAPFor Carte Gola-Foya français.
 - PAPFor (2021). Carte: PAPFor Carte Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama français.
 - PAPFor (2021). Carte: PAPFor Carte Mt Nimba français.
 - PAPFor (2021). Carte: PAPFor Carte Tai-Grebo-Sapo français.
 - PAPFor (2021). Carte: PAPFor Carte Cross-River français.
 - PAPFor (2022). Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru Hills-Pinselli-Soyah: En route vers une gestion transfrontalière durable, Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/730820908>
 - PAPFor (2022). OKKPS: Towards sustainable transboundary management, Movie Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/726688186>
 - PAPFor (2022). Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru Hills-Pinselli-Soyah: Préserver la biodiversité par une co-gestion durable de nos forêts, Film Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/731554430>
 - PAPFor (2022). OKKPS - Taking a stand for trees and wildlife, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/730992373>
 - PAPFor (2023). Gola Foya: Protège les forêts, protège ton avenir, Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/838558112>
 - PAPFor (2023). Gola Foya: Protect the forest, protect your future, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/838566787>
 - PAPFor (2023). Gola Foya: Coopération transfrontalière et éducation pour la sauvegarde des forêts, Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/902674046>
 - PAPFor (2023). Gola Foya: Safeguard forests through cross-border cooperation and nature education, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/902546917>
 - PAPFor (2023). Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama: Connecter les forêts pour protéger la biodiversité, Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/878176875>
 - PAPFor (2023). Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama: Connecting forests to protect biodiversity, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/878198991>
 - PAPFor (2023). Community eco-guardians and forest rangers: Working together to protect the Gola Foya landscape, Movie Film Nomadic Motion.
 - PAPFor (2023). Mont Nimba: Initiatives de conservation transfrontalières, Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/850079847>
 - PAPFor (2023). Mount Nimba: Transboundary conservation initiatives, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/850122738>
 - PAPFor (2023). Mont Nimba: C'est nous les gardiens de la forêt, Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/855214418>
 - PAPFor (2023). Mount Nimba: We are the guardians of the forest, Movie Film Nomadic Motion. <https://vimeo.com/855250398>
 - VisioTerra (2022). PAPFor, Gola-Foya Priority Landscape, Land-use / Land-cover (LU/LC) evolution in Gola-Foya priority landscape, study presentation, 17 pages.
 - VisioTerra (2022). PAPFor, Paysage Prioritaire Gola-Foya, Evolution de l'occupation du sol dans le paysage prioritaire de Gola-Foya, présentation de l'étude, 17 pages.
- **Other products:**
- RIAZANOFF S. (2022). PAPFor, VisioTerra, Présentation de PAPFor - Etude de l'évolution des paysages prioritaires de Gola-Foya et de Mt Nimba, 28 pages.

Management of forest protected areas

- Outstanding products
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFOR: SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA. Handbook for the IMET version for OECMs – Version 1, September 2023, 71 pages.
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFOR: PROGRAMME D'APPUI À LA PRÉSERVATION DES ÉCOSYSTÈMES FORESTIERS EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST, Manuel de la version IMET pour les AMCE — Version 1, septembre 2023, 74 pages.

- PAPFor (2024). PAPFOR: SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA. Analyse d'échelle Paysage du Mt Nimba PAPFor. Exercice test avec l'utilisation de la fonction « Scaling up » semi-automatique de l'outil IMET, Version provisoire, Juin 2024, 26 pages.
 - PAPFor (2024). PAPFOR: SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA. Analyse d'échelle Kambui Hill Forest Reserve (and Extension) – Sierra Leone PAPFor. Exercice test avec l'utilisation de la fonction « Scaling up » semi-automatique de l'outil IMET, Version provisoire, Juin 2024, 25 pages.
 - PAPFor (2024). PAPFOR: SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA. Analyse d'échelle Tiwai Island Sanctuary - Sierra Leone PAPFor. Exercice test avec l'utilisation de la fonction « Scaling up » semi-automatique de l'outil IMET, Version provisoire, Juin 2024, 25 pages.
 - PAPFor (2024). PAPFOR: SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA. Analyse d'échelle Gola-Rain Forest National Park – Sierra Leone PAPFor. Exercice test avec l'utilisation de la fonction « Scaling up » semi-automatique de l'outil IMET, Version provisoire, Juin 2024, 27 pages.
 - PAPFor (2024). PAPFOR: SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA. Analyse d'échelle Paysage Gola-Foya-Lofa – Liberia et Sierra Leone PAPFor. Exercice test avec l'utilisation de la fonction « Scaling up » semi-automatique de l'outil IMET, Version provisoire, Juin 2024, 36 pages.
 - PAPFor (2024). PAPFOR: SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA. Analyse d'échelle Gola Forest National Park – Liberia PAPFor. Exercice test avec l'utilisation de la fonction « Scaling up » semi-automatique de l'outil IMET, Version provisoire, Juin 2024, 36 pages.
- **Other products:**
- PAPFor (2023). PAPFOR: SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA. Adaptation, test et formation de l'outil IMET pour la gestion et la gouvernance des Forêts Communautaires et Autres Mesures de Conservation Efficaces (IMET-AMCE), Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des initiatives du PAPFor et de BIOPAMA pour la gestion communautaire des ressources naturelles en Afrique de l'Ouest à l'aide de l'outil IMET-AMCE, Version définitive, Octobre 2023, 67 pages.

Rural development through landscapes

- Outstanding products
 - Kinomé (2023). PAPFor, Vade-mecum - Etat des lieux des initiatives et outils favorisant la coexistence de la conservation des forêts et le développement respectueux de l'environnement du cacao en Afrique de l'Ouest. Mai 2023. 114 pages.
 - Kinomé (2023). PAPFor, Vade-mecum - A review of initiatives and tools to promote the coexistence of forest conservation and environmentally friendly cocoa development in West Africa. May 2023. 114 pages.
- **Other products:**

Project management

- Outstanding products
 - PAPFor (2022). Présentation du Programme PAPFor – Programme d'Appui à la Préservation des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique de l'Ouest. 4 pages.
 - PAPFor (2022). PAPFor Programme Presentation – Support Programme for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa. 4 pages.
 - AGRECO (2024). Coordination régionale PAPFor – Landscape Contracts overview 1 page.
- **Other products:**
- Languy M. (2021). PAPFor, Field Mission Report, PAPFor Regional Coordination, Gola Landscape, January 2021, 13 pages.

- Languy M. (2021). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage Mont Nimba, mars 2021, 15 pages.
- Languy M. (2021). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage Mont Nimba, avril 2021, 12 pages.
- Languy M. (2021). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Réunion des experts et des ministres en charge de AP en Afrique de l'Ouest, octobre 2021, 7 pages.
- Languy M. (2021). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage Mont Nimba, octobre 2021, 10 pages.
- Languy M. (2021). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage Mont Nimba, décembre 2021, 7 pages.
- Languy M. (2022). PAPFor, Field Mission Report, PAPFor Regional Coordination, Gola Landscape, March 2023, 14 pages.
- Languy M. (2022). PAPFor, Field Mission Report, PAPFor Regional Coordination, TGKS Landscape, April 2022, 10 pages.
- Languy M. (2022). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage Mont Nimba, mai 2022, 23 pages.
- Languy M. (2022). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage Mont Nimba, octobre 2022, 5 pages.
- Languy M. (2022). PAPFor, Field Mission Report, PAPFor Regional Coordination, Gola Landscape, November 2022, 9 pages.
- Languy M. (2023). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Mission à Ouagadougou (Comité Régional de suivi PAPBio et réunion connexes), janvier 2023, 7 pages.
- Languy M. (2023). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage OKKPS, février 2023, 26 pages.
- Languy M. (2023). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage TGKS, mars 2023, 12 pages.
- Languy M. (2023). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage WWZ, avril 2023, 29 pages.
- Languy M. (2023). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage Mont Nimba, juin 2023, 14 pages.
- Languy M. (2023). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Atelier régional GEF-8 sur les Forêts Guinéennes, octobre 2023, 6 pages.
- Languy M. (2024). PAPFor, Rapport de mission de la Coordination Régionale PAPFor, Paysage TGKS, février-mars 2024, 29 pages.
- AGRECO (2021). Coordination régionale PAPFor – contrat n°FED/2020/417-231 AGRECO en association avec GITEC Rapport semestriel 1 - Août 2020 – Janvier 2021, 62 pages.
- AGRECO (2021). Coordination régionale PAPFor – contrat n°FED/2020/417-231 AGRECO en association avec GITEC Rapport semestriel 2 - Février - Juillet 2021, 63 pages.
- AGRECO (2022). Coordination régionale PAPFor – contrat n°FED/2020/417-231 AGRECO en association avec GITEC Rapport semestriel 3 - Août 2021 - Janvier 2022, 27 pages.
- AGRECO (2022). Coordination régionale PAPFor – contrat n°FED/2020/417-231 AGRECO en association avec GITEC Rapport semestriel 4 - Février à juillet 2022, 23 pages.
- AGRECO (2023). Coordination régionale PAPFor – contrat n°FED/2020/417-231 AGRECO en association avec GITEC Rapport semestriel 5 - Août 2022 à janvier 2023, 26 pages.
- AGRECO (2023). Coordination régionale PAPFor – contrat n°FED/2020/417-231 AGRECO en association avec GITEC Rapport semestriel 6 - Février à juillet 2023, 20 pages.
- AGRECO (2024). Coordination régionale PAPFor – contrat n°FED/2020/417-231 AGRECO en association avec GITEC Rapport semestriel 7 - Août 2023 à janvier 2024, 23 pages.
- UICN (2024). GOUVERNANCE REGIONALE DES AIRES PROTEGEES EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST, RAPPORT NARRATIF SEMESTRIEL #9, 25 MARS 2019 AU 31 OCTOBRE 2023, 98 pages.
- UICN (2023). PROGRAMME PABIO BILAN DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROGRAMME PABIO, Décembre 2023, 95 pages.

8.2. Annex 2: Guinean forests documentation centre, by country and by landscape

Nearly 130 bibliographical references on Guinean forests are listed in this appendix. They are classified by geographical area (country, landscape, regional) and by type of document (Map, Studies and projects, Laws and regulations, Agreements, Plans and strategies).

All the corresponding files can be found in a digital database, structured in the form of folders and sub-folders following this same structure, and accessible on the PAPFor website in the documentation section.

8.2.1. Guinea

Maps

Studies and projects

- Banque Mondiale (2023). Projet de gestion des ressources naturelles, minières et de l'environnement. Aide-mémoire – Mission d'appui à la mise en œuvre – 7-17 mars 2023, 56 pages.
- CAPRAD (2018). Audit Institutionnel et renforcement organisationnel du Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts en République de Guinée. Projet d'Appui à la Réforme du Secteur de Sécurité – PARSS3/Environnement, financé par l'Union européenne. Rapport final, Décembre 2018, 97 pages.
- Ponson S. (2012). Premier inventaires par piégeage photographique de l'Hippopotame Pygmée (*Hexaprotodon liberiensis*) en Forêts Classées de Ziama et Diécké (guinée), ONG Sylvatrop, Centre Forestier de N'Zérékoré, 78 pages.
- République de Guinée (1997). Ministère des Travaux Publics et de l'Environnement. Monographie Nationale sur le Diversité Biologique, Novembre 1997, 146 pages.

Laws and regulations

- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (1989). Décret n° 199/PRG/SGG/89 du 08 novembre 1989 codifiant les études d'impact sur l'environnement.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (1989). Décret n° 160/PRG/SGG/89 du 2 septembre 1989 portant réglementation des Industries du bois.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (1992). Ordonnance 0/92/019 du 30 mars 1992 portant Code foncier et domaniale. Journal Officiel de la République de Guinée, Mai 1992, 16 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2011). Code Minier 2011: Loi n°2011-06 du 9 septembre 2011 portant Code minier de la République de Guinée Modifié par la loi n°2013-53 du 8 avril 2013, www.Droit-Afrique.com, 99 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2013). Arrêté A/2013/4267/MEEF/CAB/SGG du 13 Août 2013, portant Code de Conduite du Corps Paramilitaire des Conservateurs de la Nature.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2017). Loi Ordinaire L/2017/060/AN du 12 Décembre 2017, portant Code Forestier de la République de Guinée. Journal Officiel de la République de Guinée, Décembre 2017, 20 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2018). Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts. Code de protection de la faune sauvage et réglementation de la chasse, juin 2018, 29 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2019). Loi L/2019/0034/AN du 04 juillet 2019, portant Code de l'Environnement de la République de Guinée (Décret D/2019/221/PRG/SGG portant promulgation de la Loi L/2019/0034/AN DU 04 JUILLET 2019).
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2022). Arrêté A/2022/1646/MEDD/CAB/SGG portant Procédure Administrative d'Evaluations Environnementales, 32 pages.

Agreements

Plans and strategies

- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2019). Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts, Stratégie Nationale du développement Durable, PNUD, Février 2019, 115 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2019). Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts, Stratégie Nationale sur le Changement Climatique, PNUD, Septembre 2019, 129 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2020). Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale. Vision 2040 pour une Guinée émergente et prospère, 68 pages.

8.2.2. Sierra Leone

Maps

Studies and projects

Laws and regulations

- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (1972). The Wild Life Conservation Act, 1972 N°.27, 28 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (1983). The Forestry Act 1988 N°.27, 20 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2009). Mines and Minerals Act 2009 N°.12, 137 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2012). National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund Act 2012 N°.11, 22 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2022). The Forestry (Amendment) Act 2022 N°.9, 6 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2022). The Customary Land Rights Act 2022 N°.20, 26 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2022). The Environment Protection Agency Act 2022 N°.15, 72 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2022). The Wildlife Conservation (Amendment) Act 2022 N°.10, 4 pages.

Agreements

Plans and strategies

- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2017). Sierra Leone's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2026, Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone, 129 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2021). National Climate Change Policy – 2002-2030, Ministry of the Environment, 65 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone (2021). Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Ministry of the Environment, 68 pages.

8.2.3. Liberia

Maps

Studies and projects

- Conservation International (2017). Natural Capital Mapping and Accounting in Liberia: Understanding the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to Liberia's sustainable development. Arlington, VA. 97 pp.
- De Sousa, C., Fatoyinbo, L., Honzák, M., Wright, T. M., Murillo Sandoval, P. J., Whapoe, Z. E., Yonmah, J., Olatunji, E. T., Garteh, J., Stovall, A., Neigh, C. S. R., Portela, R., Gaddis, K. D.,

- Larsen, T., & Juhn, D. (2023). Two decades of land cover change and forest fragmentation in Liberia: Consequences for the contribution of nature to people. *Conservation Science and Practice*, 5(6). Portico. <https://doi.org/10.1111/csp2.12933>.
- ELRECO (2021). Status of the Forest Elephant in the Northwestern Forest Block – Liberia, April 2021, 52 pages.
 - FFI, The Proforest Initiative (2013). High Conservation Values, Draft National Interpretation for Liberia, November 2012. 40 pages.
 - Fishpool, L. D. C. and Evans, M. I., eds. (2001) Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands: Priority sites for conservation. Newbury and Cambridge, UK: Pisces Publications and BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 11). Liberia, Peter Robertson, p. 473-480.
 - Global Witness (2018). Power to People ? How companies are exploiting community forestry in Liberia, October 2018, 50 pages.
 - Hoke, P., R. Demey and A. Peal (eds.). 2007. A rapid biological assessment of North Lorma, Gola and Grebo National Forests, Liberia. RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment 44. Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA.
 - Manvell A. (2019). FERN How Liberia's forest communities can benefit more from their timber resources in small forest reserves — Community Forestry in Liberia, 36 pages.
 - NEPCon (2017). Liberia Timber Document Guide, Version 1.0 / August 2017, 38 pages.
 - RRI (2021). Rights and Resources Initiative. Community Land Rights in Liberia: A Summary of 2020 Analyses, November 2021, 13 pages.
 - SOFRECO (2019). Legality review of forest concessions in Liberia, Liberia Forest Sector Project, Review Report, 178 pages.

Laws and regulations

- Government of the Republic of Liberia (1987). Wildlife and National Parks Act of 1987, 19 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2000). An Act Adopting the New National Forestry Law, 27 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2003). An Act Creating the Environment Protection Agency of the Republic of Liberia, approved: November 26, 2002, published by Authority Ministry of Foreign Affairs Monrovia, Liberia, April 30, 2003, 46 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2004). An Act adopting the Environment Protection and Management Law of the Republic of Liberia, (April 30, 2003), 61 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2006). An Act Adopting the National Forestry Reform Law of 2006 (amending the National Forestry Law of 2000, as amended; and amending an Act Creating the Forestry Development Authority, as amended), 54 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2018). An Act to Establish the Land Rights Law of 2018, Republic of Liberia, 34 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2022). Liberia Land Rights Act Regulations 2022, 76 pages.
- Liberian Land Authority (2019). What communities should know about Liberia's Land Rights Law – Getting the Basics Right, 32 pages.

Agreements

- EFI (2024). Workshop Summary Unpacking the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free products (EUDR) and what it means for Liberia's agriculture and forestry sectors 21 May 2024 Monrovia, Liberia.
- EFI (2024). Workshop Summary Unpacking the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free products (EUDR) and what it means for Liberia's agriculture and forestry sectors 21 May 2024 Monrovia, Liberia.

Plans and strategies

- FFI & FDA (2012). National Action Plan for the Conservation of the Pygmy Hippopotamus in Liberia, 31 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2020). Liberia National Adaptation Plan 2020-2030, Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia, 111 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2021). Liberia's Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Environment Protection Agency, July 2021, 41 pages.
- Johnson S. (2015). A National Biodiversity Offset Scheme: A Road Map for Liberia's Mining Sector, World Bank Group, 136 pages;
- Solimar international (2019). Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development, Liberia Protected Areas Network, FDA, 104 pages.

8.2.4. Côte d'Ivoire

Maps

Studies and projects

Laws and regulations

Agreements

Plans and strategies

- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (1996). Loi-Cadre N°. 96/766 du 3 Octobre 1996 Portant Code de l'Environnement.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (1996). Décret n° 96-894 du 08 novembre 1996 déterminant les règles et procédures applicables aux études relatives à l'impact environnemental des projets de développement.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2002). Loi n° 2002-102 du 11 février 2002, relative à la création, à la gestion et au financement des parcs nationaux et des réserves naturelles.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2004). Loi n°98-750 du 23 décembre 1998 relative au domaine foncier rural; Modifiée par la Loi n°2004-412 du 14 août 2004.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2011). Ordonnance n° 2011-481 du 28 décembre 2011 fixant les règles relatives à la commercialisation du Café et du Cacao et à la Régulation de la Filière Café-Cacao.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2014). Loi N° 2014-390 du 20 juin 2014 d'orientation sur le Développement Durable.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2014). Loi N° 2014-138 du 24 mars 2014 portant Code Minier.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2018). Décret N° 2018-36 du 17 janvier 2018 portant organisation du ministère des Eaux et Forêts.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2019). Loi N° 2019-675 du 23 juillet 2019 portant Code Forestier.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2019). Décret N° 2019-980 du 27 novembre 2019 relatif à l'exploitation forestière dans le domaine forestier national.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2019). Stratégie Nationale de Préservation, de Réhabilitation et d'Extension des Forêts, Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, 52 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2021). Décret N° 2021-440 du 8 septembre 2021 fixant les conditions et modalités de création et de gestion des forêts communautaires.
- SODEFOR (2019). Décision N°02655-19/DG/DARH du 15 juin 2019 portant nouveau découpage des Unités de Gestion Forestière.

8.2.5. Nigeria

Maps

Studies and projects

Laws and regulations

- Cross River State of Nigeria (2010). Cross River State Forestry Commission Law 2010. A Law to make provisions for the establishment of the State Forestry Commission; and for the purposes of providing sustainable management of the forest and wild life resources, preservation and protection of the ecosystem in Cross River State and other matters connected therewith.
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1961). CAP 55 Chapter 55 Forest Law. A Law for the Preservation and Control of Forests in Eastern Nigeria (1956 (1961)).
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1985). Endangered Species (Control of international Trade and Traffic). Act. 1985 N°.11.
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2006). National Park Service Act. National Park Service (Amendment) Act, 2006.
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2007). National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act, 2007. 2007 Act N°.25.
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2016). Endangered Species (Control of international Trade and Traffic). Amendment Act. 2016.
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2021). Climate Change Act, 2021. An Act to provide for the mainstreaming of climate change actions, establish the National Council on Climate Change; and related matters.

Agreements

Plans and strategies

- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Department of Forestry (2022). National Strategy to Combat Wildlife and Forest crime in Nigeria. 2022-2026. 85 pages.
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Environment, WCS, EPIF (2024). National Elephant Action Plan For Nigeria: 2024-2034. 139 pages.

8.2.6. OKKPS landscape

Maps

- STEWARD Project (2013). PRIORITY ZONE 1 Topography. General map showing topography of PZ1 area, including roads, settlements, boundaries defining PZ1, settlement and villages where STEWARD activities are ongoing, 07/03/2013.

Studies and projects

Laws and regulations

- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2023). Arrêté A/2023/754/MEDD/CAB/SGG portant Désignation des Membres du Comité de Pilotage sur la Diversité Biologique et les enjeux du Développement Durable dans le Paysage Transfrontalier Pinselli-Soyah-Sabouyah.

Agreements

Plans and strategies

- Barnett A., Prangley M., Hayman P. V., Diawara D. and Koman J. (1994). A preliminary survey of Kounoukan Forest, Guinea, West Africa, Published online by Cambridge University Press: 24 April 2009, Oryx, Volume 28, Issue 4, October 1994, pp. 269 – 275, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605300028672>.
- Collas P. (1995). Démarche pour l'obtention des Plans d'Interventions dans les Forêts Classées de Manou, CIRAD-Forêt, Projet de Gestion de l'Espace Rural et des Forêts de Mamou - Volet

d'appui à la Section Protection Forestière et Faune de la Direction Préfectorale du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement, 24 pages.

8.2.7. Gola Foya landscape

Maps

Studies and projects

- Gola Forest National Park (2012). Gola Forest National Park, Sierra Leone's Green Diamond, Park Information and Visitor's Guide, 8 pages.
- Hoke, P., R. Demey and A. Peal (eds.). 2007. A rapid biological assessment of North Lorma, Gola and Grebo National Forests, Liberia. RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment 44. Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA.
- Payne T. (2019). Human-wildlife coexistence at Gola Rainforest National Park, Sierra Leone, Theses for the degree of Masters by Research in Biological Sciences, University of Exeter, 131 pages.

Laws and regulations

- Gouvernement of the Republic of Liberia (2016). An Act for the Establishment of the Gola Forest National Park, published January 26, 2017, 9 pages.

Agreements

- Mano River Union (2011). Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Government of the Republic of Liberia on the cooperation in management, research, protection and conservation of the Greater Gola Transboundary Peace Park (May 2011), 5 pages.
- Mano River Union (2019). Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Government of the Republic of Liberia on the cooperation in management, research, protection and conservation of the Greater Gola Transboundary Peace Park (June 2019), 5 pages.
- Mano River Union (2012). Revised Fifteenth Protocol of the Mano – River Union (MRU): Cooperation on Peace, Security and Defence (15th of May 2012), 5 pages.

Plans and strategies

- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Government of the Republic of Liberia (2014). Transboundary Collaboration Action Plan, « Greater Gola Peace Park », 4 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Government of the Republic of Liberia (2019). Transboundary Collaboration Action Plan, « Greater Gola Peace Park », Updated June 2019, 5 pages.
- NPAA, CSSL (2022). Technical report on Gola Transboundary Technical Sub-Committee meeting, 11th May 2022, Liberia, PAPFor, 11 pages.
- NPAA, CSSL (2023). Technical report on Gola Transboundary Technical Sub-Committee meeting, 16th and 17 August 2023, Sierra Leone, PAPFor, 18 pages.
- NPAA, CSSL (2023). Building on the Foundation of the Gola Transboundary Agreement for Conservation and Development, Gola Transboundary Peace Park Coordination Committee: Historical Landmarks, 3 pages.

8.2.8. WWZ landscape

Maps

Studies and projects

- Hoke, P., R. Demey and A. Peal (eds.). 2007. A rapid biological assessment of North Lorma, Gola and Grebo National Forests, Liberia. RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment 44. Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA.
- Fauna & Flora International (FFI). 2021. Coordinated and collaborative application of the mitigation hierarchy in complex multi-use landscapes in Africa: Upper Guinean Forest transboundary landscape. Opportunities and challenges for maintaining a connected forest landscape in the face of development pressures. FFI: Cambridge U.K. Available from: www.fauna-flora.org.
- UICN PACO (2023) Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunities Assessment. Multi-Criteria Spatial Analysis. Draft Transboundary Report, IUCN PACO is implementing a regional project, named "Ecosystem Conservation and Management of International Water Resources of the Mano River Union ", in four African countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. 36 pages.

Laws and regulations

Agreements

- Gouvernements de la République de Guinée et de la République du Libéria (2019). Accord de coopération Bilatéral relatif à la Convention et à la Gestion Durable du Paysage Forestier Transfrontalier de Ziama-Wonegizi-Wologizi entre le Gouvernement de la République de Guinée et le Gouvernement de la République du Libéria, 5 pages.
- Mao River Union Secretariat (2021). Convention of Collaboration between the Local Consultative Committees of Guinea and Liberia for the Establishment of the Mano River Union Transboundary Platform of the Forest Landscapes of Ziama and Wonegizi, MRU-TP-ZIAMA-Wonegizi, 9 pages.

Plans and strategies

- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2020). Centre Forestier de N'Zerekore, Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion de la Réserve de Biosphère de Ziama 2020-2029. 177 pages.

8.2.9. Nimba landscape

Maps

Studies and projects

- Centre Forestier de N'Zérékoré (2020). Rapport de mission suivi au Libéria de deux éléphants en provenance de la Réserve Biosphère de Ziama, du 08 au 22 septembre 2020, 14 pages.
- IUCN (2020). Réserve naturelle intégrale du mont Nimba, 2020 Conservation Outlook Assessment, 15 pages, IUCN World Heritage Outlook: <https://worldheritageoutlook.iucn.org>.
- Lamotte M. (1949). Une Réserve Naturelle Intégrale dans le Massif du Nimba (Guinée Française), Terre et Vie 1949, p.15-34.
- Monadjem A. (2013). Conservation Status of the Nimba Otter Shrew *Micropotamogale lamoteii* (Afrosoricida) within the ArcelorMittal Concession, Nimba Western Range Iron Ore Project, Liberia Biodiversity Conservation Programme 2011-2015, Version Date: 9 March 2013, 17 pages.
- Rödel M.-O., Böhme W., Bangoura M. A. (2004). The amphibians of south-eastern Republic of Guinea – Herpetozoa – 17_3_4: 99 - 118.
- Szabolcs S. (2014). Butterflies of the Nimba Mountains, Liberia Report on the butterfly surveys (2013-2014) for ArcelorMittal, Liberia, Nimba Western Range Iron Ore Project, Liberia Biodiversity Conservation Programme 2011-2015, Version Date: Dec 2014, 81 pages.
- United States Forest Service (2020). Ecotourism Opportunities in the Mount Nimba Landscape of Liberia, United States Forest Service Assessment, August 2020.

Laws and regulations

- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2010). Décret N° D/2010/185/PRG/SGG portant actualisation des actes de classement et de gestion des aires de la Réserve de Biosphère des Monts Nimba, 6 pages. Annexe A: Description des limites entre le périmètre minier et le site du Patrimoine Mondial des Monts Nimba, 5 pages. Annexe B: Plan de Gestion de la >Réserve de Biosphère des Monts Nimba, 30 pages. Procès-Verbal d'Audience Publique portant actualisation des actes de classement et de gestion des aires de la réserve de Biosphère des Monts Nimba (2008), 5 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2018). Décret n° 2018-459 du 09 mai 2018 portant modification des limites de la réserve Intégrale du Mont Nimba.
- Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire (2018). DECRET n° 2018-459 du 9 mai 2018 portant modification des limites de la réserve intégrale du mont Nimba. Journal Officiel de la RCI.

Agreements

- East Nimba Nature Reserve (2023). Bylaws and Constitution, East Nimba Nature Reserve Co-Management Committee (CMC), revised and adopted on June 23, 2023, 6 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2010). Co-Management Agreement for the East Nimba Nature Reserve between Forestry Development Authority, and the Joint Forest Management Committee of Sehyi, Gba and Zor Communities, 6 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2016). Co-Management Agreement for the East Nimba Nature Reserve between Forestry Development Authority, and the Joint Forest Management Body of Sehyi, Gba and Zor Communities, 5 pages.
- Plateforme pour la Gouvernance Transfrontalière des Monts Nimba (2012). Accord Cadre portant sur la Conservation Trinationale et Durable des Monts Nimba, 4 pages.

Plans and strategies

- Government of the Republic of Liberia (2014). East Nimba Nature Reserve Management Plan, Third Draft Management Plan, March, 2014, Printed: 16 April 2014, 96 pages.
- Government of the Republic of Liberia (not dated). Gba Forest Management Plan, Draft, 14 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2014). Plan de développement Local de N'Zoo 2015-2019, 125 pages.
- Gouvernement de la République de Guinée (2021). Centre Forestier de N'Zérékoré, Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion de la Forêt Classée de Diécké. Draft 2, 150 pages.

8.2.10. TGKS landscape

Maps

Studies and projects

- AHT, CSRS Côte d'Ivoire (2019). Etude de faisabilité: Conservation de la biodiversité dans le complexe Taï-Grebo-Sapo, Avril 2019, 274 pages.
- Bonnehin L. (2018). Capitalisation des expériences de projets ou d'actions en matière de connectivité écologique, de création et de gestion de corridors sur le continent africain ou ailleurs, Rapport d'étude, Version finale préliminaire, 79 pages.
- FDA Liberia (2022). Legislative Forest Dialogue Krahn-Bassa Proposed Protected Area 18 November 2022, "Support planning and implementation of Legislative Forest Dialogue on Krahn-Bassa Proposed Protected Area and ensure effective engagement with key stakeholders", Facility report, 28 pages.
- GIZ (2018). Renforcer la connectivité écologique dans le complexe forestier Tai-Grebo-Sapo entre la Côte d'Ivoire et le Liberia, 2ème édition Novembre 2018, 2 pages.
- Greengras E. J. (2013). A survey of small carnivores in the Putu Mountains, southeast Liberia, Small Carnivore Conservation, Vol. 48: 30–36, July 2013, p.30-36.

- Hoke, P., R. Demey and A. Peal (eds.). 2007. A rapid biological assessment of North Lorma, Gola and Grebo National Forests, Liberia. RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment 44. Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA.
- MINEDD, CSRS Côte d'Ivoire (2019). Projet de conservation de la biodiversité entre le Parc National de Taï en Côte d'Ivoire et le Parc National de Grebo Krahn au Libéria, 10 pages.
- Sapo National Park (2017). Sapo National Park Multi Stakeholder Conference, Resolution, July 13-15, 2017, 13 pages.
- IUCN PACO (2023) Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunities Assessment. Multi-Criteria Spatial Analysis. Draft Transboundary Report, IUCN PACO is implementing a regional project, named "Ecosystem Conservation and Management of International Water Resources of the Mano River Union ", in four African countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. 36 pages.
- WCF (2023). Communiqué de presse - Création de la Réserve Naturelle du Cavally: Une lueur d'espoir pour les forêts ivoiriennes, Leipzig, 23.10.2023, 2 pages.

Laws and regulations

Plans, agreements and strategies

- FDA Liberia (2021). Draft Management Plan for the Grebo-Krahn National Park 2022 – 2026, Draft 1.3. prepared by Tamar Ron for FDA In collaboration with Kolleh Bangura, Richard Sambolah and Santiago Ormeno, including stakeholder consultations, and following local and regional validation, presented to national validation, November 2021, 145 pages.
- FDA Liberia (2021). Sapo National Park Management Plan, 2020, Draft, 141 pages.

8.2.11. Cross River landscape

Maps

Studies and projects

Laws and regulations

Agreements

Plans and strategies

8.2.12. Regional

Maps

Studies and projects

- GEF (2023). The Guinean Forests Integrated Program. GEF-8 Program Framework Document (pdf), 59 pages.
- Howard, P. C. et Bertzky, B. (2020). Le patrimoine mondial naturel en Afrique: avancées et perspectives. Programme BIOPAMA, Bureau régional de l'UICN pour l'Afrique orientale et australe (ESARO), Nairobi, Kenya, et Bureau régional de l'UICN pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et centrale (PACO), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
- Howard, P. C. and Bertzky, B. (2020). Natural World Heritage in Africa: Progress and prospects. BIOPAMA Programme, IUCN Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESARO), Nairobi, Kenya and IUCN Regional Office for West and Central Africa (PACO), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
- IUCN (2015). Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund - Ecosystem Profile - Guinean Forests of West Africa Biodiversity Hotspot, 403 pages.
- IUCN (2015). Fonds de partenariat pour les écosystèmes critiques. Profil d'Ecosystème - Hotspot de biodiversité des Forêts Guinéennes de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, 460 pages.

- UICN, GEF (2016). Mano River Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project. Project Document, Final version, 152 pages.
- IUCN. 2021. Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunities Assessment in the Mano River Union. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.
- OBAPOA (2023). Etude sur la gouvernance et la durabilité de l'Observatoire pour la Biodiversité et les Aires Protégées en Afrique de l'Ouest – OBAPAO, Rapport final, Mai 2023, 157 pages.
- WCF (2020). Activities of the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation for improved conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat in West Africa, Annual Report 2019, 58 pages.

Laws and regulations

Agreements

Plans and strategies

- CEDEAO ECOWAS (2008). ECOWAS ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, 41 pages.
- CEDEAO ECOWAS (2022). VISION 2050 DE LA CEDEAO «La CEDEAO des Peuples: Paix et Prospérité pour tous ». FAO, 64 pages.
- CEDEAO ECOWAS (2013). Plan de Convergence pour la gestion et l'utilisation Durables des Ecosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique de l'Ouest. FAO, 125 pages.
- Challender, DWS, Waterman, C, and Baillie, JEM. 2014. Scaling up pangolin conservation. IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group Conservation Action Plan. Zoological Society of London, London, UK.
- IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group (2020). Regional action plan for the conservation of western chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes verus*) 2020–2030. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.
- Leko, M (2016). ECOWAS Regional Forest Policies and Plans for Sustainable Woodfule Production and Consumption, Presentation PowerPoint, 21 pages.
- MRU (non daté). Ebauche de Plan d'action pour la mise en place de parcs Transfrontaliers des Pays du fleuve Mano, 5 pages.
- Wetlands International (2003). Stratégie régionale en Education et Sensibilisation du Public sur les Zones humides. Wetlands International ISBN 910 5882 9677, 59 pages.

8.3. Annex 3: Tables summarising the PAPFor programme grant contracts

Name of grant contract coordinator	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF)
Beneficiaries and affiliated entities	Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary (TCS) is the co-implementing partner for the project in Sierra Leone, while WCF is the lead implementing partner for the project in Guinea. Both WCF and TCS work with the national authorities in their respective countries, such as the Office guinéen des parcs nationaux et des réserves de faune (OGPNRF) in Guinea and the National Protected Areas Authorities (NPAA) in Sierra Leone. The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the biodiversity, environment and local communities living across the OKKPS landscape.
Title of the action	Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba-Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli Soyah (Guinea) – PAP4 OKKPS.
Contract number	FED/2021/423977
Target countries	Guinea and Sierra Leone
Implementation period	June 2021 - April 2024
Final beneficiaries and/or target groups	Biodiversity, the environment and the local communities living throughout the OKKPS landscape.
Grant budget (euros)	2 900 000
For more information, see the PAPFor website: https://papfor.org/Implementation-116-	

Table 17: Summary table: OKKPS landscape subsidy contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

Name of grant contract coordinator	BirdLife International
Beneficiaries and affiliated entities	Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL), Gola Rainforest Conservation LG (GRC LG), Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Title of the action	Support Programme for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa, Conservation of the Gola Forest Landscape (Gola PAPFor Project)

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

Contract number	FED2019/412 421
Target countries	Liberia and Sierra Leone
Implementation period	January 2020 to January 2024
Final beneficiaries and/or target groups	<p>The final beneficiaries of this project will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The communities living in and around the project's target areas, i.e. around 50,000 people. - Staff from civil society organisations in the country who are partners in this project. - Staff from the National Protected Area Authority and the Forestry Development Authority of the governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia respectively, which are the main government departments responsible for managing protected areas and community forests in the two countries.
Grant budget (euros)	3 400 000
For more information, see the PAPFor website: https://papfor.org/-Nouvelle-traduction-4-Mise-en-oeuvre-	

Table 18: Summary table: Gola Foya landscape subsidy contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination)

Name of grant contract coordinator	Fauna & Flora International
Beneficiaries and affiliated entities	Fauna & Flora International and GRET (Groupe de Recherches et d'Echanges Technologiques)
Title of the action	One Vision – Enabling all stakeholders to achieve sustainability for people, for est and wildlife in the Wologizi-Wonegizi-Ziama land scape
Contract number	FED/2021/427-840
Target countries	Liberia and Guinea
Implementation period	March 2022 to April 2024
Final beneficiaries and/or target groups	<p>Rural communities: local communities around Wologizi, Wonegizi and Ziama (together totalling around 105,000 people) - 25 Wologizi - 17 Wonegizi – 31 Ziama - Sub-groups made up of the most vulnerable, in particular, women, young people and the elderly, as well as the poorest, will benefit from the targeted communities. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Ziama, women are members of governance structures

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Across the WWZ landscape, lead farmers include women and women's access to finance through VSLAs (Village Savings Loans Associations) is encouraged - Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in rural areas - The project works together for conservation with CSO partners and members.
Grant budget (euros)	2 700 000
For more information, see the PAPFor website: https://papfor.org/-Nouvelle-traduction-4-Mise-en-oeuvre-	

Table 19: Summary table: WWZ Landscape Grant Contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

Name of grant contract coordinator	UNOPS
Beneficiaries and affiliated entities	OIPR, CEGENS and ENNR (FDA)
Title of the action	Projet d'Appui à la Préservation des Forêts de l'Afrique de l'Ouest - Monts Nimba
Contract number	FED/2020/414-253
Target countries	Guinea, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire
Implementation period	19 January 2021 - 18 April 2024
Final beneficiaries and/or target groups	Communities and civil society organisations in the target areas. State structures in Guinea (Centre de Gestion de l'Environnement des Monts Nimba et Simandou), Liberia (Forest Development Authority) and Côte d'Ivoire (Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves)
Grant budget (euros)	2 400 000
For more information, see the PAPFor website: https://papfor.org/-Implementation-	

Table 20: Summary table: Mount Nimba landscape subsidy contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

Name of grant contract coordinator	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Beneficiaries and affiliated entities	MINEDD & OIPR / FDA
Title of the action	Conservation du paysage prioritaire de conservation Taï-Grebo-Sapo (TGS) situé en Côte d'Ivoire et au Liberia
Contract number	N°FED/2020/415-867
Target countries	Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia

COORDINATION OF THE REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN WEST AFRICA (PAPFOR)

Implementation period	June 2020 - March 2024
Final beneficiaries and/or target groups	The main beneficiaries of the Action are the people of the TGS landscape
Grant budget (euros)	2 900 000
For more information, see the PAPFor website: https://papfor.org/-Implementation-127-	

Table 21: Summary table: TGKS landscape subsidy contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

Name of grant contract coordinator	Wildlife Conservation Society
Beneficiaries and affiliated entities	Nigeria National Park Service, Cross River National Park (CRNP), CRNP support communities, cocoa farmers and women
Title of the action	EU Support for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in Cross River State, Nigeria (PREFEC)
Contract number	FED2019/410-072
Target countries	Nigeria / Cross River State
Implementation period	05/12/2019 to 31/12/2023
Final beneficiaries and/or target groups	40 CRNP communities, 400 farmers and 40 women's groups
Grant budget (euros)	2 000 000
For more information, see the PAPFor website: https://papfor.org/-Implementation-119-	

Table 22: Summary table: Cross River Landscape Grant Contract (Source: PAPFor Coordination).

8.4. Annex 5: List of interviewees

In chronological order

Full name	Gender	Function
Marc LANGUY	M	Head of mission, PAPFor Regional Coordination
Katharine MILL	F	Comms coordinator, PAPFor; Communications: Key expert, NaturAfrica Afrique de l'Ouest
Muriel VIVES	F	Agreco Executive Manager
Ulrike NOCKER	F	NaturAfrica AO
Pacifique Wimana KIZILA	M	Country Director, WILD CHIMPANZEE FOUNDATION Guinean Representation
Yacouba MAGAGI	M	Project Manager - PAPFor- Monts - Nimba (Guinea - Ivory Coast - Liberia) - Protected Areas Management Specialist - UNOPS
Cheikh Tidiane KANE	M	Head of Protected Areas Management - Environment and Water Resources Directorate - Department of Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment- UEMOA
Adja Aïssatou SY	F	Programme Coordinator / CSE
Tanya MERCERON	F	Regional Coordinator of the BIOPAMA program for West and Central Africa
Vincent BELIGNE	M	Forestry and agroforestry consultant GIZ
Andrew DUNN	M	Nigeria Country Director at Wildlife Conservation Society
Simon BURDETT	M	Grant and Development Manager FFI
Arsene Alain SANON	M	PAPBio Regional Coordinator - IUCN
Patrick HOUBEN	M	Rural Development/Environment Programme Officer, Cameroon EUD (former contract manager for the PAPFor Regional Coordination)
Francisco BELLAFONT ALVARO	M	Environment, Climate Change and Biodiversity Programme Officer - EUD, Burkina Faso
Alade ADELEKE	M	Country Programme Manager - Sierra Leone, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Estelle BRIOT	F	Regional Director - West Africa Altai Consulting
Barbara HAUREZ	F	Project Manager Nature+ asbl
Floriane THOUILLOT	F	GRET Projects Manager