



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



Project Implementation Review

1996

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United Nations Development Programme
Global Environment Facility

Project Implementation Review
1996

1. Overview

The annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) of the GEF portfolio has become a valuable component of the extensive monitoring and evaluation procedures required by the United Nations Development Programme for all projects under its purview. In addition to these formal exercises, GEF project development and implementation is monitored continuously through communications among project participants, government officials, UNDP country offices, and UNDP-GEF headquarters. For the 1996 PIR, detailed reports were submitted by the managers of 70 projects under implementation for more than one year as of June 30, 1996.

This year's PIR report builds upon the first one issued in 1995. Although the points brought out in last year's report remain valid, in order to uncover new lessons learned they are not reiterated here. Several new challenges specific to achieving GEF objectives have been illuminated this year because it marks the first time that projects can be observed in all stages of development from inception to the transition interval after conclusion. While the process of sharing lessons learned among UNDP-GEF projects has been ongoing, 1996 will see the beginning of a major initiative to disseminate this information among all operational staff in Regional Bureaux and Country Offices so that it may be shared with potential project proposers at the earliest possible stage in project development. Despite the operational differences among the implementing agencies, many of the lessons elaborated in this report may be useful to the GEF operations of UNEP and the World Bank.

2. Portfolio Status

Annex 1 gives a summary of the UNDP/GEF Portfolio, excluding Project Development Facility A (PDF A), and Small Grants Programme projects. Statistics on The Small Grants Programme can be found in section 5 in the main body of the text.

Annex 1 has three sections.

Section 1 shows both the distribution of projects, in the UNDP/GEF portfolio as of 30 June 1996, by project type and focal area.

Section 2 breaks down the portfolio, showing the distribution of projects that have been under implementation for over one year and are the subject of this PIR, and projects that have been under implementation for less than one year, and

Section 3 shows further detail of the distribution of those projects that are the subject of the 1996 PIR

3. Portfolio Performance

Task managers were asked to rate the degree to which their projects had achieved the objectives stated in the project document. They were also required to write descriptions of the problems encountered and what measures were taken to resolve them. Overall, the major issue brought out by this PIR is that education, institutional strengthening, capacity building and training are becoming increasingly crucial to the incorporation of global environmental challenges into national development strategies. However, achieving these objectives is very time-intensive, and the results of UNDP-GEF projects targeting the development of these capacities are only now becoming clear. In order to accurately evaluate the success of such projects, there is an urgent need to develop indicators for measuring human and institutional capacities

Table 3 below shows that disbursements for UNDP/GEF projects are on schedule.

Table 3: Disbursement Status of Projects Under Implementation For Over One Year as of 30 June 1996

Region	Total Approved Project Budget ¹ (\$ US Millions)	Cumulative Expenditure as of June 1996 (\$ US Millions)	Cumulative Expenditure as a % of the Total Project Budget
Global	20.46	17.01	83%
Africa	48.39	21.30	44%
Asia & Pacific	81.14	38.06	47%
Arab States	15.90	8.13	51%
Latin America & the Caribbean	59.43	36.83	62%
Europe & the CIS	18.53	18.12	98%
Total	243.85	139.45	57%

¹ includes project GEF Allocation & Co-financing

I. Biodiversity

Reports from the Country Offices indicate that the PRIFS have been remarkably successful in generating follow-up projects. The bulk of the biodiversity projects in the portfolio are still at the early to medium stage of implementation, and consequently the full impact of the interventions are yet to be obtained. Of the projects finishing, some (such as those in Argentina and Jordan) are demonstrably successful in protecting unique biodiversity clearly identifiable in the field. In other cases, where national or regional capacity building efforts have been made over large and very diverse geographical areas, (such as in Vietnam, Nepal, Amazonia, Mongolia, and East Africa), achievements have been made in terms of raising the capacity to protect biodiversity, although specific impacts are harder to measure than in the projects where the geographic scope is more very limited. In Colombia, the UNDP-GEF project team was able to participate in the generation of regulations and national legislation to protect the globally significant Choco biota. These projects point out the need to develop a new set of indicators that measure the increased capacities--including human, institutional, and legislative--brought about by projects that educate and build capacities for biodiversity conservation.

UNDP-GEF projects have made great efforts to coordinate ample stakeholder consultations, and to fully incorporate those consultations into project activities. In many cases, however, global biodiversity benefits are being achieved at a slower rate than expected due in part to the complexity of achieving consensus over land uses among diverse and often contentious stakeholders (as for example in Panama and Colombia). The need to pass laws that change water uses and obtain consensus on management plans for the Uruguay project means that the optimistically rapid rate of implementing biodiversity protection that was originally envisioned will have to be scaled back. Insufficient implementation capacity within governmental agencies and other project executors is another reason that some project timetables are taking longer than expected. This bottleneck should decrease as in-country experience with GEF projects increase. On the other hand, the Argentina and Jordan projects are examples of projects that are successful because technically competent CTAs and NGOs existed in those countries.

Some current GEF projects clearly need to engage in more targeted research because biodiversity protection is intensive in the need for local know-how, especially in relation people's attitudes regarding the distribution, abundance, and behaviors of biota subject to various types of interventions. To be successful, these projects need the time, more technically competent people, targeted research, and financial resources to carefully assess what land use options contribute most to conserving biodiversity on a socially and economically sustainable basis over the long term.

II. Climate Change

22 UNDP-GEF projects under the climate change focal area were subject to the 1996 PIR. In the area of enabling activities, over 20 countries are benefiting from significant support for Convention communications preparation under those projects that were developed during the pilot phase. Most enabling activity projects experienced initial delays, due mainly to the need to

establish National Climate Change Country Committee. Once this committee is in place, the climate change work proceeds smoothly. UNDP's PRIFs have successfully come to maturity, with one PRIF alone (RER 94 G41) having spawned three different energy efficiency projects. Two short-term projects focusing on carbon sequestration and improved rangeland management (BE N/93/G31/E and SUD/93/G31/E) are obtaining good community participation and could provide useful insights for designing a future GEF Programme in carbon sequestration.

The more advanced projects, (under Operational Programme 6: Promoting Renewable Energy), are making excellent progress while yielding important lessons that are transferable to other projects. One example is the Zimbabwe Photovoltaic project (ZIM/95/G31/C/1), which required the intervention of UNDP-GEF officers from headquarters and the country office in a major effort to bring all parties to agreement on operational arrangements. Since rectifying these difficulties, the project has gone on to oversee the successful installation of 4000 PV systems; to establish a well-managed revolving fund; and to facilitate the adoption of national standards for solar home systems and industry codes of conduct. Six projects that fund either targeted research or strengthened GHG monitoring capabilities were also reviewed favorably. Two project reports from Latin America, (under Operational Programme 5: Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency), led to substantial strengthening in the human resource base capable of evaluating and analyzing energy efficiency needs. Another project in Latin America, the Brazil BIG/GT project (BRA/92/G31/E), points out the challenge presented by fluctuating natural resource prices. After making good progress with the development of a complex, and promising technology, the project must now overcome difficulties in securing a contract for provision of the requisite feedstock, prior to completing negotiations with the World Bank for the pilot phase 30 MW plant.

III. International Waters

Four of the seven UNDP-GEF projects in the international waters focal area have received cofinancing worth a total of \$13.81 million. 44% (\$20.79 million) of the total GEF allocation of \$46.9 million has been disbursed. All the projects are on schedule with minimal or no cost overruns. Several instances of enhanced capacities which will produce global environmental benefits were identified, including: development of investment plans to rehabilitate polluted bays; modernization and upgrading of scientific facilities; establishment of regional monitoring and information networks; and the introduction of new technologies. Stakeholder consultations, particularly among NGOs, have been particularly strong. All UNDP-GEF international waters projects are pursuing strategies toward ensuring long-term financial sustainability, including: holding donor meetings; examining the use of economic instruments to support trust funds; developing mechanisms to include public and private financing; and securing country responsibility for monitoring activities.

4. Project Design -- Lessons Learned

There are certain crucial issues to be taken into account during the project design stage to ensure effective project implementation:

Target limited numbers of main objectives. These objectives must be realistically achievable within the project timetable and budget, and they must be readily quantifiable for purposes of monitoring and evaluation.

Do not underestimate time or expenses required. Certain project activities, especially recruitment, procurement, and the establishment of legal frameworks often require more time than has been budgeted in past projects. Capacity building and ensuring full participation are very time consuming endeavors--several projects have identified 4 years as the minimum project time frame for broad participation and sustainable capacity building.

Allocate adequate resources: to expand income generation options for local communities, develop non-donor financing mechanisms based on market surveys, and consider how project objectives will be sustained 5-10 years after a project ends.

Identify and secure realistic counterpart contributions. Some projects have been hampered by the failure to receive timely counterpart contributions foreseen in the project document. Realistic assessment of contributions and timetables for the delivery of contributions must be included in the project document. Documented political commitments can make up for lack of ability to offer counterpart support.

Identify opportunities to leverage co-financing and complement other projects. Project developers should expend more effort researching potential project cofinanciers. Project design should be kept open and flexible to permit the participation of other donors.

Establish clear responsibilities for project execution and project implementation. These responsibilities and procedures can be arrived at through a pre-implementation meeting among project participants.

Identify several potential procurement channels and subcontractors. Several project PIRs noted that delays were due to difficulties in the procurement and delivery of equipment and services.

Plan the smooth transfer of project management responsibility to government and civil society at end of project. The transition period at the end of a project has proven to be crucial to long-term sustainability of efforts to realize project objectives. Although many alterations in project activities will occur during the life of a project, it is possible to design specific mechanisms for the efficient transfer of project management.

5. Project Implementation -- Lessons Learned

Train project staff in UNDP operational procedures at earliest stage in project implementation; some delays were cited due to a lack of understanding amongst project personnel regarding implementing agency procedures

Hold a pre-implementation workshop during which all parties involved in project management can clarify and agree on their respective roles and responsibilities in decision-making structures and project implementation

Hold numerous introductory workshops for the local population. Projects must be designed with the participation of local populations, and a major effort must still be made to thoroughly inform all affected populations at the outset of project activities.

Compile a directory of relevant NGOs and experts. The project should be sure that contact is established and maintained with all relevant NGOs and leading local and national experts in the project's area of focus.

Gain the government's commitment on addressing the project's focal area. As project implementation proceeds, a governmental commitment on the project focal area will deepen the project's impact and help make it more sustainable. The projects can provide support to governments in developing related policies

Build in contingency plans for the consequences of instability within governmental institutions. Governments should appoint key contact persons to ensure timely and effective interaction with the project, and projects should maintain sufficient flexibility to weather changes in governments that cause personnel replacements and an alteration in the policy environment

Connect project to the Global Community. Site visits, out-of-country training, and the linking of institutions through the Internet and regional information systems can enhance project effectiveness through better information sources, and spread the benefits of knowledge gained through project activities

6. The Small Grants Programme

I. Overview

Through 30 June 1996, the Small Grants Programme (SGP) has funded a total of 720 projects in 33 countries. Out of this total, the breakdown of projects by GEF focal area is: 472 projects in biodiversity (65%); 172 projects in climate change (24%); 26 projects in international waters (4%); 8 projects in ozone depletion (1%); and 42 projects which cut across the GEF focal areas, primarily in capacity building (6%). It should be noted that a number of projects in coastal and marine areas are included under biodiversity.

Given the community-level focus of SGP projects, the relatively high percentage of biodiversity projects in the Pilot Phase reflects the closer links of this area with local needs and priorities. The relatively low share of climate change projects reflects the much smaller number of NGOs and community-based groups involved in climate change (re: renewable energy and energy efficiency) issues. In the next phase of the programme, the breakdown by GEF focal area is projected to be

biodiversity (50%), climate change (30%), international waters (10%), and cross-cutting activities in land degradation (10%)

The breakdown of projects by region is shown by table 4 below

Table 4: Regional Distribution of the Projects in the Small Grants Programme

Region	Number of Projects	Percentage of the Total Number of Projects
Africa (10 countries)	152	21%
Arab States (3 countries)	47	6%
Asia/Pacific (8 countries)	211	29%
Europe (2 countries)	60	8%
Latin America/Caribbean (10 countries)	250	35%
Total	720	100%

Table 5 below shows the Portfolio's Performance in terms of financial disbursements.

Table 5. Disbursements of Funds to All UNDP/GEF Small Grants Projects as of 30 June 1996

Region	Total Approved Project Budget ² (\$ US Millions)	Cumulative Expenditure as of June 1996 (\$ US Millions)	Cumulative Expenditure as a % of the Total Project Budget
Small Grants Programme	20.94	17.72	85%

2 Lessons Learned -- Project Design & Implementation

The main issues and recommendations for project implementation and design of the Small Grants Programme that have arisen from the PIR exercise are:

- establish an overall strategic framework for the GEF/SGP that is clearly linked to the GEF Operational Strategy, and revise country programme strategies to ensure consistency with the global framework.

² includes project GEF Allocation & Co-financing

- establish a programme-wide framework for monitoring and evaluation, including with respect to assessing impact.
- revise and, as necessary, develop new programme operational guidelines.
- as appropriate, ensure that NSC's have adequate technical expertise in the climate change (renewable energy) and international waters focal areas.
- expand local access to information and expertise in the climate change (renewable energy) and international waters focal areas.
- while maintaining the focus on "demonstration" activities, expand the use of grant funds in the areas of capacity building; analysis, documentation and dissemination of experience; and in networking and policy dialogue.
- as appropriate, target GEF SGP programming to complement and or directly contribute to regular GEF projects.
- develop generic GEF/SGP training modules with respect to community-level action in the GEF focal areas and key areas of implementation, such as monitoring and evaluation.
- expand efforts globally and at country level to mobilize non-GEF sources of funding, and identify and implement measures to ensure the sustainability of the country programmes

Annex 1. Statistical Summary of the UNDP GEF Portfolio

I. UNDP GEF Work Program on 30 June 1996 (excluding PDR A)

Figure a The Distribution of the Number of Projects in The UNDP GEF Portfolio by Project Type

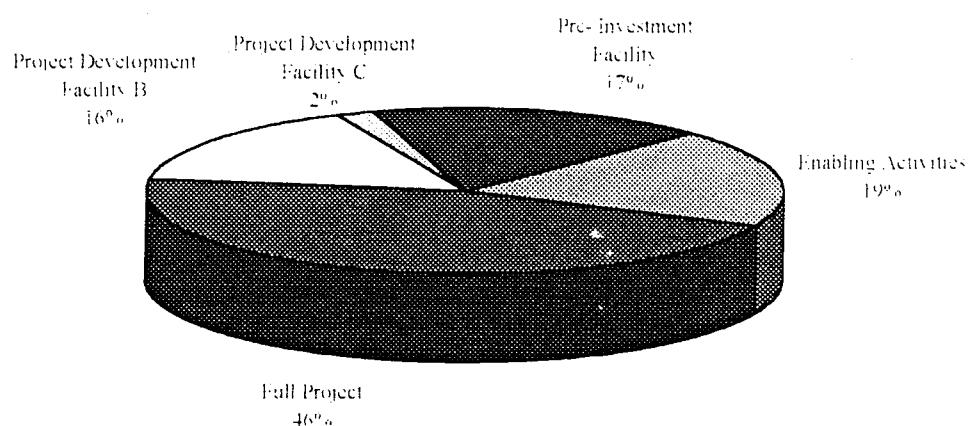


Figure b. The UNDP/GEF Portfolio by Project Type, Showing the Distribution of GEF Allocation (\$)

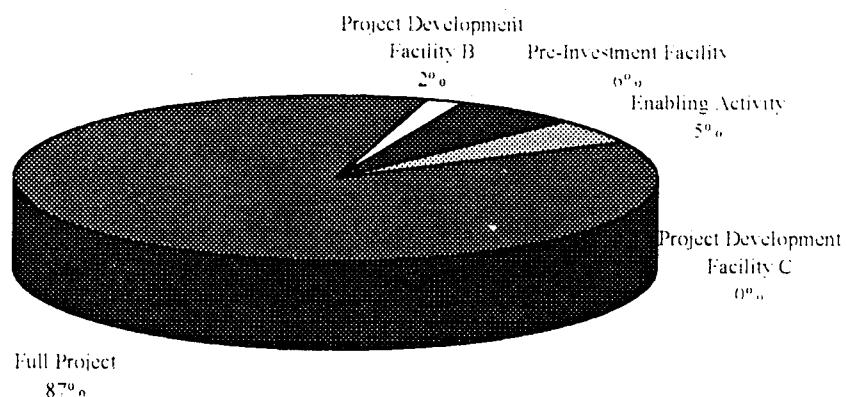
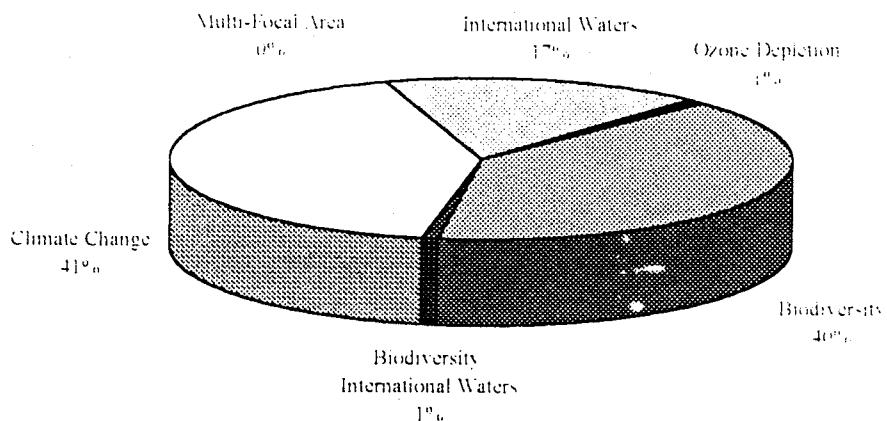


Figure c. The UNDP GEF Portfolio by Focal Area. Showing the Distribution of GEF Allocation (\$)



II. Implementation Status of Projects in UNDP/GEF Work Program on 30 June 1996 (excluding PDF A).

Figure d. The UNDP/GEF Portfolio State of Implementation. Showing the Percentage by Number of Projects Under Implementation Less Than One Year and the Number of Projects Under Implementation More Than One Year

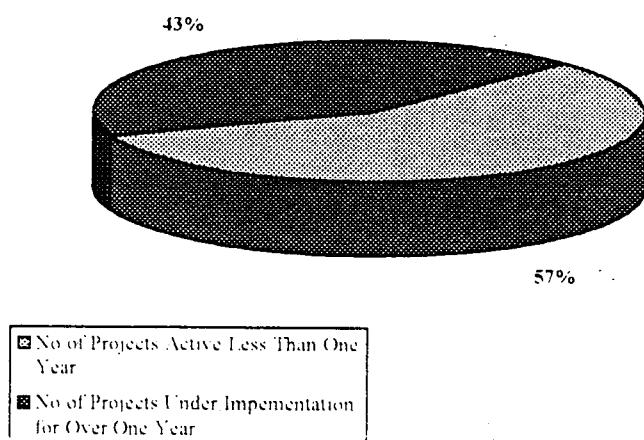


Figure e The UNDP/GEF Portfolio State of Implementation. Showing Projects under implementation less than one year and projects under implementation more than one year by the Distribution of their GEF Allocation (\$)

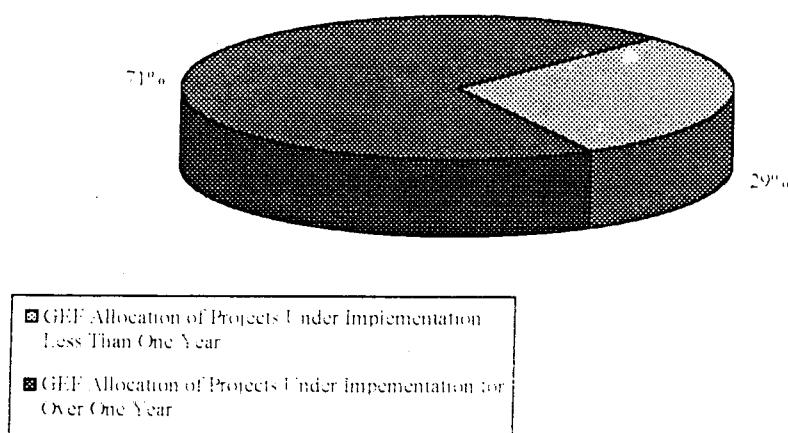


Table 1. The UNDP/GEF Portfolio State of Implementation Showing the Distribution of Projects by GEF Allocation (\$ US Millions)

Project Status	Enabling Activities	Full Projects	Projects Development Facility B	Projects Development Facility C	Pre-Investment Facility	Total
GEF Allocation of Projects Under Implementation Less Than One Year	16.97	55.09	5.83	0.25	3.44	98.94
GEF Allocation of Projects Under Implementation for Over One Year	0	238.16	0	0	17.36	238.16
Total GEF Allocation of Projects in Work Program	16.97	293.25	5.83	0.25	20.8	337.10

III. UNDP GEF Projects Under Implementation for Over One Year at 30 June 1996 (excluding PDF A)

Table 2. Number of Projects. Project Type by Region

Project Type	Global	Africa	Asia & Pacific	Arab States	Europe & the CIS	Latin America & the Caribbean	Total
Full Projects	6	10	13	4	2	15	50
Pre-Investment Facility	1	3	8	5	1	2	20
Total	7	13	21	9	3	17	70

UNDP/GEF WORK PROGRAM (at June 30 1996); Projects Operationally Active More Than One Year (ex PDF A)
sorted by Region

Region	Project Phase	Project Type	Focal Area	Project Number	Project Name	Entry Into WP	ProDoc Signature	GEF Allocation	Finished (operat.)
Global	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	GLO/91/G31	Research Programme on Methane Emissions from Rice Fields	5/1/91	7/1/92	\$5.000	No
Global	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	GLO/91/G32	Monitoring of GHG Including Ozone	5/1/91	1/14/93	\$4.800	No
Global	Pilot Phase	FP	International Waters	GLO/91/G33	Support for Regional Oceans Training Programmes	12/1/91	7/16/93	\$2.600	No
Global	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	GLO/92/G31	Global Change System for Analysis, Research & Training (START)	5/1/92	5/18/93	\$4.100	No
Global	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	GLO/93/G31	Climate Change Capacity Building (CC: TRAIN - Phase I)	5/1/93	1/31/94	\$0.900	No
Global	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	GLO/93/G32	Alternatives to Slash and Burn	2/1/92	3/15/94	\$3.000	Yes
Global	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	GLO/94/G41	Population Land Management and Environmental Change	7/1/94	8/30/94	\$0.100	Yes
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	BEN/93/G31	Village-Based Management of Woody Savanna and the Establishment of Woodlots for Carbon Sequestration	12/1/92	1/14/94	\$2.500	No
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	BKF/94/G31	Optimizing Biological Diversity Within Wildlife Ranching Systems: A Pilot Demonstration in a Semi-arid Zone	12/1/92	6/22/95	\$2.500	No

Region	Project Phase	Project Focal Area Type	Project Number	Project Name	Entry Intn WP	ProDoc Signature	GEF Allocation	Finished (operat.)
RBA	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	ERI/94/G42	Conserving Coral Reefs in the Red Sea	6/1/95	\$0.400	No
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	ETH/93/G31	A Dynamic Farmer-based Approach to the Conservation of African Plant Genetic Resources	12/1/92	\$2.500	No
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	GAB/92/G31	Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade	5/1/91	\$1.000	No
RBA	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	MAG/94/G41	Biodiversity Conservation	1/1/95	\$0.500	Yes
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	MAU/93/G32	Decentralized Wind Electric Power for Social and Economic Development	12/1/92	\$2.000	No
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	RAF/92/G31	Institutional Support to Protect East African Biodiversity	5/1/91	\$10.000	Yes
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	International Waters	RAF/92/G32	Pollution Control and Other Measures to Protect Biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika	12/1/91	\$10.000	No
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	International Waters	RAF/92/G34	Industrial Water Pollution Control in the Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem	12/1/91	\$6.000	No
RBA	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	UGA/92/G41	Forest Conservation	8/1/92	\$0.200	Yes
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	URT/93/G31	Electricity, Fuel and Fertilizer from Municipal and Industrial Organic Waste in Tanzania: A Demonstration of Biogas	5/1/93	\$2.500	No

Region	Project Phase	Project Focal Area	Project Number	Project Name	Entry Into WP	Pro Doc Signature	GEF Allocation	Finished (operat)
RBA	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	ZIM/95/G31	Photovoltaics for Household and Community Use	5/1/91	9/25/92	\$7,000 No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	CPR/91/G32	Issues and Options in GHG Emissions Control	5/1/91	3/6/92	\$2,000 Yes
RBAP	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	CPR/91/G41	Biodiversity Pre-Investment	3/1/92	3/6/92	\$1,700 Yes
RBAP	Pilot Phase	PRIF		CPR/91/G42	Sichuan Gas Transmission	6/1/92	6/5/92	\$1,400 Yes
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	CPR/92/G31	Development of Coal-Bed Methane Resources in China	5/1/91	6/5/92	\$10,000 No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	IND/92/G31	Optimizing Development of Small Hydel Resources in the Hilly Regions	12/1/91	3/15/94	\$7,500 No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	IND/92/G32	Development of High Rate BioMethanation Processes as Means of Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions	5/1/92	3/15/94	\$5,500 No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	IND/92/G41	Eco-development	3/1/93	3/16/93	\$0,200 Yes
RBAP	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	INS/92/G41	Biodiversity Conservation	6/1/92	6/18/92	\$1,600 No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	MON/93/G31	Strengthening Conservation Capacity -- Development and Institution of a National Biodiversity Conservation Plan	5/1/93	3/7/94	\$1,500 No

Region	Project Phase	Project Type	Project Focal Area	Project Number	Project Name	Entry Intn WP	ProDoc Signature	GEF Allocation	Finished (operat.)
RBAP	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	MON/93/G41	Biodiversity Conservation	7/1/94	7/4/94	\$1,000	Yes
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	NEP/92/G31	Biodiversity Conservation in Nepal	12/1/91	9/16/93	\$3,800	No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	PAK/93/G41	Maintaining Biodiversity with Rural Community Development	6/1/94	6/2/94	\$2,500	No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	PNG/93/G31	Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	12/1/91	3/30/93	\$5,000	No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	RAS/91/G31	South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme	5/1/91	4/23/93	\$8,200	No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	RAS/92/G33	Asia Least-Cost GHG Abatement Strategy (ALGAS) Project	12/1/91	8/18/94	\$9,500	No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	International Waters	RAS/92/G34	Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas	12/1/91	11/13/93	\$8,000	No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	RAS/94/G32	Conservation Strategies for Rhinos in Southeast Asia	5/1/93	12/9/94	\$2,000	No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	SRL/92/G31	Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Management	12/1/91	5/27/92	\$4,100	No
RBAP	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Climate Change	THA/92/G41	Energy Efficiency	7/1/92	7/9/92	\$0,600	Yes

Region	Project Phase	Project Focal Area Type	Project Number	Project Name	Entry Into WP	ProDoc Signature	GEF Allocation	Finished (operat.)
RBAP	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	THA/92/G42	Biodiversity	11/1/92	11/16/92	\$0.700 Yes
RBAP	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	VIE/91/G31	Conservation Training and Biodiversity Action Plan	5/1/91	7/31/92	\$3.000 No
RBAS	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	EGY/92/G41	Nile Wetlands	12/1/92	12/31/92	\$0.800 Yes
RBAS	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	JOR/92/G31	Conservation of the Dana & Azraq Protected Areas	5/1/92	10/20/93	\$6.300 No
RBAS	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Climate Change	JOR/93/G41	Methane Reduction	5/1/93	5/4/93	\$0.200 Yes
RBAS	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	RAB/94/G31	Building Capacity in the Maghreb to Respond to the Challenges and Opportunities Created by National	5/1/93	12/26/94	\$2.500 No
RBAS	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Biodiversity	RAB/94/G41	Plant genetic Resources in the Maghreb Region	5/1/95	5/30/95	\$0.300 Yes
RBAS	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	SUD/93/G31	Community Based Rangeland Rehabilitation for Carbon Sequestration and Biodiversity	12/1/92	10/3/94	\$1.500 No
RBAS	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Climate Change	SYR/93/G41	Electricity Demand Side Management	7/1/93	7/22/93	\$0.500 Yes
RBAS	Pilot Phase	FP	International Waters	YEM/92/G31	Protection of Marine Ecosystems of the Red Sea Coast	5/1/92	6/22/93	\$2.800 No

Region	Project Phase	Project Focal Area Type	Project Number	Project Name	Entry Into WP	ProDoc Signature	GEF Allocation	Finished (operat.)
RBAS	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Climate Change	YEM/93/G41	LPG Substitution Programme	9/1/93	9/12/93	\$0.800
RBEC	Pilot Phase	FP	International Waters	RER/91/G31	Environmental Management in the Danube River Basin	5/1/91	9/21/92	\$8.500
RBEC	Pilot Phase	FP	International Waters	RER/93/G31	Environmental Management & Protection of the Black Sea	5/1/92	10/17/94	\$9.300
RBEC	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Climate Change	RER/94/G41	Energy Efficiency Strategies	2/1/95	8/16/94	\$0.400
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	ARG/92/G31	Patagonian Coastal Zone Management Plan	12/1/91	12/9/93	\$2.800
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	BRA/92/G31	Biomass Integrated Gasification/Gas Turbine Project	12/2/91	9/23/92	\$7.700
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	BZE/92/G31	Sustainable Development and Management of Biologically Diverse Coastal Resources	12/1/91	3/31/93	\$3.000
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Changc	CHI/93/G31	Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	12/1/92	6/12/95	\$1.700
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	COL/92/G31	Biodiversity Conservation in the Choco Region	5/1/91	9/29/92	\$6.000
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	COS/92/G31	Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in La Amistad and La Osa Conservation Areas	12/1/91	5/28/93	\$8.000

Region	Project Phase	Project Type	Focal Area	Project Number	Project Name	Entry Into WP	Pro Doc Signature	GEF Allocation	Finished (operat.)
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	CUB/92/G31	Protecting Biodiversity and Establishing Sustainable Development in the Sabana-Camaguey Region	12/1/91	12/15/93	\$2.000	No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	DOM/92/G31	Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone of the Dominican Republic	5/1/92	5/2/94	\$3.000	No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	GUY/92/G31	Programme for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest)	5/1/91	2/10/93	\$3.000	No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	PAN/94/G31	Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien	5/1/91	3/8/94	\$3.000	No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	PER/92/G31	Technical Assistance to the Centre for Energy Conservation	12/1/91	2/17/93	\$0.900	Yes
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	RLA/92/G31/ G32/G33	Regional Strategies for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Amazon	5/1/91	3/26/93	\$4.500	No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Climate Change	RLA/92/G34	Regional Cooperative Activities in Support of Global Change Research in the IAI Countries	5/1/92	1/17/94	\$2.900	No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Ozone Depletion	RLA/93/G31	Monitoring and Research Network for Ozone and GHG in the Southern Cone	5/1/93	10/19/94	\$1.900	No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	PRIF	International Waters	RLA/93/G41	Contaminated Bays and Coasts in Caribbean	8/1/94	8/24/93	\$2.500	No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	FP	Biodiversity	URU/92/G31	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	5/1/92	4/19/93	\$3.000	Yes

Region	Project Phase	Project Type	Focal Area	Project Number	Project Name	Entry Into WP	ProDoc Signature	GEF Allocation	Finished (operat.) No
RBLAC	Pilot Phase	PRIF	Climate Change	VEN/93/G41	Methane Leaks in Maracaibo Network	10/1/94	10/19/94	\$1.000	

SUMMARY

19996 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW - FINANCIAL STATUS OF UNBPP/GEF PROJECTS

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME		PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	GEF Authorized Allocation (\$000)	Jan-Dec 91 Actual Exp (\$000)	Jan-Dec 92 Actual Exp (\$000)	Jan-Dec 93 Actual Exp (\$000)	Jan-Dec 94 Actual Exp (\$000)	Jan-Jun 95 Actual Exp (\$000)	Cumulative exp. as of June 96 (\$000)	Total Approved Project Budget (\$000)	Cumul. exp. as % of approved UNDP budget	
		INT/92/G31/J/1	Small Grants Programme	17,943.2		182.3	3,654.4	5,212.9	4,293.6	1,480.5	14,823.7	17,943.2	83%
		INT/94/G51/C/1	Small Grants Prog. (USAID)						2,571.4	330.7	2,902.1	3,000.0	97%
	TOTAL				17,943.2	182.3	3,654.4	5,212.9	6,865.0	1,811.2	17,725.8	20,943.2	85%

Excludes \$3 million from USAID parallel-financing arrangement.

1996 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW - FINANCIAL STATUS OF UNDP/GEF PROJECTS

GLOBAL

AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	GEF Authorized Allocation (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 91 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 92 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 93 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 94 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 95 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Jun 96 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Cumulative exp. as of June 96 (\$'000)	Total Approved Project Budget (\$'000)	Cumul. exp. as % of approved UNDP budget
RAF/92/G31/F/	East Africa biody	10,000.0		834.9	2,634.4	2,690.2	2,471.0	963.9	9,594.4	10,000.0	96%
GAB/92/G31/D/	Central Africa biody	1,000.0			0.0	232.2	248.4		480.6	1,000.0	48%
RAF/92/G32/F/	Lake Tanganyika	10,000.0		11.0	34.3	865.4	2,764.3	3,675.0	10,000.0		37%
RAF/92/G34/H/	Gulf of Guinea	6,000.0		149.3	51.6	5.1	444.6	886.3	1,536.9	5,993.4	26%
ZIM/95/G31/C/1	Photovoltaics	7,000.0		61.0	1,214.5	1,088.5	65.2	572.8	3,002.0	7,000.0	43%
BEN/93/G31/E/	Mgt of woody savanna	2,500.0		124.8	346.7	417.4	155.1	1,044.0	2,500.0		42%
BKF/94/G31/B/	Wildlife ranching system	2,500.0			30.3	2.6	6.2		39.1	2,500.0	2%
ETH/93/G31/C/	Conser'n of plant genetics	2,500.0			3.9	56.3	103.2	163.4	2,476.8		7%
MAU/93/G32/B/	Wind electric power	2,000.0			168.8	114.0	68.3		351.1	2,000.0	18%
JRT/93/G31/C/	Electricity & fuel biogas plant	2,500.0			254.6	163.1	231.0	648.7	3,864.8		17%
UGA/92/G41/B/	Forest conservation	200.0		158.0	(13.3)	3.8	0.0	0.0	148.5	151.0	98%
MAG/94/G41/B/	Biodiversity conservation	500.0			0.0	538.8	(9.5)	529.3	499.1	106%	
ERI/94/G42/C/1	Coral reefs in Red Sea	400.0			22.6	62.7	5.4	90.7	400.0		23%
TOTAL		47,100.0	0.0	1,203.2	4,023.0	4,648.8	5,433.3	5,995.4	21,303.7	48,385.1	44%

a/ Includes \$1,364.8 co-financing from Denmark (DANIDA).

b/ To be adjusted downward by \$41.4, hence cumulative expenditure will be \$497.4.

1996 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW - FINANCIAL STATUS OF UNDP/GEF PROJECTS

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	GEF Authorized Allocation (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 91 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 92 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 93 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 94 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Jun 95 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Cumulative exp. as of June 96 (\$'000)	Total Approved Project Budget (\$'000)	Cumul. exp. as % of approved UNDP budget
RAS/91/G31/H/	South Pacific Biod'y	8,200.0	1.8	413.3	195.8	775.1	978.4	551.4	2,915.8	10,067.1	a/	29%
CPR/91/G32/E/	Limiting GH gases	2,000.0		610.8	1,013.4	305.2	70.2	15.0	2,014.6	2,000.0	b/	101%
VIE/91/G31/G/1	Wildlife conservation	3,000.0		425.7	1,333.7	670.5	337.9	4.7	2,772.5	3,000.0		92%
CPR/92/G31/E/	Coalbed methane	10,000.0		199.8	2,548.0	4,694.3	1,367.4	63.2	8,872.7	10,000.0		89%
RAS/92/G33/B/	Asia least cost GHG	9,500.0		109.2	35.9	57.3	1,751.6	652.0	2,606.0	9,500.0		27%
RAS/92/G34/D/	SE Asian seas	8,000.0		77.9	310.6	352.1	889.8	868.3	2,498.7	8,000.0		31%
IND/92/G31/C/1	Hilly Hidel resource	7,500.0				1.7	459.6	143.0	604.3	7,500.0		8%
NEP/92/G31/E/	National biod'y	3,800.0				314.5	556.6	175.6	1,046.7	3,800.0		28%
PNG/93/G31/E/	Conserv'n & resource mgt	5,000.0			367.1	988.6	1,442.7	756.0	3,554.4	4,999.8		71%
SRL/92/G31/H/	Wildlife conservation	4,100.0		5.0	819.0	75.7	678.8	286.7	1,865.2	4,087.1		46%
IND/92/G32/C/1	Dev. of biomethanation process	5,500.0				18.5	201.6	91.7	311.8	5,500.0		6%
MON/93/G31/D/	Biod'y conservation	1,500.0				219.0	855.9	241.6	1,316.5	1,500.0		88%
RAS/94/G32/A/	SE Asian rhino conservation	2,000.0				88.5	527.1	397.8	1,013.4	2,000.0		51%

a/ Includes co-financing of \$1.8 million from Australia (AIDAB).

b/ To be adjusted downward by \$15.0, hence cumulative expenditure will be \$1,999.6.

1996 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW - FINANCIAL STATUS OF UNDP/GEF PROJECTS

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	GEF Authorized Allocation (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 91		Jan-Dec 92		Jan-Dec 93		Jan-Dec 95		Jan-Jun 96		Cumulative exp. as of June 96 (\$'000)	Total Approved Project Budget (\$'000)	Cumul. exp. as % of approved UNDP budget
			Actual Exp (\$'000)	(\$'000)	Actual Exp (\$'000)	(\$'000)									
CPR/91/G41/G/ Biodiversity		1,700.0			369.8	758.8	(25.9)	78.5	6.5		1,187.7		1,222.7		97%
CPR/91/G42/D/ Sichuan gas transmission		1,400.0		25.0	1,076.0	273.6	6.3	0.0	0.0		1,380.9		1,400.0		99%
IND/92/G41/D/1 Eco-development		200.0			19.0	0.0		180.0	0.0		199.0		213.0		93%
INS/92/G41/F/1 Biodiversity		1,600.0		444.5	522.5	217.6	99.9	80.0			1,364.5		1,562.5		87%
THA/92/G41 Energy Efficiency		600.0		595.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			595.0		595.0		100%
THA/92/G42/F/ Biodiversity		700.0		690.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			690.0		690.0		100%
MON/93/G41/E/ Biodiversity		1,000.0		485.0	646.1	(118.1)	(10.2)				1,002.8		1,000.0		100%
PAK/93/G41/B/ Biod'y in rural community		2,500.0				34.8	216.8				251.6		2,500.0		10%
TOTAL		79,800.0	1.8	3,276.0	10,174.8	9,672.4	10,399.0	4,540.1	38,064.1	81,137.2	47%				

ARAB STATES

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	GEF Authorized Allocation (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 91 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 92 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 93 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 94 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 95 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Jun 96 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Cumulative exp. as of June 96 (\$'000)	Total Approved Project Budget (\$'000)	Cumul. exp. as of approved UNDP budget
JOR/92/G31/G/ Dana/Azraq protected areas		6,300.0		5.6	212.1	1,447.7	1,738.7	662.0	4,066.1	6,300.0	65%
YEM/92/G31/D/ Ecosystems - Red Sea coast		2,800.0		16.0	297.9	738.9	310.3	1,363.1	2,940.0	2,940.0	46%
SUD/93/G31/E/ Carbon sequestration		1,500.0		56.7	(18.9)	78.9	141.1	257.8	1,500.0	1,500.0	17%
RAB/94/G31/C/ Bldg. capacity in Maghreb region		2,500.0		102.0	11.0	35.3	83.1	231.4	2,500.0	2,500.0	9%
EGY/92/G41/E/ Nile wetlands		800.0		670.8	56.4	22.1	0.4	0.0	749.7	760.0	99%
JOR/93/G41/E/ Methane reduction		200.0			215.6	0.1	0.0	37.5	253.2	236.0	107%
SYR/93/G41/D/ Electricity demand		500.0			21.8	344.9	47.0	3.9	417.6	540.6	77%
YEM/93/G41/F/ LPG substitution prog.		800.0			23.0	188.0	26.6	279.7	517.3	822.2	63%
RAB/94/G41/B/ Plant genetic res. in Maghreb		300.0				0.0	157.1	113.9	271.0	300.0	90%
TOTAL		15,700.0	0.0	676.4	703.6	2,292.8	2,822.9	1,631.5	8,127.2	15,898.8	51%

a/ To be adjusted downward by \$17.2, hence cumulative expenditure will be \$236.0.

1996 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW - FINANCIAL STATUS OF UNDP/GEF PROJECTS

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	GEF Authorized Allocation (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 91 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 92 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 93 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 94 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 95 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Jun 96 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Cumulative exp. as of June 96 (\$'000)	Total Approved Project Budget (\$'000)	Cumul. exp. as % of approved UNDP budget
RLA/92/G31/F/1/Amazon Strategies		4,500.0		311.5	1,274.7	894.0	961.1	3,441.3	4,500.0		76%
COL/92/G31/I/ Biödy in Choco region		6,000.0	21.2	585.4	1,016.0	2,015.6	952.5	5,005.1	9,540.0		52%
PAN/94/G31/B/ Biödy in Darien region		3,000.0			109.8	158.0	109.6	377.4	2,000.0		19%
GUY/92/G31/F/ Sustainable tropical forest		3,000.0		101.7	510.4	437.2	491.5	1,540.8	3,000.0		51%
ARG/92/G31/G/ Patagonian coastal zone		2,800.0		708.0	593.4	961.6	382.9	2,645.9	2,800.0		94%
BRA/92/G31/E/ Biomass gasification		7,700.0	29.5	2,542.4	2,786.0	2,065.5	220.2	7,643.6	7,700.0		99%
BZE/92/G31/F/1/Sust devel in coastal resources		3,000.0		134.6	436.0	715.5	518.0	1,804.1	3,000.0		60%
COS/92/G31/D/ Conserv'n La Amistad, La Osa		8,000.0		96.5	1,478.8	1,996.7	181.1	3,753.1	7,993.4		47%
CUB/92/G31/C/ Sust. dev. Sabana-Camaguey		2,000.0	65.0	27.5	300.0	843.9	82.1	1,318.5	2,000.0		66%
PER/92/G31/E/ Centre for energy conservation		900.0		423.6	388.7	69.4	0.0	881.7	900.0		98%
DOM/94/G31/D/ Biödy conservation		3,000.0		29.9	12.4	122.1	810.6	369.6	1,344.6	3,000.0	45%
URU/92/G31/F/ Biödy eastern wetlands		3,000.0		422.4	814.1	1,501.9	213.4	2,951.8	3,000.0		98%
RLA/92/G34/B/ START global change (sub-proj)		2,900.0		0.4	34.4	756.3	257.5	1,048.6	2,900.0		36%
CHI/93/G31/B/1 Reduction of GH gases		1,700.0		18.5	0.0	0.0	91.8	110.3	1,700.0		6%
RLA/93/G31/C/ Southern cone monitoring		1,900.0			319.9	796.8	436.3	1,553.0	1,900.0		82%
RLA/93/G41/D/ Contaminated Caribbean bays		2,500.0		149.0	2.3	96.9	454.2	702.4	2,500.0		28%
VEN/93/G41/D/ Methane leaks in Maracaibo sys		1,000.0			0.0	716.6	0.0	716.6	1,000.0		72%
TOTAL		56,900.0	0.0	145.6	5,533.9	10,186.6	14,836.5	5,721.8	36,838.8	59,433.4	62%

a/ UNDP/GEF's share of total budget plus cost-sharing of \$3.54 million from Switzerland.

EUROPE AND C.I.S.

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	GEF Authorized Allocation (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 91 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 92 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 93 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 94 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Jan-Dec 95 Actual Exp (\$'000)	Total Approved Project Budget (\$'000)	Cumulative exp. as of June 96 (\$'000)	Cumulative exp. as of June 96 (\$'000)	% of approved UNDP budget
RER/91/G31/L	Danube river basin	8,500.0		730.9	2,050.6	3,547.8	711.8	1,672.1	8,713.2	8,801.6	a/ 99%
RER/93/G31/H/	Black Sea environmental mgt.	9,300.0	114.9	778.5	2,914.4	2,690.3	2,465.4	8,963.5	9,333.9	b/ 96%	
RER/94/G41/E/	Energy efficiency strategies	400.0			40.0	259.8	143.5	c/ 443.3	400.0		111%
TOTAL		18,200.0	0.0	845.8	2,829.1	6,502.2	3,661.9	4,281.0	18,120.0	18,535.5	98%

a/ Includes cost-sharing of \$301.6 from the World Bank.

b/ Includes cost-sharing of \$33.9 from France.

c/ To be adjusted downward by \$43.3, hence cumulative expenditure will be \$400.0.

Example of a PIR

UNDP/GEF 1996 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW

1. PROJECT IDENTIFIERS:

Project number: BEN/93/G31

Project name: Village based Management of wooded savannah and establishment of woodlots for carbon sequestration Region Africa Country Benin Focal area Climate change

National implementing agency: Ministère du Dévelopement rural, Direction des Forêts et des Ressources naturelles

Executing Agency: Government of Benin

Resident Representative a.i.: Mr. Stanislaus Nkwain

Task Manager: Mr. René da Silva

Entry into work programme: 12/92

Prodoc signature date: 14/01/94

Amount: US \$ 2 500 000

Cofinancing amount: 00

2: PROJECT DESIGN AND INDICATORS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:

To assure a significant absorption of carbon and consequently to contribute to the lessening of the greenhouse effect by the management of natural forests, with the population participation as well as reforesting activities, in the larger context of ameliorating the systems of production at the village level.

Immediate objectives:

- 1) Reduce carbon by the restoration of identified forests in Goun, Sota and Gouroubi and by reforestation in villages.
- 2) Restore 4 to 6 villages.

3. FINANCIAL STATUS DISBURSEMENT:

Disbursements (US \$ Millions)

FY 1995 0.40

FY 1996 0.53

Cumulative expenditure upto 30 June 1996

1.04

Cumulative expenditure as a percentage of the total project budget

42%

4. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING

Immediate objective 1: satisfactory

Immediate objective 2: highly satisfactory

Summary: The progressive adoption of controlled land clearing by farmers, the use of improved cooking stoves at the household level, the control of early burning and improved farming techniques are reducing the size of the farms and relieving the pressure on natural vegetation. The growing number of peasants (farmers and herders) participating to perennial trees planting and taking really care of the trees are altogether good signs of awareness of target population for a sustainable use of natural resources. These new behaviours are also very favourable to carbon sequestration.

Participation:

NGO -SNV Netherlands -PADEC KANDI -PADES COBLY -FOCOPS KANDI -GERED -USAID (PEACE CORPS)

UNSO Technical follow up for GEF

UNOPS Assistance in equipment purchasing and international personnel recruitment

Village associations co-ordinating activities and preparing take-over at village level.

5. OVERALL PERFORMANCE RATING:(Verbal assessment of project).

(Performance in achieving all objectives outlined in section 2)

Consensus is now widely reached with the population about the principles which should guide the future use of the target forests. This has allowed significant progress in drawing the participatory forest management plans. The consensus states that forests will be divided into management units inside which we have the forests series (less dispersed vegetation cover), the agroforestry series (where cropping annuals with perennial is allowed) and the silvopastoral series (where controlled grazing is tolerated). This approach which has resulted into breaking down the rhythm of land clearing besides enrichment plantations with the participation of the population in degraded areas is going on. (More than 600 ha of degraded areas planted with about 60000 seedling of indigenous species). On the other side, most target villages are to date endowed with their land management plan. At village level, more than 600000 seedling have been planted from 1993 to date with an average survival rate of 70%. This achievement is by far more the number of 165000 seedling planned to be planted for the total duration of the project at village level. But the most interesting thing is the increasing consciousness (awareness) observed among the target population and peasants availability to cooperate and to take over the on going activities from the project.

6. FOCAL AREAS QUESTIONS:

In the long run, the project's objectives can really contribute to lessening climate change at the local as well as at the global level. Since most of its activities (present and future) tend to bring about more carbon "sinks" than encouraging emissions (sources).

7. VERBAL SUMMARY OF CURRENT PROJECT STATUS, PROBLEMS AND ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE FOR FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION:

The project status can be regarded as satisfactory. There was a time when the move toward a consensus about the criteria for a sustainable management of the targets forests had slowed down mainly with regard to the GOUN GOUN forest. But actually things are working hopefully thank to a strong support from the Centre d'Action Régionale pour le Développement Rural (CARDER) in BORGOU and the political authorities. Problems arose mainly due to misunderstanding of the project by the farmers who were skeptical about this new approach. It is also important to underline that participatory approach is time consuming. To this point, it should be mentioned that the duration of the actual project is very short. We can now assert based on our own experience and that of Projet de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles (PGRN) that 4 years is just enough to draw a "participatory " forest management plan. There will be a real need to follow up and give technical advice to the population for at least two years beyond the current project in order to ensure a satisfying take over of the activities by the population

8. Follow up recommendations

As stated above from the experience, it appears that 4 years is not enough to assist the populations in both drawing and implementing the participatory forest management plan. We therefore recommend the project to pursue its activities (essentially giving technical assistance to peasants for a correct implementation) for at least 2 additional years from the date of adoption/ signature of the plans by the Government.

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