CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Project Title:	Expanding Guinea's Protected Area Network including Important Plant Areas
Grant Number:	CEPF-110531
Hotspot:	Guinean Forests of West Africa
Strategic Direction:	2 Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policy and private sector practice in the nine conservation corridors, at local, sub-national and national levels
Grant Amount:	$146,532.74
Project Dates:	March 01, 2021 - July 31, 2022
Date of Report:	July 31, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

RBG Kew was responsible for overall management and reporting of the project. The project coordinator co-managed staff in Guinea, lead training in Vegetation survey techniques and developed the risk register with input from partners.

Herbier National de Guinée (HNG) was involved with the management of the project assistant who was based in Nzérékoré and coordination of the fieldwork elements of the project e.g. to Ziama, Diécké and Mt Béro. They were involved with teaching training courses and preparation of training and plant identification materials. The field assistant, co-managed by the Kew HNG, was responsible for working across all activities, organising field trips, workshops, liaising with Centre Forestière Nzérékoré and other stakeholders. The team co-wrote species conservation action plans and plant specific conservation action plans for Mt Béro, Diécké and Ziama. The list of socioeconomic plant species for Guinea is being compiled by an HNG PhD student.

Guinee Ecologie was responsible for the community consultation aspects of the project and threat mapping and recording. Community consultations were carried out, in conjunction with CFZ and UNOPS to present the safeguarding framework and get FPIC approval. The second with CFZ introduced the concept of co-management of protected areas to the communities. Training of CFZ agents in KoboCollect and how to use it for threat mapping.

Centre Forestière Nzérékoré was an implementing partner, they produced the management plans for Mt Béro and Diécké. They received training both theory and practical for their agents. They have inputted into action planning and the threat register process.

Centre National d'Observation et Surveillance Environnementale (formerly COSIE) were responsible for the line management of the Project Officer who has analysed the available management plans for plant conservation content, worked on species lists for the target areas and co-wrote plant conservation action plans.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Within 5 years of the end of the CEFP project, Mt Béro and Diécké will be formally incorporated into the National Protected Areas Network.	Validation of the management and development plans with assistance for our project has moved this process on. The creation of Plant Conservation Action Plans for Mt Béro and Diécké means that plant data and actions are formally recorded and will also go towards the dossier of material required. A community consultation on this subject resulted in approval in principal from the communities to co-management of these sites as protected areas.
After the end CEFP project, the process established for the protection of TIPAs with community participation in Guinea will be applied to the 17 remaining recently identified TIPAs as funding becomes available.	Though we have been unable to achieve the provisional protected area status of Mt Béro and Diécké due to changes in government, we have gained an understanding of the documentation required and the process that will need to be followed in order to achieve this after the end of the project. We have begun engagement with the communities in several other areas around TIPAs in Guinea as well as those of Mt Béro and Diécké. In the interim, Guinea has further reiterated its intention to create a new enlarged protected areas network which includes many of the 22 TIPA sites identified.
Within 5-10 years of obtaining formal status as a protected area and of implementation of the management actions, stabilization of populations of Critically Endangered (CR) plant species in the 5 TIPAs is expected.	Data has been gathered on CR species occurring in the 5 TIPA sites and is being incorporated into individual species conservation action plans. The project partners have submitted grant proposals to propagate and plant threatened species in community forests and gardens to reinforce the numbers and genetic diversity of these species, in addition to supporting new avenues of income to halt the destruction of the forest. Monitoring on the ground of these species will continue with future research field missions.

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By end of the CEPF project, plant-specific conservation actions for three protected TIPAs (Ziama, Mt Nimba and Pic de Fon) submitted for inclusion in management plans.	A draft plant specific conservation action plan has been written for Ziama. It has to be finalised after feedback from the final workshop before submitting to the local authorities. However, the management

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	plans for Mt Nimba and Pic de Fon are still in development so it was decided that our data should be directly incorporated into the new documents rather than have separate plans. Data has been supplied to UNOPS who are coordinating this process.
By June 2022, staff capacity in Protected Area management and participatory processes strengthened leading to more effective conservation planning and policy making in future. 10-15 local staff will be trained within OGPR and CFZ, CEGENS and COSIE to strengthen capacity relating to Mt Béro and Diécké community protected areas, whilst supporting existing capacity in Ziama, Mt Nimba and Pic de Fon.	Staff capacity for15 local staff has been built in protected areas management through participation in MOOC specifically designed for African protected Areas, recording and mapping threats to the biodiversity in those areas in conjunction with local communities, participation in community consultation workshop with Guinee Ecologie, and training in vegetation survey techniques and identification of threatened plant species. In addition 15 COSIE staff have been trained in GIS mapping to assist with strengthening conservation planning in all areas.
By end of the CEPF project, a mechanism for identification, documentation and quantification of threats will have been developed that can be applied to other protected areas.	A methodology for registering threats has been developed by Kew in collaboration with CFZ and Guinee Ecologie using the KoboToolbox platform. Data can be collected on tablets through and preloaded questionnaire and the results are automatically registered on the platform when in signal range. The threat hierarchy uses the IUCN Red List threat hierarchy so that data can be compared and easily fed into Red List assessments. This data can then be used to produce maps of where the threats are and a risk register has been developed using the scores given in the field and assigning a RAG status to monitor over time. Feedback is being gathered from users on the risk register. This methodology can then be applied to other protected areas.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

This start of this project was hampered travel restrictions due to Covid-19 and an Ebola outbreak in the study area. This restricted the travel international partners due to institutional and UK Foreign Office restrictions, and local partners who initially had movement restricted between regions and also local partners who caught Covid-19, which necessitated a delay of particular activities. In September 2021 there was military coup in Guinea which caused administrative changes within the government and these took some time to come into effect. This meant that work we had intended to undertake in conjunction with government partners was no longer possible since these partners had either been retired or replaced and there were interim management structures in place, but no one knew exactly what was going to happen, so did not want to make any decisions. This coup also meant that all funding to government departments was frozen. This had a knock-on effect for our partners at Centre Forestière Nzérékoré (CFZ) who were trying to organise community consultations to discuss the management and development plans (PAGs) for the classified forests of Mt Béro and Diécké and then a workshop to validate the PAGs before submitting to the minister of environment and Sustainable Development for sign off. These PAGs are required for the granting of Protected Area status (relating to component 3). Our

project organised the community consultation in the end as we needed to present the safeguarding framework. CFZ joined the consultation to present and discuss the PAGs with the communities. The communities decided it would be beneficial if our project safeguarding framework could be added to the PAG to facilitate the process and promote better communication.
We also discovered during the process of this project that the 2014 PAG for Mts Nimba had not been validated and was being looked at by UNOPS under the same umbrella as the Mt Béro and Diécké work. The PAG for Pic de Fon was also being re-evaluated and there were some political sensibilities regarding the involvement of the mining company in the process. The group submitted plant data to UNOPS for inclusion in the Nimba PAG process.
The military coup also affected the project as the Project Officer was promoted to head of section for GIS within CSNOE (formerly COSIE) which reduced the time he spent working on the project. Retirements made by the government left many knowledge gaps in departments. It was decided that in-country GIS training would be easier to organise than sending people externally due to travel restrictions, which meant that we were able to train 15 members of CNSOE staff in GIS rather than the original plan of sending 2 people for training externally. This has significantly boosted the capacity of their department. Unfortunately, we did not have anyone accepted onto the Protected Areas course at Senghor University, therefore the costs were rolled into in-country training.
Due to travel restrictions and changes in government, it was not possible to hold as many working group meetings in person as we had planned. Documents were shared with the group via the mailing list for feedback and several online meetings were held for discussion.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:
This project managed to produce plant specific Conservation Action Plans (CAPs) for three Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) (=KBA) in Guinee Forestière. The plans for CF Diécké, CF Mt Béro and Ziama, agreed by community representatives and stakeholders in Nzérékoré in July 2022, will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to be appended to the current management and development plans. These are the first such action plans based on TIPAs. These action plans detail the current knowledge on plant conservation, the actions required to protect this plant diversity and individual plans for Critically Endangered and Endangered species which require more specific actions.

Workshops for the validation of the Management and Development plans (PAGs) for Diécké and Mt Béro were aided by the project due to a lack of funds from the government, this will enable the ultimate aim of getting these two areas designated as full protected areas within 2 years of the end of the project. Community consultation workshops with the communities of Mt Béro and Diécké to introduce the safeguard framework and concept of co-management were completed. They agreed that co-management of these areas is important and feel they have a lot to offer. It was recommended that a committee made up of wide representation of different members should be established. Workshop Recommendations (see report) will be reviewed and taken forward with subsequent funding.
The PAGs are being updated for Mts Nimba and Pic de Fon, plant data from the TIPA assessments was shared with UNOPS, who are coordinating the planning process, for inclusion in the PAG planning process.
The working group on TIPAs and CAPs was enlarged at the beginning of this project to invite members from partners on the CEPF project including the mining companies present at Nimba and Simandou. CFZ is represented by Mme Watta Camara who also now represents OGPR as well. The meeting that we held to discuss the Conservation Action Plans in Nzérékoré in March was attended by many of these new stakeholders. This was an excellent

opportunity stakeholders to come together to discuss plant conservation and forge new links.

Four field missions to Ziama, Diécké and Mt Béro were carried out by the project team. A further mission to Nimba by Missouri Botanic Gardens included the project assistant (Faya Julien Simbiano). Field reports are available on the HNG website. A series of plant identification sheets were produced to assist the team and to share with the conservators and communities to locate the species. These sheets are available on the Herbarium website and have been downloaded for use by other stakeholders. Data has been shared with the CEPF LOGOMANI project on all the KBA sites and they were also invited to join the Working Group. The field missions recorded the botanical diversity to fill in data gaps, mapped and counted numbers of individuals of threatened plant species, georeferenced threats to the forests/plant species, and conduct interviews with local communities about use of socioeconomic plants. This data fed into the individual species CAPs for CR and EN species and the CAPs for the TIPAs.

Twenty-eight candidates applied for funding to take the IUCN MOOC on Protected Areas management in Africa, Species conservation in Protected Areas or Protected Areas Valorisation courses and filled in a pre-course questionnaire to demonstrate their knowledge. 10 candidates were then selected to take the course. Four candidates filled in the post course questionnaire and showed a marked improvement. The project officer also completed a course in how to write a scientific article. An introductory GIS course for 15 staff of CNOSE was run in May 2022, which has begun to fill the skills gap left by staff retirements. This course was challenging as it was run during the month of Ramadan. However, all the participants made a huge effort to complete the training.

A 6-day course on Vegetation survey techniques was held for 20 CFZ agents and conservation actors in May 2022. This is the first time CFZ have had training specifically in plants surveying. The course was part theory and part practical based. All participants had a greater awareness of the techniques required for plant surveys and data collection and analysis. CFZ would like the course to run yearly to continue training of their officers.
A risk register and methodology were developed to map and monitor threats to plants and habitats. This used the IUCN threat hierarchy as it is a recognised entity and can be easily used to compare data across areas. Collection of this data was trialled using the KoBoToolbox platform and creating a questionnaire form using KoboCollect. 23 CFZ conservators and community representatives were trained in the creation of forms using KoboToolbox and how to record data using KoboCollect. The team was then sent out to the field to record data at Mt Béro. A second workshop was held in March 2022 with 15 conservators to refine this methodology and give further training on the identification and classification of threats using the IUCN hierarchy. Teams then went out to all 5 TIPAs to record data. Risk Registers were created for 5 TIPAs. This is the first time such a register has been trialled for registering and monitoring threats. CFZ have shared the risk registers and are gathering feedback for further improvements.

During field missions to Ziama, Diécké and Mt Béro, interviews were carried out with local communities on useful plant species. These interviews were with participants of different genders and backgrounds. A questionnaire was used to gather data on plants used for food, well-being, construction and artisanal making, medicines and insecticides. This data was recorded in the field reports and shared with Denise Molmou, HNG PhD student working on a national list of socioeconomic wild plant species. This list was unable to be published as originally planned by the end of the project, but a draft publication is in progress and will be submitted in the next few months.

Following these interviews, a list of the 10-15 most popular useful plant species was compiled with the assistance of D. Molmou. A questionnaire was devised using the KoBoCollect platform to gather data on the abundance of the products in the markets in Guinee Forestière. A pilot survey was done in Nzérékoré to refine the questionnaire and then the 5 large markets of the region were surveyed. 73 people were interviewed. 11 of the 15 species were found in the markets. Information was gathered on the type of vendor, the buyers, the price of the product and volumes it was sold in, and any difficulties encountered in the supply of these species. Some reticence to share information was encountered due to "survey fatigue" i.e. many surveys have been done over the years, but the vendors have not seen any changes or benefits from providing this information. The project assistant is going to further analyse the data and write up the results for publication, this will be a good opportunity for him to have his first peer-reviewed publication. The five species with the strongest potential (Beilschmiedia mannii, Garcinia kola, Piper guineense, Xylopia aethiopica and Zanthoxylum gillettii) are being taken forward for further research on supply chains and agroforestry potential post-project end with funding from the UK government.

The main results of our project were shown at the CEPF workshop in Ghana and were included in a presentation at the AETFAT congress in Zambia in June 2022. The final results workshop was held on July 29th 2022, following an extension given by CEPF. 46 communities and stakeholder participants were joined by four online participants. The results were presented and a discussion held on the Conservation Action Plans. Participants received a leaflet with the French versions of the posters from the CEPF workshop.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Introduction of plant specific data into the management of 3 TIPAs (= KBAs) to enable effective management of these sites for plant diversity and priority species. These 3 sites are already partially protected and/ or have management plans.	1.1	Management actions for priority threatened plant species are developed and integrated into the management plan for Ziama, and data submitted for Pic de Fon and Mt Nimba planning groups by project end. Minutes for meetings and documentation will be stored	A draft plant conservation action plan for Ziama has been written, but requires further consultation from all stakeholders at Ziama before it can be added to the management and development plan. Data for Mt Nimba was submitted to UNOPS and CFZ for the incorporation into the planning process. There was some politics surrounding the Pic de Fon management plan update and Kew is unable to release all the data at this time. The TIPA assessment data is available online through the TIPA portal (https://tipas.kew.org/) for all three areas.
2.0	Capacity Building in for MEEF staff, HNG and NGOs in mapping techniques, Protected Area Management and botanical survey.	2.1	10 OGPR, COSIE or environmental institution staff trained in GIS mapping techniques, evidenced through pre and post course evaluation assessments.	15 members of COSIE were trained in GIS mapping techniques. A pre and post course evaluation was done and can be seen in the report produced by the trainer. The report is available to download from the HNG website.
2.0	Capacity Building in for MEEF staff, HNG and NGOs in mapping techniques, Protected Area Management and botanical survey.	2.2	15-20 Staff from HNG, OGPR, COSIE, DNEF, HNG, CEGENS, CFZ and NGOs successfully undergo capacity building training in field mapping techniques and botanical surveying by participating in Kew-HNG training course and completing assignments.	20 staff from HNG, OGPR, COSIE, DNEF, HNG, CEGENS, CFZ and NGOs completed a 6-day training course in vegetation survey techniques which included use of handheld GPS for mapping. The course incorporated both theoretical and practical training and two CFZ agents accompanied the team on fieldwork after the course to put their training into use. Participants were separated into groups for the practical element and then had

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				to present their results. These were marked by the trainers and then any problem areas were revisited. All trainees received a certificate at the end.
2.0	Capacity Building in for MEEF staff, HNG and NGOs in mapping techniques, Protected Area Management and botanical survey.	2.3	Capacity of 10 government agency staff strengthened in Protected area Management and writing conservation action management plans evaluated by certification from courses and pre and post skills assessment.	Twenty-eight candidates applied for funding to take the IUCN MOOC on Protected Areas management in Africa, Species conservation in Protected Areas or Protected Areas Valorisation courses and filled in a pre-course questionnaire to demonstrate their knowledge. 10 candidates were then selected to take the course. Some candidates were unable to finish the course in the allotted time and some took more than one course. Four candidates filled in the post course questionnaire and showed a marked improvement. The project officer also completed a course in how to write a scientific article to help with writing the conservation action plans.
3.0	Community consultation for protection of Mt Béro and Diécké as Community Protected Areas	3.1	Data gathered for dossier submitted to government for the protection of Mt Béro as a Community Protected Area.	Due to changes in the government continuing to affect this process, we have not been able to gather all the information required. However, we have obtained funding to finish this aspect by then end of December 2022.
3.0	Community consultation for protection of Mt Béro and Diécké as Community Protected Areas	3.2	Data gathered for dossier submitted to government for the protection of Diécké as Community Protected Areas.	Due to changes in the government continuing to affect this process, we have not been able to gather all the information required. However, we have obtained funding to finish this aspect by then end of December 2022.
3.0	Community consultation for protection of Mt Béro	3.3	Drafts of plant specific conservation management	Both these plans have been written and validated at the final workshop of the project

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	and Diécké as Community Protected Areas		plans written for Mt Béro and Diécké and submitted to local authorities.	in July 2022. The recommendations from the participants need to be incorporated before they are submitted to the authorities, though we expect this to happen within 1 month of the end of the project.
4.0	Record quantitative threats for plants and habitats in the 5 TIPAs (=KBAs) of the CEPF corridor areas	4.1	Risk register and methodology developed for monitoring threats to plants and habitats in the 5 TIPAs (=KBAs). Methodology written up and made available on the HNG website before potential journal publication.	The risk register and methodology for threat management and monitoring in the 5 TIPAs has been developed and they have been shared with the CFZ agents of those areas. The methodology is being prepared for publication and will be available on the HNG website shortly.
4.0	Record quantitative threats for plants and habitats in the 5 TIPAs (=KBAs) of the CEPF corridor areas	4.2	3 Local groups set up for monitoring of threats and threatened species by end of May 2022. Data quality checks will be carried out by GE, HNG and Kew to monitor data collection.	Local CFZ agents in 5 TIPA areas are working with the local communities to record threats and threatened species. Guinee Ecologie, HNG and Kew have been monitoring the data quality, which improved after the second training session. Further training will be required to refine the threat identification against the IUCN threat hierarchy. We have applied for funding to continue this aspect of the project.
4.0	Record quantitative threats for plants and habitats in the 5 TIPAs (=KBAs) of the CEPF corridor areas	4.3	Information gaps filled for knowledge on at least 24 threatened tree species, by providing information on distribution and abundance. Datasheets produced for	Data on presence (or absence) of 24 threatened tree species has been gathered with some detailed field population analysis done for Tarenna hutchinsonii, Omphalocarpum ahia and Allophylus samoritourei. Data sheets for all of the CR and EN species have been produced but not all the

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			each of the 24 species for use by partners.	VU species. The ID sheets produced have been downloaded by various stakeholders for use. The aim is to produce the remainder over the coming year through work on a threatened tree conservation action plan.
5.0	Research into wild harvested socioeconomic plant species	5.1	Data sharing agreement to establish prior informed consent drawn up and signed by local partners and communities by end of first quarter (April 2021).	This was incorporated into the Safeguarding Framework early warning system, which was signed by the local communities. Each time surveys were carried out, the intention and use for the data was made clear to all participants inline with ethnobotanical survey guidelines.
5.0	Research into wild harvested socioeconomic plant species	5.2	National list of wild harvested socioeconomic plant species prepared. All collaborators to be co-authors on the final submitted paper. End of project.	A national list of wild harvested socioeconomic plant species has been prepared by HNG doctoral student Denise Molmou. She is in the process of analysing the data and preparing the paper as part of her thesis. She hopes to submit the paper in the next few months.
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.1	Understanding of gender issues within Kew, effectively monitored as evidenced by the submission of Gender Tracking Tools at project start and end.	The survey was completed at the start and end of the project and submitted.
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.2	Process framework effectively implemented and monitored as evidenced by the programmatic report	Process framework has been effectively implemented and monitored.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			every January and July to CEPF.	
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.3	Project impacts monitored and reported online at project end as evidenced by the Final Completion and Impacts Reports	Impacts monitored and reported as evidenced in the final completion and impact report.
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.4	Communication materials are shared with the RIT per email or other online data transfer software.	Materials shared with RIT by email or through the HNG website (www.herbierguinee.org)

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:
A risk register and methodology were developed to map and monitor threats to plants and habitats. This used the IUCN threat hierarchy as it is a recognised entity and can be easily used to compare data across areas. Collection of this data was trialled using the KoBoToolbox platform and creating a questionnaire form using KoboCollect. This questionnaire is downloaded onto tablets (provided by the project for each site), which can be used offline and then the data is uploaded to the KoboCollect platform when within network range. This data can be downloaded and mapped and interpreted for inclusion in the risk register. 23 CFZ conservators and community representatives were trained in the creation of forms using KoboToolbox and how to record data using KoboCollect. The team was then sent out to the field to record data at Mt Béro. This data was then analysed and mapped. A second workshop was held in March 2022 to refine this methodology and give further training on the identification of threats and how to classify them using the IUCN hierarchy. Teams then went out to all 5 TIPAs to record data. This data was mapped and then interpreted to create the risk register in Excel format with scores for threat level and a RAG status applied (an example of the register for Mt Béro has been uploaded). This is the first time such a register has been trialled for registering and monitoring threats. CFZ have shared the risk registers for each TIPA for use. They are also gathering feedback for further improvements. The conservators from each TIPA will continue recording data on threats with the communities and during their patrols; this data will be added into the risk registers periodically. CEGENS (Nimba) are also using the KoBoCollect platform to register their team patrols. We are seeking funding to develop this further with a centralised cloud-based database to make access available for all parties.
A format for the Plant Conservation Action Plans has been developed and draft plans written for three TIPAs (KBAs). These will be incorporated into the Management and Development plans for these areas to strengthen the plant data and actions required. Plant identification sheets have been produced for 13 EN and CR species with the majority developed into individual species conservation action plans. These are available on the HNG website and have been downloaded by stakeholders. These sheets have been particularly useful for discussing with the communities.

KoboToolbox and KoboCollect https://www.kobotoolbox.org/ has been a very useful tool for data collection and creation of questionnaires. Both the threat recording and socioeconomic species market survey questionnaires were created using this platform. This saved time on data entry and increased time spent on analysis of data.
The Herbier National de Guinee website (www.herbierguinee.org) has been used as a hub to upload project documentation, field reports, plant ID sheets.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
3.1	Number of Critically Endangered and Endangered species with priority actions identified in Conservation Action Plans being implemented (target: for at least 15).	2	Within 5-10 years of obtaining formal status as a protected area and of implementation of the management actions, stabilization of populations of Critically Endangered (CR) plant species in the 5 TIPAs is expected.	3	Data has been gathered on CR species occurring in the 5 TIPA sites and is being incorporated into individual species conservation action plans. The project partners have submitted grant proposals to propagate and plant threatened species in community forests and gardens to reinforce the numbers and genetic diversity of these species, in addition to supporting new avenues of income to halt the destruction of the forest. Monitoring on the ground of these species will continue with future research field missions.
1	Number of Key Biodiversity Areas targeted by CEPF grants have new or strengthened	1	Plant specific management plans will be completed for Ziama, including clauses around	2	Plant specific conservation action plan have been completed for Mt Béro and Diécké with a further draft completed for Ziama.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	protection and management (target: At least 20).		harvesting of NTFPs if this not explicitly covered.		Specific clauses on harvesting of NTFPs have been included under the sensitization of the local communities since the Management and Development plans have specific clauses relating to this aspect and it was deemed ineffective to have these duplicated in the appended documents.
5a	Number of networks are formed among civil society, government and private sector actors to facilitate capacity building, avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact (target: At least 15).	1	Expanded Working Group on TIPAs and CAPs with members of local govt, academia, NGOs and mining sector.	1	The working group on TIPAs and CAPs was enlarged at the beginning of this project to invite members from partners on the CEPF project including the mining companies present at Nimba and Simandou. CFZ is represented by Mme Watta Camara who also now represents OGPR as well. This group has validated assessments for TIPAs, agreed a protocol for conservation action plans for threatened species and more recently discussed and national conservation status of globally threatened trees in Guinea and the creation of conservation action plans

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					for plant conservation in TIPAs.
2.2	Number of key biodiversity areas with locally-relevant information on natural ecosystems generated and used to influence political and economic decision-making in favor of their conservation (target: for at least 20).	3	Research on socio-economic species and potential sustainable harvesting of NTFPs, threat identification, quantification and monitoring in 3 KBAs.	2	Research on threat identification, quantification and monitoring is taking place in a further 2 KBAs.

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Diécké	GIN2		59,617
Forêt Classée de Mont Bero	GIN4		27,660

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
28	4	Vegetation survey techniques, How to use KoboCollect to record and map threats to biodiversity.

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits

Benefits to Communities

View the **characteristics** column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the **benefits** column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	**Community Characteristics**							**Type of Benefit**								**Country**	**Number of Males Benefitting**	**Number of Females Benefitting**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**	**i**			

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the **topics** column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	**Name of Law**	**Scope**	**Topics**														
			A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**	**K**	**L**	**M**	**N**	**O**	**P**

"Other" Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Extended Working Group on TIPAs and CAPs	2018	Guinea	No	The TIPAs Working Group was established in 2018 as part of the Darwin Initiative funded project to identify Important Plant Areas in Guinea and meets every 2-3 months (where possible in person) to discuss plant conservation in Guinea relating to Tropical

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
				Important Plant Areas and threatened species. The working group on TIPAs and CAPs was enlarged at the beginning of this project to invite members from partners on the CEPF project including the mining companies present at Nimba and Simandou. CFZ is represented by Mme Watta Camara who also now represents OGPR as well. This extended group has validated assessments for TIPAs, agreed a protocol for conservation action plans for threatened species and more recently discussed and national conservation status of globally threatened trees in Guinea and the creation of conservation action plans for plant conservation in TIPAs.

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Allophylus	samoritourei		EN	Preparation of a conservation action plan for the species. This has been appended to the Conservation Action Plan for plants of Mt Bero and Diecke.	Unknown
Tarenna	hutchinsonii		CR	Preparation of a conservation action plan and increased targeted research.	Stable
Omphalocarpum	ahia		EN	Preparation of a conservation action plan for the species. This has been appended to the Conservation Action Plan for plants of Diecke.	Unknown
Cola	angustifolia		EN	Preparation of a conservation action plan for the species.	Unknown
Lipotriche	tithonioides	Simandou Daisy	EN	Preparation of a conservation action plan for the species. This has been appended to the Conservation Action Plan for plants of Mt Bero.	Decreasing
Vepris	felicis		CR	Preparation of a conservation action plan for the species.	Unknown

LESSONS LEARNED

Organising for staff to train externally at this particular time was harder than envisaged due to the changes in travel requirements. GIS training can be done in country effectively and for more people due to lower per person costs. We would consider this first in the future.

We had initial conversations with UNOPS and Mme Watta Camara of CFZ at the start of the project. UNOPS are coordinating the management planning for the 5 TIPAs (=KBAs) that we are working with. However, these were not followed up after the first community consultation and validation of the PAGs. It would have been useful for the production of the action plans to have kept up this conversation particularly in light of the change in position of Mme Watta to OGPR and effectively Leonce Mamy took over. For future plant conservation action planning in the remaining TIPAs in Guinee Forestiere, we will endeavour to have better communication with UNOPS.

In person meetings gain much more in terms of engagement than online as there is just not the same level of 'off the cuff' discussion. Asking people to read and comment via email doesn't get the same level of engagement as putting people in a room and going through the document.
At the final workshop, the community representatives raised the issue of engagement with a wider audience. Previous project workshops invited representative from all the villages to have the discussion which they can then report back to their community. They suggested that any discussions on environmental awareness need to be done with each community to engage and teach a larger audience. In addition, teaching materials need to also be available in the local languages e.g. posters and plant identification sheets.

Unfortunately, having a project officer who worked part-time for a government department did not work out well since there were many upheavals in the Guinean government and his time on the project was not sufficiently prioritised by his department or individually. In future we would hire independently, as we did with the project assistant, to ensure commitment to the project and reduce the burden of work which fell to the project assistant and project coordinator. Though we would like to support government departments to increase capacity, unless full commitment to the project can be guaranteed, and managed, there is a risk to the outcome of the project.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

By using the IUCN Red List threat hierarchy for the basis of the risk register for threats in the TIPAs, we have ensured that this methodology is transferable to any area or country. Using and internationally accepted threat hierarchy ensures that this is not biased to threats in a particular country, and it ensures that results can be easily incorporated into red list assessments in the future. Threats can be analysed and comparisons made between areas more effectively.

The plant Conservation Action Plans drawn up for Mt Béro, Diécké and Ziama can be used as a framework for other areas within Guinea and can also be used in other countries. The TIPA assessments featured within the CAP is already a recognised methodology (Darbyshire et al. 2017) and has been used in Cameroon, Mozambique, Bolivia, Ethiopia and the British Virgin Islands. The assessments and associated data are available through the portal hosted

by RBG Kew (https://tipas.kew.org/). We will add these documents in the bibliography of the assessment and a link to the HNG website where they will be stored.

Training formats worked well with the 6-day Vegetation Surveying Techniques course, a reduced version of the course taught to MSc students at HNG, giving the opportunity for participants to share their experiences and network with other conservation actors in the area and from other institutions. The feedback from participants was very positive and this will be replicated in the future. Future courses could be taught in Guinea by HNG staff who have completed the MSc course without the need for Kew staff to be present, making it more sustainable. The course could also be taught by Kew and/or Guinean staff (subject to funding) in other French-speaking African countries.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

We have developed the Safeguarding Framework early warning system, which was signed by the local communities. Each time surveys were carried out, the intention and use for the data was made clear to all participants in line with ethnobotanical survey guidelines. Community consultations were carried out, in conjunction with CFZ and UNOPS to present the safeguarding framework and get FPIC approval.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	$57,867.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	RBG Kew: In-Kind salary (5%/16 months) Dr Martin Cheek $5886, Printing costs $1000, Franklinia Foundation: 83% salary/ 16 months Charlotte Couch: $48,140, HNG: Dr Magassouba 20% salary/ 16 months: $2841

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

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