

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



CENTRAL AFRICA BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME PROTECTING CENTRAL AFRICA'S ELEPHANTS

COUNTRY: MULTINATIONAL

APPRAISAL REPORT

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	:	African Development Bank
ADF	:	African Development Fund
AfESG	:	African Elephant Specialist Group
AFLEG	:	Africa Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
AP	:	Anti-Poaching
ATO	:	African Timber Organization (COMIFAC Structure)
AWF	:	African Wildlife Foundation
CAR	:	Central African Republic
CARPE/USAID	:	Central African Regional Programme for the Environment/United States Agency for International Development
CBFP	:	Congo Basin Forests Partnership
CEFDHAC	:	Conference on Central African Moist Forest Ecosystems
CI	:	Conservation International
CIFOR	:	Centre for International Forestry Research
COMIFAC	:	Central African Forests Commission
DFID	:	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
ECCAS	:	Economic Community of Central African States
GTZ	:	German Technical Cooperation
ICCN	:	Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature (DRC)
ISACIP	:	Institutional Support to African Climate Institutions Project
IUCN	:	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MECNT	:	Minister of Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism,
MONUC	:	United Nations Organization Mission in Congo
OCFSA	:	Organization for Conservation of African Wildlife
PACEBCo	:	Congo Basin Ecosystems Conservation Support Programme
PAULAB	:	Emergency Anti-Poaching Action Plan
PEXULAB	:	Extreme Emergency Anti-Poaching Plan
PPEBC	:	Central African Ecosystems Conservation Programme
PRGIE	:	Regional Environmental Information Management Programme
QCBS	:	Quality and Cost-Based Selection
RAPAC	:	Central Africa Protected Areas Network (COMIFAC)
REPALAC	:	Network of Central African Indigenous and Local Peoples
SYLABAC	:	Anti-Poaching System in Central Africa
WCS	:	World Conservation Society
WFC	:	World Fish Centre
WWF	:	Worldwide Fund for Nature

Currency Equivalents

July 2013

UA 1 = CFAF 767.3844

UA 1 = USD 1.4992

UA 1 = EUR 1.16987

Fiscal Year

1 January to 31 December

Weights and Measures

1 ton (t)	=	2.205 pounds
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.205 pounds
1 metre (m)	=	3.281 feet
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.621 miles
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.471 acres

PROGRAMME INFORMATION SHEET

Client Information

BENEFICIARY :

Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Chad and Central African Republic

EXECUTING AGENCY:

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

FINANCING PLAN

Source	Amount (UA million)	Instrument
ADF, of which:	3.00	ADF Grant/Loan
ADF loan to Cameroon	0.25	Loan
ADF grant to CAR	2.50	Grant
ADF grant to Chad	0.25	Grant
ECCAS	0.78	Grant
Beneficiary States	0.20	Grant
Total Cost	3.98	Loan/Grant

KEY ADF FINANCING INFORMATION

ADF Loan	
Loan /Grant Currency	UA
Interest Type*	N/A
Interest Rate Margin*	N/A
Commitment Fee*	0.5% (5 basis point)
Other Charges*	0.75% (service charge)
Tenor	50 years
Grace Period	10 years

Loan /Grant Currency	UA
IRR, NPV (baseline scenario)	N/A
ERR (baseline scenario)	N/A

TIMEFRAME – KEY MILESTONES

Concept Note Approval	April 2013
Programme Approval	July 2013
Effectiveness	September 2013
Last Disbursement	September 2016
Completion Date	December 2016

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Programme Overview: PCBAC is designed to protect savannah elephants (*Loxodonta Africana*) in the Northern part of Central Africa. In recent years, there has been intense elephant poaching activity in Central Africa. The proposed programme area is a vast trans-border complex that lies between Cameroon and Chad. The programme will provide institutional support to CAR, through which poachers transit on horseback to attack elephants in Northern Cameroon and Southern Chad. The programme should help to confront this severe threat to the survival of savannah elephants, which could ultimately lead to their disappearance from the Central Africa region as was the case earlier with two of the sub-region's rhino species (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni* & *Diceros bicornis*). The programme's objective is to stabilize the size of the savannah elephant population in Cameroon and Chad, and support institutions tasked with protecting fauna and flora in CAR. The programme comprises two components: (i) improved border management, which has anti-poaching and sensitization aspects; and (ii) programme management. The programme period is 3 years starting September 2013. Its total cost estimate is UA 3.98 million, of which an ADF grant/loan of UA 3.00 million, an ECCAS contribution of UA 0.78 million and UA 0.2 million from beneficiary States.

Needs Assessment: Generally, savannah and forest elephant populations have declined by about 62% in the past decade. Central African countries directly affected by this scourge and belonging to ECCAS have decided to pool their resources to carry out actions defined in the Anti-Poaching System in Central Africa (SYLABAC) with an Extreme Emergency Anti-Poaching Plan (PEXULAB) focusing on the northern part of the sub-region, and an Emergency Anti-Poaching Action Plan (PAULAB) for all countries in the ECCAS area. Elephant poaching in Africa poses a severe threat to the ecological balance and economic stability and security of Central African countries. Illicit trade in wildlife species amounts to USD 8 to 10 billion yearly. Along with arms, drug and human trafficking, it features among the world's most profitable transnational organized crimes.

Bank's Added-Value: On 20 May 2013, the Bank and WWF launched a joint call (Marrakech Declaration) for action and commitment from governments and other institutions to combat the illicit wildlife trafficking scourge that is robbing Africa of its natural resources and posing a major threat to stability and economic development across the continent. Coordinated by the Bank and WWF, the Marrakech Declaration is summed up in a 10-point action plan to combat illicit wildlife trafficking. It is worth noting that the Bank is implementing biodiversity conservation programmes such as the Congo Basin Ecosystems Conservation Support Programme (PACEBCo) or those with conservation components such as the Lakes Chad and Tanganyika projects. It has completed the conservation project in Tanzania's *Selous* game reserve.

Knowledge Management: The programme is designed to develop good practices in: (i) natural resources management; (ii) regional cooperation for trans-border management of common goods assets; (iii) promotion of good governance in natural resources management; and (v) wildlife conservation and management.

CENTRAL AFRICA BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Programme objective: To stabilize the size of the savannah elephant population in Cameroon and Chad, and support fauna and flora protection institutions in CAR

RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator (including ISC)	Baseline situation (2013)	Target (2017)		
IMPACT	Size of elephant population maintained and its natural range not reduced	Elephant population size for protected areas concerned and their peripheral zones (see proposed definition of the zone above)	Approximately 3,000	Approximately 3,000	-Inventory of elephants drawn up under the programme. - TRAFFIC, INTERPOL Reports	
	Less poaching of elephants in the sub-region and conservation of their natural range	Number of poachers apprehended Elephant population abundance index	- Less than 10% of poachers and traffickers are apprehended. - Less than 0.5 elephant/km2 over 800 000 km²	- Apprehend at least 75% of criminals. - About 1 elephant/km2 over 800 000 km²	MIKE TRAFFIC monitoring reports Reports of National Park services; Aerial mapping and coverage.	Risks: The area to be supervised is extremely vast and somewhat unsafe. Mitigation: Entrust management to ECCAS and execution to NGOs and other entities already engaged in the region and to which the three countries belong. Strong political commitment of the States to strengthening trans-border security.
	Involvement of communities and other targets in elephant protection	Number of countries, persons and institutions reached by sensitization campaigns under the programme	Zero	10 countries and 10 million persons	Number of persons targeted by sensitization campaigns	

OUTCOMES	<u>Component 1 : Improved trans-border management</u>	1.1.1 Number of joint patrols involving surveillance officers	0	26	1.1.1 Patrol mission reports;	Risks: Differences in country legislations on wildlife management / lack of communication and information sharing between States Mitigation: Harmonization of legislations under way with RAPAC / develop an information network and an early warning system on poacher movements
	1.1.2 Number of targeted awareness campaigns conducted annually	0	52	1.1.2 Sensitization campaign reports;		
	1.1.3 Number and type of harmonized anti-poaching laws prepared	0	4	1.1.3 Report on the legislation;		
	1.1.4 Number of legislative and judicial officers trained	0	80	1.1.4 Training reports;		
	1.1.5 Number of MEEFCP staff trained in CAR	10	100	1.1.5 Patrol mission reports;		
	1.1.6 Number of convictions	0	100	1.1.6 Training reports;		
	1.1.7 Decision to establish a National Coordination Unit (NCU) to fight wildlife crime in CAR	No decision currently	Decision taken	1.1.7 Police reports;		
	1.1.8 Number of media and advocacy actions on poaching and illicit ivory trade	One (Marrakech)	Three (Lusaka, Brazzaville, Libreville)	1.1.8 Ministerial order;		
	1.1.9 Ministerial orders and Unit reports	8	24	1.1.9 Reports of high-level meetings on poaching		
	<u>Component 2: Efficient Programme Management</u> <u>Outcome 2.1 Programme is well managed</u>	2.1.1 Periodic progress reports per year accepted by the Bank; 2.1.2 Annual audit report accepted by the Bank	0 0	4 1	2.1.1 Quarterly progress reports 2.1.2 Audit report	Risks: Inadequate institutional capacity Mitigation: Strengthening of institutional framework through training and additional expertise
KEY ACTIVITIES	COMPONENTS					RESOURCES
	Component 1: Support to Improvement of Trans-border Management 1.1 Strengthening of Structures and Field Stakeholders in Cameroon and Chad 1.2 Institutional Support to MEEFCP in CAR 1.3 Communication, Sensitization and Advocacy Component 2 : Programme Coordination					Sources: ADF /Country/ECCAS Component 1: UA 3,48 million Component 2: UA 0.50 million Total : UA 3.98 million

*Cameroon, Chad, CAR, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Malaysia, Egypt, Thailand and China

CENTRAL AFRICA BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME (PROTECTING CENTRAL AFRICA'S ELEPHANTS)

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

N°	ACTIVITÉS	ANNÉES D'EXÉCUTION DU PROGRAMME											
		2013			2014			2015			2016		
01	Negotiations, approval by the ADF Board of Directors												
02	Signature of the grant/loan protocol agreement												
03	Preparation of 1 st annual budget												
04	Authorization of 1 st disbursement												
05	Competitive bidding												
06	Implementation of trans-border agreements												
07	Putting in place of joint trans-border anti-poaching patrols												
08	Feasibility study of trans-border corridor												
09	Support to local conservation services												
10	Implementation of communication and sensitization												
11	Capacity building for key stakeholders and creation of a National Coordination Unit (NCU) against wildlife crime in CAR												
12	Design and implementation of information tools												
13	Sensitization campaigns in transit and destination countries												
14	Programme mid-term review												
15	Disbursement Deadline												
16	ECCAS completion report												
17	Bank completion report												
18	Audits												
19	Programme completion												

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF MANAGEMENT TO THE ADF BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONCERNING A PROPOSAL TO GRANT AN ADF LOAN OF UA 0.25 MILLION AND AWARD TWO ADF GRANTS OF UA 0.25 AND UA 2.5 MILLION TO FINANCE THE CENTRAL AFRICA BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME (PCBAC) (PROTECTING CENTRAL AFRICA’S ELEPHANTS)

Management hereby submits the following report and recommendations concerning a proposal to grant an ADF loan of UA 0.25 million and award two ADF grants of UA 0.25 million and UA 2.5 million to finance the **Central Africa Biodiversity Conservation Programme (PCBAC) (Protecting Central Africa’s Elephants)**.

I. STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1. Programme Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 PCBAC is designed to fast-track operationalization of anti-poaching mechanisms to cope with the threats to wildlife, in general, and to elephants in Northern Central Africa, in particular. It will serve as a trigger focusing on capacity building for anti-poaching structures and actors at country and regional level. The Bank’s Ten-Year Strategy (2013-2022), the ECCAS overall environmental and natural resources management policy adopted in 2007 and the fourth thrust of the 2005 COMIFAC Convergence Plan (i.e. biodiversity conservation) are all tools that informed the programme’s design. These policies present the region’s natural resources management vision, especially with regard to biodiversity. The programme responds to the concerns of Pillar II of the Bank’s RISP 2011-2015 (*Institutional Capacity Building*) in Central Africa, where AfDB is expected to contribute to biodiversity conservation awareness. It addresses the Bank’s environmental policy concerns and objectives of sustainable conservation of natural and biological resources as well as those of Fragile States, which seek to strengthen human and institutional capacity, and good governance.

1.1.2 The Tripartite Cooperation Agreement between Cameroon, CAR and Chad about to be signed by the respective ministries in charge of wildlife, is a manifestation of political will. This agreement seeks to devise a joint strategy to combat trans-border poaching and put in place an appropriate operational framework for strengthening trans-border cooperation, improving the coordination of interventions and the involvement of key stakeholders. At the regional level, a COMIFAC Regional Action Plan for Strengthening National Wildlife Law Implementation (PAPECALF 2012-2017) was adopted at the COMIFAC Extraordinary Council of Ministers in Ndjamena in June 2012. ECCAS has also developed an emergency plan to specifically address issues affecting endangered elephant populations in Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic (the Extreme Emergency Anti-Poaching Plan - PEXULAB). Lastly, ECCAS is currently developing an Emergency Anti-Poaching Action Plan (PAULAB) covering all ECCAS countries. This programme takes into account the recommendations of the ECCAS ministers’ extreme emergency meeting held in Yaoundé in March 2013.

1.2 Rationale for Bank’s Involvement

1.2.1 If immediate action is not taken, elephants will disappear from Central Africa in the near future. The survival of this species hinges on the urgent implementation of measures and actions. There are no less than four major elements that argue for urgent and targeted Bank intervention in the countries concerned:

- The elephant population is in steep decline, mainly as a result of uncontrolled poaching due to lack of resources, capabilities and coordination among law enforcement institutions.
- Poaching is fostered by international ivory sales, notably to Asian countries where demand is high. Such poaching has become sophisticated and alarming - in the programme area, it involves armed gangs that can travel over very long distances. The best documented example is the slaughter of around a hundred elephants in Cameroon's Bouba Ndjida Park by poachers from the East in early 2012. Other smaller-scale massacres in Northern Central Africa occurred after these highly regrettable cases (e.g. the case of 89 elephants slain in a single night in Southern Chad's *Mayo Kebbi* region in March 2013). Poaching, mainly perpetrated by heavily armed horsemen from outside ECCAS countries is linked to trans-border criminal organizations capable of undermining security in the programme countries.
- Today, pastoral and mining activities have led to sparse wildlife populations in parts of the programme area, which could disrupt the functionality of the ecological complex for instance, by hindering animal movements or migration between Cameroon and Chad.
- The programme area with its endemic vegetation plays a crucial role in carbon and soil fixation in a regional context of rapid agricultural expansion, and protection of watersheds (e.g. those on which the River Benue and River Niger basins depend).

1.2.2 This program is a proposal ECCAS supported by the Ministers in charge of the conservation of fauna and flora of the range of elephants in three countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad), and is a response to concerns raised in the regional strategy for elephant conservation, environmental vision of ECCAS and PAPECALF of COMIFAC. This program also helps to meet the challenges of boosting green growth, as stipulated in the strategy of the Bank 2013-2022. In addition, it takes into account the concerns of the second pillar of RISP 2011-2015 (Institutional Capacity Building) of the Bank in Central Africa. The direct beneficiaries of this program are the authorities responsible for the protection of wildlife in the three countries that see their means of surveillance enhanced. People living on the periphery of protected areas also will also have their safety improved safety and will have more opportunities to take advantage of the benefits of conservation and maintenance of ecological balance attributed to the elephant in their natural habitat.

1.3. Donor Coordination

Sector or Sub-sector*	Importance		
	GDP	Exports	Labour Force
Environment	[40%]	[40%]	[85%]
Stakeholders – Annual Public Expenditure (2012) **			
ECCAS & Beneficiaries	Donors		[%]
		<i>German Cooperation</i>	10
<i>ECCAS: UA M 5.0</i>		<i>USAID</i>	40
<i>BENEFICIARIES : UA 0.28</i>		<i>Congo Basin Forests Fund (CBFF)</i>	20
		<i>European Union</i>	20
		<i>French Global Environment Facility (FGEF)</i>	10
Level of Aid Coordination			
Existence of thematic working groups			[Yes]
Existence of global sector programme			[Yes]
AfDB role in aid coordination			[L]

1.3.1 During 2013, the European Union (EU) will launch in the same programme area, a "Savannah" component of the ECOFAC V Programme (Fragile Ecosystems of Central Africa) funded under EDF 10, for which ECCAS is the contracting authority. The specific objectives of the ECOFAC V "Savannah" component are: (i) strengthen or develop public or private field initiatives to protect big game against poaching; (ii) strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities of countries involved in the fight against big game poaching; (iii) sensitize local people on applicable laws and regulations on poaching and their role in alerting the authorities; and (iv) support mechanisms likely to speed up the prosecution of major poachers. The project amount stands at EUR 2.5 million, divided into three lots: (i) Security-Information-Interventions; (ii) Stakeholder capacity building; and (iii) Sensitization-Communication and legal follow-up. ECCAS has already issued a call for proposals to hire operators that will execute the programme.

1.3.2 ECOFAC's "Savannah" programme has activities similar to those of PCBAC and will be executed in the latter's programme area. Fruitful discussions were held with ECCAS, the European Union and WWF to avoid duplication and above all develop synergy through the complementarity of activities. Thus, the operators hired to run the EU programme will be retained by PCBAC to conduct anti-poaching activities in Cameroon and Chad. Other partners will be involved in biodiversity conservation in the Central African region. In recent years, USAID/CARPE has developed a comprehensive regional programme for the identification and management of ecological landscapes. German Cooperation will support the creation and management of protected areas.

II. PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

2.1 Programme Objectives

PCBAC's objective is to stabilize the size of the savannah elephant population in Cameroon and Chad, and support institutions responsible for wildlife protection in CAR. To achieve this objective, the programme will comprise the following two components:

Table 2.1
Programme Components

N°	COMPONENT	Cost (In UA million)	DESCRIPTION
1	<u>Improved trans-border management ;</u>	3.46	<p>1.1 <u>Strengthen the structures and stakeholders involved in implementing the legal framework in Cameroon and Chad:</u> (i) establishment and equipment of a management structure and joint border patrols between Cameroon and Chad; (ii) equipment of conservation services; and (iii) institutional support to MEEFCP in CAR.</p> <p>1.2 <u>Communication, sensitization and advocacy:</u> (i) organisation of targeted awareness campaigns for national and local communities, ivory sale transit and destination countries, through international bodies monitoring and combating illicit trade in wildlife products, notably elephant products, such as WWF, WCS, IUCN, CITES, INTERPOL, ETIS, MIKE, TRAFFIC, LAGA, SOS Elephants, OCFSA, etc.; (ii) anti-poaching training for officers (police, judges, legal experts, customs, gendarmes, politicians); (iii) establishment of platforms for dialogue and for promoting information and exchange of experiences between parties on anti-poaching laws and their enforcement; (iv) establishment of an information system and an early warning mechanism on poachers' movements in the area; (v) production and broadcast of programmes and advertising spots on community radios; and (iv) exchange of experiences with other anti-poaching regions.</p>
2.	Programme Coordination	0.52	<p>2.1 <u>Programme management:</u> (i) procurement of necessary equipment for the programme's physical activities; and (ii) appointment of an ECCAS focal point in each protected area.</p> <p>2.2 <u>Prepare and submit required reports:</u> (i) conduct an annual external audit; (ii) submit semi-annual progress reports; (iii) conduct programme supervision every nine (9) months and a mid-term review; and (iv) prepare programme completion reports.</p> <p>2.3 <u>Monitor technical assistance implementation with WWF</u></p>
TOTAL		3.98	Entire programme

2.1.2 For anti-poaching activities, the eco-guards in Cameroon and Chad tasked with monitoring protected areas will be organized into vehicle patrols and equipped with rolling stock and patrol kits provided by the programme. Awareness campaigns will be conducted among people residing around protected areas to ensure their support and involvement. Awareness will also cover ivory transit (Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Egypt, etc.) and destination countries (China, Thailand, Malaysia, etc.). For CAR, the programme includes a major institutional support component for wildlife monitoring institutions. The country's recent political turmoil has severely affected the capability of these institutions to operate in the field.

2.2 Technical Solutions Adopted and Alternatives Considered

Under this programme, two options were analysed, namely: (i) concession management of the protected areas concerned by specialized private companies; and (ii) management by countries. The description and reasons for rejection of the other alternatives are shown in Table 2.2 below:

Table 2.2
Alternatives Considered and Rejected

ALTERNATIVE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR REJECTION
Concession management of the protected areas concerned	Entrusting management of protected areas to specialized private companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of the participatory approach recommended for managing such operations (non-involvement of the local population)• Lack of specialised companies• Non-involvement of local services charged with managing parks and difficulty accepting private companies to control a national space, given prevailing insecurity• Difficulty accepting trans-border management by a private specialized entity
Country management	Conducting operations with limited and isolated interventions in each country's protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Localized intervention in each country's protected area is not compatible with the mobile and trans-border character of poachers• Lack of synergy to limit poachers' movements from one country to another, i.e. neighbouring countries could be havens for poachers• Intervention by country could foster ecological fragmentation

2.3 Programme Type

The programme is an investment operation for biodiversity conservation through savannah elephant protection in Central Africa.

2.4 Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

2.4.1 The total programme cost is estimated at UA 3.98 million, excluding taxes and based on 2013 prices, comprising UA 3.08 million in foreign exchange cost and UA 0.90 in local currency cost (77 % and 23% of the total cost, in that order). The cost includes provisions for physical contingencies and price escalation fixed at 0-5% and 0-3.8%, respectively. The price escalation was estimated on the basis of actual and expected levels of local currency and foreign exchange inflation of approximately 3.5% and 2% per year, respectively. The provision for physical contingencies is estimated at between 0 and 5%, based on practices in force. Details are provided in the Technical Annex.

Table 2.3
Summary of Programme Cost by Component

COMPONENTS	CFAF Million			UA '000			%	%
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	F.E.	Base Cost
A. TRANS-BORDER MANAGEMENT	611.34	1 996.22	2 607.56	796.66	2 601.33	3 397.99	77	87
Strengthening of structures and stakeholders	447.92	1 462.14	1 910.06	583.70	1 905.36	2 489.06	77	64
Communication and sensitization	163.43	534.08	697.50	212.96	695.97	908.93	77	23
B. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	69.90	305.76	375.66	91.09	398.44	489.53	81	13
Total base cost	681.24	2 301.98	2 983.22	887.75	2 999.77	3 887.52	77	100
Physical contingencies	7.23	43.08	50.31	9.42	56.13	65.55	86	2
Price escalation	3.02	20.74	23.76	3.94	27.03	30.97	87	1
Total Programme Cost	691.50	2 365.79	3 057.29	901.11	3 082.93	3 984.04	77	102

Table 2.4
Summary of Programme Cost Estimate by Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	CFAF Million			UA '000			%	%
	L.C.	F.E.	Total	L.C.	F.E.	Total	F.E.	Base Cost
I. INVESTMENTS	584.57	2 117.86	2 702.43	761.77	2 759.84	3 521.61	78	91
A. WORKS	45.30	407.70	453.00	59.03	531.29	590.32	90	15
B. GOODS	84.18	757.61	841.79	109.70	987.26	1 096.95	90	28
1. VEHICLES	40.50	364.50	405.00	52.78	474.99	527.77	90	14
Off-road vehicles	36.00	324.00	360.00	46.91	422.21	469.13	90	12
Motorcycles	4.50	40.50	45.00	5.86	52.78	58.64	90	2
2. EQUIPMENT	43.68	393.11	436.79	56.92	512.27	569.19	90	15
Standard equipment	42.07	378.63	420.71	54.82	493.41	548.23	90	14
Technical equipment	1.61	14.47	16.08	2.10	18.86	20.95	90	1
C. SERVICES	271.17	952.55	1 223.72	353.37	1 241.29	1 594.66	78	41
1. TRAINING	132.13	396.38	528.50	172.18	516.53	688.70	75	18
2. STUDIES	12.00	48.00	60.00	15.64	62.55	78.19	80	2
3. CONTRACTUAL SCES	127.04	508.17	635.22	165.55	662.22	827.77	80	21
D. MISCELLANEOUS	183.92	-	183.92	239.68	-	239.68	-	6
Insurance	105.30	-	105.30	137.22	-	137.22	-	4
Miscellaneous provisions	78.62	-	78.62	102.46	-	102.46	-	3
II. OPERATION	96.67	184.12	280.80	125.98	239.94	365.91	66	9
A. STAFF	36.72	-	36.72	47.85	-	47.85	-	1
B. TRAVEL ALLOWANCE	18.56	18.56	37.13	24.19	24.19	48.38	50	1
C. MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, & REPAIRS	31.89	127.54	159.43	41.55	166.21	207.76	80	5
Vehicles	30.78	123.12	153.90	40.11	160.44	200.55	80	5
Equipment	1.11	4.42	5.53	1.44	5.77	7.21	80	-
D. OVERHEAD COSTS	9.50	38.02	47.52	12.38	49.54	61.92	80	2
Total Base Cost	681.24	2 301.98	2 983.22	887.75	2 999.77	3 887.52	77	100
Physical contingencies	7.23	43.08	50.31	9.42	56.13	65.55	86	2
Price escalation	3.02	20.74	23.76	3.94	27.03	30.97	87	1
Total Programme Cost	691.50	2 365.79	3 057.29	901.11	3 082.93	3 984.04	77	102

Table 2.5
Expenditure Schedule by Component (in UA Thousand))

COMPONENTS	2014	2015	2016	Total
A. SUPPORT TO IMPROVEMENT OF TRANS-BORDER MANAGEMENT	2 450.06	654.80	375.98	3 480.85
Strengthening of structures and stakeholders	1 744.49	442.88	372.07	2 559.44
Improvement of communication and sensitization	705.57	211.92	3.91	921.40
B. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	331.30	84.88	87.02	503.19
Total Programme Cost	2 781.36	739.68	463.00	3 984.04

2.4.2 The programme will be jointly financed by the African Development Fund (ADF), ECCAS and the Beneficiary States (Table 2.6). The Bank will provide financial assistance of about UA 3 million from ADF-12 resources, or 75.40% of the total programme cost, excluding taxes and customs duties. ECCAS will be remitted the ADF funding in full by the Beneficiary States (Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad) to which the said resources would have been allocated. In this regard, an agreement to on-lend the ADF resources will be concluded between the countries and ECCAS. The ADF funds will finance various expenditure categories only in countries eligible for ADF resources. The contributions from ECCAS and Beneficiary States are estimated respectively at UA 781 860 and UA 197 320, and will be funded either in cash or in kind. Each State's contribution is determined on the basis of the respective amounts allocated to their activities under the programme. The loan of UA 250,000 for Cameroon and the grant of UA 250,000 for Chad, will finance the first component while the grant to CAR (UA 2 500 000) will contribute to financing the two components. The programme's financing structure is shown in Table 2.6 below:

Table 2.6
Overall Project Financing Plan

SOURCES OF FINANCING	(CFAF Million)			(UA '000)			Per cent
	LC	FE	Total	LC	FE	Total	
ADF Grant (to CAR)	379.07	1 539.39	1 918.46	493.98	2 006.02	2 500.00	62.8
ADF Loan	102.13	281.56	383.69	133.09	366.91	500.00	12.6
– to Cameroon	51.07	140.78	191.85	66.54	183.46	250.00	6.30
– to Chad	51.07	140.78	191.85	66.54	183.46	250.00	6.30
ECCAS	174.81	425.19	600.00	227.80	554.08	781.88	19.6
Cameroonian State	19.83	64.48	84.31	25.84	84.03	109.87	2.8
Chadian State	14.91	52.18	67.09	19.4	68.00	87.43	2.20
Total	690.75	2 362.81	3 053.56	900.14	3 079.05	3 979.18	100.0

2.5 Programme Area and Beneficiaries

2.5.1 The programme area consists of the ecosystems of Northern Central Africa that is home to savannah elephant populations and straddles several countries (Cameroon, CAR and Chad). The zone's vast expanse covers the entire Chad-Cameroon, Chad-CAR and Cameroon-CAR border in the North, representing a total area of approximately 800,000 km². On the ground, the programme will focus its activities on the last savannah elephant populations found in Northern Cameroon and Southern Chad. Indeed, knowledge of the migration of various elephant herds between the two countries remains limited. Programme interventions will cover the *Sena*, *Chari-Baguirmi* and the *Mayo Kebbi* national parks in Chad, and Northern Cameroon. The interventions will focus on the *Bouba Ndjida - Sena Oura* trans-border complex and its outlying areas. Regarding CAR, and given the uncertain status of the country's wildlife Authority and the fact that the heavily armed poachers partially transit through the country to reach savannah elephant populations in Northern Cameroon and Southern Chad, the programme will focus on institutional support to the ministry in charge of wildlife.

2.5.2 The key programme beneficiaries will be: (i) the wildlife conservation services of the Cameroon - Chad trans-border complex, whose response capabilities in the field will be strengthened, and trained personnel; (ii) national actors and all conservation stakeholders at the local level who will be sensitized in view of their involvement in fighting trans-border poaching in the programme area (population, opinion and traditional leaders, local and national elected officials, community radio network, civil society, etc.); (iii) central level

wildlife conservation services in CAR and other services in charge of fighting wildlife crime; and (iv) Governments and ECCAS whose structures will be strengthened.

2.6 Participatory Approach during Programme Identification, Design and Implementation

2.6.1 The awareness of Governments of the three countries affected by the elephant poaching scourge and the severity of threats to elephant populations led to the mobilization of all actors during programme identification and design. Under the EU's ECOFAC V "Savannah" programme, ECCAS with RAPAC support conducted consultations in the three countries to collect information from stakeholders. This led to the involvement of the local population, national wildlife conservation services, national and international NGOs, regional institutions (ECCAS, COMIFAC), diplomatic missions and TFPs in the search for appropriate solutions. At the extreme emergency meeting of ECCAS ministers in charge of wildlife and security held in Yaoundé from 21 to 23 March 2013, these consultations highlighted the importance of community response to this transnational phenomenon that has severely affected ECCAS countries. Discussions not only focused on understanding the phenomenon, but also and above all, on the scope and effectiveness of actions to be taken, given the urgency.

2.6.2 This meeting was the culmination of a series of meetings held in the sub-region for several years, especially in the face of a new type of poaching. The meetings included: (i) the extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC) in Ndjamena, Chad, on 5 and 6 June 2012 during which the sub-regional COMIFAC Regional Action Plan for Strengthening National Wildlife Law Implementation (PAPECALF 2012-2017) was adopted; (ii) the Declaration of the Sub-regional Workshop on Wildlife Trafficking and Dismantling Illicit Transnational Networks held in Libreville from 3 to 5 April 2012; (iii) the 11th meeting of the Congo Basin Forests Partnership (CBFP) in Ndjamena; and (iv) the 12th meeting of CBFP in Douala from 18 to 20 March 2013 and the Libreville Conference in April 2012 organized by the governments of the United States of America, Gabon and the Central African Republic, on the trafficking of wildlife species and dismantling of illicit trans-border networks. All these meetings recommended the establishment of a multi-sector network (wildlife, justice, diplomacy, customs, and security) and donor mobilization to support the measures adopted. This collaboration and consultation momentum among actors, the foremost being the States concerned, local populations, regional institutions and civil society, will be maintained during this programme's implementation phase.

2.7 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Programme Design

In 2005, the Bank had pledged to support the Central African region, namely the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC), in implementing the convergence plan for the conservation of the Congo Basin forest and its rich biodiversity. In this regard, the Bank is executing the Congo Basin Ecosystems Conservation Support Programme (PACEBCo) through which it is promoting the well-being of communities living around protected areas, improving the training of officers responsible for the protection of forest ecosystems and providing institutional support to national and regional organisations. Furthermore, the Bank hosts the secretariat of the Congo Basin Forests Fund (CBFF), which finances conservation operations. The Bank has implemented the conservation programme of Tanzania's *Selous* Game Reserve and is currently funding the preservation of sites of high biological importance, such as Lakes Chad and Tanganyika, and the regional endemic livestock programme in West Africa. Lastly, through the African Water Facility (AWF), it funded the study for the development of the Strategic Action Plan of the Congo River Basin on behalf of

the International Commission of the Congo-Ubangi-Sangha Basin (CICOS). The execution of these operations has shown that the biological resources to be conserved in Africa are highly sensitive and that country level intervention is often ineffective. One of the lessons learned from these Bank interventions is that only an ecosystem- or regional-based approach transcending national borders ensures lasting results for wildlife conservation. This programme that covers three countries adopts the regional ecosystem and trans-border approach.

III PROGRAMME FEASIBILITY

3.1 Programme Benefits

The benefits of biodiversity conservation are due to the fact that elephants are known to be true architects of the ecosystem and contribute to mitigating climate variability. The programme benefits are the result of this essential ecological function of this animal species. They can be measured simply by comparing the productive activity of regions in Africa whose elephant populations have been decimated, in situations before and after such extermination. The clear conclusion is: (i) disappearance of rare edible species (wild tubers, edible mushrooms, *Riccinodendrum heudelotii*, oilseeds, wild exotic fruit, *Cola edulis*, *Irvengia gabonensis*, etc.) or species used as raw material in traditional medicine (stem, bark, foliage, etc.), in the pharmaceutical industry (*Taumatococcus daniellii*), in handicraft (creeper, tannin, raffia, etc.) and in industry (gum, resins, etc.); (ii) creation of conditions conducive to deforestation with its disruptive effects on climate regulation and thus on climate change, through greenhouse gas emissions; (iii) drastic reduction in rainfall and deterioration of the hydrographic network; (iv) decline in production due to depletion of soil exposed to erosion; and (v) reduced populations of beneficial insects and species contributing to ecosystem balance (pollinating insects, pest predators, soil quality transformers), leading to declining yields and production, with the resulting reduction in food security, increased social insecurity and poverty.

3.2 Environmental and social impact

The programme is under Environment Category 3 according to the Bank Group's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP). This category has been validated by the Quality Assurance and Results Department. PCBAC is an environmental programme that should have a beneficial environmental and social impact by enhancing the capacity of wildlife conservation services and mixed tri-national anti-poaching brigades to protect elephant populations whose role in dispersing certain wildlife species (and biodiversity) is scientifically recognized. Trafficking wildlife species hampers governmental efforts to combat other illicit trades in weapons or drugs. Strengthening security in the programme area will have a positive social impact in consolidating peace and reducing the displacement of the population, especially women and children fleeing war zones.

3.3 Climate Change

In their dispersal role, elephants are indeed ecosystem architects. They contribute to mitigating climate variability and promote ecological balance when they are not too many. By safeguarding the habitat and contributing to the sustainable management of elephant populations in this part of Africa characterized by a Sudano-Sahelian climate, this programme will, *inter alia*, reduce the vulnerability of natural ecosystems and human populations to the impact of climate change.

3.4 Gender

The presence of women in wildlife monitoring services is low. However, under this programme, the involvement of women eco-guards in trans-border mixed anti-poaching brigades will be promoted. Anti-poaching operations under this programme will enhance stability and peace in the region, thus reducing the movement of people and notably women. The presence of surveillance patrols will reduce injustices suffered by people in general, and women in particular.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 The programme's executing agency is ECCAS, which will be supported by a technical assistant, namely WWF for anti-poaching, sensitization and institutional support to CAR. The choice of this world-renowned NGO is due to its expertise in the field of conservation, the scientific networks developed and above all, its experience in running such endangered species conservation programmes around the world. Indeed, WWF has proven experience in anti-poaching patrols and awareness-raising, and is capable of conducting related patrol and equipment activities. This organization has a Central Africa regional representation in Yaoundé and supports most of the protected areas in the anti-poaching countries concerned. It is also noteworthy that during the preparation of this programme, ECCAS and beneficiary countries expressed their desire to work with WWF in implementing programme activities.

4.1.2 The countries concerned have Focal Points (conservators of the three national parks) that will monitor activities on the selected local sites in conjunction with the ECCAS Regional Coordination. The on-site implementation of the project will be carried out by the conservation services of the national parks concerned, in conjunction with WWF.

Procurement Arrangements

4.1.3 Programme works, goods and consultancy services will be procured in accordance with Bank Rules and Procedures (May 2008 edition, revised July 2012), using the appropriate standard bidding documents. ECCAS will be responsible for procurements with WWF technical support. Furthermore, a technical assistance contract will be signed with WWF by direct negotiation on activities related to poaching control, organisation of targeted sensitisation campaigns designed for local communities, nationals, ivory transit and destination countries. Justifications for selecting this NGO are given above (Section 4.1.1). The technical assistance contract will be signed with WWF based on specific terms of reference approved beforehand by the Bank. Annual ex post procurement reviews will be conducted during Bank supervision missions. Details on the terms of reference and the procurement methods retained are given in the technical annexes.

Financial Management

4.1.4 The financial management of programme resources will be carried out by ECCAS and in accordance with Bank Rules and Procedures. The fiduciary staff of the on-going Bank-financed programme at ECCAS (Institutional Capacity Building Support Programme - PARCI), recruited on a competitive basis, will be responsible for PCBAC's financial management. The terms of reference of the PARCI fiduciary team will be amended so that the team is also responsible for PCBAC's financial management. All tools of the PARCI

financial mechanism (accounting software capable of handling multiple accounting programmes, financial, administrative, accounting procedures manuals, etc.) will be used for PCBAC financial management. The overall residual risk of PCBAC's financial management is deemed substantial, as assessed for PARCI. The Technical Assistant will prepare an annual work programme accompanied by a related budget before the beginning of each fiscal year, which will be validated by ECCAS and approved by the Bank. ECCAS will prepare quarterly activity reports and financial monitoring reports (FMR) according to the format agreed for PARCI regarding the FMR. The FMR will be forwarded to the Bank for information within 45 days of the end of each quarter.

Disbursements

4.1.5 Disbursements will be made according to the Bank's rules and procedures. The direct payment and special account/revolving capital methods will be used for financing activities. Disbursements for Component A (Trans-border management improvement support) will be carried out by direct payment for each tranche of payment for technical assistance in accordance with the contract. Accordingly, goods, works and services will be paid for directly. A disbursement letter will be transmitted by the Bank and will specify the disbursement details. A special account to exclusively receive the revolving fund for Component B (Programme coordination: miscellaneous/ operation / programme staff), managed by the PARCI / PCBAC fiduciary team, will be opened in a commercial bank acceptable to the ADF. Providing evidence of the opening of the special account is a condition precedent to first disbursement. A single special account bearing the project name will be opened and credited by revolving fund requests from the three sources of financing.

4.1.6 For initial crediting of the special account, three disbursement requests will be made pro-rata, based on the contribution of each financing to the total special account expenditure. The expenditure will cover the following categories: staff expenses, miscellaneous and operation. Additional crediting of the account will follow the same principle. Justification will be provided pro-rata, based on the contribution of each financing, per financing category and expenditure category. The proportion will be determined beforehand per financing.

Financial Reports and Audits

4.1.7 The annual financial statements and financial monitoring reports of the programme drawn up by ECCAS will be audited by an audit firm acceptable to the Bank. The audits will be conducted according to Bank terms of reference as regards auditing. Each audit will cover the Borrower's fiscal year period. The audited financial statements will be submitted to the Bank no later than 6 months after the end of the year covered. To consolidate gains and reduce ECCAS' workload, the auditor recruited for PARCI will also be responsible for auditing PCBAC. The auditor's terms of reference will be amended to take PCBAC into account. The cost of the audit will be financed partly from the ADF's PARCI loan resources and PCBAC, which will cover the incremental amount that would have been generated by an amendment. In accordance with the Bank's Disclosure and Access to Information Policy, the programme will publish on its website, within the month following the validation of the final audit report, audit reports including qualified audit reports.

4.2 Monitoring Arrangements

4.2.1. Monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of programme activities will be carried out as a normal management function by ECCAS and supported by the programme's national supervisory structures to ensure that programme services and outcomes conform to acceptable international standards. A monitoring and evaluation expert hired by ECCAS to that end will be responsible for external M & E, while WWF will provide internal M & E. ECCAS will prepare quarterly and annual programme progress reports and a mid-term review report (MTR). As part of this activity, an initial start-up study will be conducted by the ECCAS monitoring and evaluation expert and the experts appointed in the first three months following the launch of the programme.

4.2.2. Based on the programme's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, a monitoring and evaluation system informed by the programme matrix (page vi) will be put in place. The programme performance trend will be measured systematically in relation to these performance indicators and the programme's annual work programme will be defined and approved on the basis of annual indicator targets. To ensure sustainability, the M & E system will be incorporated into the existing institutional framework, considering that all beneficiary institutions currently have M & E officers who can adapt to programme needs. Lastly, the programme will be provided the necessary support from experts in procurement, disbursement and financial management from national offices in Cameroon, Gabon, CAR and Chad.

4.3 Key Performance Indicators

The indicators for measuring programme performance are listed below:

LIST OF INDICATORS
Impact Indicators
Elephant population size for protected areas concerned and the surrounding areas
Output Indicators
Number of poachers apprehended
Elephant population abundance index
Number of countries, individuals and institutions reached by sensitisation campaigns under the programme
Outcome Indicators
Number of joint patrols involving surveillance officers
Number of targeted awareness campaigns conducted annually
Number and type of harmonized anti-poaching laws prepared
Number of legislative and judicial officers trained
Number of MEEFCP staff trained in CAR
Number of convictions
Decision to establish a National Coordination Unit (NCU) to fight wildlife crime in CAR
Number of media and advocacy actions on poaching and illicit ivory trade
Ministerial orders and Unit reports
Periodic progress reports per year accepted by the Bank
Annual audit report accepted by the Bank

4.4 Governance

To ensure good governance, ECCAS plans to conclude contracts with WWF, which has proven experience in wildlife conservation and anti-poaching and has developed a credible governance structure over the years. Also, it has established credibility to guarantee transparency and accountability for financial transactions. Furthermore, the programme will strengthen the capacity of ECCAS personnel and national structures (Focal Points) through capacity building training in Bank procedures. Elephant poaching fosters crime and corruption, and undermines regional security. This programme will help to build the capacity of control authorities (police, customs, judiciary) to better master wildlife protection laws and their enforcement.

4.5 Sustainability

4.5.1 The programme's sustainability is guaranteed by its design, which focuses on institutional capacity building and incorporates the participatory approach to activity implementation through close collaboration with programme beneficiaries. This approach will in turn promote ownership by the beneficiaries by making them understand the need for wildlife protection that could be income-generating. The strong commitment of countries to create an enabling environment for successful completion of the programme is crucial for its success and the sustainability of its achievements.

4.5.2 By financing recurrent costs, mainstreaming the fight against poaching of endangered species including elephants, preparing country budgets coupled with partners' contributions when the programme ends, the programme's financial sustainability will be guaranteed. The programme's sustainability is further ensured by the long-term anti-poaching strategy being developed by ECCAS (SYLABAC) and the establishment of an anti-poaching unit within the same sub-regional institution. Under this programme, the Bank and WWF will provide technical support to ECCAS and countries of the sub-region to finalise SYLABAC. In collaboration with BDEAC, ECCAS is working towards establishing a green growth fund that will include an anti-poaching component to support the sustainability of anti-poaching activities. Anti-poaching activities on the ground will be conducted by the National Park services of the three countries.

4.5.3 The Marrakech Declaration launched by the Bank and WWF in May 2013 at the annual meetings called on all African States to: (i) develop cooperation against illicit trafficking of wildlife species; (ii) strengthen law enforcement; and (iii) punish wildlife crimes to the full extent of the law. Ultimately, the Marrakech Declaration will put in place a common anti-poaching strategy and sensitization and communication campaigns conducted by governments and based on solid research, to curb demand for wildlife products.

4.6 Risk Management

N°	RISK	MITIGATION
01	The area to be supervise dis extremely vast and somewhat unsafe	Entrust management to ECCAS and execution to NGOs and other entities already engaged in the region and to which the three countries belong. Strong political commitment of the States to strengthening trans-border security.
02	Differences in country legislations on wildlife management/lack of communication and information sharing between States	Harmonisation of legislations underway with RAPAC/develop an information network and an early warning system on poacher movements.
03	Inadequate institutional capacity	Strengthen the institutional framework through training and additional expertise.

4.7 Knowledge Building

The programme will enable collection of information necessary for ecological monitoring of elephants and other wildlife and on the status of connectivity of elephant habitat. It will also enable mastery of poachers' movements and the networks of illicit trade in wildlife products, including ivory. Information generated by the programme will be capitalized by WWF scientific networks and disseminated to the public, those engaged in anti-poaching activities, but also policy-makers at national and regional levels, as well as countries where illegal wildlife products are in demand.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Legal Instrument

The Programme instruments are: (i) a Grant Protocol Agreement between ADF and CAR; (ii) a loan agreement between Cameroon and ADF; and (iii) a Grant Protocol Agreement between Chad and ADF. The programme provides for on-lending of the two grants and the loan to ECCAS. The said on-lending will be in the form of grants, which is consistent with the on-lending policy on loans. It provides that the on-lending terms may be softer than those of the ADF, including as a grant, if warranted by the operation's objective. Given that the programme is aimed at biodiversity conservation and will not generate income, on-lending in the form of grants is justifiable.

5.2 Conditions for Bank Intervention

A. Conditions Precedent to Entry into Force

5.2.1 The grant protocols of agreement shall enter into force on the date of their signature by the parties. Loan agreement shall enter into force on the date of completion, to ADF satisfaction, of the conditions precedent set forth under Section 12.01 of the General Conditions Applicable to ADF Loans and Guarantees.

B. Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement

5.2.2 The first disbursement of the grants and the loan shall be subject to fulfilment, to ADF satisfaction, of the following conditions:

- (i) Provide copies of the on-lending agreements between ECCAS and Cameroon, Chad and CAR.
- (ii) [For the grants only] Provide the original or certified copy of evidence of opening a special account in the name of the programme for the grant resources in a bank acceptable to the ADF, with complete account references.

5.3 Compliance with Bank Policies

The programme complies with all applicable rules and policies of the Fund.

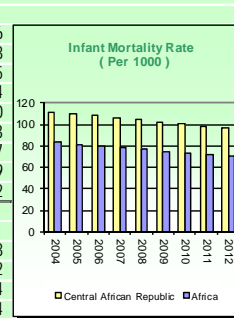
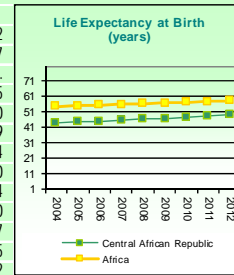
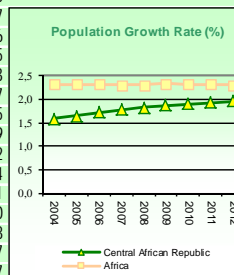
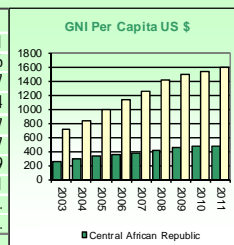
VI. RECOMMENDATION

Management recommends that the Board approve the proposal: (i) to grant a loan of UA 250 000 to the Republic of Cameroon; (ii) to award a grant of UA 250 000 to the Republic of Chad; and (iii) to award a grant of UA 2.5 million to the Central African Republic, for financing the Central Africa Biodiversity Conservation Programme, under the terms and conditions set forth in this report.

ECCAS COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Central African Republic COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Year	Central African Republic	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Basic Indicators					
Area ('000 Km²)	2011	623	30 323	98 458	35 811
Total Population (millions)	2012	4,6	1 070,1	5 807,6	1 244,6
Urban Population (% of Total)	2012	39,5	40,8	46,0	75,7
Population Density (per Km²)	2012	7,2	34,5	70,0	23,4
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2011	470	1 609	3 304	38 657
Labor Force Participation - Total (%)	2012	44,5	37,8	68,7	71,7
Labor Force Participation - Female (%)	2012	46,8	42,5	39,1	43,9
Gender -Related Development Index Value	2007-2011	0,354	0,502	0,694	0,911
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 186 countries)	2012	180
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.25 a Day (% of Population)	2008-2011	62,8	40,0	22,4	...
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2012	2,0	2,3	1,3	0,3
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2012	2,6	3,4	2,3	0,7
Population < 15 years (%)	2012	39,9	40,0	28,5	16,6
Population >= 65 years (%)	2012	4,0	3,6	6,0	16,5
Dependency Ratio (%)	2012	78,0	77,3	52,5	49,3
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2012	97,1	100,0	103,4	94,7
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2012	24,5	49,8	53,2	45,5
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2012	49,1	58,1	67,3	77,9
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2012	50,8	59,1	69,2	81,2
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2012	34,5	33,3	20,9	11,4
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2012	15,5	10,9	7,8	10,1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2012	96,8	71,4	46,4	6,0
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2012	157,0	111,3	66,7	7,8
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2012	4,5	4,2	2,6	1,7
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2010	890,0	417,8	230,0	13,7
Women Using Contraception (%)	2012	28,1	31,6	62,4	71,4
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2004-2010	8,0	49,2	112,2	276,2
Nurses (per 100,000 people)*	2004-2009	41,0	134,7	187,6	730,7
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2009-2010	43,7	53,7	65,4	...
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2010	67,0	67,3	86,4	99,5
Access to Health Services (% of Population)	2000	52,0	65,2	80,0	100,0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2010	34,0	39,8	56,2	99,9
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2011	4,6	4,6	0,9	0,4
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2011	145,0	234,6	146,0	14,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2011	74,0	81,6	83,9	95,4
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2011	62,0	76,5	83,7	93,0
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2006-2011	28,0	19,8	17,4	1,7
Daily Calorie Supply per Capita	2009	2 181	2 481	2 675	3 285
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2010	4,0	5,9	2,9	8,2
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2010-2012	94,1	101,9	103,1	106,6
Primary School - Female	2010-2012	79,2	98,4	105,1	102,8
Secondary School - Total	2010-2012	18,0	42,3	66,3	101,5
Secondary School - Female	2010-2012	12,8	38,5	65,0	101,4
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2011	17,6	43,2	58,6	80,0
Adult Literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010	56,0	67,0	80,8	98,3
Adult Literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010	69,3	75,8	86,4	98,7
Adult Literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010	43,2	58,4	75,5	97,9
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2008-2011	1,2	5,3	3,9	5,2
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2011	2,9	7,6	10,7	10,8
Annual Rate of Deforestation (%)	2000-2009	0,1	0,6	0,4	-0,2
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2011	36,2	23,0	28,7	40,4
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2009	0,1	1,2	3,1	11,4



Sources : AfDB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators;

last update :

May 2013

UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO; UNICEF, WRI, UNDP; Country Reports.

Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available.

**MAJOR RELATED OPERATIONS FINANCED BY THE BANK GROUP AND OTHER
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN ECCAS**

Areas/Projects	Source of Financing	Approval Date	Signature Date	Effectiveness	Closing Date	Amount Approved (CFAF million)	% Disbursed
Peace, Security, Stability Sector							
Peace Consolidation Mission in Central African Republic (MICOPAX)	France	09/11/09	09/11/09	12/07/08	01/12/13	25 072	0.00%
Peace Facility IV (PF)	EU, 10 th EDF	17/12/10		01/05/11	31/12/13	3 501	
Peace and Security Support II (PAPSII)	EU, 10 th EDF	02/12/10	17/12/10	17/12/10	30/06/15	7 819	0.00%
Infrastructure Sector (Transport & ICT)						13 682	10.03%
Institutional and Operational Support to ECCAS for Monitoring PDCT-AC Implementation	IPPF-NEPAD	27/09/10	06/10/10	06/10/10	30/11/13	494	0.00%
Doussala-Dolisie Road Study and Transport Facilitation on the Libreville-Brazzaville Corridor	AfDB/IPPF-NEPAD MIC	18/04/10	19/04/10	23/05/11	31/07/13	1 371	0.00%
Ouesso-Bangui-N'Djamena Road Study and River Navigation on the Congo Oubangui and Sangha River	AfDB/ ADF		29/04/11	29/04/11	31/12/14	6 324	0.00%
Ouesso-Sangmélina Road Expenditure in relation to ECCAS Coordination	AfDB /ADF		11/01/10	11/01/10	31/12/15	1 863	31.19%
Environment Sector							
Congo Basin Ecosystems Conservation System (PACEBCo)	ADF/AfDB	01/02/09	03/04/09	03/04/09		22 400	22.29%
Conservation and Development of Central Africa's Fragile Ecosystems (ECOFA V)	EU, 10 th EDF	24/11/10	17/12/10	17/12/10	16/12/14	19 679	14.70%
System to Support the Advanced Processing of Timber in Five Congo Basin Countries	CFC	15/10/10				564	0.00%
Agriculture and Rural Development Sector							
Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)	WB-SF	27/10/10	22/11/10	01/10/10	31/12/13	2 000	0.03%
Phytosanitary Capacity Building in ECCAS and CEMAC Member Countries	FAO	01/06/11	08/06/11	01/07/11	01/01/13	223	0.00%
Subsistence Livestock Project (L4LP)	UA-IBAR	01/02/11	01/02/11	01/07/11	31/07/13	14	100.00%
Project for the Participation of African Nations in Meetings of Organisations charged with setting sanitary and phytosanitary standards	EU, UA-IBAR					115	0.00%
Multisector							
Building Parliamentary Capacity in Central Africa (REPAC)	ACBF	18/12/07	18/12/07	18/12/07	30/06/12	750	31.11%

CHAD

CAMEROON

CAR

LEGEND

- CHAD
- CAMEROON
- CENTRALAFRICAN

Echelle
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Réalisation: Etienne B N
Libreville 14/02/2013