

Eol Reviews by TRC

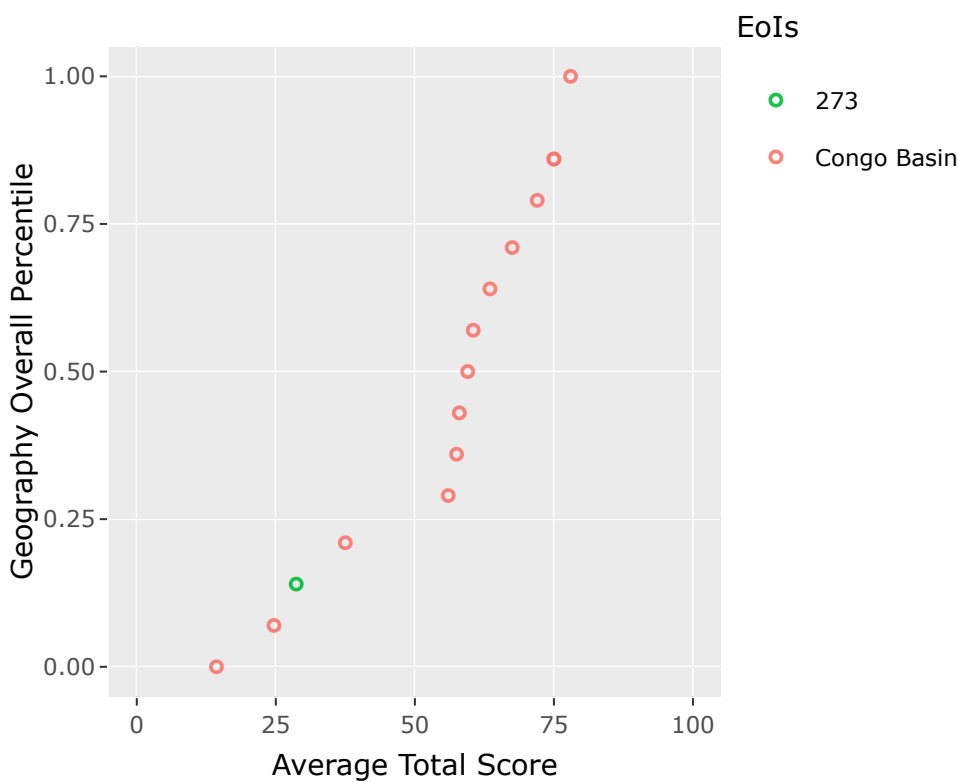
Assessment of Eol: 273

Organization: GLOBSUD

Eol Metadata

name	Eol	Geography	state	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Total
David Wilkie	273	Congo Basin	Cameroon	9	2	6	17
John Watkin	273	Congo Basin	Cameroon	13	12	9	34
Olivier Langrand	273	Congo Basin	Cameroon	17	13	5	35

Performance of Eol 273 in Congo Basin - Percentile by Average Score



Section 1 - Experience & strengths relevant to the proposed Indigenous territory, landscape/seascape (Total Points: 30)

A) Importance of the landscape/seascape/indigenous territory for biodiversity, with additional consideration to climate benefits.

1. Is the proposed territory/landscape/seascape a globally important area for biodiversity?

Scoring:

- Not significant;
- Low Significance;
- Moderate Significance;
- Medium-high Significance;
- High Significance;
- Exceptional Significance

Reviewer A: 3/5 Reviewer B: 3/5 Reviewer C: 5/5

Average: 3.67/5

Evidence A: Forest remains relatively intact though unsustainable hunting has already resulted in the lost of many large bodied wildlife species. This forest is located between several KBAs

Evidence B: The EOI details the biodiversity importance of the area.

Evidence C: The area of Ngoyla-Mintoum is of exception significance as far as biodiversity is concerned. It is an element of the TRIDOM, the transborder conservation initiative that includes Dja (Cameroon), Minkebe (Gabon) and Odzala (Congo). Ngoyla-Mintoum is strategically located between Dja and Nki National Park.

2. Is the area important for climate mitigation?

Scoring:

- >50 t/ha - Low;
- 50 - 100 t/ha - Moderate;
- >100 t/ha - High

Reviewer A: 1/2 Reviewer B: 1/2 Reviewer C: 2/2

Average: 1.33/2

Evidence A: Viewed the map

Evidence B: Typically carbon storage for such areas is > 150 CtHa

Evidence C: The area, as all the forests of the TRIDOM, has a high carbon value.

B) Geographical focus in an area under IPLC governance.

3. Is the area held and managed by IPLC under community-based governance systems?

Scoring:

- IPLC governance (rights and institutions) not evident;
- Project areas are marginally under IPLC governance (spatially or politically);
- Project areas are partially under IPLC systems of governance (spatially or politically);
- Project areas are largely under IPLC governance, but IPLC rights and/or institutions face significant constraints;
- Project areas are held and managed under IPLC governance systems, with some limitations;
- Project areas are held and managed under strong and active IPLC governance systems

Reviewer A: NA/5 Reviewer B: 2/5 Reviewer C: 2/2

Average: 2/5

Evidence A: In Cameroon all rights are effectively vested in the state. Limited rights are theoretically devolved to municipalities. Govt theoretically recognizes IPLCs customary rights but these are not respected or protected, Concessionary rights are granted to private sector companies

Evidence B: The EOI details the joint management of the area

Evidence C: Activities implemented by IPLC started ten years ago in the Ngoyla-Mintoum region. The legislation in Cameroon allows IPLC to co-manage forest resources. In this context, IPLC of Ngoyla-Mintoum have been consulted for by the forest authority when establishing forest management plans.

4. Does the proposal explain the unique cultural significance of the area to IPLCs?

Scoring:

- No explanation given of unique significance to IPLCs;
- Significance of site(s) vaguely described;
- Unique significance of project site(s) clearly explained

Reviewer A: 1/2 Reviewer B: 1/2 Reviewer C: 1/2

Average: 1/2

Evidence A: It is vaguely described in the text

Evidence B: Again - the EOI details the importance of the area to the Baka communities.

Evidence C: The proposal gives a superficial explanation of the cultural value of Ngoyla Montoum for IPLC.

C) Vulnerability of the proposed IPLCs as well as their lands/waters/natural resources to threats.

5. Is the area vulnerable to threats/current risk of negative impacts to IPLC and biodiversity without action?

Scoring:

- No evident threats;
- Low threats;
- Moderate threats;
- Medium-high threats;
- High threats;
- Requires urgent action

Reviewer A: 3/5 Reviewer B: 2/5 Reviewer C: 5/5

Average: 3.33/5

Evidence A: Potential allocation of logging concessions and an iron ore mine - could undermine IPLC access to forest resources

Evidence B: As with all such area there are local threats from over hunting and subsistence extraction, but the population density is relatively low at the moment. Real threats come from commercial demands and the overexploitation for timber, mineral resources and conversion to commercial agriculture.

Evidence C: Ngoyla-Mintoum as a corridor between Dja and Nki is under the pressure of many threats: logging, illegal wood extraction, poaching, mining, shifting agriculture and immigration of allogeneic bantou populations.

D) Opportunities for ICI results - including enabling policy conditions, positive government support and presence of successful IPLC-led conservation initiatives that could be scaled up.

6. Are enabling policy conditions in place for IPLC-led conservation in the proposed area?

Scoring:

- Legal and policy frameworks in project areas undermine IPLC governance (either actively or through absence);
- Legal and policy frameworks recognize limited rights for IPLCs over their lands and/or resources;
- Legal and policy frameworks recognize rights over lands and resources but with constraints (e.g., lack implementing regulations);
- Legal and policy frameworks actively promote the recognition of IPLC governance

Reviewer A: NA/3 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: 1/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: NA

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: The legislation in Cameroon has a provision to allow IPLC to co-manage land and forest resources. However, the poor governance applied to natural resources is impacting IPLC in a major way.

7. Is there active government support for IPLC-led conservation in the proposed country/area?

Scoring:

- National or sub-national governments are actively opposed to IPLC-led conservation;
- National or sub-national governments have recognized the importance of IPLC-led conservation;
- National or sub-national governments have implemented some support for IPLC-led conservation;

- National or sub-national governments are actively engaged in the promotion of IPLC rights and IPLC-led conservation

Reviewer A: 1/3 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: 1/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: Hard one to score for Cameroon, because though they theoretically recognize IPLC rights it is municipalities not IPLCs that have management rights.

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: National and sub-national governments recognize the importance of IPLC-led conservation, but there are no concrete examples reported from the Noyla-Mintoun area of implementation of this recognition of IPLC managing natural resources.

8. Are there successful IPLC-led conservation initiatives in the proposed area that provide a foundation for scaling up?

Scoring:

- No IPLC-led conservation initiatives have been implemented;
- Few IPLC-led conservation projects have been implemented in pilot stages only;
- Some IPLC-led conservation projects have been implemented beyond pilot stages;
- Relevant IPLC-led conservation projects have been well established for many years

Reviewer A: NA/3 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: NA/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: No. There are community forestry initiatives but the benefits accrue to local authorities not IPLCs. There is also safari hunting in the area but no indication that this benefits IPLCs

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: No IPLC-led conservation initiative is described by the proponent. However, some IPLC-led conservation projects are likely to be implemented in the near future through GEF and French government support.

E) Synergies with existing investments.

9. Are there other initiatives (relevant projects) that provide complementary support for IPLC-led conservation in the geography?

Scoring:

- Few to no complementary projects/investment;
- Complementary projects/investments are small, or are tangentially related to project goals;
- Complementary Projects/investments align strongly with project goals and investments are substantial

Reviewer A: NA/2 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: NA/3

Average: 1/2

Evidence A: Vague indication that this project is linked to REDD+ opportunities

Evidence B: NA

*Evidence C:*No other initiated mentioned.

Section 1:

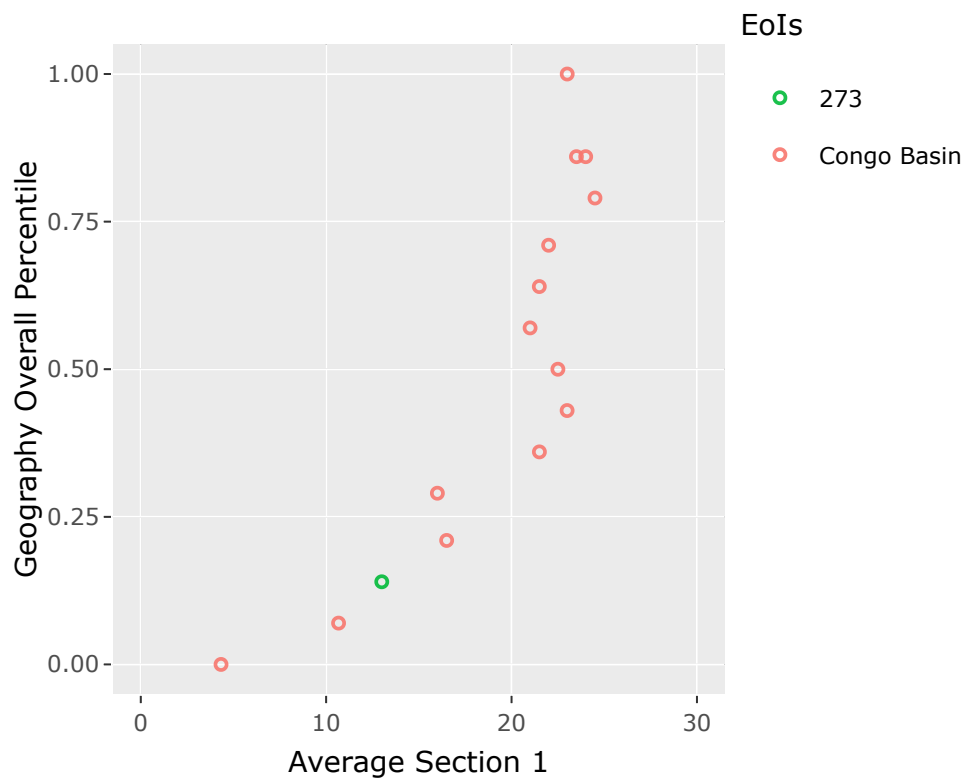
Reviewer A Total Score: 9/30

Reviewer B Total Score: 13/30

Reviewer C Total Score: 17/30

Average Total Score: 13/30

Performance of Eol 273 in Congo Basin - Percentile by Average Score (Section 1)



Section 2 - Quality and ability of the proposed approach and interventions to achieve transformational impact that generate the global environmental benefits (Total Points: 40)

A) Quality of proposed approach and ability to support traditional structures, knowledge and community practices in the delivery of global environmental benefits.

1. Is the proposed approach well aligned with the overall objective of the ICI to: Enhance Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' (IPLCs) efforts to steward land, waters and natural resources to deliver global environmental benefits?

Scoring:

- Weakly aligned;
- Partially aligned;
- Well aligned;
- Exceptionally well aligned

Reviewer A: NA/3 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: NA/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: Awful. Focus more on farmers and local authorities than IPs.

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: The EoI has a component of mapping to identify land managed by IPLC. This component may lead, if the plan is accepted and implemented, in the management of forest resources by IPLC.

2. Does the EoI present a clear and convincing set of activities and results?

Scoring:

- The objectives and approach for this project lack clarity and cohesion, and/or do not appear to be realistic for the context;
- Activities & results defined but logic (Theory of Change) is incomplete;
- Activities and results are well-defined and cohesive but some aspects require clarification;
- The project has clear objectives and a cohesive approach with relevant activities for the context and timeline

Reviewer A: 2/6 Reviewer B: 2/6 Reviewer C: 2/6

Average: 2/6

Evidence A: This seems to be all about developing management plans, monitoring plans with nothing about an FPIC process and no actions to strengthen IPLCs territorial governance capacity and power to abate the threats that are largely external to the IPLCs

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: The activities presented may benefit directly (land use mapping and traditional land tenure) or indirectly (reduction of threats associated with logging and mining) but these activities are largely planned without the active participation of IPLC.

3. Will the project (objectives and activities) contribute to overcoming identified threats and putting in place necessary enabling opportunities for IPLC-led conservation?

Scoring:

- Objectives and activities do not clearly address identified threats and opportunities;
- Contributions to addressing the threats and opportunities are low;
- Contributions to addressing threats and enabling conditions are slightly over-ambitious;
- The impact on threats and enabling conditions can be realistically accomplished and are sufficiently ambitious for the projects' context

Reviewer A: NA/3 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: 1/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: Making plans will do nothing to abate the current threats. Particularly given the current legal status of IPLCs in Cameroon

*Evidence B:*NA

*Evidence C:*The over-harvesting of logs, the illegal logging, the rampant poaching and the migration of exogenic bantou populations are major threats that are not addressed in the proposal when they are impacting enormously IPLC.

4. Are the activities achievable within a \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 USD budget range in a period of 5 years of project execution?

Scoring:

- Activities/results not aligned with Eol range of investment;
- Activities/results Partially aligned with Eol range of investment ;
- Activities/results Well aligned with Eol range of investment ;
- Activities/results Exceptionally well aligned with Eol range of investment

Reviewer A: NA/3 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: 1/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: The budget has nothing to do with it. The activities are not going to make any difference and do not directly address IP issues or concerns and not once do they mention compliance with FPIC

*Evidence B:*NA

*Evidence C:*The land tenure mapping and the establishment of management plans of forest areas with the input of IPLC are activities that are promoting the management of natural resources by IPLC.

5. Does the Eol include significant and concrete sources of co-financing?

Scoring:

- None;
- Small;
- Moderate;
- Significant

Reviewer A: NA/3 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: 1/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: NA

Evidence B:NA

*Evidence C:*The proponent mentions REDD revenues, funding from projects implanted by NGOs as well as financial support from local governments (communes) but none of these options are substantiated.

B) Potential of the proposed activities to achieve IPLC-led transformational impact that generate global environmental benefits.

6. Are the estimated Global Environmental Benefits (GEF core indicators) substantial and realistic?

Scoring:

- Not provided;
- Very Low (below 10,000 Ha);
- Moderate (between 100,000 - 500,000 Ha);
- High (between 500,000 - 1,000,000 Ha);
- Very high above 1,000,000 Ha

Reviewer A: NA/5 Reviewer B: 1/5 Reviewer C: 3/5

Average: 2/5

Evidence A: None provided

Evidence B:NA

*Evidence C:*135,000 ha are considered in the proposal.

7. Are the additional cultural and livelihoods results contributing to project objectives?

Scoring:

- No provided cultural or livelihood indicators for the project;
- Indicators proposed but are not clearly aligned with project goals;
- Indicators proposed and are moderately aligned with project goals;
- Additional cultural and/or livelihood indicators clearly derive from project goals

Reviewer A: NA/3 Reviewer B: 1/3 Reviewer C: NA/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: Totally vague

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: The main additional livelihood mentioned is the benefit in terms of fight against climate change through carbon storage.

8. Does the EoI provide a clear and robust vision for long-term sustainability?

Scoring:

- Vision for long-term sustainability not provided;
- This project does not seem to have a clear long-term impact;
- This project will create medium-term benefits for biodiversity and IPLC governance, which future funding will hopefully build upon;
- This project will ensure long-term benefits to biodiversity and IPLC systems of governance

Reviewer A: NA/3 *Reviewer B:* 1/3 *Reviewer C:* 2/3

Average: 1.5/3

Evidence A: Nope

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: The proponent provides a clear long-term sustainable vision that is entirely based on the proper implementation of the forest management plans for the country and the region of Ngoyla-Mintoum. The reality may be very different is the government is not providing the support and the good governance that are needed for these plans to be executed successfully.

C) IPLC-led conservation that advances national and global environmental priorities.

9. Does the EoI build on and contribute to national priorities as defined in NBSAPs and/or NDCs?

Scoring:

- Contributions not provided;
- The project is weakly related to either national priorities;
- The project appears to be tangentially related to national priorities;
- The proposal reflects an understanding of the national policy priorities and clearly positions the project in relation to those priorities

Reviewer A: NA/3 *Reviewer B:* 1/3 *Reviewer C:* 2/3

Average: 1.5/3

Evidence A: No because the Govt is focused only on state and civil society. And this project does nothing to advance IPLC engagement in forest management decisions at the national level

Evidence B: NA

*Evidence C:*The Eol clearly builds on the NBSAP II formulated by the government of Cameroon.

D) Demonstrated gender mainstreaming in all activities.

10. Does the Eol provide a clear and robust approach to gender mainstreaming?

Scoring:

- Gender mainstreaming approach is absent;
- Gender mainstreaming approach is weak;
- Gender mainstreaming approach is moderately thought through (if there are a few activities as 'add ons');
- Significant and well-thought through approach to gender mainstreaming

Reviewer A: NA/3 *Reviewer B:* 1/3 *Reviewer C:* 1/3

Average: 1/3

Evidence A: Vague, arm waving about gender. And focused on farming not IP livelihood practices

*Evidence B:*NA

*Evidence C:*The gender approach is succinct and almost entirely limited to section 15. The approach described is not likely to induce a positive change in roles and responsibilities as they relate to gender.

E) Innovation and potential to scale up.

11. Do the proposed activities and results demonstrate innovation and potential for transformative results at scale?

Scoring:

- None demonstrated;
- Low demonstrated potential;
- Moderate demonstrated potential;
- Medium-high demonstrated potential;
- High demonstrated potential;
- Exceptional demonstrated potential

Reviewer A: NA/5 *Reviewer B:* 1/5 *Reviewer C:* NA/5

Average: 1/5

Evidence A: None demonstrated

*Evidence B:*NA

*Evidence C:*The Eol does not integrate IPLC groups as implementer. IPLC are sometimes described as actors, but most of the time as beneficiaries of the project which indicate a lack of innovation.

Section 2:

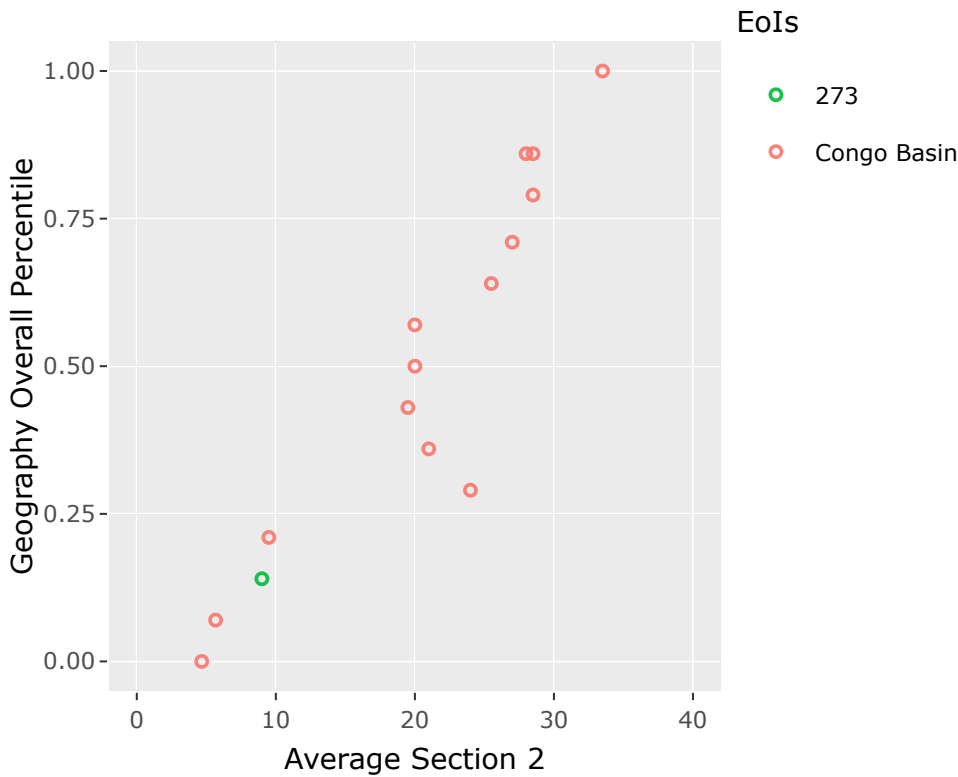
Reviewer A Total Score: 2/40

Reviewer B Total Score: 12/40

Reviewer C Total Score: 13/40

Average Total Score: 9/40

Performance of Eol 273 in Congo Basin - Percentile by Average Score (Section 2)



Section 3 - Qualifications and experience of the Organization (Total Points: 30)

A) Indigenous Peoples or Local Community organization legally recognized under national laws.

1. Is the EoI led by an IPLC organization?

Scoring:

- IPLC appear to be beneficiaries only;
- Combination/partnership of IPLC organizations and NGOs, and plans to build IPLC capacity over the project term are clear;
- IPLC-led approach, NGOs in more limited, defined roles (such as fiduciary);
- Fully IPLC composed and led approach

Reviewer A: NA/6 Reviewer B: 2/6 Reviewer C: NA/6

Average: 2/6

Evidence A: No this is no IPLC led

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: IPLC are only beneficiaries of the project, direct beneficiaries but also sometimes indirect beneficiaries,

B) Demonstrated on the ground leadership related to Indigenous Peoples and/or Local Community Conservation.

2. Does the lead proponent demonstrate on-ground leadership relevant to the proposed work?

Scoring:

- None demonstrated;
- Limited demonstration of relevant on-ground leadership;
- Demonstrated on-ground leadership relevant to the proposed work;
- Exceptional and long-standing on-ground leadership relevant to the proposed work

Reviewer A: NA/6 Reviewer B: 2/6 Reviewer C: NA/6

Average: 2/6

Evidence A: None for IPs and no IP partners noted.

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: IPLC are only beneficiaries of the project, direct beneficiaries but also sometimes indirect beneficiaries,

C) Proven relevant experience in working with IPLC networks, alliances and organizations/ strength of partnerships on the ground.

3. Does EoI demonstrate that the lead proponent has strong partnerships, particularly with other IPLC organizations, to carry out the work?

Scoring:

- No partners defined;
- No IPLC partners identified;
- IPLC organizations are listed as implementing partners but without clear scope (roles in project design or governance);
- IPLC organizations are listed as implementing partners with clear roles (in project design or governance);
- Strong IPLC partnerships that play a central role in design, governance, and implementation of the project;
- Strong IPLC partnerships have a central role in design, governance and implementation of the project and linkages with national or regional IPO networks

Reviewer A: NA/5 Reviewer B: 1/5 Reviewer C: NA/5

Average: 1/5

Evidence A: None defined in question 21

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: No precise IPLC groups are mentioned as potential partners of the proponent.

D) Technical expertise and capacity to address environmental problems, root causes and barriers.

4. Does EoI demonstrate technical capacity of lead proponent and partners to deliver the proposed results?

Scoring:

- No skills demonstrated;
- The skills and experiences outlined have little or no relation to the project activities;
- There is some lack of clarity or some gaps in the capacities necessary to implement the project;
- The activities clearly show how they plan to fill capacity gaps over the course of the project;
- They seem to have adequate skills and capacity for the project but do not have experience with GEF projects;
- The lead organization and project partners clearly communicate that they have all the skills and experience necessary to implement the project activities. Also, have past experience with GEF funded projects.

Reviewer A: 2/5 Reviewer B: 1/5 Reviewer C: 2/5

Average: 1.67/5

Evidence A: No skills in working respectfully with IPs and no skills in FPIC

Evidence B: NA

Evidence C: The lack of involvement of IPLC groups in the implementation of the project is likely to make it fail in the delivery of its objectives.

E) Project Management capacity.

5. Does the EoI demonstrate project & financial management capacity needed for scale of proposed effort?

Scoring:

- Very limited (no criteria met);
- Some capacity but would require support (1/3 criteria);
- Moderate capacity (2/3 criteria met);
- Very strong (all criteria met) with demonstrated past performance

Reviewer A: 4/6 Reviewer B: 2/6 Reviewer C: 2/6

Average: 2.67/6

Evidence A: The have managed other \$500K level grants but admitted (q26) that their reports and financial statements are “often incomplete or delivered late”

*Evidence B:*NA

*Evidence C:*Globsud has a limited financial capacity with an annual budget under \$200,000 but claims to have managed large projects in the past.

6. Does lead organization have experience with safeguards and other standards required by GEF?

Scoring:

- Answered no;
- Answered yes but with weak or lacking explanation to the extent;
- Answered yes with clear explanation of the extent

Reviewer A: NA/2 Reviewer B: 1/2 Reviewer C: 1/2

Average: 1/2

Evidence A: Not that I could determine

*Evidence B:*NA

*Evidence C:*There is no indication on the experience with safeguards and GEF

Section 3:

Reviewer A Total Score: 6/30

Reviewer B Total Score: 9/30

Reviewer C Total Score: 5/30

Average Total Score: 6.67/30

Performance of Eol 273 in Congo Basin - Percentile by Average Score (Section 3)

