

## 5.2 National Biodiversity Action Plan

**GOAL 1:** To take appropriate measures to protect critical ecosystems against harmful effects or destructive practices for conservation of biological diversity.

### 5.2.1 Priority short-term, medium-term and long-term actions, costs and implementers

Goal-Objective-Action-Expected Result	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTERS	COST US\$	(I) 2004-2008	(II) 2009-2015
G1O1- A1 Protecting nesting grounds for marine turtles E1: Project management staff hired  E2: Equipment acquired and installed  E3: A protection program for marine turtles nesting grounds put in place  E4: More than 85% of the marine turtles nesting grounds identified  E5: A marine turtles management committee established	A protection program for marine turtles nesting grounds designed by 2005  More than 40% of the coastline of Liberia checked for marine turtles nesting grounds by 2006  More than 85% of the coastline of Liberia checked for marine turtles nesting grounds by 2007  A 27- member National Marine Turtles committee selected by	SAMFU, SAED, UL, MOA	200,000	X	

E6: Marine turtles nesting grounds fully protected	2008				
G1O1- A2 Strengthening the Liberian coast guard to deter marine poaching	Regular patrols by the Liberian coast guards commenced by 2005	MOD, BOMA, MOA, MOJ	2,000,000	X	
E1: Project management staff hired	350 training manuals developed by 2005				
E2: Two naval boats acquired and operationalized	400 information brochures developed by 2005				
E4: Instructional materials produced	125 coast guards trained by 2005				
E5: Coast guards capacity improved	250 coast guards trained by 2007				
E6: Liberia's territorial waters fully protected from poachers					
G1O1-A3 Constructing storage facilities for the conservation of local crop genetic materials	Five suitable sites selected in each of the five Agricultural regions by 2005	LWS/WF, CARI, MOA, LPMC	510,000	X	

<p>E1: Project management staff hired</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and installed</p> <p>E3: Local genetic materials collected and characterized</p> <p>E4: Storage facilities properly managed</p> <p>E5: Seventy-five storage facilities operationalized</p> <p>E6: Viable agricultural local genetic materials stored</p> <p>E7: Local genetic materials adequately stored in the five Agriculture Regions</p>	<p>Eight storage facilities constructed in each Agricultural region by 2006</p> <p>120 personnel trained in storage procedures and techniques by 2006</p> <p>Forty storage facilities in all Agricultural regions operationalized by 2007</p> <p>Thirty-five additional storage facilities constructed in the remaining 7 counties by 2007</p> <p>225 personnel trained in storage procedures and techniques by 2007</p>				
<p>G1O1-A4 Providing local crop genetic materials for</p>	<p>750 farmers and their respective planting</p>	<p>LWS/WF, CRS, CARI, UMCAP, CDA, MOA</p>	<p>830,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>use by local communities</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and installed</p> <p>E3: Farmers and their respective planting materials needs met for each county</p> <p>E4: Livelihood activities of farm households in all 15 county raised</p> <p>E5: Farmers sensitized on the concept of revolving planting materials</p>	<p>materials needs identified for each county by 2004</p> <p>Crop genetic materials distributed to communities identified by 2008</p>				
<p>G1O1-A5 Rehabilitating wetlands and mangroves</p> <p>E1: Project management staff hired</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and set up</p> <p>E3: A rehabilitation program of degraded</p>	<p>A rehabilitation program of degraded wetlands and mangroves in each county designed by 2004</p> <p>Recruitment of personnel by 2005</p>	<p>EPA, BOMA, MOA, MOH, FDA</p>	<p>200,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>wetlands and mangroves in each county established</p> <p>E4: Personnel for project operations employed</p> <p>E5: Productivity of wetlands and Mangroves of Liberia improved</p>					
<p>G1O1-A6 Developing Action Plans for bird species of global conservation concern</p> <p>E1-Information on the ecology and reproduction of the birds made available</p> <p>E2-The public fully informed about the birds</p> <p>E3- Laws to protect the birds available</p>	<p>Programmes to study the ecology and reproduction initiated by 2005</p> <p>Appropriate awareness designed by 2005</p> <p>Awareness programme announced in the 15 vernaculars of Liberia by 2006</p> <p>Legislation to protect the birds enacted by 2007</p>	<p>FDA, SCNL</p>	<p>150,000</p>		

G1O1A7 – Establishing and supporting local site support groups (SSGs) at hotspot to help in site protection	Establishing a profile of local SSGs by 2005  Conduct workshops for awareness by 2005	SCNL, FDA, Birdlife Intl/Liberia	200,000	X	
G1O1A8 – Encouraging research in all seasons crop production	Awareness, Legislation and Monitoring conducted by 2005	UL,CARI, FDA, MOA	50,000	X	
G1O1A9 – Remediation of abandoned mines in natural heritage sites	East Nimba Heritage Site assessed for possible tourist attraction by 2004 Existing facilities including the railway rehabilitated by 2006 Old mines reclaimed by 2007	MICAT,EPA, MLME LIMINCO	1,500,000		

<p>G1O1A10 – Protecting of breeding colonies of bird species of global conservation concern</p> <p>E1-The public fully informed about the birds</p> <p>The birds fullu protected</p>	<p>Studies of the period of migration conducted by 2005</p> <p>Intensive protection campaign executed during period of migration from 2005 to 2008</p>	<p>Birdlife International, SCNL</p>		<p>X</p>	
<p>G101-A11: Initiating integrated conservation and development for threatened Important Bird Areas (IBAs)</p> <p>E1-Important Bird Areas of the country identified</p> <p>E2- Important bird Areas of the country protected</p>	<p>National survey to identify Important Bird Areas of the country conducted by 2005</p> <p>Integrated ecosystem management approached adopted for the areas by 2006</p>	<p>Birdlife International, SCNL</p>			
<p>G1O2-A1 Gathering baseline information on the taxonomy of plants and animals in proposed protected areas</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired</p>	<p>Recruitment of botanists, biometricians, zoologists, foresters and taxonomists by 2004</p> <p>Taxonomical survey of each proposed protected area conducted by 2005</p>	<p>FDA, UL, CUC, SOLF</p>	<p>250,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>and put in use</p> <p>E3: Botanists, biometricians, zoologists, foresters and taxonomists hired</p> <p>E4: Taxonomical data of each proposed protected area catalogued</p>					
<p>G1O2-A2 Gathering socioeconomic data of proposed protected areas</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and put in use</p> <p>E3: Social foresters, agricultural extensionists, forest and agricultural economists, sociologists and statisticians employed</p> <p>E4: Socio-economics data of each proposed protected area compiled and catalogued</p>	<p>Recruitment of social foresters, agricultural extensionists, forest and agricultural economists, sociologists and statisticians by 2004</p> <p>Socio-economics survey of each proposed protected area conducted by 2005</p>	<p>SCNL, FDA, UL, CUC, CI, FFI</p>	<p>90,000</p>	<p>X</p>	



<p>G1O2-A3 Supporting creation of Lake Piso, Cestos-Senkwehn, Wologizi, Lofa-Mano and Wenegizi as protected areas</p> <p>E1: Project management staff hired</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and put in use</p> <p>E3: Project operations personnel employed</p> <p>E3: Baseline ecological data of Lake Piso, Cestos-Senkwehn, Wologizi, Lofa-Mano and Wenegizi gathered and catalogued</p> <p>E4: Lake Piso, Cestos-Senkwehn, Wologizi, Lofa- Mano and Wenegizi gazetted as protected</p>	<p>Recruitment of personnel by 2004</p> <p>Preliminary survey of Lake Piso, Cestos-Senkwehn, Wologizi, Lofa-Mano and Wenegizi conducted by 2004 – 2006</p> <p>Survey result published by 2007</p> <p>A legislation to gazette Lake Piso, Cestos-Senkwehn, Wologizi, Lofa-Mano and Wenegizi as protected areas enacted by 2008</p>	<p>FDA, SCNL, CI, FFI</p>	<p>400,000</p>	<p>X</p>	
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<p>G1O2-A4 Supporting the creation of new protected areas to cover all the country's ecosystems</p> <p>E1: Project management staff set up</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and operationalized</p> <p>E3: Personnel for inventories hired</p> <p>E4: Inventories result catalogue and accessible</p> <p>E5: Suitable gazetted as ecosystem types as protected areas</p>	<p>Recruitment of personnel for inventories by 2004</p> <p>3 regional inventories conducted to determine the various ecosystem types in the country by 2004 - 2006</p> <p>Inventories result published by 2007</p> <p>A legislation enacted to gazette the suitable ecosystem types as protected areas enacted by 2008</p>	<p>FDA, UL, EPA, SOLF</p>	<p>112,600</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>G1O2-A5 Establishing/Demarcating boundaries of new and existing protected areas</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p>	<p>A surveying team assembled for each protected area by 2005</p> <p>Boundary lines demarcation of each protected area commenced by 2005</p>	<p>FDA, EPA, SOLF, MLME, CI</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

<p>E2: Equipment acquired and operationalized</p> <p>E3: Survey team hired</p> <p>E4: Boundary lines of each protected area established</p>	<p>25% boundary lines of the protected areas demarcated by 2006</p> <p>50% boundary lines of the protected areas demarcated by 2007</p> <p>75% boundary lines of the protected areas demarcated by 2008</p> <p>100% boundary lines of the protected areas demarcated by 2009</p>				
<p>G1O2-A6 Preparing management plans for protected areas</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and operationalized</p> <p>E3: Stakeholders especially local communities ideals and opinions incorporated.</p>	<p>3 participatory/consultative workshops of stakeholders, especially local communities conducted to consider the plans by 2006</p> <p>A management plan for each protected area designed by 2007</p>	<p>FDA, MPEA, CI, EPA</p>	<p>50, 000</p>	<p>X</p>	

E4: Each protected area comes under appropriate Management regime					
G102-A7 Formulating appropriate legislation for protected areas  E1: Existing legislation reviewed E2: Results of review process made public E3: New legislation formulated to cope with present realities	Consultative workshop to review existing legislation on protected area management held in 2005  Drafting committee set up to formulate a revised legislation in 2005  A new protected area law enacted in 2006	FDA, EPA, MOJ, Green Advocates	50,000	X	
G102-A8: Establishing four botanic gardens in Southeastern, Northwestern and Central Liberia and within the Monrovia area	Committee set up to select suitable  Sites identified by survey engineers and botanists  10 acres earmarked for each of the sites  plant specimens	POCAL, UL, FDA, MOA	400,000		X

	<p>collected from botanically rich areas in the country</p> <p>Botanic gardens established in Bong (Central), Maryland (Southeastern) and Grand Cape Mount (Northwestern) Counties</p>				
<p>G103-A1 Reactivation and strengthening the capacities of biodiversity institutions</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and operationalized</p> <p>E3: Colleges of Science and Agriculture &amp; Forestry, University of Liberia re-capacitated operationalized</p> <p>E4: Science departments and Faculty of Agriculture &amp; Integrated Rural</p>	<p>University of Liberia, Colleges of Science and Agriculture &amp; Forestry renovated by 2005</p> <p>Cuttington University College, Science departments and Faculty of Agriculture &amp; Integrated Rural Development renovated by 2006</p> <p>Mano River Union School of Forestry and the Marine Training Institute reactivated by 2006</p> <p>Curricula of the various</p>	UL, CUC, MOE, MOA, FDA	1,200,000	X	

<p>Development, Cuttington University College re-capacitated &amp; operationalized</p> <p>E5: Mano River Union Forestry Training Institute and Marine Training Institute re-capacitated operationalized</p> <p>E6: Curricula of the various institutions upgraded</p>	<p>institutions revision completed by 2006</p>				
<p>G1O3-A2: Holding in-service workshops and seminars to update knowledge of personnel in forestry and protected areas management</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and operationalized</p> <p>E3: Training needs and level of biodiversity institutions met</p>	<p>Training needs and level of biodiversity institutions identified by 2004</p> <p>3 regional training workshops in forestry and protected areas management conducted by 2004</p> <p>6 regional workshops in forestry and protected areas management conducted by 2005</p>	<p>UL, CUC, EPA, FDA, SOLF</p>	<p>25,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

E4: Capacity of personnel in forestry and protected areas management built and improved					
G1O3-A3: Building human capacities in EIA in related biodiversity disciplines  E1: Present cadet of EIA technicians reviewed  E2: Roaster of EIA technicians set up  E3: EIA training conducted at all levels	Training of trainers workshop held for EIA technicians 2004  Training workshop on EIA techniques conducted in 2004  50 EIA technicians certificated in 2005  10 college graduates trained in environmental risk assessment by 2006	EPA, FDA, MOA, MLME	50,000	X	
G1O4-A1 Revision of, as appropriate, existing legislations in forestry and protected areas management  E1: Project management staff employed	Legislation enacted to ensure 10% of the benefit accrued by logging companies be remitted to the local communities in which they operate by 2005  Suitable mechanisms	EPA, MPEA, FDA, MIA,MOJ, Green Advocates	85,000	X	

<p>E2: Equipment acquired and operationalized</p> <p>E3: Legislation enacted to ensure 10% of the benefit accrued by logging companies be remitted to the local communities in which they operate by 2005</p> <p>E4: Suitable mechanisms designed for the implementation of protected areas management laws by 2006</p> <p>E5: Appropriate legislations enacted for forestry and protected areas management by 2006</p>	<p>designed for the implementation of protected areas management laws by 2006</p> <p>Appropriate legislations enacted for forestry and protected areas management by 2006</p>				
<p>G1O4-A2 Assessing existing institutional capacities to determine gaps for the creation of new institutions as appropriate in forestry, marine and protected areas management</p>	<p>Capacity gaps identified in existing biodiversity institutions by 2004</p> <p>Existing biodiversity institutions curricula revised by 2005</p> <p>Institute of</p>	<p>UL, CUC, MOE, MOA, FDA, EPA</p>	<p>82,000</p>	<p>X</p>	



<p>E1: Project staff employed</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and put in use</p> <p>E3: Existing biodiversity institutions capacitated and upgraded</p> <p>E5: Institute of Environmental Resources Management operationalized</p>	<p>Environmental Resources Management established by 2006</p>				
<p>G105-A1: Conducting social, economic, cultural and environmental impact assessment of protected areas and ecological corridors</p>	<p>Impacts on customary use of biological resources established</p> <p>Impacts on the respect, preservation, protection and maintenance of traditional knowledge established</p> <p>Impacts on sacred sites and associated ritual ceremonial activities established</p> <p>Codes of Ethics and protocols for cultural privacy developed</p>	<p>SCNL, FDA, FFI, CI</p>	<p>175,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

	<p>Baseline studies conducted to include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) species inventories</li><li>b) identification of endangered species and species at risk</li><li>c) identification of particular significant habitats</li><li>d) identification of areas of particular economic significance</li><li>e) identification of particular significant physical features</li><li>f) identification of sites of religious, spiritual, ceremonial and sacred significance</li><li>g) demographic factors</li></ul>				
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	<p>economic parameters such as housing and accommodation, health status, income level, infrastructure and asset distribution, traditional systems of production and gender roles and relations, traditional non-monetary systems, responsibilities and concepts of equity in society, and traditional systems of resources allocation, including resources that have been hunted, collected or harvested</p>				
<p>G106A1: Developing regulations covering the introduction of exotic genetic resources</p> <p>E1-The UN Treaty on Genetic Resources ratified</p> <p>E2- Legislations on the Introduction of genetic reforms reviewed</p>	<p>The FAO convention on Genetic Resources acceded to or ratified by 2004</p> <p>Consultative meetings with stakeholders to review existing policies on exotic genetic resources held by 2005</p> <p>UN Treaty on Genetic</p>	<p>UL,EPA, FDA, MIA, MOJ, MPEA, MOA</p>	<p>200,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>E3-Guidelines and Regulations on the introduction of genetic resources into Liberia prepared</p> <p>E4-Leislation enacted on the introduction of genetic resources</p>	<p>Reform adopted by 2005</p> <p>Legislations on exotic genetic resources reviewed by 2005</p> <p>Recommendations on the introduction of genetic resources made to the Legislature for enactment into law</p>				
<p>G1O6A2: Conducting workshops on the importance of genetic resources</p> <p>E1: Resource persons/experts on genetic resources identified for consultation</p> <p>E2: Stakeholders identified</p> <p>E3: Public awareness materials on the importance of genetic resources prepared and the information disseminated through the media</p>	<p>Survey carried out to identify resource persons/experts in genetic resources conservation and roster of experts prepared</p> <p>Relevant institutions for genetic resources identified and informed on the conduct of workshop</p> <p>Print materials such as leaflets, brochures on the importance of genetic resources prepared and distributed to public and</p>	<p>MIA,MOA, FDA</p>	<p>75,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

	<p>stakeholders</p> <p>Use of dramas, talk shows, interviews, to inform stakeholders and the general public on the importance of genetic resources</p>				
G107A1: Developing regulations for logging and plantation development on enclaves on higher elevations and waterways	Workshop for creating awareness on the reservation of enclaves on high elevations within industrial plantations and along waterways conducted by 2005	MIA,MOA, FDA,MICAT, SOLF, Firestone, LAC	25,000	X	
<p>G107A2: Creating awareness on the importance of providing/leaving enclaves on higher elevations and waterways</p> <p>E1-cross-section of the public fully informed</p> <p>E2-Farming and the development of plantations on high elevations and along waterways reduced</p>	<p>Consultative meetings with the management of large-scale plantations held by 2005</p> <p>Consultative meetings with local government officials in the countries held by 2005</p> <p>Village drama groups organized by 2006</p>	FDA,MOA, EPA, SAMFU, SOLF		X	

G109A1: Designing appropriate artisanal fishing gears	Selected net mesh tried by 2004  Construction of ponds by 2004	LWS/WF,UMCAP,MIA,MOA	250,000	X	
G109A2: Establishing fishing regiments/seasons  E1- National fish statistics obtained  E2- Fishing monitored and regulated	A monthly survey to determine species, size and quantity of fish harvest conducted by 2005  A monthly quota of fish harvest determined by 2006  Regulations on fish harvesting developed by 2006  Mechanism to monitor fish harvesting quota put in place by 2006	MOA, EPA		X	
G109A3: Reinforcing existing laws on the use of explosives and chemicals  E1-Unlawful use of explosive reduced significantly	Awareness workshop conducted by 2004  Existing laws on explosives and chemicals reinforced between 2004-2008	MIA, MOJ, FDA	20,000	X	

<p>G1011A1: Reinforcing quarantine laws</p> <p>E1- The entry of pathogens and undesired alien species of plants and animals reduced by 90%</p> <p>E2: Quarantine laws widely known</p>	<p>Existing laws reviewed, strengthened and enforced between 2005</p> <p>Public education and awareness on quarantine laws conducted nation wide 2005</p> <p>Relevant Ministries and Agencies employ enough quarantine officers by 2006</p>	<p>MOA, MOJ, MOF</p>	<p>45,000</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>G1012A1: Establishing monitoring systems for the introduction of Alien species</p> <p>E1- Airports and Seaports controlled for the importation of alien species</p> <p>E2: Customs officers know about alien species</p>	<p>Monitoring capacity of EPA strengthened by 2005</p> <p>Customs officers trained in tracking down alien species by 2005</p> <p>Environmental inspectors and customs officers set up a joint monitoring team by 2006</p> <p>A national monitoring put in place and operational by 2007</p>	<p>MOA,MOJ, FDA, EPA</p>	<p>30,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

G1O13-A1 Supporting law enforcement in the conservation of each ecosystem	660 training manuals designed for protected areas law enforcement by 2004	SCNL, ERADRO, UL, CEEP,SOLF, FDA, LNP	58,000	X	
E1: Project management staff hired	1,400 information brochures designed/ developed for protected areas law enforcement by 2004				
E2: Equipment acquired and put in place					
E3: 660 training manuals produced for protected areas law enforcement	6 awareness campaigns on the importance of ecosystems conservation for the general public conducted by 2005				
E4: 1,400 information brochures produced for protected areas law enforcement	250 protected areas personnel trained by 2006				
E5: General public awareness on the importance of ecosystems conservation appreciated	500 protected areas personnel trained by 2007				
E6: Protected areas personnel capacity improved					



<p>G1014A1: Designing incentives package for graduates of biological and environmental sciences</p> <p>E1: Salary structure of graduates reviewed</p> <p>E2: Housing scheme set for college graduates</p>	<p>A survey of students in the areas of environment sciences is conducted by 2004</p> <p>A scholarship programme initiated by 2005</p> <p>Habitat programme initiated for graduates in 2006</p> <p>Graduates in biological sciences provided housing by 2008</p>	<p>MPEA, MOL, MOE</p>	<p>185,000</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>G1015-A1 Supporting prevention of coastal erosion by putting in place break waters and planting of coconut trees along the coast line</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2: Equipment acquired and operationalized</p> <p>E3: 95% of affected coastline areas and those</p>	<p>45% of affected coastline areas and those pruned to erosion checked by 2005</p> <p>95% of affected coastline areas and those pruned to erosion checked by 2006</p> <p>Break waters constructed along 50% of the coastline areas and areas pruned to erosion by 2007</p> <p>Break waters constructed</p>	<p>EPA, MPW, MLME, FDA, NPA</p>	<p>350,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>proned to erosion identified</p> <p>E4: Beaches and other areas pruned to erosion prevented from erosion</p> <p>E5: Sand mining along beaches controlled</p>	<p>along 95% of the coastline areas and areas pruned to erosion by 2008</p> <p>Coconut trees planted along beaches by 2008</p> <p>Control measures instituted to regulate sand mining along beaches 2008</p>				
<p>G1015A2: Enforcing existing laws on beach mining</p> <p>E1-The National Coast Guard conduct regular patrol along the beaches</p> <p>E2- Beach mining reduced by 75%</p>	<p>The National Coast Guards empowered by 2005</p> <p>Alternative to coastal sand found by 2005</p>	MOD, MIA, MPW, NPA	4,000,000	X	
<p>G1016A1: Supporting training in Risk Assessment and management for Biotechnology</p> <p>E1- Trained personnel available to conduct risk assessment</p>	<p>10 Graduates in biological sciences and/or chemistry selected by 2005</p> <p>The graduate trained at the postgraduate levels in risk assessment by 2008</p>	EPA, UL, CUC, MOA	200,000		

E2-Personnel capacitated to conduct risk assessment	The graduate integrated and empowered				
G1016-A2: Supporting adherence to international regulations governing the use and release of LMOs to the environment  E2 -Bio-safety policy formulated E3- The use and release of LMOs legislated  E4-Monitoring and enforcement of legislation on LMOs carried out  E5- Public awareness on the issues of Bio-safety carried out on the issue of biosafety	Necessary administrative system set up at the EPA by  Biosafety activities coordinated and come in collaboration with relevant national institutions /UNEP-GEF  National vision on biosafety identified  Draft NBF prepared following series of consultations  Finalizing NBF and submission to UNEP-GEF	EPA, Green Advocates, MFA, MOA	85,000	X	

**GOAL 2:** To create biodiversity awareness among sectors of the society and promote international cooperation

G2O1-A1 Conducting awareness campaign for the conservation of wetlands and mangroves.	5 project staff recruited for awareness campaign on wetlands and mangroves by 2004	EPA, FDA, SAED, FACE, MOA	200,000	X	
E1 – Project staff employed	Project equipment purchased and installed equipment by 2004				
E2- Project equipment procured and installed					
E3 - More information brochures produced for conservation of wetlands and mangroves in Liberia	150 information brochures designed on wetlands and mangroves by 2004				
E4 – Awareness campaigns on conservation of wetlands and mangroves executed appropriately	Awareness campaigns on wetlands and mangroves in conducted in 4 counties in Region #1(Montserrado, Margibi, Bomi and Grand Cape Mount counties) for agricultural extension workers by 2004				
E5 – National Wetlands and Mangroves Committee established					
E6– National Wetlands and Mangroves Policy formulated	Awareness campaigns on wetlands and mangroves in conducted in 4 counties in Region #2 (Lofa, Nimba, Gbapolu and				

	<p>Bong counties) for agriculture extension workers by 2004</p> <p>Awareness campaigns on wetlands and mangroves in conducted in Region #3 in Grand Bassa, Rivercess, Sinoe and Grand Kru counties) for agriculture extension workers by 2005</p> <p>Awareness campaigns on wetlands and mangroves conducted in Region # 4(Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland counties) for agriculture extension workers by 2005</p> <p>Two members selected from each of the fifteen counties for the National wetlands and mangroves committee by 2006</p> <p>National wetlands and mangroves policy formulated by 2006</p>				
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<p>G2O1A2 – Conducting Training for technicians in the handling of LMOs</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment secured</p> <p>E3 – Information brochures on LMOs produced</p> <p>E4 – More LMOs technicians trained</p> <p>E5 – Directory of LMOs technicians established</p>	<p>5 project staff recruited by 2004</p> <p>project equipment procured and installed by 2004</p> <p>75 Technicians identified and trained in the handling of LMOs by 2005</p> <p>75 training brochures prepared for technicians by 2004</p>	EPA, MOA, MFA	25,000	X	
<p>G2O2A1 – Conducting survey of traditional, knowledge, practices and innovations at relate to biodiversity conservation</p> <p>E1 – Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment and materials procured</p>	<p>Survey team recruited to conduct survey of traditional knowledge/practices that relate to biodiversity conservation by 2004</p> <p>Survey of traditional knowledge/practices that</p>	EPA, SAMFU, LIFE	50,000	X	

<p>E3 – Human resources mobilized</p> <p>E4 - Survey conducted on traditional knowledge/practices that relate to biodiversity conservation</p> <p>E5 – Traditional knowledge/practices that relate to biodiversity conservation catalogued</p> <p>E6 – Traditional healers association organized and empowered</p>	<p>relate to biodiversity conservation conducted in all 15 counties by 2005</p>				
<p>G2O2A2 – Establishing a technical committee comprising representatives of traditional people and researchers to conduct a survey of traditional knowledge, practices and innovations that relate to biodiversity conservation</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment and materials procured</p> <p>E3– Technical committee on</p>	<p>Representatives of Traditional people and interest groups from the 15 counties selected to document traditional knowledge/practices by 2005</p> <p>Workshop conducted for traditional people and interest groups from the 15 counties to documents traditional knowledge/practices by 2005</p>	<p>LIFE, AFELL, LWI, MIA, EPA</p>	<p>75,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>Traditional Knowledge/practices that relate to biodiversity conservation established</p> <p>E4 – Members of the Technical Committee trained</p> <p>E5 – Traditional people and researchers involved in biodiversity conservation</p>					
<p>G2O2A3 – Providing incentives for the harnessing and usage of traditional knowledge, practices and innovations</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment and materials procured</p> <p>E3 – Incentives beneficiaries selected for the harnessing and usage of traditional knowledge practices</p> <p>E4 – Traditional knowledge/practices information made available</p>	<p>50 beneficiaries identified by 2004</p> <p>Workshop conducted for beneficiaries by 2004</p>	<p>FFI, LIFE, AFELL, FACE</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>X</p>	



E5 – Traditional knowledge/practices acknowledged					
G202 –A4: Conducting a composite study on the protection of traditional knowledge	<p>A questionnaire on legal protection of traditional knowledge developed</p> <p>A nation wide survey on the need for values of traditional knowledge carried out</p> <p>Different cultural practices in Liberia reviewed and documented</p> <p>Recommendations on the how to protect and enhance traditional knowledge compiled</p>	LIFE, AFELL, LWI	40,000	X	X
<p>G2O3A1 – Supporting survey of endangered plants and animals</p> <p>E1 – Project Management staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment and materials procured</p>	<p>4 taxonomists trained by 2005</p> <p>Survey of endangered plants and animals conducted by 2006</p> <p>Manual of endangered plants and animals produced and published</p>	FDA, UL, SCNL, FFI, CI	100,000	X	

E3 – Taxonomists employed	by 2006				
E4 – Taxonomists catalogued report					
E5 – Endangered plants and animals documented in Liberia					
G2O3A2 – Establishing database of endangered species	Database developed for endangered species by 2006	FDA, EPA, UL, CUC	50,000	X	
E1 – Project management staff employed	Workforce recruited and trained to manage database of endangered species by 2006				
E2 – Project equipment and materials procured					
E3 – Database designed and installed	Website development and operational by 2006				
E4 – Database experts employed and trained in handling database of endangered species					
E5- Website developed and launched for endangered species of Liberia					

<p>G2O4-A1 Supporting the establishment of the departments of Aquaculture &amp; Fisheries and Wildlife Management within the College of Agriculture &amp; Forestry, University of Liberia</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – School of Aquaculture, Fisheries and Wildlife Set up</p> <p>E3 – Curricula developed for aquaculture and fisheries and wildlife</p>	<p>10 persons trained in Aquaculture, 10 persons trained in fisheries and 10 persons trained in wildlife by 2008</p>	<p>UL, MOE, MPEA</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>G2O4A2 – Accessing international support for short and long term fellowship in biodiversity education/awareness</p> <p>E1: Employment of project staff</p> <p>E2: More persons trained in the areas of biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>100 beneficiaries identified and trained by 2006 at varying levels</p>	<p>MPEA, MFA, MOE, EPA, MOA</p>	<p>12,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>G204-A3: Supporting establishment of nature</p>	<p>Nature conservation campaigns conducted in</p>	<p>CEEP, LIFE, SCNL, POCAL</p>	<p>25,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

conservation and environmental clubs	<p>all 15 counties</p> <p>4 local communities in each country and 5 high schools in each county selected as d headquarters of nature clubs</p> <p>Local communities knowledge of nature conservation enhanced</p> <p>Students widely involved in nature conservation campaigns</p>				
<p>G205A1 – Conducting inventory of biodiversity institutions and create forum for cooperation</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment and materials procured</p> <p>E3 – Biodiversity institutions listing compiled</p>	<p>Project equipment and materials procured by 2004</p> <p>Biodiversity institutions inventorized by 2004</p>	EPA, MPEA		X	
G205-A2: Supporting establishment of a national committee of	<p>Inter-agency team set up</p> <p>Roster of experts</p>	EPA, MOA, MFA, MOJ	10,000	X	

interdisciplinary experts for biosafety, plant genetic resources and access to genetic resources	compiled  Competent authorities named on the basis of expertise available in the agencies				
G2O6A1 – Creating media strategy for biodiversity conservation  E1-Realignment of national budget in favor of biodiversity conservation adapted	Biodiversity conservation awareness raised at high political level by 2005	EPA, MICAT, PUL, GECOMSA, UL	50,000	X	X
G2O6A2 – Conducting training for environmental journalists in biodiversity conservation conducted  E1 – Project Management Staff employed  E2 – Project equipment and materials procured  E3 – Training manuals produced  E4 – Environmental journalists trained  E5 – Environmental	Training of Trainers Workshop for journalists conducted by 2004  75 training manuals circulated by 2004  50 Environmental journalists identified and trained by 2005	UL, PUL, GECOMSA			

reportings improved					
G207-A1: Developing national regulations for the collection of germplasm	<p>Public awareness campaign conducted nation wide</p> <p>First National workshop held to discuss elements of the regulation</p> <p>4 provincial workshops conducted in selected places in Liberia</p> <p>Proceedings from the five workshops widely circulated for comments</p> <p>Second National Workshop conducted to incorporated views of the public</p> <p>Regulations for germplasm collection promulgated</p>	MOA, MOJ, UL	50,000	X	X
G207-A2: Supporting research to identify cultural links between bird species and local people	<p>Consultative meetings with local people in the 15 counties held by 2005</p> <p>Birds of cultural significance identified by</p>	Birdlife International, SCNL, SOLF	25,000	X	
E1-The cultural-bird species					

linkage of the 15 counties catalogued	2005				
G207-A3: Supporting the setting up of a herbarium at the University of Liberia	Infrastructure constructed/or procured by 2004	UL, EPA,FDA	250,000	X	
E1-herbarial facilities made available	Essential equipment and logistics procured by 2005				
E2-plant specimens collected and mounted	Botanist and plant taxonomist employed by 2005				
Plant specimens catalogued	15 Field expeditions carried out by 2006				
G208-A1 Supporting the use of transferred and appropriate technology to local users and conditions.	7 project staff recruited by 2004	MOA, EPA, MOJ, NBA, MFA	75,000		
E1- Project Management Staff employed	Purchased and installed equipment by 2004				
E2 - Purchased and installed equipment	1500 training brochures for farmers in adapting transferred technology to local users and conditions by 2004				
E3 -Training brochures produced on the adaptation of technology transferred to local users and conditions for	Programme for the transferred of technology in agricultural production				

<p>farmers</p> <p>E4 – Local users trained in adapting technology transferred</p>	<p>for 100 farmers in Nimba, Lofa and Bong counties designed and implemented by 2004</p> <p>Pogramme for the transferred of technology in agricultural production for 100 farmers in Grand Bassa, River Gee, Grand Gedeh and Sinoe counties designed and implemented by 2004</p> <p>Pogramme for the transferred of technology in agricultural production for 100 farmers in Montserrado, Bomi and Grand Capemount counties by 2005</p> <p>Pogramme for the transferred of technology in agricultural production for 100 farmers in Grand Kru, Sinoe and Maryland counties 2005</p> <p>10 farmers identified in each county for</p>				
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	experimenting with adaptation of technology transferred 2006				
G209 – A1: Supporting the inclusion of environmental education into school curricula  E1: Project staff employed  E2: Selected capacitated to teach environmental sciences  E3: Students minds are molded to environmental education and awareness	Schools to participate in the programme identified by 2005  Syllabus of the selected schools developed by 2005  Teachers trained in the presentation of environmental sciences by 2006  Text books and teaching materials on environmental sciences procured by 2006	MOE, UL, Don Bosco	85,000	X	
G2010-A1: Ratifying the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Treaty published in the media for public consumption  Awareness workshop conducted for legislature and decision makers  Importance of the Treaty	MOA, MFA	15,000		

	well understood  Liberia ratifies the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
G2010-A2: Developing a sub-regional legal instrument for trans-boundary conservation of genetic resources within the Mano River Basin  E1-legislation enacted by the countries of Mano River Basin countries to conserve genetic resources	The need for a sub-regional legal framework for trans-boundary conservation initiated by Liberia  Three tri-national meetings held in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia  Legal instrument drafted by a team of experts  A sub-regional law on the trans-boundary conservation of genetic resources in the Mano River Union basin enacted by the three parliamentary bodies of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia	MOJ, MFA, EPA, FFI, FDA	85,000	X	X
G2010-A3: Developing sub-regional mechanisms for the	Hold 2 consultative meetings	FDA, Birdlife International, SAMFU,	2,500,000	X	X

<p>monitoring of trade in wildlife in the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem</p> <p>E1-Wildlife trade within the Upper Guinea Forest Ecosystem documented</p> <p>E2- Illegal trade in wildlife reduced by 75%</p>	<p>Conduct two sub-regional workshops on the modalities for the mechanisms</p> <p>Identify ports with records of frequent trade in wildlife</p> <p>Set up monitoring offices in Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Togo</p>	<p>CI</p>			
<p>G2010-A4: Supporting trans-boundary conservation initiatives to target Mount Nimba, Gola Forest and Tai-Grebo Corridors for the identification of Important Bird Areas (IBAs)</p> <p>E1- Working programme developed</p> <p>E2-The three of concern characterized</p> <p>E3-Plans of action developed</p>	<p>Consultative meetings of conservation institutions of the sub-region including Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, sierra leone and Guinea held by 2005</p> <p>Field expeditions carried out</p>	<p>FFI, EPA, Birdlife International, FDA, CI</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>G2011 – A1: Supporting bio-prospecting for the promotion</p>	<p>Participatory rural appraisal conducted in</p>	<p>SOLF, MOH&amp;SW, MIA, FDA, SOLF, UL</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>		<p>X</p>

<p>and development of complementary medicine</p>	<p>areas of biodiversity significance in Liberia</p> <p>Local community awareness increased</p> <p>A cadet of traditional healers and professional hunters identified in the 15 counties</p> <p>15 Training workshops conducted for the traditional healers and hunters</p> <p>animals of medicinal values and medicinal plants surveyed</p> <p>A database of medicinal plants and animals of medicinal values established</p> <p>Use and application of traditional/complementary medicine introduced and functioning in hospitals and health centers</p>				
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<p>G2O11-A2:          Conducting training in appropriate method of extraction of medicinal plants</p> <p>E1- Individuals trained in each county on improved method of extraction of medicinal plants</p>	<p>Seminar conducted to trained 32 persons in improved methods of medicinal plants extraction</p>	<p>MOH, UL, MIA, MOA</p>		<p>X</p>	
<p>G2O12-A1 Disseminating biodiversity conservation information using local vernaculars</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 - Project equipment and materials procured</p> <p>E3 - Local languages used for the dissemination of Biodiversity conservation</p> <p>E4 – Information brochure produced for the dissemination of biodiversity conservation information</p>	<p>Language answers organized and empowered by 2004</p> <p>15 local languages used for the dissemination of biodiversity conservation information on radio and television by 2004</p>	<p>GECOMSA, CI, SCNL, LIFE, FACE</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>G2O15-A1 Undertaking public awareness campaign about compliance on POP regulations</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment and materials procured</p> <p>E3 – Training manuals produced about public awareness campaign on POPs regulations</p> <p>E4 - Personnel trained to undertake public awareness campaign about compliance on POPs regulations</p> <p>E5 – Information compliance on POPs regulations disseminated widely</p>	<p>500 training manuals produced on public awareness campaign for POP compliance regulations by 2007</p> <p>25 persons recruited and trained for public awareness on POP compliance regulations by 2005</p> <p>majority of the people are aware about the effects of 2007</p>	<p>EPA, MCI, MOF, MOA, MICAT</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>X</p>	
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G2O15-A2 Training of agro-chemical users on appropriate applications of agro-chemicals	150 agro-chemical users identified by 2005	MOA, WVL, LWF/WS, CRS, AGHRA, SDP	150,000	X	
E1 – Project Management Staff employed	150 Training manual produced on appropriate applications of agrochemicals by 2006				
E2 – Project equipment and materials procured	Workshops on appropriate use of agro-chemicals conducted by 2005				
E3 –Agro-chemical users selected on appropriate applications of agrochemicals					
E4– Agro-chemical users trained on appropriate applications of agrochemicals					
E5 – Agro-chemical applications done professionally					

**GOAL 3:** To commit the people to the sound and sustainable use of biological diversity to bring about socio-economic development

G3O1-A1. Development	Saw dust, eco-stoves	MRD, LEC, EPA	500,0000	X	X
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<p>and dissemination of alternative sources of energy and energy saving mechanisms</p> <p>E1- project office operationalized</p> <p>E2- alternative sources of energy developed</p> <p>E3 - Human capacity developed for the generation of alternative sources of energy</p> <p>E4 – 95% of towns in Rivercess has alternative sources of energy</p>	<p>developed and distributed to 500 families in densely populated towns by 2004 - 2005</p> <p>Solar cookers developed and distributed to 500 families in densely populated towns between 2004 -2005</p> <p>Ten technicians trained in the construction of solar panels by 2006</p> <p>Solar panels constructed by 2007-2008</p> <p>Solar panels distributed to targeted communities by 2009</p>	<p>MLME, FDA</p>			
<p>G3O1A2 – Supporting Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Mt. Coffee Hydro Power Plant</p> <p>E1 – Rehabilitation and</p>	<p>The status of the hydro plant assessed by 2005</p> <p>Engineering equipments mobilized by 2005</p>	<p>LEC, MPW, MRD</p>	<p>2,000,000</p>	<p>X</p>	



<p>reconstruction equipment procured</p> <p>E2 –Personnel trained to operate the facilities</p> <p>E3 – Mt. Coffee Hydro Power Plant rehabilitated</p> <p>E4 – In-service Training conducted for the maintenance of the plant</p> <p>E5 – Mt. Coffee Hydro Plant produced electricity on a regular basis</p>	<p>Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the plant actualized by 2007</p> <p>5Workshops on the maintenance of the hydro electric plant conducted by 2006</p> <p>Technicians trained in operation of the plant by 2007</p>				
<p>G3O1A3 –Supporting construction of mini Hydro Power facilities in northwest and southeast Liberia</p> <p>E1 – Project Office operationalized</p> <p>E2 – Engineering Contractural firms selected</p> <p>E3 – Generation of electricity from the two hydro plants commenced</p> <p>E4- Personnel train for</p>	<p>10 Liberians trained externally in hydro electricity technology by 2008</p> <p>Local training workshops conducted in Northwest and Southeast Liberia by 2009</p> <p>4 hydro plants in northwest Liberia and 4 hydro plants in southeast Liberia operational by 2011</p>	<p>MPW, MLME, LEC</p>	<p>8,000,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

the maintenance of the plants E5 – Regular supply of electricity to Lofa, Grand Capemount, Rivercess and Sinoe and some parts of Nimba counties					
G3O1A4 – Supporting biomass production as alternative source of energy  E1 – Project management staff operationalized  E2 – Raw materials identified and procured  E3 – Human resources employed  E4 – Biomass facilities constructed and commissioned  E5 – Alternative source of energy is available	30 Liberians trained in the generation of alternative source of energy using biomass by 2006 Facilities for the generation of energy using biomass constructed by 2008  Biomass is widely used in Liberia by 2013	FDA,MOA, EPA, LEC		X	X
G3O2A1 – Raising public awareness in local	Dramatists and programmers engaged by	MIA, MICAT, GECOMSA, CEEP. FDA	50,000	X	

<p>communities for capacity building in biodiversity conservation</p> <p>E1- Public and private institutions sensitized to need for training of their personnel</p> <p>E2-Institutions training their personnel</p> <p>E3- Institutions improving their capacities</p>	<p>2005</p> <p>Sketches and scripts produced by 2005</p> <p>Dramas and articles carried in the local media from 2005 to 2008</p>				
<p>G3O2A2 – Supporting involvement of relevant stakeholders in biodiversity conservation</p> <p>E1-Training programme of personnel developed</p> <p>E2-Scholarship made available for study in biodiversity</p>	<p>Consultative meetings of stakeholders on the need for human and institutional capacity for sustainable use of biodiversity by 2005</p> <p>Plan of actions developed for capacity building by 2005</p>	FDA, MICAT ,EPA,MRD,UL	25,000	X	
<p>G3O3-A1- Establishment of community forests in Sinoe, Gbapolu, Nimba, Lofa, River Gee and Grand Bassa counties</p> <p>E1- Project management</p>	<p>Five communities in each of the six counties identified for the establishment of community forest programmes by 2004</p> <p>Consultative meetings with</p>	LIFE, CRS, SCNL, FDA MIA, SOLF	500,000	X	

<p>staff engaged</p> <p>E2: eighteen communities engaged in community forestry programme</p> <p>E3: Communities trained to manage the community forest block</p> <p>E4: E5: Community forests established by 2008</p> <p>E5 - Community members have improved source of income</p>	<p>the target communities conducted by 2004</p> <p>30 community forests in place by 2005</p>				
<p>G3O4A1 – Establishment of a Unit for the Implementation of Environmental Related conventions</p> <p>E1- Effective mechanism for integration and streamlining of resources initiated</p>	<p>A center for the maintenance of synergies among national projects supporting key environmental convention set up by 2005</p>	<p>EPA</p>	<p>60,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>G3O5-A1 Promoting utilization of wood wastage from timber operations through the use of charcoal kilns</p> <p>E1- Project management staff established</p> <p>E2: Potential charcoal producers identified and their capacity build</p> <p>E3: Charcoal Production Management Structure developed in each community</p> <p>E4: Wood waste from wood processing plants in all FDA regions are being converted to charcoal</p>	<p>All wood processing plants in each FDA region identified by 2004</p> <p>20 potential charcoal producers per community near wood processing plants in each FDA region identified and sensitized by 2004</p> <p>8 workshops to train 160 potential charcoal producers conducted by 2004</p> <p>8 kilns built near wood processing plants in four FDA regions by 2005</p> <p>8 kilns built near wood processing plants in four FDA regions by 2006</p> <p>Management structure of community charcoal production for 16 communities in four FDA</p>	FDA, LIFE, MIA	400,000	X	

	regions established by 2006				
G3O5-A2 Supporting community fish pond programs in areas of high hunting pressure  E1- Office set up to support fish farming programme  E2: Communities in western and southeastern Liberia with high hunting pressure identified  E3: Communities in western and southeastern Liberia with high hunting pressure capacity build in fish farming  E4: Fish farming programme operationalized	40 communities in southeast and 20 communities in northwest Liberia of high hunting pressure identified by 2004  Training Workshops for selected fish pond communities conducted by 2005  Tools for the construction of fish ponds procured and distributed by 2005  Fish ponds constructed and fingerlings supplied to targeted communities by 2006  Sufficient fish products on the market by 2006	MOA, MRD,LWF/WS, MIA,FDA	250,000	X	
G3O6-A1 Preparation of soil suitability maps	Essential equipments, logistic and materials for soil survey procured by	MOA,MLME, MRD, UL, MPEA	1,000,000	X	X

<p>E1- Office for the Project set up</p> <p>E2: National Soil Survey conducted</p> <p>E3: National Soil Maps produced</p>	<p>2004</p> <p>Soil survey crews recruited and trained by 2006</p> <p>National soil surveys commenced by 2007</p> <p>National soil maps produced by 2009</p>				
<p>G3O6-A2 Supporting Land-Use Planning in Grand Gedeh, River Gee, Sinoe, Rivercess and Nimba Counties for sustainable use of biodiversity hotspots</p> <p>E1- Land –Use-Planning Office for set up for biodiversity hotspots</p> <p>E2 –Land –Use-Plans for counties in biodiversity hotspots produced</p> <p>E3- workshops on land use plans held in Grand Gedeh, River Gee, Sinoe,</p>	<p>Vegetation and soil maps of Grand Gedeh, River Gee, Sinoe, Rivercess and Nimba Counties procured by 2007</p> <p>Consultative workshops on land use conducted by 2007/2008</p> <p>Land use plans for counties within the biodiversity hotspots drawn by 2008</p>	<p>MOA, MPEA, MRD, MLME, FDA, EPA</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

Rivercess and Nimba Counties					
G3O7-A1 Supporting community agroforestry program in River Gee County	50 communities in River Gee identified for agroforestry programmes by 2004	MOA,MRD, FDA, MIA, SOLF	250,000	X	
E1 –Project office set up	Workshops on agroforestry technologies conducted by 2005				
E2 – Communities in River Gee trained in agroforestry technologies	Tools and implements distributed to the 50 communities in River Gee supplied by 2006				
E3 – Agroforestry technologies adapted in farming system in River Gee	Agro-forestry farms established in River Gee by 2007				
E4 – Food security improved and shifting cultivation reduced					
G3O8-A1 Supporting public awareness campaign for biodiversity conservation in mining settlements	Dramatists, script writers and theater artists recruited by 2004	MICAT, SOLF, MLME	50,000	X	
E1-Office for the project set up	120 dramas depicting measures for the conservation of biodiversity				



<p>E2 –Dramas and theatrical pieces produced for mining settlements</p> <p>E3 – Dramas and theatrical pieces depicting measures for the conservation of biodiversity carried on television, radios and in the dailies</p>	<p>Organized and performed by 2005 – 2008</p> <p>Radio, television, newspapers and magazines employed in the dissemination of information on biodiversity conservation by</p>				
<p>G3O8-A2 Implementing Reclamation of mine pits for biodiversity as post harvest strategy for conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>E1-Project office set up E2-Goldmine pits reclaimed in Western Liberia</p> <p>E3 –Gold and diamond mine pits reclaimed in Southeast Liberia</p>	<p>Locations of mining pits identified by 2009</p> <p>Workshops conducted in mining areas on the need to reclaim mining pits by 2009</p> <p>Reclamation of 250 gold mine pits in Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Grand Bassa, and River Cess Counties supported between 2008 and 2010 for biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Reclamation of 500</p>	<p>MLME, MPW, EPA, LIMINCO, FDA, MOA,</p>	<p>3,000,000</p>		<p>X</p>

	diamond mine pits in western and southeastern Liberia supported for biodiversity conservation between 2010 to 2011				
G3O8-A3 Supporting regulation of the use of toxic and hazardous substances in mining areas for biodiversity conservation  E1 –Project office set up E2 - Existing regulations on the usage of toxic and hazardous substances in mining operations improved  E3 –Compliance with regulation on the use of toxic and hazardous substances become more effective	Workshops held in mining areas on the danger of toxic and hazardous substances by 2006  Existing regulations on the usage of toxic and hazardous substances in mining operations reviewed by 2006  Environmental monitors employed to ensure compliance with regulations on the use of toxic and hazardous substances in mining operations by 2005	EPA, MLME, MOHSW, MOA,MOJ	25,000	X	
G3O9-A1 Inducing voluntary compliance to biodiversity laws.	Consultative meetings	LIFE, GECOMSA, CEEP, ERADRO, MICAT	20,000	X	

<p>E1-Project office set up E2-- Consultative meetings organized for people residing within biodiversity important areas well attended</p> <p>E3- National awareness workshop organized for urban area well attended E4 -- Compliance to biodiversity laws improved</p>	<p>organized for people residing within biodiversity important areas by 2005</p> <p>National awareness workshop organized for urban areas by 2005</p> <p>Many Liberians comply with biodiversity laws voluntarily</p>				
<p>G3010 – A1: Developing Plant/Animal taxonomy centers</p> <p>E1: Setting up project staff</p> <p>E2: Developing of project staff to identify locations</p> <p>E3: Infrastructural developed in the four sites</p>	<p>Four taxonomic sites identified according to biodiversity significance by 2004</p> <p>Infrastructural development carried on in the four sites by 2005</p> <p>Equipment and materials procured 2006</p> <p>Centers operationalized by 2006</p>	<p>UL, CUC, MOA, FDA</p>	<p>175,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

E4: Plant and animal specimens preserved					
G3O11-A1: Conducting Research on phenology and propagation of indigenous species	Materials for conduction of research in the propagation of 15 indigenous species procured by 2004	UL, CUC, LIFE, FDA, SOLF	150,000	X	X
E1-Project office set up	Research on the floral biology of 15 indigenous species conducted between 2005 to 2008				
E2- Information on the time of flowering of 15 indigenous species obtained	Research in the propagation of 15 indigenous species between conducted 2005 to 2008				
E3 – Information on the time fruiting obtained					
E4 – Information on the time of fruiting of the fifteen indigenous species storage ability of the seeds of fifteen indigenous species					
E5 – Propagation of fifteen indigenous species developed					

<p>G3O11-A2 Conducting periodic population assessment of large mammals within the proposed and existing national parks</p> <p>E1-Materials and equipment for the conduct of the assessment obtained</p> <p>E2- data on the population of large mammals of the national parks obtained</p>	<p>Organizational arrangement concluded by 2004</p> <p>Community-based hunters selected from the communities within the vicinity of the parks by 2005</p> <p>Actual assessment of large mammals of the parks conducted from 2005-2015</p>	<p>FDA,SOLF, SCNL, GECOMSA, CEEB</p>	<p>500,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>G3012 – A1: Supporting the adoption of appropriate agricultural practices</p> <p>E1: Project management staff employed</p> <p>E2: Centers for agro-services established</p> <p>E3: Appropriate agricultural practices appreciated by the</p>	<p>Fifteen project sites identified by 2005</p> <p>Rural communities sensitized by 2007</p> <p>Farming tools and implements distributed to rural communities by 2008</p> <p>Training workshops for community members by 2009</p>	<p>MOA, CEEB, SOLF ERADRO</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

communities					
E4: Improved food security and balanced ecosystem					

**GOAL 4:** To promote rational utilization and conservation of biological diversity

G4O1-A1 Re-activation of the Central Agricultural Research Institute.	The state of the Central Agricultural Research Institute assessed by 2004	MOA, UL, FDA	5,000,000	X	
E1- The requirement for the renovation of CARI documented	10 Liberians trained externally in relevant disciplines by 2007				
E2– Infrastructure and facilities at CARI made suitable for habitation and the conduct of research	All Infrastructures of the Central Agricultural Research Institute renovated and/or reconstructed 2009				
E3 – CARI restaffed with local scientists and administrative support	50 local scientist recruited by 2008 300 support staff recruited by 2006				
E4 – Exchange of research fellows between CARI and other agricultural research	International contacts with other research institutions established by 2007				

institutes resume	CARI begins to share research results by 2011				
G4O1-A2 Reconstruction and reactivation of the Forest Products Research Laboratory at the University of Liberia.  E1- The requirement for the reconstruction of FPRL documented  E2 – Infrastructure and facilities at FPRL made suitable for habitation and the conduct of research  E3- FPRL re-staffed with local scientists and administrative support  E4 – Exchange of research fellows between FPRL and other agricultural research institutes resume	The state of the Forest Products Research Laboratory assessed by 2004  5 Liberians trained externally in wood science & technology by 2007  International contacts with other research institutions established by 2007  All Infrastructures of the Forest Products Research Laboratory renovated and/or reconstructed 2009  FPRL begins to share research results by 2011	UL,FDA, LTA, LLA	1,000,000	X	
G4O1-A3 Building	600 high school graduates	UL, CUC, MOA	1,025,000	X	

<p>human capacities in genetic conservation with specific emphasis on local crop genetic materials.</p> <p>E1- Project staff set up</p> <p>E2- Human capacity build at varying levels In genetic conservation</p> <p>E3 – Adequate and trained personnel deplored within the institutions concern with conservation of local crop genetics</p>	<p>trained in general agriculture and agronomy between 2005 and 2015</p> <p>30 college graduates in the biological sciences trained at the post graduate levels in agronomy by 2008</p> <p>15Liberians trained at the post graduate levels (M.Sc) and Ph.D by 2015</p>				
<p>G401-A4: Building capacities for biodiversity conservation in IBA communities</p> <p>E1-Personnel trained and equiped to educate communities about birds</p> <p>E2-Communities have</p>	<p>15 persons trained in ornithology at the diplomat level by 2006</p> <p>Equipment and logistics procured by 2006</p> <p>Alternative protein sources for the communities identified by 2007</p>	<p>Birdlife International, SCNL, SAED</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>X</p>	



alternative sources of income and protein	Income generating activities for the communities initiated by 2007				
G403-A1: Strengthening the Alliance for Conservation in Liberia	<p>Compile a list of Local environmental NGOs</p> <p>Hold a meeting with the NGOs</p> <p>Obtain the profile of each NGO and document previous works done by each</p> <p>Assist in sourcing funding for proposed projects</p>	CI	25,000	X	
<p>G404 – A1 Rehabilitating degraded lands Nationwide</p> <p>E1 – Recruit and set up a management team</p> <p>E2 – conduct a nation wide survey of degraded</p>	<p>Participatory Rural Appraisal and community sensitization meetings held in affected areas by 2004</p> <p>Many local people are sensitive to the need for community woodlots and to save their forests by 2005</p>	FDA, MOA, MLME, SOLF, MRD	\$1,650,000	X	X

<p>sites, including those caused by displaced people and refugees</p> <p>E3 – Replant degraded areas with plantations and woodlots for community use</p>	<p>Degraded lands in Montserrado, Lofa, Margibi, Nimba, Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Bong, Maryland and Grand Bassa Counties rehabilitated by 2006</p> <p>Local building materials and fuelwood products in large supplies by 2007</p> <p>Pressure on high forest for local building materials and fuel wood significantly reduced by 2008</p>				
<p>G4O4-A2:Supporting the</p>	<p>Training workshops held on</p>	<p>FDA, UL, CI, LTA, SAMFU,</p>	<p>50,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

<p>timber Certification scheme based on proven record of sustainable forest management</p> <p>E1-FDA personnel understand the certification scheme</p> <p>E2- Stakeholders appreciate the certification scheme</p> <p>E3-Timber harvest is based on sustainable use of the forests</p>	<p>the method of certification for FDA personnel by 2005</p> <p>Consultative meetings held with stakeholders on the New forestry Law and the existing Regulations by 2005</p> <p>Training workshops held on the construction of logging roads and timber harvesting methods by 2005</p>	<p>SCNL</p>			
<p>G4O6-A1: Supporting the implementation of the model forest management plan</p> <p>E1-Stakeholders appreciate the model forest management plan</p> <p>E2-conditions for adequate adherence to the model forest management obtained</p> <p>E3- The adherence to the</p>	<p>Consultative meetings held with stakeholders on the model forest management plan by 2005</p> <p>, Logistics provided for field officers of FDA</p> <p>Housing and adequate accommodation provide for field officer of FDA</p> <p>Field excursions held to verify the implementation of the model forest</p>	<p>FDA, CI, SAMFU, LIFE</p>	<p>25,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

model forest management plan verified	management plan by 2005				
G4O7-A1:Supporting the regulation of the harvesting of non-timber forest products  E1-Quantitative and qualitative information on the non-timber forest product of the five agricultural regions available  E2- Stakeholders of the five agricultural regions informed of the quality and quantity of non-timber forest products of their regions  E3-- Stakeholders of the five agricultural regions informed of Legislation on the harvesting of non-timber forest products	Consultative meetings held with stakeholders in the five agricultural regions by 2005  non-timber forest product of the five agricultural regions assessed by 2006  Legislation on the harvesting of non-timber forest products enacted by 2006  Awareness campaign on the appropriate harvesting of non-timber forest products carried out in the five agricultural regions by 2006	FDA, EPA, MRD, LLA	250,000	X	X
G4O8-A1:Supporting the adherence to ITTO guidelines on logging	Consultative meetings with stakeholders on ITTO guideline held by 2004	FDA, EPA, SOLF	25,000	X	

<p>along waterways</p> <p>E1-Stakeholders appreciate ITTO guidelines on logging along waterways</p> <p>E2-Logging companies complied with ITTO guidelines</p> <p>E3-Rivers and creeks in logging concession remain clean and without sedimentation</p>	<p>Regulation on ITTO guidelines on logging along waterways promulgated by 2004</p> <p>Regular field inspections carried out in logging concession from 2005-2008</p>				
<p>G4O9-A1:Supporting the regulation and coordination of pit sawing</p> <p>E1-Pit sawyers in the forestry regions documented</p> <p>E2- Pit sawyers in the forestry regions licensed</p> <p>E3-Pit sawyers each in forestry region</p>	<p>Consultative meetings with pit sawyers in the four forestry regions held by 2004</p> <p>Pit sawyers in each forestry region enlisted by 2004</p> <p>Air of operation for pit sawyer stipulated in each forestry region by 2004</p> <p>FDA regulation on pit sawing promulgated by</p>	<p>FDA, MRD, EPA,SOLF</p>	<p>75.000</p>	<p>X</p>	

learned the diameter limit scheme	2004  Workshops on timber harvesting regulations held for pit sawyers in each forestry region				
G4O10-A1: Supporting the development of a participatory reforestation/afforestation programme  E1- Regions for reforestation/afforestation earmarked E2- Organizations for implementation of the projects obtained	Consultative meetings of NGO ,CBO ,PVO ,and FDA held by 2004  Vegetation maps of Liberia procured by 2004  Areas needing reforestation identified by 2004  Project for each area identified prepared by 2005  Bating for the implementation of projects conducted by 2005	FDA,MOA, EPA,SOLF,LIFE	2,500,000	X	X
G4O11-A1: Revision of, as appropriate, legislation to enforce bushmeat trade regulations  E1- Project office set up	Committee to review legislations on bushmeat trade formed by 2004  Revised document on bushmeat trade submitted for enactment by the	FDA, MOJ, SCNL, UL, CUC, GECOMSA, CEEB	25, 000	X	

<p>E2 – Revised legislation on bush meat trade documented</p> <p>E3 – Revised documentation on bushmeat trade enacted into law</p>	<p>legislature in 2006</p> <p>Trade in bushmeat regulated by law by 2007</p>				
<p>G4O11-A2 Supporting public awareness campaign on the negative impacts of snares (traps)</p> <p>E1 - Project office set up</p> <p>E2 – Script and drama produced for radio and television</p> <p>E3 – Script and dramas televised and carried on radio in the dailies and periodicals</p> <p>E4 – Snare as hunting method reduced by 75%</p>	<p>Participatory rural appraisal conducted in areas of high hunting pressure by 2005</p> <p>Drama groups and youth clubs organized to preach the message of the dangers of snares by 2005</p> <p>National Public Awareness Campaign designed on the negative impacts of snares by 2005</p> <p>Television, radio, newspapers and magazines carry ads on the danger of snares by 2005</p>	<p>FDA,MICA,SCNL,LIFE, GECOMSA</p>	<p>25,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>G4 011-A3: Supporting public awareness campaign to restrain hunting during breeding season</p> <p>E1 – Project office set up</p> <p>E2 – The whole spectrum of the Liberian public informed on the need to restrain from hunting during animal breeding season</p> <p>E3 – Hunting during breeding season is reduced nationwide by 80%</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge accessed and synchronized with scientific knowledge on the breeding patterns of game species by 2004</p> <p>Dramatists, scriptwriters, radio and television programmers employed by 2004</p>	<p>SCNL, LIFE, CEEP, ERADRO, GECOMSA,</p>	<p>18,000</p>	<p>X</p>	
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**GOAL 5:** To promote equitable sharing of benefits arising from biological resources



<p>G501 – A1: Supporting national legislative framework on access to and sharing of benefits from use of genetic resources</p>	<p>Consultative meeting with stakeholders to discuss access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing held</p> <p>Proceedings of meetings widely circulated</p> <p>Law on Access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing developed and discussed at a national forum</p> <p>A national legislation is enacted on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing</p>	<p>NBA, MOJ, EPA, FDA</p>	<p>45,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>G5O2-A1 Promoting eco-tourism in Liberia.</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment and materials procured</p> <p>E3 – Tourist sites identified and surveyed nationwide</p>	<p>Brochures on tourist sites produced by 2005</p> <p>Awareness campaign conducted to promote eco-tourism in the four agricultural regions of Liberia by 2004</p> <p>35 eco-tourism management personnel</p>	<p>MICAT, EPA, FDA</p>	<p>150,000</p>		

<p>E4 - National awareness campaigns to promote ecotourism in the four agricultural regions conducted</p> <p>E4 – Potential tourists sites surveyed in the four agriculture regions of Liberia</p> <p>E5– Eco-tourism management personnel trained to promote eco-tourism by 2005</p> <p>E6 – Information brochure on tourism and the ecosystem role produced for tourists and other target groups by 2005</p>	<p>trained to promote by 2006</p> <p>Tourism management committee established by 2007</p>				
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**GOAL 6:** To contribute to the fulfillment of the millennium development goals (MDGs) about poverty alleviation, food security and gender empowerment in biodiversity by 2015.

<p>G6O1-A1: Creating awareness on MDG 2015</p> <p>E1 – National awareness campaign designed</p> <p>E2- MDG awareness campaign publicized</p> <p>E3 – Public and private sectors aware about MDG</p>	<p>Project Management Staff employed 2005</p> <p>Project equipment and materials procured by 2005</p> <p>Media consultant employed by 2005</p> <p>MDG awareness translated into the vernaculars</p>	<p>MICAT, MPEA</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>G6O1-A2: Empowering women through micro project activities</p> <p>E1: Workshops conducted for beneficiaries</p> <p>E2: Handbooks produced</p> <p>E3: Women productivity enhanced</p>	<p>Awareness materials produced on micro-projects 2005</p> <p>15 Awareness workshops on micro-credit conducted in each county by 2006</p> <p>Women groups and individual women engaged in micro-credit projects by 2006</p>	<p>MOA, EPA, ACDB, NIC, MGD,</p>	<p>500,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>G6O2-A1: Supporting the production of food crops such as vegetables, root tubers and leguminous crops as alternative source of food for the poorest segments of society.</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 –Farm families selected</p> <p>E3 - Seeds committee established</p> <p>E4 – Variety of seeds, planting stocks and other implements procured and distributed to farm families</p> <p>E5 – Food security improved</p>	<p>500 Farm families identified by 2004</p> <p>Seeds committee established to determine viability by 2005</p> <p>Variety of seeds and planting stocks procured and distributed by 2005</p> <p>Farming implements procured and distributed by 2005</p> <p>Many people involved in farming and local produce is abundant by 2008</p>	<p>MOA, LWF/WS, Mercy Corps</p>	<p>200,000</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>G6O2 –A2: Introducing fruit trees along roads and in settlements.</p> <p>E1 – Project Management</p>	<p>500 settlements identified for the introduction of fruit trees by 2005</p>	<p>MOA, MRD, LIFE, SOLF</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

<p>Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Planting materials procured</p> <p>E3 - Seedlings of fruit trees produced and distributed</p> <p>E4 – Settlements benefit from the introduction of fruit trees</p> <p>E5 – 90 % roads and settlements grew fruit trees</p> <p>E6 – Food security improved</p>	<p>Planting materials procured by 2006</p> <p>500,000 seedlings of fruit trees produced and distributed by 2009</p> <p>50% roads and settlements assessed by 2007</p> <p>95% roads and settlements assessed by 2008</p>				
<p>G6O2 –A3: Supporting household farming systems in lowland and low income areas</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – More farmers of low income status engaged in lowland farming</p> <p>E3- More farmers of low income status supplied with farming tools and implements</p>	<p>Sites identified for lowland farming by 2006</p> <p>150 farmers supplied with farming tools and implements by 2006</p> <p>150 farmers fully engage in lowland farming by 2008</p> <p>Income levels and</p>	<p>MOA, AGHRA, WV, LWF/WS</p>	<p>US\$275,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

E4 – Food security improved	earnings of local farmers improved significantly by 2009				
G6O2-A4: Improving long-term needed roads, health and education facilities in logging areas  E1 – Project Management Staff employed  E2 – Inter-agency committee established to ensure project execution E3 – Roads, health and educational facilities selected for rehabilitation E4 – Roads, health, and educational facilities improved	Inter-agency committee set-up to facilitate the improvement of road network, health and education facilities in logging areas by 2004  Identification of health and educational facilities needs assessed by 2005  20 logging companies roads network assessed by 2005  Inter-agency committee and project staff ensure the implementation of the project by 2008	M PW, MH&SW, MOE, MRD, FDA, LTA	2,500,000	X	X
G6O2 –A5: Establishing mini agricultural industries(cassava processing	40 centers for processing of cassava and rice established in Southeast,	MOA, LWF/WS, Mercy Corps	500,000	X	X

<p>plants and rice mills)</p> <p>E1- Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 –Cassava and rice mill processing centres established</p> <p>E3 – Processing factories of cassava and rice constructed</p> <p>E4 – Cassava and Rice Processing Staff and Management structure developed</p> <p>E5 –Processing facilities for Cassava and Rice available to farmers</p>	<p>Southwest, Central and Northern Liberia by 2005</p> <p>Management structure for the centers developed by 2005</p> <p>Centers operational by 2005</p>				
<p>G6O2-A6: Establishing farmers’ cooperatives in each clan in Liberia.</p> <p>E1 – Project staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Farmers/farming groups selected to be part of the farmers’ cooperative</p> <p>E3 – Workshops organized for farmers/farming groups</p>	<p>Farmers/farming groups identified to be part of the farmers’ cooperative by 2005</p> <p>Workshops organized for farmers/farming groups by 2006</p> <p>rules and regulations governing the cooperative by 2006</p>	<p>MOA,CDA, ACDB</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

<p>E4 – Farmers’ cooperative rules and regulations stipulated</p> <p>E5 – More Farmers’ cooperative established in the country</p>					
<p>G6O2-A7: Establishment of micro-credit schemes to enhance agricultural productivity.</p> <p>E1 –Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2- Micro-credit hand book produced</p> <p>E3 – More Farmers benefited from micro-credit schemes to enhance agricultural productivity by</p> <p>E4 – Workshop conducted for beneficiaries of the micro-credit scheme</p> <p>E5 - More farmers purchasing power increased</p>	<p>Awareness materials produced on micro-credit schemes to enhance agricultural productivity by 2004</p> <p>350 beneficiaries identified for micro-credit scheme to enhance agricultural productivity by 2005</p> <p>Workshop conducted for beneficiaries of the micro-credit scheme by 2005</p> <p>Micro-credit scheme executed by 2005</p> <p>Impact of micro-credit scheme assessed 2007</p>	<p>MOA, WVL, MERCY CORPS, ACDB</p>	<p>500,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>



<p>G6O3-A1: Empowering women, elderly and youth in the design and implementation of biodiversity projects</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Project equipment and materials procured</p> <p>E3 – Women, elderly and youth trained in the design and implementation of biodiversity projects</p> <p>E4 – Women, elderly and youth empowered</p> <p>E5 – More women, elderly and youth are knowledgeable about the design and implementation of biodiversity projects</p>	<p>Knowledge of many women, elderly and youth enhanced about the importance of biodiversity projects by 2008</p> <p>Women, youth and the elderly involved in the designed and implementation of biodiversity projects by 2010</p>	<p>MOE, MYS, MGD, EPA</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>G6O4-A1 Supporting livestock production as alternative sources of protein in areas of high hunting pressure.</p> <p>E1 – Project Management</p>	<p>500 Training manuals produced for livestock farmers by 2006</p> <p>500 livestock farmers identified in the fifteen counties by 2006</p>	<p>MOA, LWF/WS, MERCY CORPS</p>	<p>200,000</p>	<p>X</p>	

<p>Staff employed</p> <p>E2 -Training manuals produced for livestock farmers</p> <p>E3 – Workshop conducted for livestock farmers</p> <p>E4 –Veterinary services provided for livestock farmers</p> <p>E5 – Livestock production increased</p>	<p>Workshops conducted for 500 livestock farmers in the 15 counties by 2007</p> <p>Veterinary services provided for 500 Livestock farmers by 2009</p>				
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<p>G6O4-A2: Establishment of cane rat multiplication farms for alternative source of protein and income generation</p> <p>E1 –Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Cane rat multiplication programme designed</p> <p>E3 - Training manual produced for cane rat breeding</p> <p>E4 – Cane rat multiplication sites identified and constructed</p> <p>E5 – More cane rat breeders trained</p> <p>E6 – Domestic Cane rats are being bred</p>	<p>10 Liberians trained externally in cane rat farming by 2007</p> <p>45 Liberians trained locally in cane rat breeding by 2008</p> <p>Cane rat multiplication Farms established by 2009</p> <p>Cane rats produced and sold on the market for consumption by 2010</p>	<p>FDA, MOA, LIFE and UL</p>	<p>500,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>G6O4-A3: Supporting multiplication of ducks, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens and snails as alternative source of protein and income generation</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff</p>	<p>500 Training manuals produced for livestock farmers by 2006</p> <p>500 livestock farmers identified in the fifteen counties by 2005</p> <p>Workshop conducted for 500 livestock farmers in</p>	<p>MOA, LWF/WS, MERCY CORPS, CRS, FDA</p>	<p>250,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

E2 - Training manuals produced for livestock farmers	the 15 counties by 2006				
E3 –Livestock farmers identified in the fifteen counties	500 Livestock farmers and veterinary medicine purchased for distribution to livestock farmers by 2007				
E4 - Workshop conducted for livestock farmers	chickens, ducks, rabbits, guinea pits and snails available on the local markets at affordable prices by 2009				
E5 – More ducks, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens and snails produced					

<p>G6O5-A1: Supporting the construction of sanitary facilities along beaches, shore lands, and large settlements.</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – 90 % construction sites established</p> <p>E3 – Construction equipment procured</p> <p>E4 – Workforce employed</p> <p>E5 – 90% construction work completed</p>	<p>Survey conducted for the identification of sites to construct sanitary facilities by 2007</p> <p>Sanitary sites available in major settlements by 2009</p> <p>Sanitary sites available along beaches and shore lands by 2010</p>	<p>EPA, MPW, POCAL, MOHSW, MLME, NPA</p>	<p>200,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>G6O6-A1 Supporting establishment of plastic recycling plants</p> <p>E1 – Project Management Staff employed</p> <p>E2 – Plastic recycling plant sites identified and constructed</p>	<p>Awareness raising on the need to recycle plastics conducted fully by 2005</p> <p>Workshops conducted in all fifteen counties to discuss the dangers plastic products pose for health by 2007</p>	<p>EPA, LIFZA, NIC, MCI</p>	<p>2,000,000</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

E3 – Plastic Recycling Management Staff employed	Fewer people in Liberia use plastics by 2008				
E5 – Personnel employed	Plastic recycling plants constructed in 3 locations in Liberia by 2012				
E6 – 90% Plastic recycling plants operationalized					

## **6. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Upon adoption of the biodiversity strategy and action plan by the Government of Liberia, it will need implementation by involving as much as possible all country biodiversity stakeholders. EPA, being the lead national agency in the formulation of BSAP, it will continue to review its implementation with the help of key implementers designated in the BSAP document for each objective and corresponding actions. To ensure successful implementation of the BSAP a mechanism geared around seven elements is essential; that is, (a) BSAP oversight by a stakeholders' committee; (b) creation of a BSAP Implementing Unit; (c) undertake fundraising for the BSAP; (d) initiate a public information and outreach campaign for the BSAP; (e) ensure participatory monitoring; (f) evaluate the impact of the strategy; and (g) ensure at appropriate times cyclical revisiting of the strategy and action plan to update it by putting it back on track whenever necessary.

### **6.1 NBSAP Implementation Oversight by a Stakeholders' Committee**

Representatives of key stakeholders, coming from various agencies and interest groups, steered the formulation of the BSAP, which is implemented by EPA under the Guidance of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs. It is wise to maintain similar oversight function by establishing a stakeholder committee to be drawn from relevant biodiversity institutions, NGOs, civil society and academic institutions. This committee will oversee the implementation of the BSAP and will involve all stakeholders and give them the sense of ownership of biodiversity.

### **6.2 NBSAP Implementing Unit**

EPA and the Stakeholders' Implementing Committee will use the services of a light Biodiversity Implementing Unit, composed of four (4) people a full time coordinating manager along with (3) part-time experts drawn from key strategy implementers in biodiversity conservation; its sustainable use; and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from its biodiversity and genetic use. This quartet will ensure coordination of efforts among implementers and across stakeholders to ensure efficient use of time, human efforts and other resources. This coordinating unit will also be in charge of fundraising for the strategy. Initially, the coordinating manager will be provided for by EPA as a civil servant; and the other three would be on the pay roll of their designating agencies that would be implementing part of the NBSAP. However in the meantime when funds would be raised for the strategy and action plan, the salaries of the quartet will originate from overall coordination of the NBSAP.

### **6.3 Fund-raising for the NBSAP**

Fund-raising for the NBSAP will be spearheaded by implementers of each particular activity in coordination with the quartet of the BSAP Implementing Unit. Funding support for the BSAP will be sought from internal and external sources. Internal sources will be the Government of Liberia, private sector and civil society. The external sources will be the traditional bilateral and multilateral donors of Liberia including: (a) for bilateral assistance USA, the UK, The Netherlands, France, Germany; and the multilateral donors will include the World Bank, EU, GEF, UN Agencies, and International NGOs. The NBSAP implementers along with the quartet will draft

proposals to meet criteria from targeted donors. However, an overall donor round table will be first organized with a logical framework matrix of the strategy and action plan to arouse the interest of various donors and initiate a dialogue toward developing full fledged proposals.

#### **6.4 Public Information and Outreach Campaign for the NBSAP**

Not all NBSAP actions would need funds or fundraising. Rather people's thrust and ownership of the strategy is essential for NBSAP success, especially in changing behavior toward popular support for conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and adopting savvy behavior in the daily use of biodiversity and environmental resources. Also many people have traditional knowledge of biodiversity and customary values that can enhance conservation that need to be tapped during NBSAP implementation. Hence a public information and outreach campaign to accomplish this will be ongoing throughout the BSAP implementation stage. This campaign will start with the publication of the NBSAP document, in English and other vernacular languages as appropriate, especially through pamphlets and leaflets, cartoons, etc. Then this campaign will use radio, newspapers, and television to reach out and touch every individual in the society, to bring about the desired positive changes in biodiversity strategy translation into their daily deeds.

Another set of actions that do not necessarily require funds are enactment of new policy or laws. So the government will be kept informed or lobbied to complete legal revision whenever necessary to ensure a smooth implementation of NBSAP.

#### **6.5 Participatory Monitoring of the NBSAP**

Liberia's NBSAP will be entrusted to its people, as custodians and stewards of biodiversity and quality control of a transparent use and accounting for it, for every segment of society provided with biodiversity resource management for the good of all. The biodiversity vision of Liberia provides the road map with overall benchmark indicators by objectives to help the country meet by 2015 the millennium development goals. Specific indicators, corresponding to each goal and objective of the strategy, will help to monitor in a participatory fashion if the strategy is progressing as expected along the road to biodiversity Vision 2015 of the millennium development goals. Participatory monitoring will be undertaken through regular meetings with various stakeholders, and to be organized by implementers, to assess progress in implementation.

#### **6.6 Evaluation of NBSAP and the Impact of the Strategy**

At regular time interval, at least every five (5) years, formal evaluation of the progress made will be handled following each particular project and activity of the strategy and action plan. Each implementer will be required to provide in each one of its projects a monitoring and evaluation plan from the start and set aside monies in the project operating budget to undertake it, and along the project timeline collect benchmark data to document progress made along every indicator.



## **6.7 Recurrent Revisiting of the Strategy and Action Plan**

The NBSAP is an adaptive and cyclical process that needs to be revisited often when there are changing constraints and opportunities along the implementation timeline. After monitoring or evaluation exercises show departure from original path of the road map, and whenever there is slow down in progress, it suggests that it is time to revisit the strategy or the action plan to overcome new constraints or to cease new opportunities. When this happens, EPA along with the Stakeholders' Implementing Committee should call on all stakeholders and organize workshops to revisit the strategy and action plan as needed.

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## 8. Project Staff

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4. Thomas Morris
5. Arthur McCarthy
6. Cecelia Gbabo
7. Eddie Beah
8. Mike Naklen
9. Christopher Tweh
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12. Adai Zonen

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1. Isaac Nyema
2. Thomas O. K. Siakay
3. Robert S. Kennedy
4. Joseph D. Dweh
5. Patrick Weador
6. Timothy R. Berrain
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10. Henry G. Davis
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**River Gee County**

1. D. Romeo W. Mason
2. T. Moses Weah
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5. Thomas chesson
6. Edward Dardeah
7. Stephen T. Doepoe
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1. Ruth J. Milton



2. Paul T. Neeo, sr.
3. Mary D. Tarlue
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5. Augustine freeman
6. Bill Mensah
7. Theo Robert
8. Joshua Dorbor
9. Jerome T. Tipayson
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11. Sampson B. Bono
12. Sunny Wallace

### **Maryland County**

1. Jerome Kuoh
2. Theodore Howe
3. Samuel Hinneh
4. Morris Wallace
5. Florence Stemn
6. Sarah Bodio
7. Peter Gardiner
8. Samuel Collins
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#### **Margibi County**

1. J. Elton Yoko
2. Tennyson T. G. Torplu, sr.
3. Victoria M. Gboyah
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8. Flomoyan Gbapa
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10. Matthew Parker
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1. Benjamin T. Gee
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4. Paul Taylor
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6. D. Zoklah
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### **Grand Cape Mount County**

1. Justin M. Kanneh
2. Amos B. Kiawu
3. Himidu Getaweh
4. Francis Sambola
5. David Massaquoi
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7. Mohamed Kiazolu
8. Charles Paasewe
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1. Julius s. Parker
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3. Henrietta Nyehn
4. Maima Fahnbulleh
5. John N. Charlie
6. Jack Moore
7. Morris Binda
8. Sampson B. Brono
9. Donald ED Saytu
10. Marlowee toe
11. Jackie F. Dennis
12. Jeremiah Willie
13. Moses Togbah
14. Eddie McGill
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3. Tonia Russell

4. Jacob Weedor
5. Richard Geebae
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11. Michael Robertson
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- 14. James Harris**

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### **Lofa County**

1. Stephen Mulbah
2. Musa F. Kamara
3. William Jallah
4. Anthony Arzoaquoi
5. Richard Karpu
6. Jackson Sulonteh
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1. Josephus Dormea
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6. Esther Walker
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4. Paye Koryarzee
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## APPENDICIES

### Appendix I: Threatened Animal Species

#### A. Mammals

	Species	Common Name	Status
1.	<i>Micropotamogale lamottei</i>	Nimba Otter-Shrew	EN
2.	<i>Crocidura wimmeri</i>		EN
3.	<i>Epomops buettikoferi</i>	Buettikofer's Epauletted Fruit Bat	VU
4.	<i>Saccolaimus peli</i>		
5.	<i>Hipposideros Fuliginosus</i>		
6.	<i>Hipposideros marisae</i>		
7.	<i>Rhinolophus guineensis</i>		
8.	<i>Rhinolophus maclaudi</i>		
9.	<i>Eptesicus brunneus</i>		
10.	<i>Kerivoula smithi</i>		
11.	<i>Cercocebus atys</i>		
12.	<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Atlantic Hump-backed Dolphin	EN
13.	<i>Physeter catodon</i>	Sperm Whale	
14.	<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	West African Manatee	
15.	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African elephant	
16.	<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</i>	Western Forest Hog	
17.	<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i>	Pygmy hippopotamus	
18.	<i>Hyemosches aquaticus</i>	Chevrotieri	
19.	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	Bay duiker	
20.	<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Jentink's Duiker	
21.	<i>Cephalophus maxwellii</i>	Maxwell's Duiker	
22.	<i>Cephalophus niger</i>	Black Duiker	
23.	<i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i>	Ogilby's Duiker	
24.	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	Yellow-backed Duiker	
25.	<i>Cephalophus zebra</i>	Yellow-backed Duiker	
26.	<i>Neotragus pygmaeus</i>	Royal Antelope	
27.	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	African Buffalo	
28.	<i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i>	Bongo	
29.	<i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i>	West Bongo	
30.	<i>Epixerus ebii</i>	Squirrel	
31.	<i>Anomalurus pelii</i>	Pel's Flying Squirrel	EN
32.	<i>Idiurus macrotis</i>	Long Ear flying squirrel	
33.	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	Crested porcupine	

#### B. REPTILES

1.	<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	Long-snouted crocodile	
2.	<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>	African Dwarf crocodile	EN

3.	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	EN
4.	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leathegback	EN
5.	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>	Serrated Hige – back tortoise	EN
6.	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	Hinged-backed Tortoise	

#### C. AMPHIBIANS

1.	<i>Nimba phrynoides occidentalis</i>	Mt. Nimba Viviparous toad	EN
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#### D. FISHES

1.	<i>Typhlosynbranchus boueti</i>		
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#### E. ARTHROPODS

1.	<i>Globonantes macropus</i>	Tree Hole Crab	EN
2.	<i>Papilio antimachus</i>	Africant Giant Swallowtail	EN
3.	<i>Archachatina knorri</i>		

#### F. SNAILS

1.	<i>Bellamyia liberiana</i>		
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#### G. Birds

No.	Scientific Names	English Names	Threat Status
1.	<i>Agelastes meleagrides</i>	White-breasted guinea fowl	Vu
2.	<i>Scotopelia ussheri</i>	Rufous fishing-owl	En
3.	<i>Lobotos lobatus</i>	Western Wattle cuckoo shine	Vu
4.	<i>Phyllastrephus leucolepsis</i>	Liberia greenbul	CR
5.	<i>Bleda eximia</i>	Green-tailed Bristlebill	Vu
6.	<i>Criniger olivaceus</i>	Yellow-bearded greenbull	Vu
7.	<i>Illadopsis rufescens</i>	Rofous-winged Illadopsis	NT
8.	<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>	Yellow-heade Rockfowl	Vu
9.	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	NT
10.	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser krestrel	VU
11.	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great snipe	NT
12.	<i>Bycanistes cylindricus</i>	Brown-cheeked hornbill	NT
13.	<i>Ceratogymna elata</i>	Yellow-casjued Hornbill	NT
14.	<i>Millignomon eisentrauti</i>	Yellow-footed Honeyguide	DD
15.	<i>Phyllastrephus baumanni</i>	Baumann's Greenbul	NT
16.	<i>Malaconotus lagdeni</i>	Lagden's Bush-shrike	NT
17.	<i>Malaenornis annamarulae</i>	Nimba Flycatcher	Vu
18.	<i>Schistolais leontica</i>	White-eyed Prinia	Vu
19.	<i>Malimbus ballmanni</i>	Gola Malimbe	EN
20.	<i>Lamprotornis cupreocauda</i>	Copper-tailed Glossy Starling	NT

## Appendix II: Threatened Plant Species

Family	Species	Threats
<i>Annonaceae</i>	<i>Monocyclanthus vignei</i>	EN
<i>Sapotaceae</i>	<i>Neolemonniera clitandrifolia</i>	EN
<i>Sapindaceae</i>	<i>Placodiscus pseudostipularis</i>	EN
<i>Sapotaceae</i>	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	EN
<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Amanoa bracteosa</i>	VU
<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Amanoa strobilacea</i>	VU
<i>Rhizophoraceae</i>	<i>Anopyxis klaineana</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Anthonotha vignei</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Berlinia occidentalis</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>	VU
<i>Boraginaceae</i>	<i>Cordia platythyrsa</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Cryptosepalum tetraphyllum</i>	VU
<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Drypetes afzelii</i>	VU
<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	VU
<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	VU
<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	VU
<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	<i>Eribroma oblonga</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Gilbertiodendron bilineatum</i>	VU
<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	VU
<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	VU
<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Hallea ledermannii</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Haplormosia monophylla</i>	VU
<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	<i>Heritiera utilis</i>	VU
<i>Flacourtiaceae</i>	<i>Homalium smythei</i>	VU
<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	VU
<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Loesenera kalantha</i>	VU
<i>Ochnaceae</i>	<i>Lophira alata</i>	VU
<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	VU
<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Milicia regia</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Millettia warneckei</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Monopetalanthus compactus</i>	VU
<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	VU
<i>Annonaceae</i>	<i>Neostenanthera hamata</i>	VU
<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i>	VU
<i>Ochnaceae</i>	<i>Ouratea amplexans</i>	VU
<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Pausinystalia lane-poolei ssp. lane-poolei</i>	VU
<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Phyllanthus profusus</i>	VU

<i>Annonaceae</i>	<i>Piptostigma fugax</i>	VU
<i>Combretaceae</i>	<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Tetraberlinia tubmaniana</i>	VU
<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Trichoscypha albiflora</i>	VU
<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Trichoscypha atropurpurea</i>	VU
<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Trichoscypha beguei</i>	VU
<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Trichoscypha cavalliensis</i>	VU
<i>Annonaceae</i>	<i>Uvariadendron occidentale</i>	VU
<i>Flacourtiaceae</i>	<i>Casearia barberi</i>	VU
<i>Boraginaceae</i>	<i>Cordia millenii</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Pterocarpus santalinoides</i>	VU
<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	VU
<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Didelotia idea</i>	VU

### Appendix III: Endangered & Vulnerable Species

#### Endangered:

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*).

Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*).

\*Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*). (Rated vulnerable in the 1996 Red List)

Liberian Mongoose (*Liberiictis kuhni*)

Nimba Otter Shres (*Micropotamogale lanottei*)

Red Colobus (*Procolobus badius*). (Rated Lower Risk: Near Threatened in the 1996 Red List)

#### Vulnerable:

Aellen Roundleaf bat (*Hipposideros marisae*)

Buettikofer's Epauletted Fruit Bat (*Epomops buettikoferi*)

Jentink's Duiker (*Cephalophus jentinki*)

Pygmy Hippopotamus (*Choeropsis liberiensis*)

Sperm Whale (*Physeter catodon*)

\*Spotted-necked Otter (*Lutra maculicollis*). (Not listed in 1996)

West African Manatee (*Trichechus senegalensis*)

Zebra Duiker (*Cephalophus zebra*)

### Appendix IV. LIST OF MARINE/BRACKISH FISHES OF LIBERIA

	Scientific Name	Common Name
1.	<i>Ablennes hians</i>	Flat needlefish
2.	<i>Abudefduf saxatilis</i>	Sergeant major
3.	<i>Abudefduf taurus</i>	Niger sergeant
4.	<i>Acanthurus monroviae</i>	Monrovia doctor fish
5.	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	Spotted eagle ray
6.	<i>Ahliesaurus berryi</i>	
7.	<i>Albula vulpes</i>	Bonefish
8.	<i>Alectis alexandrinus</i>	African threadfish
9.	<i>Alectis ciliaris</i>	African pompano

10.	<i>Alepocephalus rostratus</i>	<i>Risso's smooth-head</i>
11.	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	<i>Thintail thresher</i>
12.	<i>Aluterus schoepfi</i>	<i>Orange filefish</i>
13.	<i>Antennarius pardalis</i>	
14.	<i>Antennarius striatus</i>	<i>Striated frogfish</i>
15.	<i>Anthias anthias</i>	<i>Swallowtail seaperch</i>
16.	<i>Antigonia capros</i>	<i>Deepbody boarfish</i>
17.	<i>Apogon imerbis</i>	<i>Cardinal fish</i>
18.	<i>Apsilus fuscus</i>	<i>African forktail snapper</i>
19.	<i>Apterichtus monodi</i>	
20.	<i>Argyropelecus affinis</i>	<i>Pacific hatchet fish</i>
21.	<i>Argyropelecus gigas</i>	<i>Hatchetfish</i>
22.	<i>Argyropelecus hemigymnus</i>	<i>Half-naked hatchetfish</i>
23.	<i>Argyropelecus sladeni</i>	<i>Sladen's hatchet fish</i>
24.	<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>	<i>Meagre</i>
25.	<i>Ariomma bondi</i>	<i>Silver-rag driftfish</i>
26.	<i>Ariomma melanum</i>	<i>Brown driftfish</i>
27.	<i>Ariomma balearicum</i>	<i>Bandtooth conger</i>
28.	<i>Aristostomias xenostoma</i>	
29.	<i>Arius laticutatus</i>	<i>Rough-head sea catfish</i>
30.	<i>Arnoglossus capensis</i>	<i>Cape scaldfish</i>
31.	<i>Arnoglossus imperialis</i>	<i>Imperial scaldfish</i>
32.	<i>Arnoglossus laterna</i>	<i>Scaldfish</i>
33.	<i>Asquamiceps caeruleus</i>	
34.	<i>Astronesthes caulophorus</i>	
35.	<i>Astronesthes gemmifer</i>	<i>Snaggletooth</i>
36.	<i>Astronesthes macropogon</i>	
37.	<i>Astronesthes micropogon</i>	
38.	<i>Astronesthes niger</i>	
39.	<i>Astronesthes richardsoni</i>	
40.	<i>Auxis rochei rochei</i>	<i>Bullet tuna</i>
41.	<i>Auxis thazard thazard</i>	<i>Frigate tuna</i>
42.	<i>Avocettina infans</i>	<i>Avocet snipe-eel</i>
43.	<i>Balistes punctatus</i>	<i>Bluespotted triggerfish</i>
44.	<i>Barbantus curvifrons</i>	<i>Palebelly searsid</i>
45.	<i>Bascanichthys ceciliae</i>	
46.	<i>Bathophilus brevis</i>	
47.	<i>Bathophilus nigerrimus</i>	<i>Scaleless dragonfish</i>
48.	<i>Bathygadus melanobranchus</i>	<i>Vaillant's grenadier</i>
49.	<i>Bathymicrops Regis</i>	
50.	<i>Bathypterois atricolor</i>	<i>Attenuated spider fish</i>
51.	<i>Bathypterois grallator</i>	<i>Tripodfish</i>
52.	<i>Bathypterois phenax</i>	<i>Blackfin spider</i>
52.	<i>Bathypterois quadrifilis</i>	
53.	<i>Bathypterois viridensis</i>	
54.	<i>Bathyraja hesperaficana</i>	<i>West African skate</i>
55.	<i>Bathysaurus mollis</i>	<i>Highfin lizardfish</i>
56.	<i>Bathytroctes microlepis</i>	<i>Smallscale smooth-head</i>
57.	<i>Bathytrophops sewelli</i>	
58.	<i>Bathyroconger vicinus</i>	<i>Large-toothed conger</i>

59.	<i>Batrachoides liberiensis</i>	Hairy toadfish
60.	<i>Bembrops greyi</i>	Roundtail duckbill
61.	<i>Bembrops heterurus</i>	Squaretail duckbill
62.	<i>Benthalbella infans</i>	Zugmayer's pearleye
63.	<i>Benthoema suborbitale</i>	Smallfin laneternfish
64.	<i>Bolinichthys photothorax</i>	
65.	<i>Bolinichthys supralateralis</i>	
66.	<i>Bonapartia pedaliota</i>	
67.	<i>Boops boops</i>	Bogue
68.	<i>Borostomias elucens</i>	
69.	<i>Borostomias mononema</i>	
70.	<i>Bothus podas</i>	Wide-eyed flounder
71.	<i>Bregmaceros atlanticus</i>	Antenna codlet
72.	<i>Bregmaceros nectabanus</i>	smallscale codlet
73.	<i>Brotula barbata</i>	Bearded brotula
74.	<i>Caelorinchus caelorhincus geronimo</i>	
75.	<i>Callechelys leucoptera</i>	
76.	<i>Caranx crysos</i>	Blue runner
77.	<i>Caranx hippos</i>	Crevalle jack
78.	<i>Caranx rhonchus</i>	False scad
79.	<i>Caranx senegallus</i>	Senegal jack
80.	<i>Carcharhinus altimus</i>	Bignose shark
81.	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky shark
82.	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	Bull shark
83.	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	Blacktip shark
84.	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic whitetip shark
85.	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	Night shark
86.	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	Sand tiger shark
87.	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark
88.	<i>Cataetyx brunni</i>	
89.	<i>Cephalopholis taeniops</i>	African hind
90.	<i>Cepola pauciradiata</i>	
91.	<i>Ceratoscopelus warmingii</i>	Warming's lantern fish
92.	<i>Chauliodus schmidti</i>	
93.	<i>Cheilopogon cyanopterus</i>	Margined flyingfish
94.	<i>Cheilopogon melanurus</i>	Atlantic flyingfish
95.	<i>Cheilopogon milleri</i>	Guinean flyingfish
96.	<i>Cheilopogon nigricans</i>	African flyingfish
97.	<i>Cheilopogon pinnatibarbatulus</i>	Bennett's flyingfish
98.	<i>Chelidonichthys lastoviza</i>	Streaked gurnard
99.	<i>Chlopsis olokun</i>	
100.	<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizi</i>	Shortnose greeneye
101.	<i>Chloroscombrus chysurus</i>	Atlantic bumper
102.	<i>Chromis chromis</i>	Damselfish
103.	<i>Chromis limbata</i>	Azores chromis
104.	<i>Coloconger cadenati</i>	
105.	<i>Coris atlantica</i>	
106.	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Common dolphinfish
107.	<i>Cyclothone alba</i>	Bristlemouth
108.	<i>Cyclothone braueri</i>	Garrick

109.	<i>Cyclothone livida</i>	
110.	<i>Cyclothone microdon</i>	<i>Veiled anglemouth</i>
111.	<i>Cyclothone obscura</i>	
112.	<i>Cyclothone pallida</i>	<i>Tan bristlemouth</i>
113.	<i>Cynoglossus browni</i>	<i>Nigerian tonguesole</i>
114.	<i>Cynoglossus cadenati</i>	<i>Ghanian tonguesole</i>
115.	<i>Cynoglossus canariensis</i>	<i>Canary tonguesole</i>
116.	<i>Cynoglossus monodi</i>	<i>Guinean tonguesole</i>
117.	<i>Cynoglossus senegalensis</i>	<i>Senegalese tonguesole</i>
118.	<i>Cynoponticus ferox</i>	<i>Guinea pike conger</i>
119.	<i>Cyttopsis rosea</i>	<i>Rosa dory</i>
120.	<i>Dalophis boulengeri</i>	
121.	<i>Dalophis cephalopeltis</i>	
122.	<i>Dasyatis centroura</i>	<i>Roughtail stingray</i>
123.	<i>Dasyatis chrysonota marmorata</i>	<i>Marbled stingray</i>
124.	<i>Dasyatis margaritella</i>	<i>Pearl stingray</i>
125.	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	<i>Common stingray</i>
126.	<i>Decapterus punctatus</i>	<i>Round scad</i>
127.	<i>Dentex angolensis</i>	<i>Angola dentex</i>
128.	<i>Dentex canariensis</i>	<i>Canary dentex</i>
129.	<i>Dentex congoensis</i>	<i>Congo dentex</i>
130.	<i>Dentex gibbosus</i>	<i>Pink dentex</i>
131.	<i>Dentex maroccanus</i>	<i>Morocco dentex</i>
132.	<i>Desmodema polystictum</i>	<i>Polka-dot ribbonfish</i>
133.	<i>Diaphus brachycephalus</i>	<i>Short-headed lantern fish</i>
134.	<i>Diaphus metopoclampus</i>	<i>Spothead lantern fish</i>
135.	<i>Diaphus mollis</i>	
136.	<i>Diaphus perspicillatus</i>	<i>Transparent lantern fish</i>
137.	<i>Diaphus splendidus</i>	
138.	<i>Diaphus taaningi</i>	
139.	<i>Dibranchius atlanticus</i>	<i>Atlantic batfish</i>
140.	<i>Diogenichthys atlanticus</i>	<i>Lonfin lantern fish</i>
141.	<i>Diplophos taenia</i>	<i>Pacific portholefish</i>
142.	<i>Dipturus doutrei</i>	<i>Violet skate</i>
143.	<i>Diretmoides pauciradiatus</i>	<i>Longwing spinyfin</i>
144.	<i>Diretmus argenteus</i>	<i>Silver spinyfin</i>
145.	<i>Dolichopteryx binocularis</i>	
146.	<i>Dolichosudis fuliginosa</i>	
147.	<i>Dysomma brevirostre</i>	<i>Pignosed arrowtooth eel</i>
148.	<i>Echelus myrus</i>	<i>Painted eel</i>
149.	<i>Echelus pachyrhynchus</i>	
150.	<i>Echidna peli</i>	<i>Pebbletooth moray</i>
151.	<i>Echiophis creutzbergi</i>	<i>Spoon-nose eel</i>
152.	<i>Einara macrolepis</i>	<i>Loosescale smooth-head</i>
153.	<i>Electrona risso</i>	<i>Chubby flashlightfish</i>
154.	<i>Elops lacerta</i>	<i>West African ladyfish</i>
155.	<i>Elops senegalensis</i>	<i>Senegalese ladyfish</i>
156.	<i>Enchelycore nigricans</i>	<i>Mulatto conger</i>
157.	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	<i>European anchovy</i>
158.	<i>Epinephelus aeneus</i>	<i>White grouper</i>



159.	<i>Epinephelus caninus</i>	<i>Dogtooth grouper</i>
160.	<i>Epinephelus costae</i>	<i>Goldblotch grouper</i>
161.	<i>Epinephelus goreensis</i>	<i>Dungat grouper</i>
162.	<i>Epinephelus itajara</i>	<i>Itajara</i>
163.	<i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>	<i>Dusky grouper</i>
164.	<i>Erythrocles monodi</i>	<i>Atlantic rubyfish</i>
165.	<i>Ethmalosa fimbriata</i>	<i>Bonga shad</i>
166.	<i>Etmopterus polli</i>	<i>Africanlanetrn fish</i>
167.	<i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>	<i>Smooth lanetern fish</i>
168.	<i>Eucinostomus melanopterus</i>	<i>Flagfin mojará</i>
169.	<i>Eustomias achirus</i>	
170.	<i>Eustomias dendriticus</i>	
171.	<i>Eustomias lipochirus</i>	
172.	<i>Eustomias melanoema</i>	
173.	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	<i>Little tunny</i>
174.	<i>Evermannella balbo</i>	<i>Balbo sabretooth</i>
175.	<i>Facciolella oxyrhyncha</i>	<i>Facciola's sorcerer</i>
176.	<i>Fistularia tabacaria</i>	<i>Cornet fish</i>
177.	<i>Flagellostomias boureei</i>	
178.	<i>Fodiator acutus</i>	<i>Sharpchin flyingfish</i>
179.	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	<i>Tiger shark</i>
180.	<i>Galeus polli</i>	<i>African sawtail catshark</i>
181.	<i>Gempylus serpens</i>	<i>Snake mackerel</i>
182.	<i>Gephyroberyx darwinii</i>	<i>Darwin's slimehead</i>
183.	<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	<i>Nurse shark</i>
184.	<i>Glossanodon polli</i>	
185.	<i>Gobius rubropunctatus</i>	
186.	<i>Gonichthys cocco</i>	
187.	<i>Gonostoma atlanticum</i>	<i>Atlantic fangjaw</i>
188.	<i>Gonostoma bathyphilum</i>	
189.	<i>Gonostoma denudatum</i>	
190.	<i>Gammicolepis brachiusculus</i>	<i>Thorny tisnelfish</i>
191.	<i>Guentherus altivelis</i>	<i>Highfin tadpole fish</i>
192.	<i>Gymnothorax afer</i>	<i>Dark moray</i>
193.	<i>Gymnothorax mareei</i>	<i>Spotjaw moray</i>
194.	<i>Gymnura altavela</i>	<i>Spinny butterfly ray</i>
195.	<i>Halobatrachus didactylus</i>	<i>Luistianian toadfish</i>
196.	<i>Halosaurus ovenii</i>	
197.	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus dactylopterus</i>	<i>Blackbelly rosefish</i>
198.	<i>Hemerorhinus opici</i>	
199.	<i>Hemicaranx bicolor</i>	<i>Biocolor jack</i>
200.	<i>Hemiramphus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Ballyhoo</i>
201.	<i>Heptranchias perlo</i>	<i>Sharpnose sevengill shark</i>
202.	<i>Herwigia krefftii</i>	<i>Krefft's smooth head</i>
203.	<i>Heteromycteris proboscideus</i>	<i>True sole</i>
204.	<i>Heterophotus ophistoma</i>	
205.	<i>Hippocampus algiricus</i>	<i>West African seahorse</i>
206.	<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	<i>Short-snouted seahorse</i>
207.	<i>Hirundichthys affinis</i>	<i>Fourwing flyingfish</i>
208.	<i>Holacanthus africanus</i>	<i>Guinean angelfish</i>

209.	<i>Holtbyrnia innensi</i>	<i>Teardrop tubeshoulder</i>
210.	<i>Holtbyrnia macrops</i>	<i>Bigeye searsid</i>
211.	<i>Hoplunnis punctatus</i>	
212.	<i>Hygophum reinhardtii</i>	<i>Reinhardt's lantern fish</i>
213.	<i>Hygophum taaningi</i>	
214.	<i>Hymenocephalus italicus</i>	<i>Glasshead grenadier</i>
215.	<i>Hyporhamphus picarti</i>	<i>African halfbeak</i>
216.	<i>Ijimaia loppei</i>	<i>Loppe's tadpole fish</i>
217.	<i>Ilisha Africana</i>	<i>West African ilisha</i>
218.	<i>Istiophorus albicans</i>	<i>Atlantic sailfish</i>
219.	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	<i>Shortfin mako</i>
220.	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	<i>Skipjack tuna</i>
221.	<i>Labrisomus muchipinnis</i>	<i>Hairy blenny</i>
222.	<i>Laemonema laureysi</i>	<i>Guniean codling</i>
223.	<i>Lampadena anomala</i>	
224.	<i>Lampadena chavesi</i>	
225.	<i>Lampadena luminosa</i>	
226.	<i>Lampanyctus lineatus</i>	
227.	<i>Lampanyctus nobilis</i>	<i>Noble lampfish</i>
228.	<i>Lampancytus tenuiformis</i>	
229.	<i>Lamprogrammus exutus</i>	<i>Legless cuskeel</i>
230.	<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	<i>Escolar</i>
231.	<i>Lepidophanes guentheri</i>	
232.	<i>Leptocharias smithii</i>	<i>Barbled houndshark</i>
233.	<i>Leptoderma macrops</i>	<i>Grenadier smooth-head</i>
234.	<i>Leptostomias gladiator</i>	
235.	<i>Lethrinus atlanticus</i>	<i>Atlantic emperor</i>
236.	<i>Leucoraja leucosticte</i>	<i>Whiedappled skate</i>
237.	<i>Lichia amia</i>	<i>Leerfish</i>
238.	<i>Lithognathus morymyrus</i>	<i>Striped seabream</i>
239.	<i>Liza falcipinnis</i>	<i>Sicklefin mullet</i>
240.	<i>Liza grandsquamis</i>	<i>Largescaled mullet</i>
241.	<i>Lobianchia dofleini</i>	
242.	<i>Lophiodes kempfi</i>	<i>Longspine African angler</i>
243.	<i>Lophius vaillanti</i>	<i>Shortspine African angler</i>
244.	<i>Lutjanus agennes</i>	<i>African red snapper</i>
245.	<i>Lutjanus dentatus</i>	<i>African brown snapper</i>
246.	<i>Lutjanus fulgens</i>	<i>Golden African snapper</i>
247.	<i>Lutjanus goreensis</i>	<i>Gorean snapper</i>
248.	<i>Makaira indica</i>	<i>Black marlin</i>
249.	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	<i>Atlantic blue marlin</i>
250.	<i>Malacocephalus laevis</i>	<i>Softhead grenadier</i>
251.	<i>Malacocephalus occidentalis</i>	<i>Western softhead grenadier</i>
251.	<i>Malacosteus niger</i>	<i>Stoplight loosejaw</i>
252.	<i>Maulisia maui</i>	<i>Maul's searsid</i>
253.	<i>Megalops atlanticus</i>	<i>Tarpon</i>
254.	<i>Melamphaes leprus</i>	
255.	<i>Melanostomias tentaculatus</i>	
256.	<i>Merluccius polli</i>	<i>Benguela hake</i>
257.	<i>Microchirus bosccanion</i>	<i>Lusitanian sole</i>

258.	<i>Microphis brachyurus aculeatus</i>	
259.	<i>Miracorvinia angolensis</i>	Angola croaker
260.	<i>Mola mola</i>	Ocean sunfish
261.	<i>Monochirus hispidus</i>	Whiskered sole
262.	<i>Monodactylus sebae</i>	African moony
263.	<i>Monomitopus metriostoma</i>	
264.	<i>Mugil bananensis</i>	Banana mullet
265.	<i>Mugil curema</i>	White mullet
266.	<i>Muraena melanotis</i>	Honeycomb moray
267.	<i>Muraena robusta</i>	Stout moray
268.	<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	Smooth-hound
269.	<i>Mycteroperaca rubra</i>	Mottled grouper
270.	<i>Myctophum affine</i>	Metallic lantern fish
271.	<i>Myctophum asperum</i>	Prickly lantern fish
272.	<i>Myctophum nitidulum</i>	Pearly lanternfish
273.	<i>Myctophum obtusirostre</i>	
274.	<i>Myliobatis aquila</i>	Common eagle ray
275.	<i>Myrichthys pardalis</i>	Leopard eel
276.	<i>Myrophis plumbeus</i>	Leaden worm eel
277.	<i>Mystriophis crosnieri</i>	
278.	<i>Mystriophis rostellatus</i>	African spoon-nose eel
279.	<i>Naucrates ductor</i>	Pilotfish
280.	<i>Nealotus tripes</i>	Black snake mackerel
281.	<i>Nemichthys curvirostris</i>	Boxer snipe eel
282.	<i>Nemichthys scolopaceus</i>	Slender snipe eel
283.	<i>Neoharriotta pinnata</i>	Sicklefin chimaera
284.	<i>Nettastoma melanurum</i>	Blackfin sorcerer
285.	<i>Nezumia aequalis</i>	Common Atlantic grenadier
286.	<i>Nezumia africana</i>	
287.	<i>Nezumia duodecim</i>	Twelve-rayed grenadier
288.	<i>Nezumia micronychodon</i>	Smalltooth grenadier
289.	<i>Nezumia sclerorhynchus</i>	Roughtip grenadier
290.	<i>Normichthys operosus</i>	Multipore searsid
291.	<i>Notolychnus valdiviae</i>	Topside lampfish
292.	<i>Notoscopelus caudispinosus</i>	Lobisomem
293.	<i>Notoscopelus resplendens</i>	Patchwork lampfish
294.	<i>Oblada melanura</i>	Saddled seabream
295.	<i>Odontostomias micropogon</i>	
296.	<i>Odontostomops normalops</i>	Undistinguished sabretooth
297.	<i>Ophichthus ophis</i>	Spotted snake eel
298.	<i>Opichthus reguis</i>	Ornate Snake eel
299.	<i>Ophisurus serpens</i>	Serpent eel
300.	<i>Opisthoproctus soleatus</i>	Barrel-eye
301.	<i>Oxynotus centrina</i>	Angular roughshark
302.	<i>Oxyporhamphus micropterus similes</i>	False halfback
303.	<i>Pachystomias microdon</i>	
304.	<i>Pagellus bellottii belottii</i>	Red Pandora
305.	<i>Pagrus africanus</i>	Southern common seabream
306.	<i>Pagrus auriga</i>	Redbanded seabream
307.	<i>Pagrus caeruleostictus</i>	Bluespotted seabream

308.	<i>Parablennius verryceni</i>	
309.	<i>Paraconger notialis</i>	Guinean conger
310.	<i>Paragaleus pectoralis</i>	Atlantic weasel shark
311.	<i>Parakuhlia macrophthalmus</i>	Dara
312.	<i>Parasudis fraserbrunneri</i>	
313.	<i>Parexocoetus brachypterus</i>	Sailfin flyingfish
314.	<i>Pegusa triophthalma</i>	Cyclope sole
315.	<i>Pentanemus quinquarius</i>	Royal threadfin
316.	<i>Pentheroscion mbizi</i>	Blackmouth croaker
317.	<i>Periophthalmus barbarus</i>	Atlantic mudskipper
318.	<i>Physiculus huloti</i>	
319.	<i>Pisodonophis semicinctus</i>	
320.	<i>Platyroctes apus</i>	Legless searsid
321.	<i>Pollichthys maui</i>	Stareye lightfish
322.	<i>Polydactylus quadrifilis</i>	Giant African threadfin
323.	<i>Polyipnus polli</i>	
324.	<i>Polymetme corythaeola</i>	
325.	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	Wreckfish
326.	<i>Pomadasyd jubelini</i>	Somput grunt
327.	<i>Priacanthus arenatus</i>	Atlantic bigeye
328.	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	Black shark
329.	<i>Pristis microdon</i>	Large tooth sawfish
330.	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	Small tooth sawfish
331.	<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Common sawfish
332.	<i>Prognichthys gibbifrons</i>	Bluntnose flying fish
333.	<i>Promethichthys promethus</i>	Roudi escolar
334.	<i>Psettodes belcheri</i>	Spottail spiny turbot
335.	<i>Psettodes bennettii</i>	Spiny turbot
336.	<i>Pseudomyrophis atlanticus</i>	
337.	<i>Pseudolithus elongatus</i>	Bobo croaker
338.	<i>Pseudolithus epipercus</i>	Guinea croaker
339.	<i>Pseudolithus moorii</i>	Cameroon croaker
340.	<i>Pseudolithus senegalensis</i>	Cassava croaker
341.	<i>Pseudolithus senegallus</i>	Law croaker
342.	<i>Pseudolithus typus</i>	Longneck croaker
343.	<i>Pseudupeneus prayensis</i>	West African goatfish
343.	<i>Pteromylaeus bovinus</i>	Bull ray
344.	<i>Pteroscion peli</i>	Boe drum
345.	<i>Pterothrissus belloci</i>	Longfin bonefish
346.	<i>Pythonichthys macrurus</i>	
347.	<i>Pythonichthys microphthalmus</i>	
348.	<i>Radiicephalus elongates</i>	Tapertail
349.	<i>Raja clavata</i>	Thornback ray
350.	<i>Raja miraletus</i>	Brown ray
352.	<i>Raja rouxi</i>	
353.	<i>Raja straeleni</i>	Biscuit skate
354.	<i>Regalecus glesne</i>	King of herrings
355.	<i>Rhechias bertini</i>	
356.	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark

357.	<i>Rhinobatos blochii</i>	<i>Bluntnose guitar fish</i>
358.	<i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i>	<i>Blackchin guitar fish</i>
359.	<i>Rhinobatos irvinei</i>	<i>Spineback guitar fish</i>
360.	<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>	<i>Common guitarfish</i>
361.	<i>Rhizopriondon actus</i>	<i>Milk shark</i>
362.	<i>Rhynchobatus luebberti</i>	<i>African wedgefish</i>
363.	<i>Rostroraja alba</i>	<i>Bottlenosed skate</i>
364.	<i>Rouleina maderensis</i>	<i>Maderian smooth-head</i>
365.	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	<i>Oilfish</i>
366.	<i>Rypticus saponaceus</i>	<i>Greater soapfish</i>
367.	<i>Rypticus subbifrenatus</i>	<i>Spotted soapfish</i>
368.	<i>Sagamichthys schnakenbecki</i>	<i>Schnakenbeck's searsid</i>
369.	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	<i>Atlantic bonito</i>
370.	<i>Sardinella aurita</i>	<i>Round sardinella</i>
371.	<i>Sardinella maderensis</i>	<i>Maderian sardinella</i>
372.	<i>Sardinella rouxi</i>	<i>Yellowtail sardinella</i>
373.	<i>Sargocentron melanotheron leonensis</i>	
374.	<i>Somber japonicus</i>	<i>Chub mackerel</i>
375.	<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	<i>West African Spanish mackerel</i>
376.	<i>Scopelarchus analis</i>	<i>Short fin pearleye</i>
377.	<i>Scopelengys tristis</i>	<i>Pacific blackchin</i>
378.	<i>Scopelosaurus argenteus</i>	<i>Waryfish</i>
379.	<i>Scorpaena laevis</i>	<i>Senegalese rockfish</i>
380.	<i>Scorpaena normani</i>	<i>Norman's rockfish</i>
381.	<i>Scorpaena stephanica</i>	<i>Spotted-fin rockfish</i>
382.	<i>Scyliorhinus cervigoni</i>	<i>West African catshark</i>
383.	<i>Searsikia koefoedi</i>	<i>Koefoed's searsid</i>
384.	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	<i>Bigeye scad</i>
385.	<i>Selene dorsalis</i>	<i>African moonfish</i>
386.	<i>Seriola carpenteri</i>	<i>Guinean amberjack</i>
387.	<i>Serranus cabrilla</i>	<i>Comber</i>
388.	<i>Serrivomer beanni</i>	<i>Bean's sawtoothed eel</i>
389.	<i>Serrivomer schmidti</i>	
390.	<i>Snyderidia canina</i>	
391.	<i>Sphyrna afra</i>	<i>Guinean barracuda</i>
392.	<i>Sphyrna couardi</i>	<i>Whitefin hammerhead</i>
393.	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>Scalloped hammerhead</i>
394.	<i>Spicara alta</i>	<i>Bigeye picarel</i>
395.	<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i>	<i>Black seabream</i>
396.	<i>Squalus blainville</i>	<i>Longnose spurdog</i>
397.	<i>Squatina aculeata</i>	<i>Sawback angelshark</i>
398.	<i>Squatina oculata</i>	<i>Smoothback angelshark</i>
399.	<i>Stegastes imbricatus</i>	<i>Cape Verde Gregory</i>
400.	<i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	<i>Highlight hatchetfish</i>
401.	<i>Stomias affinis</i>	<i>Gunther's boatfish</i>
402.	<i>Stomias ;ampropeltis</i>	
403.	<i>Stomias longibarbat</i>	
404.	<i>Strongylura senegalensis</i>	<i>Senegal needlefish</i>
405.	<i>Syacium guineensis</i>	
406.	<i>Symphurus ligulatus</i>	<i>Elongate tonguesole</i>

407.	<i>Synagrops bellus</i>	<i>Blackmouth bass</i>
408.	<i>Synagrops microlepis</i>	<i>Thinlip splitfin</i>
409.	<i>Synaphobranchus affinis</i>	<i>Grey cutthroat</i>
410.	<i>Synaptura lusitanica</i>	<i>Portugese sole</i>
411.	<i>Synchiropus phaeton</i>	
412.	<i>Taeniura grabata</i>	<i>Round stingray</i>
413.	<i>Talismania antillarum</i>	<i>Antillean smooth-head</i>
414.	<i>Talismania homoptera</i>	<i>Hairfin smooth-head</i>
415.	<i>Talismania longifilis</i>	
416.	<i>Talismania mekistonema</i>	<i>Theadfin smooth-head</i>
417.	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>	<i>Atlantic white marlin</i>
418.	<i>Tetrapturus pfluegeri</i>	<i>Longbill spearfish</i>
419.	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	<i>Albacore</i>
420.	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	<i>Yellowfin tuna</i>
421.	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	<i>Bigeye tuna</i>
422.	<i>Torpedo mackayana</i>	<i>Ringed torped</i>
424.	<i>Torpedo nobiliana</i>	<i>Atlantic torpedo</i>
425.	<i>Torpedo torpedo</i>	<i>Common torpedo</i>
426.	<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i>	<i>Snakefish</i>
427.	<i>Trachinotus goreensis</i>	<i>Longfin pompano</i>
428.	<i>Trachinotus maxillosus</i>	<i>Guinean pompano</i>
429.	<i>Trachinotus ovatus</i>	<i>Derbio</i>
430.	<i>Trachinotus teraia</i>	<i>Shortfin pompano</i>
431.	<i>Trachpterus trachypterus</i>	<i>Ribbon fish</i>
432.	<i>Trachurus capensis</i>	<i>Cape horse mackerel</i>
433.	<i>Trachurus trecae</i>	<i>Cunene horse mackerel</i>
434.	<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	<i>Largehead hairtail</i>
435.	<i>Tylosurus acus rafale</i>	<i>Atlantic agujon needlefish</i>
436.	<i>Tylosurus crocodiles crocodiles</i>	<i>Hound needlefish</i>
437.	<i>Umbrina canariensis</i>	<i>Canary drum</i>
438.	<i>Umbrina ronchus</i>	<i>Fusca drum</i>
439.	<i>Uraspis secunda</i>	<i>Cottonmouth jack</i>
440.	<i>Uroconger syringinus</i>	<i>Threadtail conger</i>
441.	<i>Valenciennellus tripunctulatus</i>	<i>Constellation fish</i>
442.	<i>Venefica proboscidea</i>	<i>whipsnout sorcerer</i>
443.	<i>Vinciguerria attenuata</i>	-----
444.	<i>Vinciguerria nimbaria</i>	<i>Oceanic lightfish</i>
445.	<i>Winteria telescopa</i>	-----
446.	<i>Xenodermichthys copei</i>	<i>Bluntsnout smooth-head</i>
447.	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	<i>swordfish</i>
448.	<i>enodermichthys copei</i>	<i>Bluntsnout smooth-head</i>
447.	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	<i>swordfish</i>
448.	<i>Yarrella blackfordi</i>	-----
449.	<i>Zanobatus schoenleinii</i>	<i>stripped panray</i>
450.	<i>Zenion longipinnis</i>	-----
451.	<i>Zenopsis conchifer</i>	<i>Silver John dory</i>
452.	<i>Zeus faber</i>	<i>John dory</i>

## Appendix V: LIST OF FRESHWATER FISHES OF LIBERIA

Scientific	FB Name
1. <i>Aethiomastacembelus liberiensis</i>	
2. <i>Amphilius atesuensis</i>	
3. <i>Amphilius platychir</i>	Mountain barbel
4. <i>Amphilius rheophilus</i>	
5. <i>Anomalochromis thomasi</i>	
6. <i>Aphyosemion bertholdi</i>	Berthold's killi
7. <i>Aphyosemion brueningi</i>	Bruening's killi
8. <i>Aphyosemion geryi</i>	Gerys killi
9. <i>Aphyosemion guineense</i>	Guinean killi
10. <i>Aphyosemion jeanpoli</i>	Jeanpol's killi
11. <i>Aphyosemion liberiense</i>	
12. <i>Aphyosemion maeseni</i>	
13. <i>Aphyosemion monroviae</i>	
14. <i>Aphyosemion occidentale</i>	Golden pheasant panchax
15. <i>Aphyosemion roloffii</i>	
16. <i>Aphyosemion schmitti</i>	
17. <i>Aphyosemion viride</i>	
18. <i>Aplocheilichthys nimbaensis</i>	Mt. Nimba lampeye
19. <i>Aplocheilichthys normani</i>	Norman's lampeye
20. <i>Aplocheilichthys rancureli</i>	Rancurel's lampeye
21. <i>Aplocheilichthys schioetzi</i>	Schitz' lampeye
22. <i>Aplocheilichthys spilauchen</i>	Banded lampeye
23. <i>Arius latiscutatus</i>	Rough-head sea catfish
24. <i>Awaous lateristriga</i>	West African freshwater goby
25. <i>Barbus ablabes</i>	
26. <i>Barbus carcharhinoides</i>	
27. <i>Barbus eburneensis</i>	
28. <i>Barbus huguenyi</i>	
29. <i>Barbus inaequalis</i>	
30. <i>Barbus lauzannei</i>	
31. <i>Barbus leonensis</i>	
32. <i>Barbus liberiensis</i>	
33. <i>Barbus macrops</i>	Blackstripe barb
34. <i>Barbus melanotaenia</i>	
35. <i>Barbus parawaldroni</i>	
36. <i>Barbus sacratus</i>	
37. <i>Barbus trispiloides</i>	
38. <i>Barbus trispilos</i>	
39. <i>Barbus wurtzi</i>	
40. <i>Brienomyrus brachyistius</i>	
41. <i>Brycinus imberi</i>	Spot-tail
42. <i>Brycinus longipinnis</i>	longfin tetra
43. <i>Brycinus macrolepidotus</i>	True big-scale tetra
44. <i>Brycinus nurse</i>	Nurse tetra
45. <i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	Bull shark
46. <i>Chiloglanis occidentalis</i>	

47.	<i>Chromidotilapia guentheri guentheri</i>	<i>Guenther's Mouthbrooder</i>
48.	<i>Chrysichthys filamentous</i>	
49.	<i>Chrysichthys furcatus</i>	
50.	<i>Chrysichthys johnelsi</i>	
51.	<i>Chrysichthys maurus</i>	
52.	<i>Chrysichthys nigrodigitatus</i>	<i>Bagrid catfish</i>
53.	<i>Chrysichthys teugelsi</i>	
54.	<i>Clarias buettikoferi</i>	
55.	<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	<i>North African catfish</i>
56.	<i>Clarias laeviceps laeviceps</i>	<i>Catfish</i>
57.	<i>Clarias salae</i>	
58.	<i>Clarias kingsleyae</i>	<i>Tailspot ctenpoma</i>
59.	<i>Cynotthrisa ansorgii</i>	
60.	<i>Dalophis boulengeri</i>	
61.	<i>Dalophis cephaloopeltis</i>	
62.	<i>Distichodous rostratus</i>	
63.	<i>Doumea chappuisi</i>	
64.	<i>Eleotris daganensis</i>	
65.	<i>Eleotris vittata</i>	
66.	<i>Elops senegalensis</i>	<i>Senegalese ladyfish</i>
67.	<i>Enneacampus kaupi</i>	
68.	<i>Epiplatys annulatus</i>	
69.	<i>Epiplatys barmoiensis</i>	
70.	<i>Epiplatys coccinatus</i>	
71.	<i>Epiplatys dageti dageti</i>	<i>Redchin panchax</i>
72.	<i>Epiplatys fasciolatus</i>	
73.	<i>Epiplatys lamottei</i>	<i>Redspotted panchax</i>
74.	<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi</i>	
75.	<i>Epiplatys roloffi</i>	
76.	<i>Epiplatys ruhkopfi</i>	
77.	<i>Ethmalosa fimbriata</i>	<i>Bonga shad Bonga</i>
78.	<i>Hemichromis bimaculatus</i>	<i>Jewelfish</i>
79.	<i>Hemichromis fasciatus</i>	<i>Banded jewelfish</i>
80.	<i>Hepsetus odoe</i>	<i>Kafue pike</i>
81.	<i>Heterobranchus isopterus</i>	
82.	<i>Heterobranchus longifilis</i>	<i>Vundu</i>
83.	<i>Hippopotamyrus paugyi</i>	
84.	<i>Hydrocynus vittatus</i>	<i>Tiger fish</i>
85.	<i>Isichthys henyri</i>	
86.	<i>Kribia kribensis</i>	
87.	<i>Kribia nana</i>	
88.	<i>Labeo alluaudi</i>	
89.	<i>Labeo currieri</i>	
90.	<i>Labeo parvus</i>	
91.	<i>Ladigesia roloffi</i>	<i>Jelly bean tetra</i>
92.	<i>Laeviscutella dekimpei</i>	<i>Roundbelly pellowline</i>
93.	<i>Lates niloticus</i>	<i>Nile perch</i>
94.	<i>Lepidarchus adonis</i>	<i>Jelly bean tetra</i>
95.	<i>Lutjanus dentatus</i>	<i>African brown snapper</i>
96.	<i>Malapterurus cavalliensis</i>	



97.	<i>Malapterurus electricus</i>	<i>Electric catfish</i>
98.	<i>Marcusenius mento</i>	
99.	<i>Marcusenius thomasi</i>	
100.	<i>Marcusenius ussheri</i>	
101.	<i>Megalops atlanticus</i>	<i>Tarpon</i>
102.	<i>Micralestes occidentalis</i>	
103.	<i>Microphis brachyurus aculeatus</i>	
104.	<i>Microsynodontis polli</i>	
105.	<i>Monopterus boueti</i>	<i>Liberian swamp eel</i>
106.	<i>Mormyrops anguilloides</i>	<i>Cornish jack</i>
107.	<i>Mormyrops breviceps</i>	
108.	<i>Mormyrus goheeni</i>	
109.	<i>Mormyrus rume rume</i>	<i>Mormyrids</i>
110.	<i>Mormyrus tapirus</i>	
111.	<i>Nannocharax seiboldi</i>	
112.	<i>Nannocharax fasciatus</i>	
113.	<i>Neolebias unifasciatus</i>	
114.	<i>Ophisternon afrum</i>	<i>Guinea swamp eel</i>
115.	<i>Oreochromis macrochir macrochir</i>	<i>Longfin tilapia</i>
116.	<i>Oreochromis niloticus niloticus</i>	<i>Nile tilapia</i>
117.	<i>Papyrocranus afer</i>	<i>Reticulate knifefish</i>
118.	<i>Parachanna obscura</i>	<i>Snake-head</i>
119.	<i>Paramphilius firestonei</i>	
120.	<i>Paramphilius trichomycteroides</i>	
121.	<i>Pellonula leonensis</i>	<i>Smalltoothed pellonula</i>
122.	<i>Pellonula vorax</i>	<i>Bigtoothed pellonula</i>
123.	<i>Pelmatochromis humilis</i>	
124.	<i>Pelmatochromis roloffii</i>	
125.	<i>Periophthalmus barbarus</i>	<i>Atlantic mudskipper</i>
126.	<i>Petrocephalus levequei</i>	
127.	<i>Petrocephalus pellegrini</i>	
128.	<i>Petrocephalus simus</i>	
129.	<i>Petrocephalus tenuicauda</i>	
130.	<i>Polypterus palmas palmas</i>	<i>Shortfin bichir</i>
131.	<i>Polypterus retropinnis</i>	<i>West African bichir</i>
132.	<i>Pomadasys jubelini</i>	<i>Sompat grunt</i>
133.	<i>Pristis microdon</i>	<i>Large-tooth sawfish</i>
134.	<i>Raiamas steindachneri</i>	
135.	<i>Rhabdalestes septentrionalis</i>	
136.	<i>Sarotherodon caudomarginatus</i>	
137.	<i>Sarotherodon melanotheron melanotheron</i>	<i>Blackchin tilapia</i>
138.	<i>Sarotherodon occidentalis</i>	
139.	<i>Sarotherodon tournieri liberiensis</i>	
140.	<i>Sarotherodon tournieri tournieri</i>	
141.	<i>Schilbe mandibularis</i>	
142.	<i>Schilbe mystus</i>	<i>African butter catfish</i>
143.	<i>Sierrathrissa leonensis</i>	<i>West African pygmy herring</i>
144.	<i>Synodontis schall</i>	<i>Wahrindi</i>
145.	<i>Synodontis waterloti</i>	
146.	<i>Tilapia brevimanus</i>	

147.	<i>Tilapia buttikoferi</i>	
148.	<i>Tilapia cessiana</i>	
149.	<i>Tilapia coffea</i>	
150.	<i>Tilapia guineensis</i>	
151.	<i>Tilapia joka</i>	
152.	<i>Tilapia louka</i>	
153.	<i>Tilapia walteri</i>	
154.	<i>Tilapia zillii</i>	Redbelly tilapia
155.	<i>Trachinotus teraia</i>	Shortfin pompano
156.	<i>Tylochromis intermedius</i>	
157.	<i>Tylochromis jentinki</i>	
158.	<i>Tylochromis leonensis</i>	
159.	<i>Xenomystus nigri</i>	African knifefish

## Appendix VII: LIST OF TIMBER SPECIES OF LIBERIA

Scientific Name :	Common Name :	Trade Name:
<i>Pachypodanthium staudtii</i>	Gola-duo	
<i>Alstonia boonei</i>	Emien	Awun
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Cotton tree	Ceiba
<i>Rhodognaphalon brevicuspe</i>	Alone	
<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	White mahogany	Bush Candle Tree
<i>Dacyrodes klaineana</i>	Monkey plum	Adjouaba
<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Framire	Framire
<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Limba	
<i>Brifelia grandis</i>	Doaandoh	
<i>Oldfieldia africana</i>	Africa oak	Dantoue
<i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	Rikio	Red Cedar
<i>Uapaca carbisieri</i>		
<i>Mammea africana</i>	Oboto	Passec
<i>Pentadesma butyracea</i>	Kiasoso	Lami
<i>Sacoglottis gabonensis</i>	Ozouga	Tala
<i>Beilschmiedia mannii</i>	Kanda	
<i>Combretodendron macrocarpum</i>	Abale	Wulo
<i>Afzelia bracteata</i>		
<i>Afzelia bella</i>	Afzelia, Doussie	Papao
<i>Amphimas pterocarpoides</i>	Bokanga	
<i>Anthothona fragrans</i>	Kibakoko	
<i>Berlinia confusa</i>	Ebiara	Berlinia
<i>Brachystegia leonensis</i>	Naga	Naga
<i>Bussea occidentalis</i>	Samanta	Nomotcho
<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>	Etimoe	
<i>Crudia gabonensis</i>		
<i>Cryptosepalum tetraphyllum</i>	Pantou	Pantou
<i>Cynometra ananta</i>	Apome	Apome
<i>Cynometra leonensis</i>		
<i>Daniellia ogea</i>	Faro	Daniella
<i>Daniellia thurifera</i>	Copal Tree	
<i>Dialium aubrevillei</i>	Kropio	Kropio

<i>Dialium guineense</i>		
<i>Dialium dinklagei</i>		
<i>Didelotia idea</i>	<i>Bondu</i>	<i>Broutou</i>
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	<i>Movingui</i>	<i>Yellow</i>
		<i>Satinwood</i>
<i>Erythrophleum ivorensis</i>	<i>Tali</i>	<i>Tali</i>
<i>Gilbertiodendron preessii</i>	<i>Limbali</i>	<i>Red Oak</i>
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	<i>Bubinga</i>	<i>Amazakoue</i>
<i>Monopetalanthus compactus</i>	<i>Fian</i>	
<i>Monopetalanthus pteridophyllus</i>		
<i>Stachyothyrsus stapfiana</i>	<i>Red Pine</i>	<i>Kaoue</i>
<i>Tetraberlinia tubmaniana</i>	<i>Sekon</i>	<i>Liberian Pine</i>
<i>Albizzia ferruginea</i>	<i>Musase</i>	<i>Pampena</i>
<i>Aubrevillea platycarp</i>		
<i>Calpocalyx aubrevillei</i>		
<i>Newtonia aubrevillei</i>		
<i>Newtonia duparquetiana</i>		
<i>Parkia bicolor</i>	<i>Locust Bean</i>	
<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i>	<i>Oil Bean Tree</i>	<i>Mubala</i>
<i>Piptadeniastrum africana</i>	<i>Dabema</i>	<i>Ekhimi</i>
<i>Haplormosia monophylla</i>	<i>Black Gum</i>	<i>Black Gum</i>
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	<i>Tiama</i>	<i>Tiama</i>
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	<i>Sipo</i>	<i>Sipo</i>
<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	<i>Kosipo</i>	<i>Kosipo</i>
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	<i>Sapelle</i>	<i>Sapelle</i>
<i>Gaurea cedrata</i>	<i>Bosse</i>	<i>Bosse</i>
<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	<i>Acajou-blanc</i>	<i>Acajou-blanc</i>
		<i>Acajou-</i>
<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	<i>Acajou-d'Afrique</i>	<i>d'Afrique</i>
		<i>Sida</i>
<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	<i>Dibetu</i>	<i>Avodire</i>
<i>Turraeanthus africanus</i>	<i>Avodire</i>	<i>Akede</i>
<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i>	<i>Ako</i>	<i>Iroko</i>
<i>Chlorophora regia</i>	<i>Iroko</i>	
<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	<i>Iroko</i>	
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	<i>Ilomba</i>	<i>Akomu</i>
<i>Lophira alata</i>	<i>Azobe</i>	<i>Ekki</i>
<i>Coula edulis</i>	<i>Coula</i>	<i>Attia</i>
<i>Ongokea gore</i>	<i>Angueuk</i>	<i>Angueuk</i>
<i>Strombosia glaucescens</i>	<i>Afina</i>	<i>Afina</i>
<i>Anopyxis klaineana</i>	<i>Kokoti</i>	<i>Kokoti</i>
<i>Cassipourea nialatou</i>	<i>Elephant Tusk</i>	<i>Nialatou Tree</i>
<i>Parinari excelsa</i>	<i>Parinari</i>	<i>Rough Skin Plum</i>
<i>Parinari congensis</i>	<i>Sougue</i>	
<i>Parinari aubrevillei</i>		
<i>Parinari chrysophylla</i>		
<i>Parinari macrophylla</i>		
<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i>	<i>Abura</i>	<i>Abura</i>
<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	<i>Bilinga</i>	<i>Kussia</i>

<i>Araliopsis tabouensis</i>	<i>Chicken Poo-poo</i>	<i>Grenian</i>
<i>Fagara tessmannii</i>	<i>Olon</i>	<i>Mafu</i>
<i>Fagara macrophylla</i>	<i>Bahe</i>	<i>Akatio</i>
<i>Chrysophyllum perpulchrum</i>		
<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i>		
<i>Chrysophyllum africanum</i>	<i>African Star Apple</i>	
<i>Chrysophyllum pruniforme</i>		
<i>Manikara obovata</i>	<i>Fou</i>	
<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	<i>Makore</i>	<i>Makore</i>
<i>Klainedoxa gabonensis</i>	<i>Eveuss</i>	<i>Kroma</i>
<i>Quassisa undulate</i>		
<i>Heritiera utilis</i>	<i>Whismore</i>	<i>Whismore</i>
<i>Nesogordonia papaverif</i>	<i>Kotibe</i>	
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylum</i>	<i>Wawa</i>	
<i>Funtumia Africana</i>	<i>Mutundu</i>	<i>Mutundu</i>
<i>Funtumia latifolia</i>		
<i>Celtis adolphi-friderici</i>	<i>Lokonfi</i>	<i>Lokonfi</i>
<i>Celtis maldbreadii</i>		
<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i>	<i>Erimado, Eho</i>	<i>African Oil Nut Tree</i>
<i>Loesenera kalantha</i>		

## Appendix VIII: FERNS OF LIBERIA

### A. LIST OF FERNS (SOIL)

#### Scientific Name

1. *Trichomanes guineense*
2. *Dryopteris dewevrei*
3. *Dryopteris quadrangularis*
4. *Dryopteris protensa*
5. *Dryopteris lanigera*
6. *Dryopteris bucholzii*
7. *Tectaria angelicifolia*
8. *Tectaria fernandensis*
9. *Blbitis acrostichoidees*
10. *Bolbitis gemmifera*
11. *Asplenium emarginatum*
12. *Pityrogramma calomelanos*
13. *Adiantum vogelii*
14. *Adiantum philippense*
15. *Pteris catoptera*
16. *Pteris atrovirens*
17. *Pteris burtoni*
18. *Histiopteris incisa*
19. *Anisessorus occidentalis*
20. *Pteridium aquilium*
21. *Gleichenia linearis*

22. *Ophioglossum reticulatum*
23. *Selaginella molleri*
24. *Selasinella subcordata*

**B. LIST OF FERNS (GROUND)**

1. *Selagineela soyauxii*
2. *Selaginella myosurus*
3. *Selaginell versicolor*
4. *Swlaginella vogelii*
5. *Dryopteris striata*
6. *Lycopodium cernuum*
7. *Asplenium diplazisorum*

**C.LIST OF FERNS (MOUNTAIN)**

1. *Cyathea camerooniana*
2. *Dryopteris currori*
3. *Bibitis auriculata*
4. *Diplazium proliferum*
5. *Diplazium sulcinervium*
6. *Pellaea doniana*
7. *Ptris pteridioides*

**D. LIST OF FERNS (TREES)**

1. *Trichomanes liberiense*
2. *Trichomanes africanum*
3. *Trichomanes crispiforme*
4. *Hymenophyllum kuhnii*
5. *Oleandra oistenta*
6. *Anthropteris orientalis*
7. *Arthroptera monocarpa*
8. *Rthropteris obliterated*
9. *Davallia chaerophyllodes*
10. *Asplenium africanum*
11. *Asplenium barteri*
12. *Asplenium dregeanum*
13. *Asplenium hemitomum*
14. *Asplenium megalura*
15. *Asplenium geppii*
16. *Lomariopsis guineensis*
17. *Vittaria guineensis*
18. *Antrophyum mannianum*
19. *Antrophyum immersum*
20. *Microgramma lycopodioides*
21. *Microsorium scolopendria*
22. *Microsorium punctatum*
23. *Drynaria laurentii*
24. *Pleopeltis preussii*
25. *Xiphopteris serrulata*
26. *Loxogramme lanceotlata*
27. *Ctenoperis villosissima*

28. *Ctenopteris punctata*
29. *Elapholossium preussii*
30. *Elapholossium conferme*
31. *Elapholossium barteri*
32. *Elapholossium clarenceanum*
33. *Platycterium stemari*
34. *Platycterium angolense*
35. *Lycopodium phlegamaria*
36. *Psilotum nudum*
37. *Nephrolepis biserrata*
38. *Nephrolepis undulate*

**E. LIST OF FERNS (TREE TRUNK OR ROCK)**

1. *Trichomanes chamaedrys*
2. *Trichomanes erosum*
3. *Trichomanes mannii*
4. *Trichomanes chevalieri*
5. *Trichomanes mettenii*
6. *Trichomanes clarenceanus*
7. *Hymenophyllum ciliatum*
8. *Asplenium formosum*
9. *Asplenium aethiopicum*

**F. LIST OF FERNS (WET PLACES)**

1. *Trichomanes cupressoides*
2. *Dryopteris securidiformis*
3. *Microlepia speluncae*
4. *Diplazium sammattii*
5. *Asplenium variabile*
6. *Asplenium plaustris*
7. *Lomariopsis plaustris*
8. *Lonchitis currori*
9. *Lygodium smithianum*

**G. LIST OF FERNS (AQUATIC)**

1. *Cyathea manniana*
2. *Dryopteris jenseniae*
3. *Bolbitis salicina*
4. *Bolbitis heudelotii*
5. *Bolbitis fluviatilis*
6. *Ceratopteris cornuta*
7. *Lygodium microphyllum*
8. *Marttia fraxinea*

**Appendix IX SCNL MEDICINAL PLANT SURVEY IN PRINT**

Scientific Names	Common Names	Parts Used	Treatment	Comment	Resource Persons	R P	
ivoresis	Terminalia	Framaire	Bark	To treat poison	Pound bark and mix with piassava wine, drink a cup daily	unior Sarbor	J
gabonensis	Saciglotis	Sacoglotis	Ripe fruits bark	Food/stomach ache	Gather ripe fruits and eat	ohn Weah	J
	Lophira alata	Ekki	Bank	Fro treating stomach ache, back pain and scabies	Extract bark, cut into pieces boil and pump once weekly for 2-3 weeks	acob Koffa	J
Sapulsa	Mitragyna	Abura	Bank	To treat menstrual disorder	Extract bark pound and add cold water	ary Kayee	M
benethamlanus	Distemonanthus	Money	Bark	Malaria treatment	Pound bark, mix with water and drink	unior sarbor	J
ivorensis	Elrythrophleum	Sassywood	Bank	Prolong sore	Collect bark and pump with solution once daily for a week	thomas Kai	T
tessmannii	Fagara	Fagara	Roots	Treatment for pile infection	Boil roots and pump with solution once daily for a week	unior Sarbor	J
cecropoides	Musanga	Cork wood	Leaves/roots	To treat toothache	Boil leaves/roots put solution to affected areas in the mouth	yus Friday	C
	Xylopiia spp	Bush	Seeds	For food season	Harvest mature pods, dry extract seed, pound to powder add to cooked food	one Nimely	B
auberiblei	Calpocalyx	Calpocalyx	Seeds	Food	Collect seeds, cook and eat	acob Koffa	J
	Raphia spp	Rattan	Vine	Furniture and construction materials	Collect vines, clean, dry and produce furniture	thomas Kai	T

**Appendix X. Species for Which Scientific and Common Names Could Not be Established Though medicinal and Other Values were Identified**

**Species/Indigenous Name**

**Resource Person**

1. Nuon – Pennu	Jacob Koffa and Myers Sneh
2. Zoeboweh	Bone Nimely
3. Mondubumon – Tu	John Wah
4. Buebeh – Tu	John Wah
5. Nenehiwea	Thomas Kai
6. Waldacdo	Mary Kayee and Anna Sabbeh
7. Sandubu	Mary Kayee and Gabriel Kannah
8. Tologbor	Gabriel Kannah
9. Toogbo	Ezekiel F. Tweh
10. Worloch	Anna Jabbah
11. Tobotweh	John Wah
12. Duldufu	Ezekiel F. Tweh
13. Vupoubueh – Tu	Bone Nimely
14. Soloweh	Ezekiel F. Tweh
15. Jlanouh	Ezekiel F. tweh
16. Seaclaycafahn	Anna Jabbah
17. Saybay	Michael Thomas
18. Dorleh	Gabriel Kannah
19. Kpyan	Ezekiel F. Tweh
20. Toadia	John Wah
21. Tohn	Dorothy Koffa
22. Sunyeh – Tu	Jacob Kofa
23. Nemenejeblo	Bartu Wleh
24. Chlogba	Mary Kayee
25. Monteh – Tu	Mary Kayee
26. Gbely	Bartu Wleh
27. Polar- Tu	Jacob Koffa
28. Kojarkumglah	Jacob Koffa
29. Korbuwo	Ezekiel F. Tweh
30. Dufukor	Myers Sheh

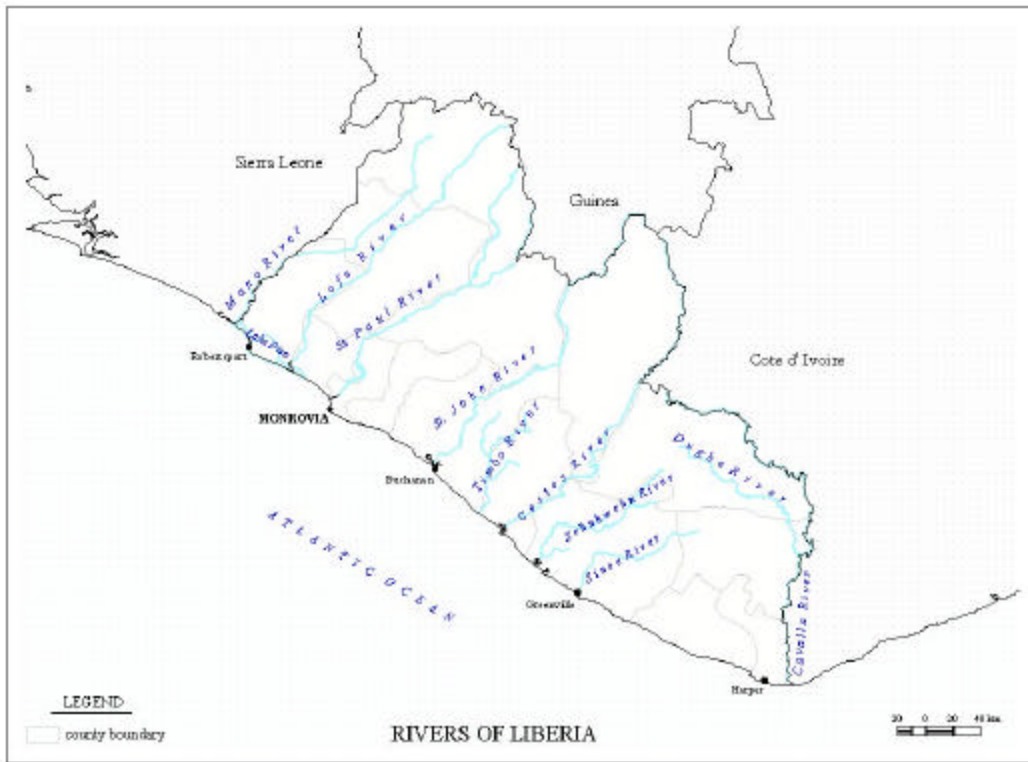


**Appendix XI. Plants of Medicinal Values Identified by: William T. Gayflor, University of Liberia**

Scientific Names	Common Names	Parts Used	Treatment	Comments
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Unknown	Leaves	Rheumatism	Roast leaves, add water and rub
<i>Soalanum melongena</i>	“	Bark	Toothache, dysentery	Boil for about an hour and drink
<i>Lactuca Sativa</i>	“	Bark, Leaves	Ulcer	Beat in mortar and add water, place in bottle for drinking
<i>Corchus spp</i>	“	Leaves	Worms	To be boiled for an hour for drinking
<i>Armoracia rustican</i>	“	Roots	Red eyes or Appolo	Slash, wash and beat in mortar and treat eye
<i>Raphanus Sativus</i>	“	Roots	Impotency	Cut roots into pieces and add water, put into bottle for drinking
<i>Rungia Klossi</i>	“	Leaves	Arrest bleeding after birth	Rub leaves and take internally
<i>Vigna unguicuta</i>	“	Laves	Measles	Boil leaves for about an hour and drink
<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	“	Bark	Cough	Wash and put in water
<i>Nelum Nucifera</i>	“	Leaves	Open-mole	Wash and beat in a mortar and apply to affected area on head
<i>Ipomaea aquatica</i>	“	Leaves	Hick-up	Plug leaves and inhale or smell
<i>Petroselinum Cripum</i>	“	Leaves	Malaria	Boil for an hour and drink at least a cup at interval
<i>Oenanthe javanica</i>	“	Leaves	Constipation	Boil for an hour and drink
<i>Circhorium endivial</i>	“	Leaves	Dimness in the eyes, dizziness	Collect leaves and squeeze in eyes

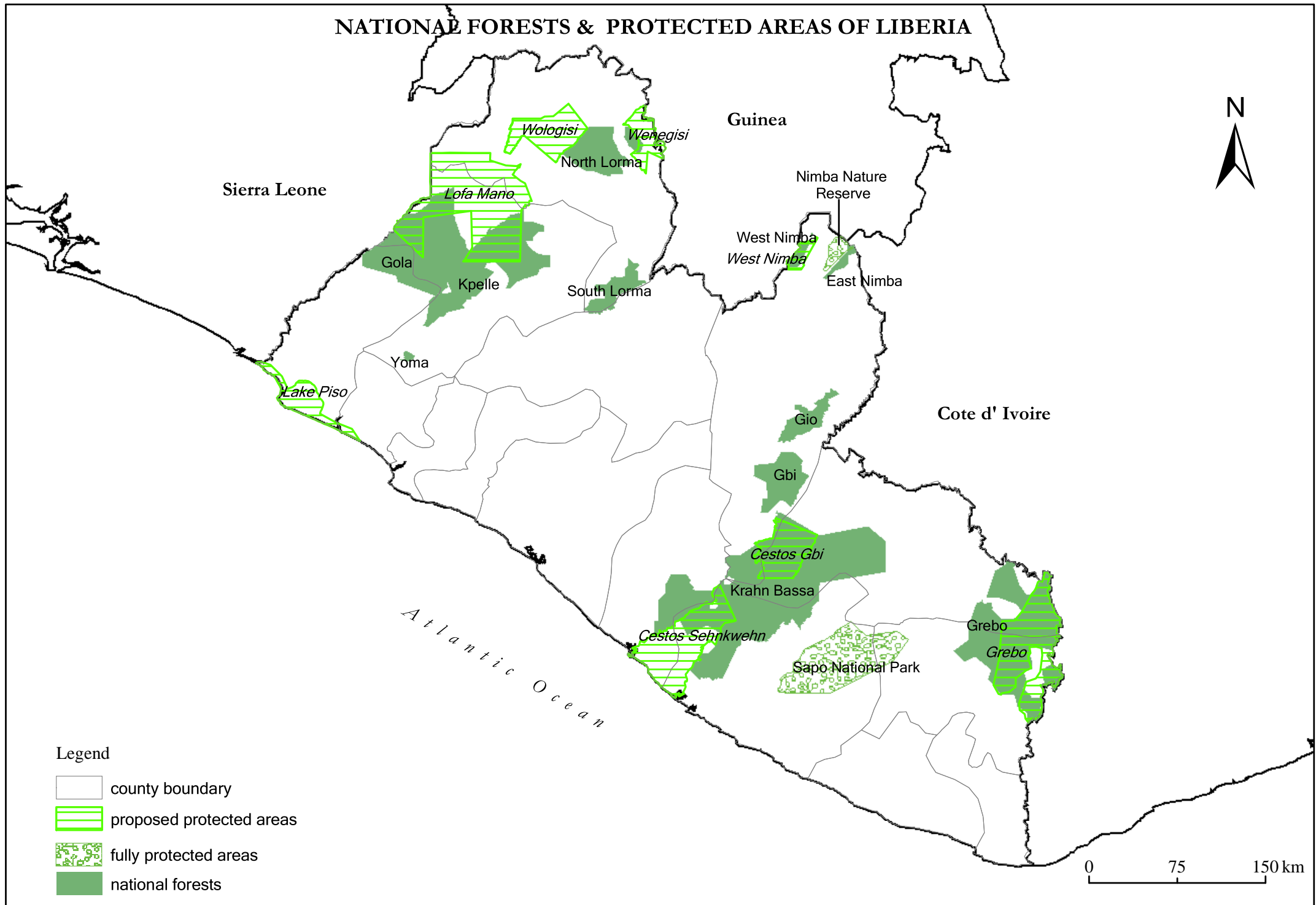
**Appendix XII. Plants That Contain Tannins As Identified By Senior Students Of The  
Biology Department Of The University Of Liberia**

Scientific Names	Common Name	Parts Used	Uses/Treatment	Comment
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew Tree	Bark, seeds, leaves	Dye, ink	More research needed
Avicennia africana	Black Mangrove	Barks, leaves, fruits	Dyes ink, tan for hides (leather)	“
Parinari excelsa	Guirvea plum	Barks, fruits	Dyes, ink, astrigent leather tan	“
Terminalia Catappa	Indian almond	Barks, flower, seed	Tan for leather dyes, ink	“
Mangifera Indica	Mango	Barks, flowe, seeds	Tan for leather dyes, ink	
Rhizophora Mange	Red mangrove	Barks, leaves	Astringent, toothache, dysentery, diorrhoea, sore throat, ear ache, and leprosy	“
Cocos nucifera	Coconuts	Husks, roots, peels of bark	Toothache, earache, Astringent	“
Psidium guajava	Guava	Leaves, roots, seeds, bark, fruit	Dysentery, diarrhoea, toothache	“
Securidea longepedunculata	-	Roots, seeds	Arrow away poison, (snake bites), Rheumatism	“
Spondia Monbin	Sour plum	Bark, seed, fruits	Cures, burns and skin eruption	“





# NATIONAL FORESTS & PROTECTED AREAS OF LIBERIA



## Legend

- county boundary
- proposed protected areas
- fully protected areas
- national forests

0 75 150 km

