Submit by 5 January 2007

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 15 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to **each** question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: Glyn Davies	Address: Zoological Society of London, Regents Park, London NW1 4RY

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Wildlife Wood Project (ref. 967)

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: May 2007		Duration of project: 36 months		End date: April 2010	
Darwin funding requested	2007/08 £92,562	2008/09 £77,222	2009/10 £95,622	2010/11 £0	Total £265,407

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To reduce unsustainable hunting and trapping of wildlife (bushmeat) in timber production forests of West and Central Africa, by identifying wildlife indicators for use in forest certification and national forest regulations, and by developing wildlife management systems with timber companies and local communities.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leaders	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in Ghana	Main project partner and co-ordinator in Cameroun
Surname	Davies / Kumpel	Schulte-Herbruggen	Sam	Nzooh Dongmo
Forename	Glyn / Noelle	Bjorn	Moses Kofi	Zacharie Laurent
Post held	Director / Bushmeat Programme Manager	Conservation Scientist	Regional Manager	Bio-monitoring Officer
Institution	ZSL	ZSL/UCL	Forestry Commission, Ghana	WWF-Cameroun
Department	Conservation Programmes	IoZ Bushmeat Research Programme	Wildlife Division	

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
14/060	Alison Shaw	Sustainable Management of Ornamental Fish Species in Mamiraua, Brazil
162/12/004	Rajan Amin	Building Capacity for Conservation of a Critically Endangered Flagship Species (Kenya)
162/12/029	Kate Oddie / Nigel Barton	The Steppe Forward Programme: Training conservationists for Mongolia's Future
14/024	Belinda Stewart-Cox	Afro-Asian Elephant Community Conservation Network
162/13/034	Sarah Christie	Wildlife health monitoring and capacity-building for leopard conservation in Russia

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

8.   Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners <u>in addition</u> to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Partners – timber trade	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
Timbmet-Silverman, UK	A copy of the MoU between ZSL and Timbmet-Silverman is attached to this application. They are providing financing for this project, at a level that covers 50% staff salaries in Ghana and Cameroun, and they are a vital link with the timber industry and government policy.
JCM/LLL, Ghana	These two timber companies are both operating in Ghana (over many years) and supply timber to Timbmet in the UK. They are our counterpart in Ghana, allowing work in their concessions, and providing support through use of their accommodation, workshop and office facilities. They are also providing one staff member to work on the Wildlife Wood Project.

Partners - Ghana	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
Moses Sam, Resource Management Support Centre, Forestry Commission, Ghana	Moses Sam has considerable experience in conducting biodiversity surveys in Ghana's forest reserves. The Resource Management Support Centre will provide Government staff to work on field surveys, and biological data will be stored at the RMSC.
University of Ghana, Legon	Through the International Programmes section of the University of Ghana, MSc students will be recruited to participate in the wildlife surveys and monitoring and socio-economic research as part of their degree training.

Partners - Cameroun	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
Wildlife and International Cooperation Divisions, Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF), Cameroon	The Ministry is actively involved in reviewing timber certification and wildlife policy, and welcomes a thorough review of wildlife indicators which could be integrated into future forest regulations. Wildlife Rangers will be provided to work on wildlife surveys and monitoring.
Worldwide Fund for Nature – Cameroun	There has been a long-running programme of wildlife surveys in south-east Cameroun; these field methods and results will inform the surveys of the project, and wildlife indicators for timber certification will be drawn up in consultation with WWF-Cameroun. They will be a key partner in linking with timber companies in the Central African Forest Trade Network.

9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?   X **Yes** ☐ **No**
If yes, please give details:

Friends of the Earth – Ghana have been consulted, when they were leading the Forest Trade Network for Ghana (this has since moved to the newly created WWF-Ghana, who will be consulted).

Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR) – Cameroun were consulted, since they have a research programme looking at the socio-economic impacts of timber management and certification, and future collaboration will be sought with them.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?   X **Yes** ☐ **No**
If yes, please give details:

Local communities will be consulted and involved as part of a PhD in forest-adjacent areas in the Ghana study area, where there will be in-depth socio-economic research, and similar (though should additional funding not be forthcoming, less intensive) consultation will be carried out with the forest-adjacent and forest-user communities in the Cameroun study forests.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? ☐ **Yes** X **No**
If yes, please give details:

PROJECT DETAILS
10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 800 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

A major threat to African biodiversity is the unsustainable harvesting of bushmeat. In west and central Africa the annual harvest probably exceeds 2.5 million tonnes, and the timber trade has contributed by opening up new areas with logging roads, and allowing staff to hunt in concession areas. The timber industry therefore needs to be engaged in wildlife management in timber production forests; without their support it is unlikely we can achieve many conservation outcomes.

This project approaches wildlife management in the context of sustainable forest management, which includes all forest ecosystem goods and services, including bushmeat. At the international level the CBD COP Decision VI/22 calls for "an assessment of the unauthorised harvesting of bushmeat", and the subsequent COP Decision VII/30 asks for the work programme on Forest Biological Diversity to develop "regional and international criteria and indicators for Sustainable Forest Management". Stemming from these international decisions, the EU has established a Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Trade (FLEGT) resolution, which has an associated African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Ministerial Declaration (2003), signed by 39 governments (including USA) and notes a number of priority actions to improve bushmeat management in African forest reserves.

The Wildlife Wood Project aims to respond to these calls, and bring corporate investment and commitment to improved conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in timber production forests in west and central Africa. This requires work at two levels: one is through policy makers, timber importers and wood users in Europe,

so that market instruments can facilitate sustainable forest management through consumer choice and price premiums for responsibly harvested timber. At the other end of the supply chain, timber companies that harvest wood for European markets need support to improve wildlife management and satisfy timber certification systems. This proposal focuses on the latter component, and links are already being developed with Forest Stewardship Council, UK government and UK timber industry.

The first step has been to overcome timber company scepticism about wildlife conservation, by working with companies that wish to send timber to the UK market, and are committed to sustainable forest management. In Ghana, two companies have joined the WWF Global Forest Trade Network's Ghana Producer Group and recently signed MoUs to work with ZSL on the Wildlife Wood Project. They are our primary partners, since they have the capacity to work on the ground, and are seeking information on wildlife indicators to achieve full timber certification. They will give logistical and administrative support, supply timber concession maps and management plans, and pilot some wildlife management actions in conjunction with local people. Each company will also second a staff member as a project co-manager in their area, and field staff will be trained in monitoring wildlife indicators. ZSL's co-manager will negotiate workplans, recruit surveys teams and act as liaison point with timber companies.

In Cameroon, three companies have been approached and field visits are planned for October 2006, to fulfil the same role as the Ghanaian timber companies. A pilot study has already been successfully completed in Ghana.

By approaching the project through private sector partnerships, we bridge the divide between conservation and development/poverty agendas because economic activities are on-going, with jobs and government revenues already a focus. The Wildlife Wood Project seeks to bring improved wildlife management through corporate responsibility approaches, which will need to include information from local hunters and engagement with local communities.

In terms of government partners, Forestry Commission and Wildlife Department in Ghana, and Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF) in Cameroon, have both expressed interest in supporting this project as part of their national forest management plans. Their involvement is essential if timber certification and export policies are to be informed. This, in turn, offers a check on private companies to ensure that best practice guidelines are built into national forest regulations and international timber certification procedures, to take account of wildlife.

The aim of working with local research and conservation institutions is to increase their ecological expertise and knowledge of the bushmeat trade. Identification of appropriate wildlife indicators and development of cost-effective monitoring systems will be carried out with these partners. Darwin Initiative funds will support post-graduate research students to look at questions such as: should gorillas, chimpanzees, elephants or hornbills be used as wildlife indicators? This research, and associated capacity building, will leave a legacy of local experts who can verify timber certification applications.

ZSL will organise workshops to agree survey methods and systems for integrating wildlife indicators into timber certification systems, thereby developing a model for broader, regional application. This needs to be done in two African regions, because of the range of biological, socio-economic, legal and political contexts that must be considered. ZSL will also be responsible for compiling and co-authoring the scientific reports, and promoting this work to international timber traders and certification bodies.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?
Please give details:

This work builds on a reconnaissance study carried out in the LLL and JCM forest concession areas, which identified potential sites for carry out this project in south-west Ghana. In Cameroun, the project builds on the extensive survey work that has been carried out in south-east Cameroun, looking at wildlife populations in production forests surrounding protected areas, as well as the certification work that has been developed for Wijma forest management unit in Cameroun. Neither of these on-going studies, however, have sought to look at wildlife indicators for timber certification – although they complement this Wildlife Wood Project proposal.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?   **X Yes ☐ No**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have/will been made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

IUCN recently initiated the EC-funded project "Strengthening Voices for Better Choices: Enhancing Forest Governance in Six Key Tropical Forest Countries in Asia, Africa and South America". Ghana is one of the project sites where the project aims to enhance the effectiveness of Community Forest Committees in preventing illegal activities and promoting community involvement in forest management. Similar to the WWP this project aims to improve forest law enforcement, however the focus is on timber rather than wildlife and the project adopts an institutional approach rather than using market incentives for improving management activities.

12. How does this project meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

Ghana's National Biodiversity Strategy (2002) records deforestation and wildlife hunting as two main threats to the country's biodiversity. At a policy level there are recommendations to strengthen capacity "to gather and manage biodiversity data and information", including making assessments of what constitutes sustainable levels of exploitation. These are addressed directly by this proposed project. Furthermore, the call to promote the development of "biological corridors" in Ghana's forest region would be supported by improved management of timber production forests surrounding protected areas, and the call for international cooperation to support "development of a framework for biodiversity management systems", is also directly supported by this proposal.

In Cameroun, the National Strategy for Forest and Wildlife Control (2005), which is central to biodiversity management, records the current short-comings that must be addressed. These include "continuous monitoring of wildlife resources" – which is the central activity of this project.

It is important to note that a complementary activity to NBSs and EAPs, is the FLEGT process which seeks to eliminate the trade in illegal timber (in particular to the European Union). The Wildlife Wood Project seeks to integrate its activities and results fully into Ghana and Cameroun's work on this policy initiative. It will have substantial impact on biodiversity, through improved management of forests which harbour some of the highest levels of biodiversity in the continent.

13a. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please rank the relevance of the project to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes by indicating percentages.

Articles	% Relevance	Themes	% Relevance
5. Co-operation		Access and Benefit Sharing	
6. General measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use		Agricultural Biodiversity	
7. Identification and Monitoring	10	Alien Species	
8. *In-situ* Conservation	5	Biodiversity and Tourism	
8h. Alien Species		Biosafety	
8j. Traditional Knowledge		Climate Change and Biodiversity	
9. *Ex-situ* Conservation		Economics, Trade and Incentives	
10. Sustainable use of components of Biological Diversity	30	Ecosystems approach	10
11. Incentive measures	20	Forest Biodiversity	30
12. Research and Training	15	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	
13. Public education and awareness		Global Taxonomy Initiative	
14. Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	10	Impact Assessment, Liability and Redress	
15. Access to genetic resources		Indicators	30
16. Access to and transfer of technology		Inland Waters Biodiversity	
17. Exchange of information		Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	
18. Technical and scientific co-operation	10	Mountain Biodiversity	

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19. Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		Protected Areas	
20. Financial resources		Public Education and Awareness	
21. Financial mechanism		Sustainable Use and Biodiversity	30
22. Relationship with other international conventions		Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices	
23. Conference of the Parties			
24. Secretariat			
25. Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological advice			
26. Reports			

13b. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? X Yes ☐ No
If yes, please give details:

This liaison is through the Forestry Commission in Ghana and MINFOF in Cameroon, and will be in the form of providing technical reports, and an invitation to the final review workshop at the end of year three.

14. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country. (Max 200 words)

The concept of sustainable livelihoods is obviously very broad, and the focus of this conservation project is to support sustainable forest management – particularly with respect to wildlife management. Given that bushmeat is an important asset of poor communities, and that forests provide bushmeat for local people as well as timber company jobs, improved management of this resource supports rural livelihoods. The key approach in this project, however, is through a commercial activity, timber production. This already provides jobs in rural and urban centres, and supports national economic growth, and by looking to secure timber supplies, as well as maintaining wildlife, through improved management and certification, sustainable livelihoods are supported.

15. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact. (max 200 words)

The project impact will be felt at a number of levels. Within the case study forests, there will be detailed inventories of wildlife, which will be integrated into forest management plans – this is a requirement for timber certification. Thus, between two and four timber companies will be supported in obtaining international timber certification (only two companies have received timber certification in Africa to date). At a broader scale, the results from the surveys, combined with other wildlife research conducted in each region (west and central Africa), will allow a more general set of wildlife indicators to be identified and integrated into national and regional forest and wildlife regulations. This offers a major tool for improving wildlife management in countries' permanent forest estates, by providing economic incentives for wildlife conservation and sustainable use, through forest certification. Finally, in terms of international trade, the use of a clear set of agreed wildlife indicators by timber certification bodies gives consumers the confidence to support wildlife conservation through selective purchasing. The results of the work will be disseminated through technical reports and peer-reviewed papers, as well as workshops (see Output 6), supported by ZSL's campaigning activities.

16. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region? (max 200 words)

The legacy in terms of international research findings is substantial. It provides an ecological framework for determining what species can be used as wildlife indicators in timber certification processes in Africa. Although there have been a number of ecological studies of the effects of logging in Africa, these have not looked at the issue of indicators for timber certification. As such there will be a sound scientific basis for changing forest and wildlife policy and laws in the host countries. At a less academic level, there will also be technical reports to inform biodiversity planning in 4 case study forests where wildlife management actions will be agreed within forest management plans.

The training component will leave 8 MSc-level ecologists with direct experience of wildlife surveys in their country, in the context of forest management. It is hoped, therefore, that they could be involved in future timber certification surveys in the region. Within each of the case study forests, there will be a wildlife specialist trained in each timber company, so that they are able to monitor wildlife and make recommendations for wildlife management actions within each company's forest management plans.

17. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy. For example, what steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? (max 200 words)

This project is time-limited, with a clear end-product which can then be used by other stakeholders. Once the indicators have been identified, and the results made widely available to timber companies, government agencies and timber certification bodies, then these groups can make use of the information to improve wildlife management in timber production forests. In particular, the timber certification bodies will be able to use these indicators in the long term, and this will make this market instrument, and economic incentive for improved forest management, more effective in monitoring effective conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in west and central African timber production forests. Once we have built up sufficient capacity within the timber companies, they will carry out their own monitoring and wildlife management in their concessions following the end of the project.

18. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 100 words)

Joint press statements in Ghana and Cameroun will record the Darwin Initiative as the main funder of this work, and this will also be stated in radio and television interviews. Promotional literature for the project, which will include an Information Sheet for each country, will carry the DI logo (as produced for previous DI projects implemented by ZSL). Powerpoint presentations will also show the DI logo. Any uniform (T-shirts) and field equipment that is large enough will have the DI logo, as will the vehicle.

19. If your project includes training and development, please indicate a) who the trainees will be, b) the criteria for selection, c) what the level and content of training will be, d) how many people will be involved, e) which countries will they be from, f) how will you measure the effectiveness of the training, g) will those trained then be able to train others and h) how will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training? (max 300 words)

There are various training elements within the project. Firstly, we will fund a total of 8 local students to conduct their formal MSc studies at an in-country host university (the University of Ghana and probably the University of Dschang in Cameroun), spend time on the project learning field survey methodology and conduct their own research project under the supervision of the project coordinator. In order to accommodate the academic year, two studentships will be offered for each country for two years ('07/'08 and '08/'09). The students will be encouraged to present their results at the workshops to be held at the end of year 3, and will produce academic papers with the assistance of the WWP project staff. They will of course receive their MSc degree following successful completion of their course.

Secondly, in each country three government-employed wildlife department rangers (from RMSC in Ghana and MIMFOF in Cameroun) will work on the project throughout its life and will be trained in survey techniques, data management and analysis. They will then be able to train up other members of their respective wildlife departments. They will be evaluated throughout their training and upon successful completion of their training they will receive a certificate from the project (see activities and outputs for details).

Thirdly, two employees of the local timber companies will be trained in survey and monitoring techniques and similarly evaluated to the wildlife department rangers. They will then be able to continue monitoring after the life of the project, and in turn train up other employees of the companies. Survey guides and manuals will be left with the rangers and timber company surveyors to refer to following the project and to assist them in training others.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

20. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex C of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: **To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve** • **the conservation of biological diversity,** • **the sustainable use of its components, and** • **the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources**			
Purpose To reduce unsustainable hunting and trapping of bushmeat in timber production forests of West and Central Africa, by identifying wildlife indicators for use in forest certification and national forest regulations, and by developing wildlife management systems with timber companies and local communities.	Wildlife indicators accepted by timber certification authorities Best practice wildlife management protocols developed by timber producers Timber importers and consumers offer financial benefits to Sustainable Forest Management in key areas.	Timber certification guidelines National forest regulations and timber certification guidelines Price premiums or consumer preference or procurement regulations	Wildlife laws included in criteria for production of "legal timber" Political priority given to changing forest regulations Markets are sensitive to price mark-up for certified timber.
Outputs 1. Wildlife indicators identified in 2 rainforest regions (west and central Africa), which can be used to verify timber certification systems	Biological survey results show impact of logging and hunting on species by Year 2.5	Technical reports and peer-reviewed papers	Suitable study sites can be found and timber companies are supportive
2. Species composition, patterns and nature of bushmeat use in timber concessions documented.	Socio-economic surveys completed in 2 – 3 case study areas (per country) by Year 2.5.	Technical reports and peer-reviewed papers	Permissions are granted by local administration (national permission has already been agreed)
3. Wildlife management plans developed in 2 case study forests (1 per country), to develop best practice with timber companies.	Wildlife Management Plans developed and being implemented in two case study forests by end Year 2.5	Wildlife management plans signed off by government and timber companies, with support of local communities	Timber companies have resources and government support to pilot new approaches to wildlife management in production forests
4. Cost-effective and scientifically rigorous wildlife monitoring system established, and impact of forest management plans assessed.	Regular monitoring reports produced by Ghanaian and Cameroonian researchers and timber company workers	Monitoring reports Best Practice Guidelines report	Local communities and commercial hunters support, and engage with, wildlife management plans
5. Capacity building through training timber company guards & government rangers, and through MSc studentships.	Six MSc students trained per country, in wildlife indicator surveys and socio-economic surveys	MSc theses Training certificates	Suitable students and timber company workers can be recruited; suitable government rangers are made available
6. Knowledge and awareness of timber	Participation in two national workshops	Workshop reports	

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certification and wildlife management increased among government, private sector, research and local communities, and timber consumers.	(Yaounde, Accra) and <mark>one international workshop (Brussels)]</mark> International / national newspaper and radio coverage	Press and radio articles <mark>(international & local)</mark>	
Activities	**Activity Milestones**		**Assumptions**
1 Field surveys in forest areas with varying hunting and logging impact. 2. Hunter, h'hold and market surveys to assess off-take and local trade impact	Yr 1: identify forests with 3 levels of hunting pressure (per country) and establish transects for baseline surveys Yr 1: identify key hunters and users, and establish surveys (incl PRA & focal groups) of household and hunter use and trade Yr 2 (Jan 2009): biological and socio-economic surveys and results analysis completed (12 months data) and wildlife indicators identified. Yr 3 (Jan 2010): 2 technical reports (Ghana and Cameroon) completed and paper for scientific journal submitted		Sufficient records of different species to allow rigorous assessment of appropriate wildlife indicators Socio-economic data sufficiently robust to verify appropriate wildlife indicators
3. Review forest management plans in case study forests and develop wildlife management actions with the timber companies and local communities	Yr 1: take preliminary results from socio-economic and biological surveys and integrate with forest management plans in 2 case study forests. Yr 2 (Sept 2008): specific wildlife management actions to be implemented in particular forest blocks with agreed and integrated into management plans		As above
4. Cost-effective forest monitoring	Yr 2: local teams of government and timber company rangers monitor different forest blocks using standard survey methods for wildlife indicators. Yr 3 (Dec 2009): best practice guidelines drawn up for wildlife management in production forests.		
<mark>5. Capacity-building through training</mark>	<mark>Yrs 1 and 2: MSc students receive field training and carry out projects (2 per country per year)</mark> <mark>All years: Wildlife Dep rangers, timber company surveyors and community research assistants receive training in monitoring</mark> Yr 2: Ghana-Cameroon exchange field visits		
6. Awareness raising of wildlife management in timber production forests	Yr 1: press release of project launch in UK, Ghana and Cameroon. Yr 2: newspaper and radio articles: Ghana and Cameroon Yr 3: National workshops: Ghana & Cameroon <mark>[Yr 3: International workshop to launch Wildlife Indicators and Wildlife Management Guidelines].</mark>		

21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	**Financial year**	**Key milestones**
[Dates are given following specific milestones]	Apr-Mar 2007/08 Apr-Mar 2008/09 Apr-Mar 2009/10 Apr-Mar 2010/11	
Activity 1 Field surveys in forest areas with varying hunting and logging impact	2007/08	Project manager for Ghana (March '07) & Cameroun (July '07) recruited
	"	Field sites in Ghana (completed) and Cameroun (September '07) identified
	"	Wildlife survey methods in Ghana (September '07) & Cameroun (December '07) determined
	"	Timber company surveyors (2x2) and government rangers (2x2) in Ghana (August '07) and Cameroun (October '07) recruited/seconded and establishment of permanent sample transects (September / December '07)
	2009/10	Two conservation reports on wildlife indicators identified (including results of output 2), which can be used in forest certification systems in Ghana and Cameroun (October '09)
	2009/10	Two peer-reviewed papers submitted (January '10)
Activity 2 Hunter, household and market surveys to assess offtake and local trade impact	2007/08	Recruit community field assistants Ghana (August '07) and Cameroun (October '07)
	"	Determine study communities / markets and wildlife hunters / users in Ghana (December '07) and Cameroun (March '08)
Activity 3 Develop wildlife management actions in case study forests	2007/08	Two case study forests identified, and wildlife management actions integrated into the forest management plan for each in Ghana (November '07) and Cameroun (January '08)
	2008 / 09	Specific wildlife management plans being implemented in case study forest management units in Ghana (May '09) and Cameroun (September '09)
Activity 4 Cost-effective forest monitoring	2009 / 10	Wildlife indicators monitored in case study forest management units, using standardised methods, in Ghana and Cameroun (August '09)
	"	Best practice guidelines drawn up and circulated in Ghana and Cameroun (December '09)
Activity 5 Capacity building through training	2007/08/09	MSc students graduate in Ghana and Cameroun (September '08, September '09)
	2007/08	Field teams trained to participate effectively in forest surveys in Ghana (October '07) and Cameroun (January '08) - 2 timber company surveyors and 3 govt rangers receive training certificates
	2007/08	Community field assistants receive on-the-job training (and certificate) to support the forest surveys and gather socio-economic data (Activity 2) in Ghana (September '07) and Cameroun (December '07).

	2008/09	Ghana-Cameroun exchange field visits by project coordinators and project co-leaders (2 x Year 2 – June '08 & October '08)
Activity 6 Raising awareness of wildlife management in timber production forests	2007/08	Press release of DI project launch (May 07)
	2007/08	Two information sheets published (August '07)
	all 3 years	Newspaper and radio articles (2/year/country)
	2009/10	National review workshops reports in Ghana (February '10) and Cameroun (April '10)
	2009/10	International conference report (April '10)

22. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	**Standard output number (see standard output list)**	**Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)**
September '08 & September '09	**2**	8 MSc students from University of Ghana, Legon and University of Dschang, Cameroun (2 students / year for Yrs 1 & 2 / country). Training will be in the field by MSc and PhD-level ZSL field managers.
October '07	**5**	4 timber company surveyors will be trained on-the-job over Yr 1, to carry out wildlife surveys (use of GPS, standard field sheets, report writing) (2 in each country)
October '07	**5**	6 government rangers will be trained on-the-job over Yr 1, to carry out wildlife surveys (use of GPS, standard field sheets, report writing) (3 in each country)
March '08	**6A/B**	6 community project assistants will receive training in socio-economic surveys, and in assisting with the forest surveys, over a 4 week period (3 in each country).
October '08	**6A**	2 exchange visits by senior project staff, to share lessons learned and appreciate the different between different sites / regions. One week visit, to one case study forest management unit in Ghana and in Cameroun.
Over the project	**8**	280 weeks over the 3-year project period: three weeks/ per year from the project leaders; 70+ weeks for PhD student studying socio-economics of bushmeat in Ghana; 100 weeks for the ZSL project manager in each country.
January '08	**9**	Two wildlife management action plans, to be integrated into forest management plans for each of the case study forest management units (one in Ghana, one in Cameroun).
December '09	**10**	One report on best practice guidelines for wildlife management in timber production forests in West and central Africa.

October '09	**10**	Two ZSL Conservation Reports on wildlife indicators that can be used in timber certification for i) west and ii) central Africa
January '10	**11B**	Two papers submitted to peer-reviewed journals: on socio-economics of the bushmeat trade in Ghana; on wildlife indicators and timber certification in Africa.
January '10	**12B**	Two databases will be enhanced with wildlife information; the RMSC database in Kumasi, Ghana and the WWF-Cameroun database in Yaounde, Cameroun
April '10	**14A**	Two national workshops (with reports) will be organised to present the results of this study in each country, and invite feedback from stakeholders in the country/region.
April '10	**14A**	International workshop to disseminate results to the international timber trade.
Over the project	**15A**	6 national press releases (one / year / country)
May '07	**15C**	UK press release to show DI support for Wildlife Wood Project
August '07	**16A**	2 Information Sheets (one for Cameroun / one for Ghana)
Over the project	**19A**	6 national radio features (one / year / country)
April '10	**20**	Equipment valued at £30,000 at date of purchase will be handed over to government or local NGOs.
September '08	**22**	Two (plus) permanent field transects will be established (one in each case study forest management unit)
Over the project	**23**	Funds from other sources currently amount to £189,000

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION
23. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

As noted in the existing MoUs between ZSL, Timbmet and our Ghanaian timber company partners, there will be a project steering committee in each country, including these partners, government, local communities and the local Forest Trade Network representative, which will meet annually to review progress on all outputs of this project, along with financial, management and policy issues. Annual progress reports will be submitted to this committee for scrutiny, using the log-framework.

In addition there will be a mid-term review and an end of project evaluation at each site, involving the DI project leader, local project manager and government counterpart, and timber company manager. This will be an output-to-purpose review, following standard Project Cycle Management procedures, and assess the impact of each activity in achieving the outputs, and these in turn influencing the purpose. The identified indicators will be used, but a key assessment will also be made to see if the assumptions made at different levels of the log-frame have held. Obviously the impact at the goal level depends on policy shifts in the international timber trade; which will be longer-term than the life of this project, but will also be examined.