



## Darwin Initiative Annual Report



### Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	17-014
Project Title	Development of a Cross-Sectoral Environmental Governance Platform for the Nimba Mountains
Country(ies)	Liberia; Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire
UK Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International
Host country Partner Institution(s)	The Forest Development Authority (FDA), Liberia The Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA), Liberia Conservation International (CI) - Liberia Centre de Gestion de l'Environnement des Monts Nimba et Simandou – (CEGENS) - Guinea The Scientific Station of Mounts Nimba (SSMN) - Guinea; The Environmental Research Institute of Bossou (IREB); The Ivoirian Office of Parks and Reserves – OIPR Côte d'Ivoire
Other Partner Institutions	Society for the Conservation of Nature (SCNL) Liberia Arcelor Mittal, Liberia BHP, Liberia and Guinea Société des Mines de Fer de Guinée (SMFG), Guinea SODEFOR Côte d'Ivoire The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Authority, Guinea ; The Fauna & Forest Development authority (DNFF), Guinea; The Nature Protection Authority, Côte d'Ivoire The Foundation for Parks and Reserves of Côte d'Ivoire The University of N'Zerekore (CUZ), Guinea The National Committee for MAB Unesco World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF) The Bureau of Strategy, Guinea The Fauna and Cynegetics Resources Management Authority Côte d'Ivoire Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Afrique Nature – Côte d'Ivoire
Darwin Grant Value	£248,727
Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2009 - 31 March 2012
Reporting period (1 Apr 2009 to 31 Mar 2010) and annual report number (1.)	HYR-1 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010
Project Leader Name	Pippa Howard
Project website	<a href="http://www.nimbadarwin.org">www.nimbadarwin.org</a>
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Dr Jo Treweek and Dr Pippa Howard, 20.04.10

## 1. Project Background

This Project aims to reduce threats to biodiversity in the Nimba Mountains, by improving collaboration between stakeholders associated with Mount Nimba across three national boundaries to reduce threats to biodiversity from both subsistence pressures and large-scale mining operations. Ultimately the project seeks to integrate the environmental mitigation strategies of the three mining multinationals working in Nimba, supporting a holistic approach to biodiversity conservation and livelihoods in the region.

The Nimba Mountains are a 40km long range on the border between Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. Part of the range in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire is a recognized 180km<sup>2</sup> Natural World Heritage Site.

The three countries share similar challenges in terms of sustainable development but have very different approaches to biodiversity protection and management. The three countries are classified as low income economies by the World Bank. They are all either suffering in the aftermath of conflict or have conflicts or political unrest ongoing. Large numbers of displaced people swell the populations of rural poor dependent on forest products such as fuel wood and bushmeat.

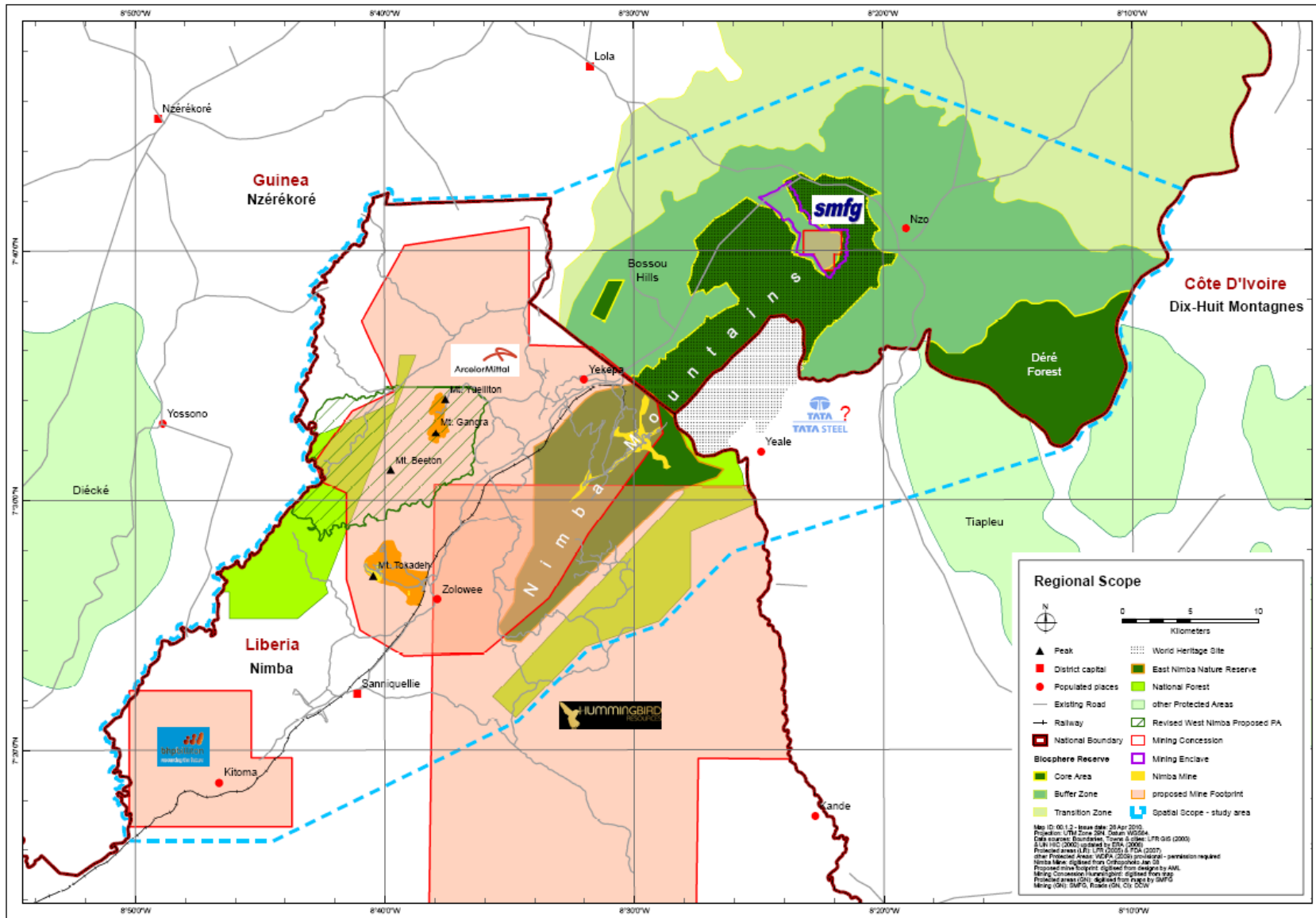
Across the three countries, multinational mining companies have plans in place to mine for iron ore and are currently engaged in environmental assessments for proposed operations in Liberia and Guinea. The in-combination impacts could be considerable and there is inadequate local capacity to respond to threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services. The governments of each country are beginning to work with the mining companies to address these issues but the mining companies operating in Nimba: Arcelor Mittal (Liberia), SMFG (Guinea) and BHP Billiton (Liberia and Guinea) have yet to establish assured mechanisms to ensure no net loss of biodiversity. Tata (Côte d'Ivoire) has withdrawn plans to mine due to political instability and since this programme commenced, it has become difficult to carry out any ecological survey work or conservation planning in Côte d'Ivoire.

The project has three main "pillars":

- Sharing of data, information and experience to support effective collaboration.
- Stakeholder inclusion –understanding who to involve and how to work with them.
- Governance - developing a common approach to planning for biodiversity that can be endorsed by the 3 participating countries.

The main output of the Project is intended to be a Collaborative Management Framework (CMF) endorsed by stakeholders in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Liberia and based on agreed principles and objectives. Strengthening of governance is essential to underpin this framework and make it operational through management plans in each country. Hence the transboundary environmental governance platform for the Nimba Mountains. The area to which the CMF and environmental governance platform would apply is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Spatial Scope for the development of an environmental governance platform for the Nimba Mountains



## **2. Project Partnerships**

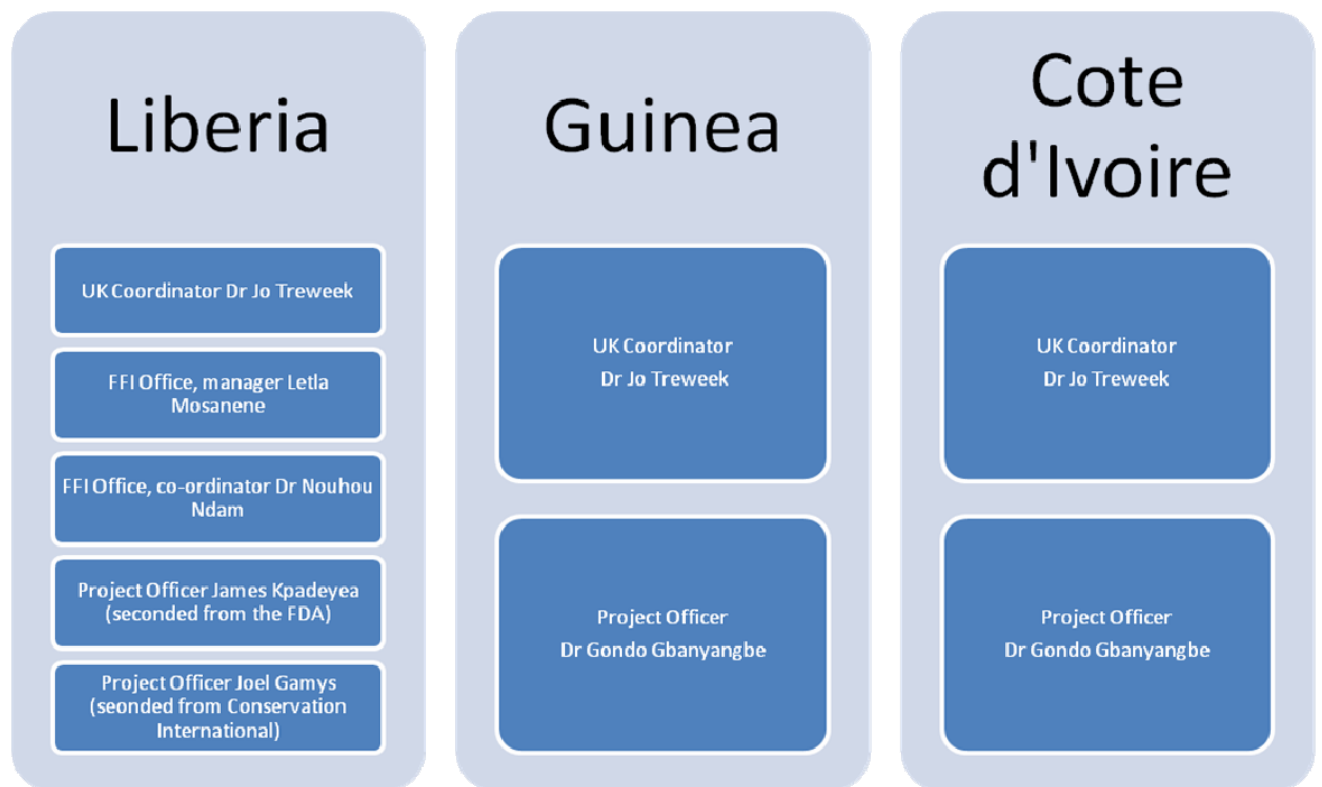
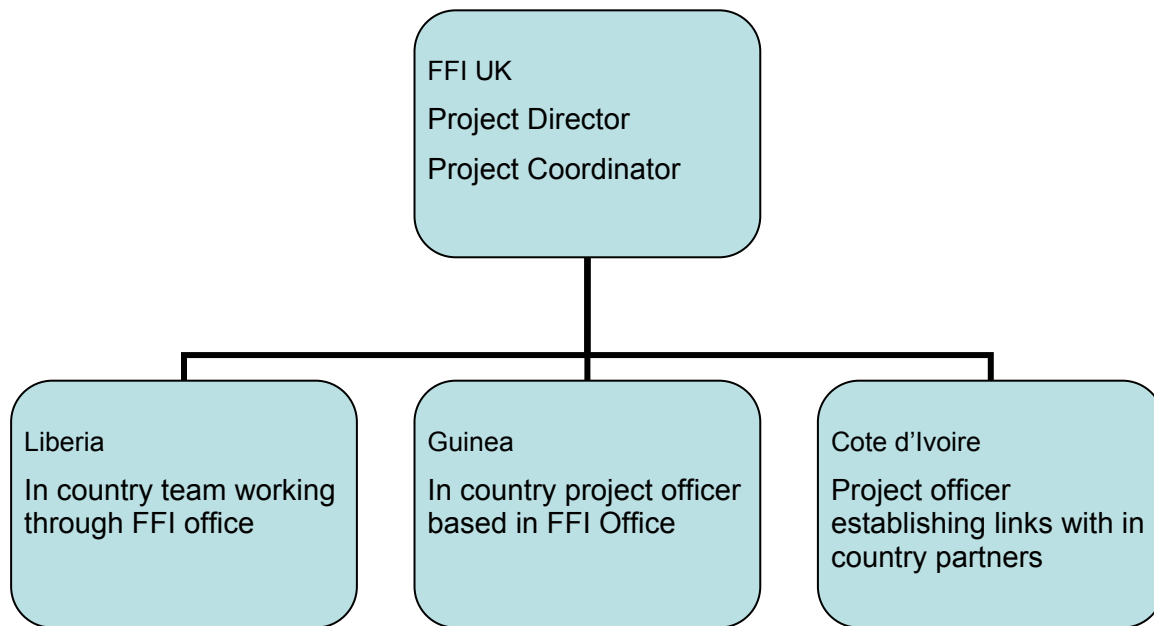
The UK lead institution is FFI, which has a Liberian counterpart and the two offices work in close partnership. FFI has appointed an overall coordinator for the Project who is responsible for maintaining regular communication with the project team and other stakeholders, including maintenance of the Project website. Communication is by phone and email as well as through in-country visits by UK FFI staff at regular intervals.

During this reporting period, the project has appointed local staff to carry out project activities in the three participating countries and has strengthened mechanisms for supervision and management to ensure that project activities progress as planned.

FFI has a Liberian office which supervises project activities in Liberia through local partnerships as shown below, the main activities being carried out by project officers seconded from the Forest Development Authority (the FDA) and Conservation International for 50% of their time. Dr Gondo Gbanyangbe is the project officer for the project in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire and is based at the FFI office in Conakry, Guinea.

FFI in the UK has made efforts to build its own capacity to act as an effective project partner through several measures, including participation by all UK project staff in a training workshop on cross-sectoral partnerships (November 2010). This workshop included both programme managers and members of FFI partner organisations. The development and management of a partnership is quite subtle and complex. Strategic alliances between business, government and civil society and such multi-sector partnerships are necessary because it is increasingly clear that no one sector in society can deliver the goals of sustainable development alone. The focus of this workshop was on the principle concepts of partnerships, the role of partnerships and the implementation of partnerships within sustainable development and conservation contexts. The workshop was interactive and participatory.

FFI West Africa's staff has dedicated time and expertise to brief project staff, and to build the core institutional and historical knowledge of the various initiatives that FFI and other partner organisations have been engaged with over the past 10 years. Much of this knowledge has fed into the baseline understanding of the context of the Darwin project, and has informed the conceptual framework for the governance structures. Similarly, contribution from partner organisations in the stakeholder and issues analysis has been invaluable in reigniting dormant relationships and initiatives that feed successfully into the Darwin initiative.



Approaches have been made to other organisations engaged in projects which might have relevance or where establishment of links might have mutual benefit. In particular, efforts have been made to raise awareness of all the different projects and initiatives affecting the project's area of interest so that any initiatives to involve stakeholders can be based on shared understanding and can be streamlined to avoid consultation overload, particularly with local communities. Opportunities for collaboration have been discussed or explored with:

- USAID (the STEWARD programme).
- ARD (carrying out community-based initiatives in Liberian Nimba).
- The Mano River Union (an existing multi-national platform which includes Nimba countries and Sierra Leone focusing on cooperation across nations for the management of regional issues).
- IUCN (with an interest in the World Heritage Area and strategic environmental assessments in the region).
- FFI's NORAD-funded REDD programme.
- The World Bank (interested in protected area networks)
- The CCBA initiative (interested in identification of High Value Forests in the Nimba area)
- Private sector partners who have a vested interest in transboundary cooperation and the establishment of best practice environmental management, sound governance structures and institutional development in the region.

This project is designed to enable participating countries to meet their CBD commitments in relation to the Nimba Mountains. The main focus of the project is on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. By exploring participatory approaches to governance, the project assists host countries in meeting their obligations with respect to equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity.

The project has assisted host countries to identify appropriate community collaborations through locally active NGOs and other organisations to support transfer of expertise and help build communities' capacity and engagement (CBD Article 10d).

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

##### **Output 1: Governance Platform established and operational**

###### **Activity 1.1**

A stakeholder mapping exercise has been undertaken in the three countries to identify the main stakeholders active in the Nimba mountains with an interest in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The main emphasis has been on organisations and institutions from the commercial, community or conservation sectors which are involved in or have an interest in sustainable development and the management of threats to biodiversity. A stakeholder mapping report has been produced and is available on the project website ([www.nimbadarwin.org](http://www.nimbadarwin.org)).

###### **Activity 1.2**

A consultation process has continued in the three countries through a process of meetings and email exchanges. Available data have been identified and as far as possible incorporated into a Nimba atlas and database which is intended to act as a one-stop-shop for biodiversity-related information.

The purpose of the Nimba Mountains Resource Atlas is to provide a tool to enable visualisation of the inter-relationships between different types of values and objectives, be they for Conservation, those of Communities, or those for Commercial reasons. Potentially, some of these values and objectives may be in conflict. The Atlas aims to help identify where such conflicts may arise, and through this aid in the process of reaching solutions that seek to minimise such conflicts and maximise the achievement of a full range of objectives across all sectors - Conservation, Community and Commercial. The Atlas assembles available data on the physical characteristics, biological and mineral resources, communities and infrastructure in the Nimba region into a series of maps and visual representations to illustrate key pressures,

challenges, constraints, and opportunities on the Conservation, Community and Commercial themes.

The Atlas is organised by the themes of Context, Conservation, Community and Commercial. Maps present data on each theme, an accompanying explanation of the key issues will be presented on the opposite page. At the end of each chapter an integrated map portrays the interrelationships between issues. These issues are picked up under the headings of Values, Pressures and Management Objectives, which are presented as issues for discussion and to develop further as part of stakeholder discussions. A draft of the Nimba Mountains Resource Atlas has been developed, which presently comprises mock-up maps on all topics. The overall layout has been designed, including the cover and the proposed arrangement of accompanying text. This draft is intended to provide a tangible example of the Atlas to project stakeholders, so they might appreciate how data can best be included and displayed to maximum effect. Relevant data have been contributed in particular by ArcelorMittal, which covers the Liberian part of the Atlas spatial scope. Additional data have been made available from the Liberia Forest Reassessment, an important initiative undertaken by Fauna & Flora International, although some of these data are becoming dated.

Negotiations are continuing with other companies working in the region (SMFG, RioTinto) over access to other data covering adjacent areas, in particular Guinea. It has been established that some of these data are not yet ready for general release, although we are hopeful that a number of datasets that would help to provide the more general context can be made available. Little data appear to be available for Côte D'Ivoire, and local project partners may need to investigate potential sources more fully. We have requested access to the recent 2008-09 Liberian population census data covering Nimba County, although at this stage these data have yet to be obtained. These data would, if they can be made available, be very useful for an up-to-date view of the current population in the Liberian sector and should be pursued as a matter of priority.

Access to relevant and reliable data remains one of the major constraining factors in making an assessment of regional environmental issues. Often there are conflicting versions of data, and / or interpretations which can be important for environmental management. Sensitivities exist about data provision, and some fear how data might be used, leading to a reluctance in some cases to make data available. In other cases the data simply do not exist. These difficulties are to be expected in the context, and one of the challenges of the project is to improve this situation so that data can be made more accessible and used more constructively for long-term planning in the region.

Willingness of stakeholders to engage in the project has been discussed in consultations and meetings. Summaries are available in the Stakeholder Mapping Report. Notes of meetings are kept.

### **Activity 1.3**

Smaller workshops have been held in each country to consolidate information, bring key stakeholders together and define priorities. Further work is required to define priorities and to some extent this activity is currently being hampered by inability to secure data held by mining companies active in Guinea.

### **Activity 1.4**

A regional transboundary workshop is planned in Guinea in September 2010 with attendance from key stakeholders to ensure representation of commercial, community and conservation interests. The purpose of the workshop is to confirm the proposed approach to governance and the development of a collaborative approach to management. Priority themes for governance and management will be presented and discussed at the workshop.

**Output 2: Data compiled during consultation process used by governance platform to identify priority environmental and livelihoods issues and working groups to address these created**

### **Activity 2.1**

A meeting was held in Liberia to consider available information and to discuss priority themes for the platform relating to commercial, community and conservation interests. A format was suggested for development of a Nimba Atlas and database to act as a “one stop shop” for the information that would be needed to support consultation, discussion of biodiversity values, threats and pressures and also to support the SEA process. The geographic scope and area to which the governance platform would apply was discussed and agreed in principle. Priority themes were discussed as well as the capacity available to address these through working groups.

### **Activity 2.2**

Forming working groups with involvement of key stakeholders has been postponed until project officers have had an opportunity to participate in the next meeting of the Mano River Union which is expected in June 2010. It is possible that the governance platform can form part of the existing tri-national arrangement and make use of its connections and networks to avoid duplication of effort.

### **Output 3: Secondary and cumulative impacts of mining and unsustainable natural resource exploitation in the Nimba mountains addressed through the development and implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment**

#### **Activity 3.1**

Draft Terms of Reference have been produced for the SEA and the project is seeking support from business partners to support the SEA process, in particular the work necessary to establish management objectives based on a participatory approach with stakeholders. In particular the project is seeking to leverage funding from business collaborators to ensure access to their data and to support participation of key stakeholders in the platform and associated meetings. Additional funds need to be found. FFI has recently been successful in its approach to NORAD for funding in relation to REDD and this project will benefit through shared community-based activities, particularly in Liberian Nimba.

#### **Activity 3.2**

Consultations with commercial and government partners have suggested that it might be preferable to consider establishment of a Collaborative Management Framework (CMF) which would allow sufficient flexibility for participating countries to approach development of management plans according to their own protocols and procedures. There is a considerable difference in approach between Liberia and the other Francophone countries in their approach to conservation planning. Together with the SEA, this activity will be a key focus of the project in the next reporting year.

#### **Activity 3.3**

The economic downturn of 2009/10 has meant a delay in the uptake from the private sector, and their anticipated contribution to financial costs of the SEA and CMP. However, there had been in-kind contribution from AML, SMFG and BHPB, with Rio Tinto voicing interest in joining the initiative. Contribution of data for the Nimba Atlas has been particularly important and we feel confident that the recent increase in commodity prices and a more buoyant market will boost confidence and contribution to the programme of work for Nimba. In-kind contribution from AML has been, to date, approximately £18,000. In-kind contribution from CI and FFI has been similar.

### **Output 4: Capacity built to integrate biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in the region**

4.1 Laws and regulations for ESIA have been reviewed in Liberia and the process is underway in the other participating countries. This is intended to form the basis for relevant guidance in French and English which shows how biodiversity and ecosystem services should be addressed within the process. This guidance will be used as the basis for training and capacity building exercises.

#### **Activities 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4**



A needs assessment will be undertaken when activity 4.1 has been undertaken in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire and based on this assessment guidance and capacity building requirements will be identified and assistance and funding sought to implement training and capacity building activities.

### **Output 5. Effective community representation and participation in the governance platform through improved capacity of local CBOs and NGOs**

#### **Activity 5.1**

Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2 – The project is gathering information on concerns and willingness of communities, CBOs and local NGOs to participate during the consultation – this is being supported by business ESIA results. Information will be added to the Nimba Atlas.

#### **Activity 5.2**

The complexity of community involvement (refer to Stakeholder Mapping Report) means that further work is required to explore the ability of community stakeholders to engage in governance. This is particularly challenging to establish (and may prove impossible) in Cote D'Ivoire due to political unrest in the Nimba area.

### **Output 6. Communications strategy for the project developed and disseminated**

#### **Activity 6.1**

Website functioning ([www.nimbadarwin.org](http://www.nimbadarwin.org)) and links are being established with partner organisations' websites.

Website maintained up to date with outputs and reports as they are completed. Efforts being made at present to translate key documents into French so they are fully available to francophone stakeholders.

#### **Activity 6.2**

Links and active collaboration is being maintained with partners so that good practice examples can be shared. This will become more important as the project generates concrete results.

#### **Activity 6.3**

Production of guidance documents will follow in subsequent phases, for example guidance on biodiversity-inclusive EIA will follow the planned user needs assessment.

## **3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs**

The project has moved towards achieving the project objectives, and momentum has gathered after a fairly slow start. Key to the further progress of the project will be the financial support and increased engagement with the private sector for whom the relevance and importance of the transboundary governance platform is increasingly evident. Political stability in Guinea has somewhat hindered operations in this country during the first 6 months, and pending presidential elections pose a new uncertainty. In spite of this and the political uncertainty in Cote d'Ivoire, there is considerable commitment from all three countries and all sectors to ensure the safe-guarding of the natural resources of the Nimba Mountains.

Numerous projects and initiatives within the region focus on community forest management, conservation, ecosystem services, REDD, sustainable livelihoods development and capacity building of local communities. Furthermore, recently awarded Norad funding for REDD+ readiness projects in Liberia will focus on the natural resources of the Nimba Mountains. In addition to these government and NGO-led initiatives, the private sector are undertaking Environmental Impact Assessment and strategic planning, with transboundary interests informing management plans and requiring considerable insight into the complexity of the region. All these projects will rely on a sound governance platform from which they can hope to succeed and achieve sustainability.

The Darwin project is sensitive to these developments, and the needs of the various and multiple stakeholders. The project team is working to include relevant evidence and gives due consideration to issues and stakeholders. Developing policy around REDD and the protection and management of ecosystem services within Liberia will assist achievement of the objectives of this project.

### 3.3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
Established codes								
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-4)	7					0	20
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	12					15	45
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0					0	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0					0	1
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated	2					2	6
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0					0	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0					0	6
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0						1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be	1						4

	enhanced/ extended							
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work							£235,00.00

**Table 2 Publications**

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £

### 3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Project progress is being made, and the intended outcomes of the project remain unchanged. Purpose level assumptions hold true, and the indicators remain adequate for measuring the outcomes of the project.

The next critical meetings will take place in June and September, at which point the transboundary governance platform will be formally presented to the Mano River Union. The supporting components of the project remain dependent on private sector buy in and financial contribution, however, all indications are that this will be forthcoming in 2010/2011.

### 3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

This project has made considerable progress in identifying the key parties acting in Nimba and now has to do more to bring them together to participate in identifying key biodiversity values, threats and pressures.

Success in this project rests on active collaboration by many stakeholders with potentially divergent interests. Progress has been made in establishing communication channels between these stakeholders and providing a mechanism by which they can explore potential areas of conflict or shared interest and values (being explored through the participatory SEA process).

In Liberian Nimba, key stakeholders now have an awareness of the project and the potential contributions they can make. Access to information about biodiversity in Nimba has already been improved. The Nimba Atlas is intended to encapsulate the baseline data on biodiversity values which will be required to monitor changes in biodiversity over time, the status of threats and pressures on biodiversity and the extent to which key values (including community benefits or ecosystem services) are affected by future mining proposals and other activities. The baseline data that will be needed to track progress in future are proving difficult to obtain due to commercial sensitivity in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire, but Arcelor Mittal have contributed their data to allow the Atlas to be designed and a database established. The Atlas makes it easier to identify gaps in data and for stakeholders to understand threats and pressures affecting biodiversity.

Possible benefits in terms of developing a shared management framework based on principles of sustainable use and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits are being explored. In Guinea and Ivory Coast, political instability is making it difficult to ensure any meaningful impact in terms of outcomes on the ground.

#### **4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

On a day to day basis, progress is monitored and evaluated by the Project coordinator, reporting to the Project Director.

FFI has established a Management Steering Committee (MC) for its Liberian programme. This project falls under the Liberian programme and is therefore overseen by the Management Steering Committee.

The MC meets twice a year or more often as necessary.

The committee is composed of representatives from FDA (3 – two focal points plus one member from senior management), the EPA (2 – the focal point plus a member of senior management or the Board of Directors), the consultations/awareness focal point, the project manager (representing FFI-Liberia) and a representative from FFI-UK. As the agency responsible for co-ordinating international NGOs' activities in-country, the Ministry of Planning & Economic Affairs is also invited to send a representative. Partner NGOs can attend as observers. This broadly follows the model previously adopted by FFI-Liberia during the Liberia Forest Re-assessment project which was sponsored by the EC.

The MC is responsible for:

- reviewing progress, especially against the indicators set out in the logical framework. This helps to track project progress towards desired results and also to assess progress towards meeting the higher-level indicators listed for specific and overall objectives;
- trouble-shooting and advising accordingly if there are any problems in making planned progress;
- advising on logistical decisions regarding project implementation and financial allocations; and
- when needed referring questions and possibly making recommendations, to the directors of the participating agencies and observers to resolve issues of broader concern than just this project.

The MC is not a bureaucratic committee, but rather a technically-focused, practical working group, based upon consensual decision-making.

The committee reviews progress reports and discusses progress against work programme and budget. It provides advice back to the host country teams through the country project officers.

FFI-UK visits Liberia regularly to review progress, trouble-shoot, provide technical and administrative input, and plan and support the project in any other way possible. Project meetings are scheduled at these times and when possible the Country Project Officer for Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire participates in these.

Lessons learnt this year:

- project implementation can take longer than anticipated
- externalities such as the global financial crisis and political instability at a regional or country level can hinder project progress.

#### **5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

Not Applicable – this is the first annual report.

#### **6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

As mentioned earlier in this report, political instability in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire is a significant challenge to progress in the project. Mining companies involved in the project indicated that they would be prepared and willing to contribute relevant biodiversity data to the Project, for development of the Atlas and database required to support the proposed strategic

environmental assessment process, but they have been unable to secure approval from management to share data for reasons of commercial sensitivity in the current political climate in Guinea. This has stalled further development of the Atlas and database and will make it difficult to prepare a strong knowledge base to back up regulatory responses to mining proposals. Meetings have been set up to discuss next steps with the companies involved during May.

Any further escalation of political unrest in any of the participating countries would represent a risk to the project.

## **7. Sustainability**

In all three participating countries efforts have been made to raise awareness with stakeholders and wider communities. By conducting local meetings with communities and community-based organisations, the profile of biodiversity has been raised in the communities based in Nimba. In Liberia, project officers have been invited to attend further meetings to maintain communication. In Cote D'Ivoire the project is seen as an important catalyst for renewed interest in biodiversity, but it is difficult to hold any meetings in the Nimba area due to rebel activity. One of the main objectives of the project is to put in place durable governance mechanisms so that the results of the project will be sustainable. It is hoped that tri-national engagement will make it possible to have influence even if there is instability in one or more participating countries.

## **8. Dissemination**

Target audiences during this reporting period are largely institutional, though some community-based meetings have also been held to explore appropriate mechanisms for stakeholder participation which would build on previous efforts.

Information notes have been produced and circulated and efforts have been made to ensure that partners and stakeholders are aware of the project web-site.

Key documents are currently being translated into French to share with potential partners in Guinea and Cote D'Ivoire.

All documents acknowledge the Darwin Initiative funding and bear the Darwin logo.

## 9. Project Expenditure

Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2009)

UK Partners		0			
Staff Member	Role in Project	%	Darwin Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Pippa Howard	Project Leader	15			
Jo Treweek	Project Coordinator	100			
Daniel Pouakouyou	FFI Guinea Manager	10			
Chloe Hodgkinson	FFI Liberia Coordinator	10			
Letla Mosenene	FFI Liberia Director	15			
Conservation Livelihoods and Governance	FFI Human needs	10			
Martin Cheek	Kew				
<b>TOTAL COST OF SALARIES In country</b>					
Joel Gamys,	Partnership coordinators in Liberia	100			
Gondo Gbanyangbe	Partnership coordinator in Guinea	100			
Gondo Gbanyangbe	Partnership coordinator in Cote D'Ivoire	100			
James Kpadehyea	FDA, Liberia project coordinator	50			
<b>TOTAL COST OF SALARIES</b>					
<b>UK Partners</b>					
<b>Cost</b>			<b>Darwin</b>		
<b>Overhead Costs</b>					
Overheads					
Office rental, heating etc.					
Audit costs					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Travel and subsistence</b>					
International travel					
National travel					
Fieldwork travel and subsistence					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Operating Costs</b>					
Conferences, workshops and seminars					
Fieldwork operating costs					
Other					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Capital Equipment (Specify)</b>					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Other Costs (specify)</b>					

Consultants for stakeholder mapping for three countries Translation of docs to French Consultant to assist with policy review Production of Guidance documentation					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Country Partners Costs</b>					
<b>Overhead Costs</b> Institutional overheads Office rental, heating etc. Vehicle maintenance Fuel and insurance					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Travel and subsistence</b> International travel National travel Fieldwork travel and subsistence Guinea Liberia Cote D'Ivoire					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Operating Costs</b> Conferences, workshops and seminars Fieldwork operating costs (not travel) Working group meetings Steering group meetings					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Capital Equipment (Specify)</b> 1 vehicle for liberia 1 vehicle for Guinea computer liberia office equipment computer Guinea					
<b>Subtotal</b>					
<b>Other Costs (specify)</b> Web site development and maintenance Consultants for stakeholder mapping for three countries Translation of docs to French Kew maps and GIS software Consultant to assist with policy review Production of Guidance documentation					
<b>Subtotal</b>				£0.00	£0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>					

**10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section



## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2009/10

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 - March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p><i>Key stakeholders identified and awareness raised with respect to the need for collaboration and engagement to ensure that biodiversity values and their associated ecosystem services can be sustained.</i></p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To improve the collaboration between stakeholders across three sectors and three national boundaries to reduce threats to biodiversity from large-scale multi-national mining operations and support sustainable livelihood projects in the Nimba mountains</p>	<p>Governance Platform established and operational with cross-sectoral representatives from three countries, including community representation.</p> <p>Direct mining footprint is reduced through the development of Biodiversity Action Plans and targets using the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, rehabilitate and offset impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Secondary and cumulative impacts from mining are mitigated through SEA development and CMP implementation.</p>	<p>Host country partners and project officers engaged and active in establishing contact with key organisations and partners.</p> <p>Initial engagement in place with existing tri-national political engagement mechanisms to ensure that requirements for governance related to biodiversity in Nimba can be integrated effectively without adverse effects on limited capacity. In particular, collaboration established to secure input from the Darwin initiative into the Mano River Union Initiative.</p> <p>Mining companies engaged in the project and in planning to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.</p>	<p>Attendance at meeting of the MRU to seek endorsement of the Darwin Initiative as a sub-regional component of the MRU programme.</p> <p>Review of company BAPs and recommendations concerning further actions that might be required to ensure that biodiversity values and ecosystem services can be sustained.</p> <p>Further work required to ensure community inputs to BAPs and, first, to understand levels of dependency on ecosystem services.</p>
<p>Output 1. Platform established and operational.</p>	<p>1a. Nimba mountains stakeholders mapped.</p>	<p>The Nimba mountain stakeholders have been mapped and a report produced which is available on the project website <a href="http://www.nimbadarwin.org">www.nimbadarwin.org</a>. Consultation with these stakeholders has provided an understanding of key concerns and</p>	

	<p>stakeholder consultation carried out to determine Nimba-related concerns and opportunities, sources of information available and willingness to participate in the work of the platform.</p> <p>1c) TCSEGP formally established.</p> <p>1d) TCSEGP operational.</p>	<p>opportunities, the information available to the project and the extent of likely participation.</p> <p>Consultation has suggested that we may need to reconsider the proposed approach to governance, the purpose of the platform and how it should be developed and constituted.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1. Stakeholder mapping exercise carried out in the three countries identifying main stakeholders from the three sectors active in the Nimba mountains.</p>		<p>Stakeholder mapping exercise undertaken in the three countries, including initial visits and consultations. Community, commercial and conservation stakeholders identified. Intended to be an ongoing process.</p> <p>Stakeholder mapping report available on the project website <a href="http://www.nimbadarwin.org">www.nimbadarwin.org</a>.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2. Carry out the consultation process in three countries identifying concerns and opportunities in Nimba mountains, biological data available and willingness of stakeholders to participate in the TCSEGP.</p>		<p>Initial consultations carried out with key stakeholder organisations and individuals to identify concerns and opportunities relating to biodiversity. Refer to Stakeholder Mapping Report.</p> <p>Further discussions required to secure access to some data and to explore willingness of stakeholders to participate in the governance platform/ process.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Smaller workshops held in each country to consolidate information, bring key stakeholders together and define priorities in each country.</p>		<p>Stakeholder workshop carried out to review these and discuss availability of data and willingness of stakeholders to participate.</p> <p>Report on workshop available on project website <a href="http://www.nimbadarwin.org">www.nimbadarwin.org</a>.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4. Establish the TCSEGP through an initial workshop with all interested parties, integrating commercial, community and conservation interest, and defining the mission and scope of the platform.</p>		<p>Initial workshop held. Advice given to reconsider approach to governance. Engagement with existing tri-national political interaction process recommended (Mano River Union) with possible sub-regional focus on Nimba. Options to be explored further during next reporting period.</p>
<p>Output 2. Data compiled during consultation process used to identify</p>	<p>2a) Working groups formed to address key priority environmental and</p>	<p>This is an ongoing process. Procedures in place to compile relevant data during consultation.</p>

<p>priority environmental and livelihood issues and working groups to address these created.</p>	<p>livelihoods issues identified during consultation process. 2b) Plans to address key issues developed by working groups.</p>	<p>Alternative indicators may be considered which reflect outcome rather than process, due to possible capacity constraints to support multiple working groups.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Hold a meeting to consider all the data and issues raised in previous in-country workshops and meetings and determine the priority themes for the platform.</p>		<p>Priority themes to be identified through participatory SEA process.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Create working groups within the platform to address specific thematic key issues through action plans.</p>		<p>Working groups to be constituted during next reporting period, but it is possible that there could be capacity issues associated with convening of multiple working groups.</p>
<p>Output 3. Secondary and cumulative impacts of mining and unsustainable natural resource exploitation in the Nimba mountains addressed through development and implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).</p>	<p>3a) Terms of reference for SEA developed. 3b) Terms of reference for Collaborative Management Plan developed. 3c) SEA Final Report and CMP action plan. 3d) Funds secured from private sector partners to implement SEA and CMP.</p>	<p>Results of consultation suggest that it would be advisable to produce a Collaborative Management Framework which can allow flexibility for differing national approaches to production of management plans.  Scope to secure funds from private sector partners has been affected by the economic downturn and by political instability in Guinea and Cote D'Ivoire which has affected activities of some companies in the region.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Review of ToR for SEA.</p>		<p>Terms of reference for SEA discussed with key stakeholders and proposed approach identified. Possible funding being sought with company partners during next reporting phase.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Develop a Collaborative Management Plan (CMP) to respond to the issues identified by initial action plans and the SEA with input from the TCSEGP.</p>		<p>Results of consultation suggest that it might be advisable to produce a Collaborative Management Framework which can allow flexibility for differing national approaches to production of management plans. Discussions have been held with IUCN and the World Heritage Organisation to identify scope for collaboration in updating the World Heritage Site management plan (which is almost ten years old) and to consider how the various national and site management plans can be aligned through the auspices of this project.</p>

<p>Activity 3.3. Leverage funding to ensure the full participation of the platform in the SEA and CMP which must be funded by relevant company partners.</p>	<p>Efforts are being made to engage company partners in the SEA process and these efforts will continue, but the political situation in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire and the economic downturn are affecting company plans and their willingness to contribute at this time.</p>	
<p>Output 4. Capacity built to integrate biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in the region.</p>	<p>4a) Laws and regulations reviewed.  4b) Training needs assessed and action plan developed.  4c) Funding secure for training needs and action plan implemented.  4d) ESIA guidance adapted to regional context and made available.  4e) Capacity of local NGOs built to engage in the ESIA process.</p>	<p>Laws and regulations relating to ESIA have been reviewed for Liberia and are in the process of being reviewed for Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. A training needs assessment is underway and options for more practical training and capacity building are being considered.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1. Review laws and regulations for ESIA in the three countries to ensure that the EIA process takes proper consideration of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity and the follow-on social effects of these impacts.</p>	<p>A review of laws and regulations for ESIA has been undertaken in Liberia and a similar exercise will be undertaken for the other two countries in the next reporting period.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.2. Based on review, develop institutional and training needs assessment and an action plan for capacity building on ESIA.</p>	<p>To be undertaken during the next reporting period.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.3. Secure match funds to offer training and implement training activities.</p>	<p>Efforts are being made to engage company partners in capacity building for ESIA and these efforts will continue, but the political situation in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire and the economic downturn are affecting company plans and their willingness to contribute at this time.</p> <p>A number of training workshops and seminars have been held by the FFI project team for stakeholders in Liberia. E.g. SEA, biodiversity offsetting, REDD</p>	
<p>Activity 4.4. Adapt existing guidance on best practice for ESIA for the region and use it in training.</p>	<p>To be undertaken during the next reporting period.</p>	

<p>Activity 4.5. Hold capacity building workshops for local NGOs to assist them in understanding and articulating concerns about biodiversity and ecological integrity.</p>	<p>To be undertaken during the next reporting period.</p>
<p>Output 5. Effective community representation and participation at the TCSEGP through improved capacity of local CBOs and NGOs.</p>	<p>5a) Nimba communities, CBOs and local NGOs identified during stakeholder mapping</p> <p>5b) Concerns and willingness to participate mapped during consultation process</p> <p>5c) Capacity of communities, CBOs and local NGOs to engage at TCSEGP mapped</p> <p>5d) Capacity building and ongoing support to communities, CBOs and local NGOs offered by partner INGOs</p> <p>5e) Communities, CBOs and local NGOs are empowered and have capacity to engage effectively in TCSEGP</p>
<p>Activity 5.1. Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2 - Gather information on concerns and willingness of communities, CBOs and local NGOs to participate during the consultation.</p>	<p>Meetings have been held with communities in Liberian Nimba, but similar consultation is likely to be difficult in Guinean Nimba and in Cote d'Ivoire where it is likely to be necessary to work with communities through institutional partners.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2. Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2 - Undertake needs analysis of stakeholders' ability to effectively represent the community and engage with the TCSEGP and produce report.</p>	<p>To be completed.</p>
<p>Activity 5.3. International NGOs produce appropriate formats for providing support and capacity building opportunities to communities, CBOs and local NGOs.</p>	<p>FFI and Conservation International have cooperated to present workshops for project team members and partners on REDD, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity Offsetting. The partners intend to implement appropriate capacity building opportunities for local communities and CBOs as the programme develops further. Collaboration with other organisations working</p>

		in the Nimba region and the Ministry of Culture will form a key part of this initiative.
Activity 5.4. Develop Support Plan and produce biannual reports on the delivery of capacity building projects.		This is an outcome related to 5.3 and has not yet been Implemented
Output 6. Communications strategy for the project developed and disseminated.	<p>6a) Guidance for the promotion of trans-frontier cross-sectoral environmental governance platforms produced.</p> <p>6b) Outcomes and key learnings published in popular, sector and/or peer review journals.</p> <p>6c) Case studies developed for presentation within corporate annual CSR, social or environmental management reporting publications.</p> <p>6d) Web site produced and kept updated of all key proceedings.</p>	FFI will work with other key organisations to develop a communications strategy. The websites of all partner organisations will provide access to information on the project. Results of the progress of the project will be submitted for publication in a peer reviewed journal, as well as periodicals such as FFI's Fauna & Flora magazine, and FFI Update.
Activity 6.1. Web site created		Web site created. <a href="http://www.nimbadarwin.org">www.nimbadarwin.org</a>
Activity 6.2. Review of reporting and good practice examples discussed with partners.		Not during this reporting period.
Activity 6.3. Guidance documents discussed and developed.		Not during this reporting period.
Activity 6.4. Case studies distilled from examples of good practice and articles submitted to peer/ sector journals.		Not during this reporting period.

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

### LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p><b>Sub-Goal:</b> The Nimba Mountains are sustainably managed; providing protection to biodiversity, and sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem services to communities in the context of large-scale, multinational mining operations</p>	<p>Reduced habitat loss, ecosystem services maintained and sustainable livelihoods within mine-adjacent communities supported</p>	<p>Aerial and ground surveys. Well-being data from government development departments. FFI periodic review of project progress.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose</b> To improve the collaboration between stakeholders across three sectors and three national boundaries to reduce threats to biodiversity from large scale multinational mining operations and support sustainable livelihood projects in the Nimba mountains</p>	<p>TCSEGP established and operational, with cross-sectoral representatives from three countries, including community representation</p> <p>Direct mining footprint is reduced through the development of Biodiversity Action Plans and targets using the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimize, rehabilitate and offset impacts on biodiversity</p> <p>Secondary and cumulative impacts from mining are mitigated through SEA development and CMP implementation</p>	<p>Members list and annual and quarterly reports from TCSEGP</p> <p>Biodiversity Action Plans and targets made available to evaluate companies progress on minimizing impact.</p> <p>Final SEA, ToR and interim reports available to indicate progress of mitigating secondary and cumulative</p>	<p>Three sectors in the three countries and the communities involved will participate and proactively collaborate in the TCSEGP.</p> <p>Minimum capacity in all the sectors to initiate the engagement.</p>

		impact.	
<p><b>Outputs</b> (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. TCSEGP established and operational</p>	<p>1.a Nimba mountains stakeholders mapped</p> <p>1.b Stakeholders consultation carried out to determine Nimba related concerns and opportunities, sources of information available and willingness to participate in the TCSEGP</p> <p>1.c TCSEGP formally established</p> <p>1.d TCSEGP operational</p>	<p>1.a Stakeholder mapping report</p> <p>1.b Results of consultation process</p> <p>1.c ToR for TCSEGP</p> <p>1.d Reports of activities of TCSEGP, including on-going qualitative outcome monitoring of progress</p>	<p>NGO partners have access to sufficient networks to map stakeholders, and legitimacy to convene such a multi-sector platform.</p> <p>Stakeholders willing to engage.</p> <p>Geographical barriers to convening platform can be overcome.</p>
<p>2. Data compiled during consultation process used by TCSEGP to identify priority environmental and livelihoods issues and working groups to address these created</p>	<p>2.a working groups formed to address key priority environmental and livelihoods issues identified during consultation process</p> <p>2.b Plans to address key issues developed by working groups</p>	<p>2.a Minutes of TCSEGP defining creation of working groups and detailed scope of work of each working group made available</p> <p>2.b Copies of action plans and biannual reports made available</p>	<p>Working Groups have access to sufficient data, have the capacity to analyse it adequately and address issues</p>
<p>3. Secondary and cumulative impacts of mining and unsustainable natural resource exploitation in the Nimba mountains addressed through the development and implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</p>	<p>3.a ToR for SEA developed with input from TCSEGP</p> <p>3.b ToR developed for CMP with input from TCSEGP</p> <p>3.c SEA final report and CMP action plan</p> <p>3.d Funds secured from private sector partners to implement SEA and CMP</p>	<p>3.a SEA ToR made available</p> <p>3.b CMP ToR made available</p> <p>3.c SEA final report and CMP final report made available</p> <p>3.d SEA and CMP developed</p>	<p>TCSEGP recognises importance of SEA and CMP, and has capacity and mandate to coordinate the development of SEA and CMP.</p> <p>Additional funding found.</p>



<p>4. Capacity built to integrate biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in the region</p>	<p>4.a Laws and regulations for ESIA, and preparation of guidelines to insure that the EIA process takes proper consideration of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity and the follow-on social affects of these impacts reviewed,</p> <p>4.b Institutional and training needs assessment and an action plan for capacity building for ESIA developed</p> <p>4.c Funds leveraged to offer training and action plan implemented</p> <p>4.d Existing guidance of best practice for ESIA adapted for the region</p> <p>4.e Capacity building offered to local NGOs to assist understanding biodiversity and ecological integrity</p>	<p>4.a Revision of laws and regulations reviewed</p> <p>4.b Training needs and action plan developed</p> <p>4.c Funding secure for training needs and action plan implemented</p> <p>4.d ESIA guidance adapted to regional context and made available</p> <p>4.e Capacity of local NGOs built to engage in the ESIA process.</p>	<p>Government and local NGO's recognise and value the requirement for ESIA's</p> <p>FFI able to leverage fund to offer training</p>
<p>5. Effective community representation and participation at the TCSEGO through improved capacity of local CBOs and NGOs</p>	<p>5.a Nimba communities, CBOs and local NGOs identified during stakeholder mapping</p> <p>5.b Concerns and willingness to participate mapped during consultation process</p> <p>5.c Capacity of communities, CBOs and local NGOs to engage at TCSEGP mapped</p> <p>5.d Capacity building and ongoing support to communities, CBOs and local NGOs offered by partner INGOs</p> <p>5.e Communities, CBOs and local NGOs are empowered and have capacity to engage effectively in TCSEGO</p>	<p>5.a Stakeholder mapping report</p> <p>5.b Consultation report</p> <p>5.c Report of capacity needs made available</p> <p>5.d Capacity building and support plan and biannual reports</p> <p>5.e Reports of TCSEGO meetings; perceptions of local groups</p>	<p>Communities, local NGO, CBOs locally are willing to engage</p> <p>Geographical/logistical barriers to engagement can be overcome</p>
<p>6. Communications strategy for the project developed and disseminated</p>	<p>6.a Guidance for the promotion of trans-frontier cross-sectoral environmental governance platforms produced</p> <p>6.b Outcomes and key learnings published in popular, sector and/or peer review journals</p>	<p>6.a Guidance document made available</p> <p>6.b Number of journals publishing articles on key outcomes</p> <p>6.c Private partners producing case</p>	<p>Demonstrations of good practice available in time for publications</p> <p>Web site can be hosted</p>

	<p>6.c Case studies developed for presentation within corporate annual CSR, social or environmental management reporting publications</p> <p>6.d web site produced and kept updated of all key proceedings</p>	<p>studies for their own web sites</p> <p>6.d Web site developed and up to date</p>	<p>through partner or on its own</p>
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**Activities** (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Stakeholder mapping exercise carried out in the three countries identifying main stakeholders from the three sectors active in the Nimba mountains
- 1.2 Carry out the consultation process in three countries identifying concerns and opportunities in Nimba mountains, biological data available and willingness of stakeholders to participate in the TCSEGP.
- 1.3 Smaller workshops held in each country to consolidate information, bring key stakeholders together and define priorities in each country
- 1.4 Establish the TCSEGP through an initial workshop with all interested parties, integrating commercial, community and conservation interest, and defining the mission and scope of the platform
- 2.1 Hold a TCSEGP meeting to consider all the data and issues raised in previous in-countries workshops and determine the priority themes for the platform
- 2.2 Create working groups within the TCSEGP to address specific thematic key issues through action plans
- 3.1 Review of ToR for SEA
- 3.2 Develop a Collaborative Management Plan (CMP) to respond to the issues identified by initial action plans and the SEA with input from the TCSEGP.
- 3.3 Leverage funding to ensure the full participation of the platform in the SEA and CMP which must be funded by relevant company partners.
- 4.1 Review laws and regulations for ESIA in the three countries to ensure that the EIA process takes proper consideration of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity and the follow-on social affects of these impacts.
- 4.2 Based on review, develop institutional and training needs assessment and an action plan for capacity building on ESIA
- 4.3 Secure match funds to offer training and implement training activities
- 4.4 Adapt existing guidance of best practice for ESIA for the region and use it in training
- 4.5 Hold capacity building workshops for local NGOs to assist them in understanding and articulating concerns about biodiversity and ecological integrity
- 5.1 Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2 - Gather information on concerns and willingness of communities, CBOs and local NGOs to participate during the consultation
- 5.2 Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2 - Undertake needs analysis of stakeholders' ability to effectively represent the community and engage with the TCSEGP and produce report
- 5.3 International NGOs produce appropriate formats for providing support and capacity building opportunities to communities, CBOs and local NGOs
- 5.4 Develop Support Plan and produce biannual reports on the delivery of capacity building projects
- 6.1 Web site created
- 6.2 Review of reporting and good practice examples discussed with partners
- 6.3 Guidance documents discussed and developed
- 6.4 Case studies distilled from examples of good practice and articles submitted to peer/sector journals

**Monitoring activities:**

1 – Carry out aerial and ground surveys of vegetation cover for the different types and look for evidence of functioning key ecosystem services (to be established as part of SEA)

2 - A baseline for the capacity of communities, CBOs and local NGOs will be developed through the stakeholder consultation and mapping process. Change in capacity, perceptions of communities and engagement in TCSEGP will be measured using a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods, and on-going observation, to contribute to the reports.

3 – Projects carried out by the livelihoods WG will first establish a baseline and then measure progress using both appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods and on-going observation to contribute to action plans and annual reports.

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Stakeholder mapping exercise	9	■	■	■									
1.2 Carry out the consultation process	6		■	■									
1.3 Smaller workshops held in each country to consolidate information, bring key stakeholders together and define priorities in each country	6			■	■								
1.4 Compose the TCSEGP through an initial workshop with all interested parties	6				■	■							
2.1 Hold a TCSEGP meeting to consider all the data and issues raised in previous in-countries workshops and determine the priority themes for the platform	6					■	■						
2.2 Create working groups within the TCSEGP to address specific thematic key issues through action plans	6					■	■						
3.1 ToR for SEA developed and reviewed by TCSEGP	9						■	■	■				
3.2 Development and implementation of a Collaborative Management Plan (CMP) to respond to the issues identified by initial working group action plans and the SEA with input from the TCSEGP	Ongoing						■	■	■	■	■	■	■
3.3 Leverage funding to ensure the full participation of the platform in the SEA and CMP which must be funded by relevant company partners	9						■	■	■				
4.1 Review laws and regulations for ESIA in the three countries to ensure that the EIA process takes proper consideration of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity and the follow-on social affects of these impacts.	9	■	■	■									
4.2 Based on review, develop an institutional and training needs assessment and an action plan for capacity building on ESIA.	6				■	■							
4.4 Secure match funds to offer training and implement training activities.	9				■	■	■						
4.5 Adapt existing guidance of best practice for ESIA for the region	6						■	■					

	and use it in training.													
4.6	Hold capacity building workshops for local NGOs to assist them in understanding and articulating concerns about biodiversity and ecological integrity	9												
5.1	(Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2) Gather information on concerns and willingness to participate during the consultation	9												
5.2	(Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2) Undertake needs analysis of stakeholders ability to effectively represent the community and engage with the TCSEGP and produce report	9												
5.3	International NGO's produce appropriate formats for providing support and capacity building opportunities to local stakeholders	9												
5.4	Develop Support plan and produce biannual reports on the delivery of capacity building projects	Ongoing												
6.1	Web site created and maintained	Ongoing												
6.2	Review of reporting and good practice examples discussed with partners	Ongoing												
6.3	Guidance documents discussed and developed	6												
6.4	Case studies distilled from examples of good practice and articles submitted to peer/ sector journals	6												

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	√
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	

8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	√
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	√
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	√
12A	Number of computer based databases to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings	
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	√
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	√
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	√
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	√
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	



16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>established</b>	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/ extended</b>	√
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	

22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	√

## **Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

Please refer to the website [www.nimbadarwin.org](http://www.nimbadarwin.org)

### ***Checklist for submission***

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 5MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 5MB?</b> If so, please advise <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	