



12-007

DARWIN INITIATIVE

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 11 COMPETITION: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate A4 sheet if necessary. Do not reduce the font size below 10pt or the paragraph spacing.

162/12/007

1. Name and address of organisation

ResourceAfrica

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary Conservation Programme

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

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Hutton	White	Rigava
Forename(s)	Jon	Hazel Anne	Norman
Post held	Director	Africa Programme Officer	Conservation Coordinator
Institution (if different to above)		Fauna and Flora International	Afi Mountain Partnership
Department			
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

4. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims
The principal aim of ResourceAfrica is to relieve poverty in Africa by supporting the sustainable use of natural resources in ways that will both strengthen conservation and provide rural livelihoods

Activities
ResourceAfrica has undertaken a wide range of activities in southern Africa ranging from the development of community theatre as an outreach, awareness and education tool through environmental education, training and capacity building in the field of community based natural resource management to the development of sustainable use models regimes in wildlife management.

Achievements
ResourceAfrica has achieved a fine track record and reputation in southern Africa based on its successful involvement in rural areas since 1992. One of the most notable of our measurable achievements was our contribution to the development of the world-renowned CAMPFIRE programme which, despite the current difficulties in Zimbabwe, still functions to a remarkable degree.

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

No

6. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their role and responsibilities in the project. The extent of their involvement at all stages in the project should be detailed, including in project development. Please provide written evidence of this partnership.

1) The Cross River State Forestry Commission is the legal authority for the area, having established a Wildlife Sanctuary in 2000. It leads a collaborative group of 4 NGOs, including FFI, and provides staff to monitor and protect the Sanctuary, where it has just posted a team of 10 rangers. It has requested a range of training inputs and other resources which form the basis of this project. 2) The Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF) has been involved in previous education and awareness programmes around Afi Mountain. It is an important local partner for external NGOs to work with and provides essential logistical inputs to conservation in Cross River State. It is the lead organisation for coordinating education and awareness initiatives in this project, in collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society. 3) Pandrillus's community protection programme for Afi Mountain from 1993-1998 included employing ex-hunters for anti-poaching patrols, fire management workshops for 18 villages, and awareness efforts such as conservation clubs. The scheme won the 1996 Whitley Award. Pandrillus's captive breeding project for Drill monkeys on community forest outside the Sanctuary generates substantial economic benefits to the area. 4) The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has been involved in a gorilla research programme at Afi Mountain since 1995 involving the full-time presence of a team of trackers, who have provided a conservation presence on the Mountain since it was initiated. WCS are the lead organisation for the gorilla monitoring in this project.

7. What steps have been taken to (a) engage at all appropriate levels within the host country partner organisations to ensure full support for the project and its outcomes; and (b) ensure the benefits of the project continue despite staff changes in these organisations?

The State Government's act of gazetting the Sanctuary in 2000 demonstrated its commitment to conservation and provides the legal basis for developing a long-term conservation programme there. In April 2001, the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary Partnership was formed composed of the above organisations together with Fauna & Flora International, who represents ResourceAfrica for this proposal. The Forestry Commission presides over Partnership meetings. This project was developed under this management structure with input from all partners and the Partnership will guide overall activities at Sanctuary including implementation of this project. The relationship is currently being formalised in an MOU outlining institutional collaboration, thereby guarding against any impact caused by staff changes. Please see attached the MOU currently being finalised.

8. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.

NGO-facilitated community awareness programmes have already taken place with the aim of increasing the support of local communities for the project by explaining the benefits of the Sanctuary to them. The Traditional Ruler's Council - the traditional authority for the area in which Afi Mountain is situated - has pledged its support to the project and wishes to represent the interests of the communities living around the Sanctuary. The NGO partners have held dialogue with the governor of Cross River State, Donald Duke, who is supportive of the initiative and the conservation of Cross River gorillas. In July 2002 the State government granted the Forestry Commission the financial resources required to staff the Sanctuary. In addition, the President of Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo, visited the Sanctuary and Pandrillus in 2001 and pledged his support to conservation of Afi Mountains and its primates.

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.

The stated purpose of this project is to "protect the fauna, flora and overall ecosystem functions of the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary through locally integrated and effective management without external assistance". The project is designed to support a broad, locally-managed conservation programme at Afi Mountain by supporting the Forestry Commission and its local partners. Specifically, it will build the foundation for effective, sustainable management of the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary through:

1. Building capacity of staff from the Cross River State Forestry Commission's Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism (DWE) to manage the Sanctuary effectively;
2. Assisting the Forestry Commission in the implementation of a Sanctuary monitoring and protection programme;
3. Increasing local communities' support for the Sanctuary;
4. Raising awareness in local communities of the importance and objectives of the Sanctuary.

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

A long-term collaborative conservation programme has been built up at Afi Mountain for almost a decade, but has focused mostly on gorillas and other endangered primates and has largely been internationally led. The Government implementing a protection and monitoring programme with its own ranger team is therefore a new initiative for the Sanctuary.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD, thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

Project component 1 – Build capacity of DWE staff - addresses CBD Article 12 (Research and Training). Component 2 – Assist implementing a Sanctuary monitoring and protection plan – addresses CBD Articles 7 (Identification and Monitoring), 8 (In-situ conservation) and 12 (Research and Training). The closely related components 3 and 4 – Increase local community support for the Sanctuary, Raise awareness in local communities of the importance and objectives of the Sanctuary - target CBD Article 13 (Public Education and Awareness). This project is central to Nigeria's implementation of the CBD, in which the States have a major role to play and for which Cross River State selected Afi Mountain to be a model of in situ conservation for endangered primates including the Cross River Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*), the vellerosus Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes vellerosus*) and the Drill (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*). The Sanctuary is internationally recognised as a BirdLife International "important bird area", being the second largest African roost for the migratory European barn swallow (*Hirunda rustica*) and a nesting site for the rare bare-necked rock fowl (*Picathartes oreas*). In addition to its biological value, both the Federal and the Cross River State Governments are looking to the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary to provide a conspicuous model for practical implementation of many elements of the CBD which are not currently strong in the country. In this way it responds to CBD Article 6.

12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country?

Afi Mountain is situated within the rainforest block in the border region of southeast Nigeria and southwest Cameroon. This region is an international biodiversity "hotspot" and was identified as one of West Africa's three "deforestation hotspots" by the EC-funded TREES programme in 1998. Cross River State by one estimate contains over 30% of Nigeria's remaining rainforest. The IUCN African Primate Survival Plan (1996) identified the Afi Mountain-Okwangwo forests as among the most important in Nigeria for primate conservation. Afi Mountain is home to the Cross River Gorilla (*G.g. diehli*) recognised as the rarest and most endangered subspecies of gorilla with a total population of approximately 250. It is also home to the most endangered subspecies of chimpanzee in West Africa (*P.t. vellerosus*), restricted to only Nigeria and south-west Cameroon. A recent 'Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa' included Afi Mountain as part of an exceptionally high-priority area that must be considered for immediate conservation measures. The endangered drill monkey is also found at Afi. While Nigeria does not yet have a NBSAP, and is in the initial stages of developing one, discussions between FFI and Nigeria's GEF focal points revealed that Cross River State consistently is among their top priorities for biodiversity conservation and international assistance.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

A well-managed Sanctuary will benefit surrounding communities through watershed protection. In recent decades farming and hunting pressures have increased and forest cover has diminished locally. Much land surrounding the Sanctuary is entirely deforested. One result of forest loss is to render the water supply of up to 30,000 local residents less secure. Since 1995 after severe fires on the Mountain, local rivers have dried up. The surrounding areas are generally densely populated and intensively farmed. The Mountain represents the primary source of water and erosion control. The Sanctuary is also the breeding ground for animals that may wander out and be hunted for local consumption. It holds tourism potential for nationals and expatriates based in Abuja and the oil-producing Niger Delta. The Sanctuary and Pandrillus are the major sources of employment in the area.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the project outputs will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

The project purpose is to work towards ensuring the Sanctuary effectively conserves its full range of fauna & flora that otherwise will be degraded and eventually lost. While this requires long-term action, this project abates the big immediate threats – poaching, wildfires escaping onto the Mountain, agricultural encroachment – through improving and targeting protection efforts. It will also address causes underlying proximate threats, such as the Forestry Commission's lack of capacity to manage the Sanctuary effectively, and low awareness within local communities of the benefits to them from a healthy Afi Mountain ecosystem. Actions will include training at all levels for the Forestry Commission, community representatives and local leaders with the ultimate goal of withdrawing external assistance; habitat and wildlife monitoring; support for patrols and law enforcement; outreach to communities to address points of conflict and to understand their concerns and the impact of the Sanctuary on their lives; and community education programmes to foster a greater understanding of the Sanctuary's importance. A simple but practical ranger-based monitoring system will produce a steady flow of information on the status of the Sanctuary's wildlife, overall habitat quality and the presence of threats. It will be used to plan, direct and evaluate management actions, such as law enforcement, ecosystem monitoring and community outreach in response to observed threats.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

By building local institutional capacity to manage the Sanctuary and investing primarily in human resources, this project will leave a lasting legacy. The Forestry Commission currently has limited resources and specialist skills needed to manage the Sanctuary. When Cross River National Park was created out of lands previously managed by Cross River State, the National Park Service inherited nearly all trained conservation staff. The project will build Forestry Commission staff skills and introduce a cost-effective and practical management tool: the ranger-based monitoring system. Local community support, critical to the sustainability of this project, will be fostered through deepening and expanding mechanisms for consultation between local villages and Sanctuary staff. In light of the relatively unsuccessful Cross River National Park experience from the 1990s, this project is intended to establish a model for protected area management that the Forestry Commission will replicate and implement themselves, or train others to do, elsewhere in Cross River State.

16. What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?

To counter the risk of lack of community support for the Sanctuary (see Logframe – Purpose/Important assumptions), consultations have been on-going for years between communities, NGO partners and the Forestry Commission. This has led to the Traditional Ruler's Council wishing to represent community interests to the Sanctuary. The gorilla research team, the ranger team, Pandrillus' and NCF's staff have all been hired from local villages, including many ex-hunters, providing local employment and alternative livelihoods.

The positive image of Cross River State generated by a successful conservation programme at Afi Mountain, and the possibility of boosting tourism, have been powerful motivating forces for State authorities. Both through this project and on their own, the project partners will continue promoting the uniqueness, beauty and global significance of Afi Mountains' biodiversity locally, nationally and internationally. Certain partners' efforts resulted in a visit by President Obasanjo in late 2001, for example, which helped to convince the Governor to increase the allocation released to the Sanctuary.

The partners' approach to establishing an Afi Mountain conservation programme, in particular NGO partners like Pandrillus and WCS, is to start small, build up organically and avoid over-stretching themselves with boom-and-bust injections of funds. The Partnership has made a long-term commitment to support the Sanctuary, including after the proposed project is completed. Furthermore the project expenditures are designed to maintain realism, cost-effectiveness and continuity as much as possible.

17. How will the work be distinctive and innovative? How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

Ranger-based monitoring is an innovative, replicable and distinctive management tool. Data collected on ecological and human parameters will enable Sanctuary staff to evaluate how their management activities impact on 1) the wildlife and other natural resources of the Sanctuary, and 2) local communities' attitudes towards the Sanctuary. This will inform Sanctuary management where to direct limited human and financial resources, both inside the Sanctuary and outside it, towards local communities. Just as this monitoring system was developed in East Africa, Afi Mountain will provide a model for its application in Nigeria that can later be transferred to other conservation areas.

The Darwin logo and name will be associated not only with conservation at the Sanctuary for the foreseeable future, but also in all contexts where the Afi Mountain model will be promulgated, in Cross River State and elsewhere in Nigeria. Through using the name and logo in all project materials, the project will actively promote and raise awareness of the Darwin Initiative in Cross River State and Nigeria.

18. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.

The International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP) works to conserve the critically endangered Mountain Gorilla (*G. beringei beringei*) and their afro-montane habitat in Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It developed and implemented a ranger-based monitoring system which will be adapted to the Sanctuary based upon experience to date from the Afi Mountain gorilla monitoring programme. The Conservation Co-ordinator will remain in contact with IGCP staff and will attend a ranger-based monitoring system workshop run by IGCP in May 2003. Thus these two programmes will co-operate, sharing expertise and lessons learnt. The Nigerian research component of the Darwin Initiative-supported project 'Devising solutions to bushmeat exploitation in the Sanaga-Cross River region (Cameroon, Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea)' is affiliated with NCF, and works closely with the Cross River State Forestry Commission. Lessons for monitoring and controlling hunting will be applied to this project as they are refined. Ranger training materials developed under the Darwin-supported project to re-start management of Sapo National Park will be used for the capacity-building component of this initiative.

19. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

The project will address the broad issue of building capacity for natural resources management, protected area management and administration, providing key Forestry Commission staff and community representatives with specialised training in Nigeria from experienced personnel locally, as well as from Nigerian and international experts.

In-situ technical training of Sanctuary staff to build capacity to address current threats to the Sanctuary and its wildlife will focus on: a) anti-poaching, surveillance, handling law infractions and similar; b) sanctuary management; c) gorilla and habitat monitoring; d) filling out patrol data sheets and data collection; e) community liaison; e) use of equipment like compasses and GPS handsets; f) information management and analysis; and g) computing skills. The trainees will learn how to combine the different skills, too, for example they will learn about the organization of patrols and how to use monitoring data in determining patrol coverage and logistics, patrol data management and analysis. This will feed back into the organization of patrols and management, which will be monitored by an experienced conservation co-ordinator to determine the effectiveness of the training. Training materials from the Darwin-supported project for Sapo National Park and other FFI-generated materials will be used. Trainees will include the 3 Sanctuary staff posted there for the last year and the new ranger team (10). Some of the new rangers have previous experience of gorilla and habitat monitoring at the Mountain from the gorilla research programme. They will assist training those who do not have this experience, and in the process learn how to provide training.

20. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.

This project will allow a significant up-scaling of previous efforts over the last 10 years. It will put in place the foundation to begin working towards the goal of effective and sustainable management of the Sanctuary without external intervention. In order to achieve this the project will develop and train staff in the implementation and utilisation of management techniques that can be used to inform management decisions and direct limited financial and human resources. Ranger-based monitoring is one such tool that will be carried out entirely by Sanctuary staff and used to plan, evaluate and redirect management actions. Habitat and human disturbance data will provide information on where and when illegal activities are occurring inside the Sanctuary and therefore will enable strategic planning of protection and community engagement in order to develop solutions. This project will therefore provide a model of protected area management to replicate in other areas of Cross River State and Nigeria. It is hoped that the project will leverage further financial support from the State government, enabling Sanctuary management to continue with decreased financial support from international NGOs. However NGO partners have committed to continue assisting after the project ends, providing guidance, expertise and financial resources when required for the management of the Sanctuary.

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

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
June 2003	1. Train Forestry Commission staff Workshop to identify training needs with the Forestry Commission and development of a training plan
July-03 to Nov-05	Training modules for Sanctuary staff every 6 months or so
April 2003	2. Develop protection and monitoring programme Interim protection plan implemented with ranger patrols carried out
April 2003	Development of long-term protection and monitoring plan initiated
Aug 2003	Implementation of protection and monitoring plan commences with a set training plan for Sanctuary staff
April 2003	Purchase of equipment for Sanctuary staff
April 2003	Purchase of motorbikes and vehicle
May 2003	Purchase of office, computer and radio equipment for Sanctuary headquarters commences
June 2003	Installation of Sanctuary infrastructure such as beacons/signposts and boundary maintenance commences
April 2004	Purchase of equipment for the Forestry Commission headquarters commences
May 2004	Conservation Coordinator attends ranger-based monitoring workshop in Nairobi organised by IGCP
	3. Develop mechanisms for consultations with communities
April 2003	Meetings with the Traditional Ruler's Council commence, to occur every three months
June 2003	Workshop in Calabar to investigate and identify options for design of community consultation programme
Aug 2003	Meetings between Sanctuary staff and communities commence
Mar 2004	Development of training plan for community delegates
June 2004	Training courses commence for community delegates
	4. Develop ongoing school education programme
April 2003	Continuation and development of school conservation clubs and production of promotional materials
May 2004	Employment of Assistant Education Officer
May 2004	Training workshop with school heads and school conservation club facilitators
May 2005	Training workshop with school heads and school conservation club facilitators

22. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)

Output 1) Increasing the capacity of Forestry Commission staff, as well as key local community members, in all aspects related to Sanctuary management is fundamental not only to effective protection of the Sanctuary (only State officials can enforce laws, for example), but also to the State Government building a critical mass of qualified staff and critical momentum to carry forward conservation with decreasing external assistance. 2) Data generated by ranger-based monitoring will produce a steady flow of information on the status of the Sanctuary's wildlife, quality of habitat, presence of threats, and human impact. This will allow Sanctuary staff to make informed management decisions, and plan, evaluate and redirect management actions such as law enforcement and ecological monitoring to areas of greatest threat. In addition, information on human impact and threats to the Sanctuary will inform the Sanctuary staff of where they need to increase community involvement to address problems and identify solutions. 3, 4) Systematic, effective community consultations, school awareness and education programmes, and the distribution of educational materials in all villages, will help foster an understanding of and appreciation for the Sanctuary which are critical to its long-term survival.

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month (starting April)	Standard Output Number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc)
April 2003 onwards	5	At least 1 and up to 3 years of training will be given to the following Forestry Commission staff; 10-13 wildlife rangers, one wildlife officer, 2-3 junior wildlife officers.
June 2004	5	15-20 community delegates to receive regular training on natural resource/wildlife management and conservation.
May 2004	6A, 6B	Conservation Coordinator to attend one week training workshop in ranger based monitoring organised by the IGCP
May 2004	6A	School heads and conservation club facilitators: 2 day training course
May 2005	6A	
July 2003	7, 10	Training manual produced for Sanctuary staff
May 2004	7, 10	Training manual produced for Sanctuary staff
May 2005	7	Training manual produced for Sanctuary staff
June 2004	7	Information leaflets/training manuals for community delegates
April 2003 on	8	10 weeks spent by UK project staff in Cross River (two 2 week trips/year)
May 2005	12A	Computer database established for storage and analysis of monitoring data
June 2003	14B	Attend/Present at International Cross River Gorilla Conservation Conference
June 2005	14B	Attend/Present at International Cross River Gorilla Conservation Conference
March 2004 and 2006	15A	Articles in Nigerian Conservation Foundation National Magazine
March 2004, 2005 and 2006	15B	Local Press Releases in Cross River State/Nigeria
Nov 2003 and Nov 2005	15C	Articles in FFI/RA's newsletter
Oct 2005	19A	National radio feature
Oct 2005	19C	Local radio feature

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 24. Describe how the progress of the project, including towards delivery of outputs, will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logistical Framework.**

An internationally hired Conservation Co-ordinator will monitor implementation of the initiative and act as a technical advisor to Forestry Commission counterpart staff (thereby building the capacity of the Forestry Commission). He will work with Sanctuary staff to track and report on realisation of the Project Outputs listed immediately above, as well as on the Output-level indicators mentioned in the logical framework table. The Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary Partnership will meet formally approximately every 6 months to review progress, evaluate current activities and plan future actions, at which time the Co-ordinator and the Forestry Commission will present their reports. RA/FFI headquarter staff will undertake two visits to Nigeria per year to participate in the meetings.

Baseline data exists against which to measure whether the Sanctuary is better protected and whether its wildlife is increasing: the gorilla research team has systematically recorded evidence of wildlife, hunting and fire since 1995, and all farms within the Sanctuary boundary were mapped in March 2001. The ranger-based monitoring system will continue to record these data, and they will be analysed in on-going fashion to evaluate management activities to determine whether they are effective in controlling the threats to the Sanctuary. This system will show if interactions between Sanctuary and NGO staff with local communities are succeeding in increasing community support for the Sanctuary. In addition to allowing the Partnership to assess the effectiveness of specific management activities, once the database is built up the monitoring system will indicate longer-term trends in the Sanctuary's biodiversity, and thus the overall success or failure of the Partnership's programme.

- 25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?**

Host country partners will be present at Partnership meetings, as stated above, and will therefore be an integral part of reviewing and evaluating the project on a 6 month basis. The Nigerian Conservation Foundation will provide reports on the education and awareness campaign every 6 months with the Conservation Coordinator's technical report.

As explained above, the ranger based monitoring will function as an important tool for constant evaluation as to the effectiveness of the project. Forestry Commission staff will carry out this monitoring and will be trained on how to evaluate the data collected, which will be entered into a database that can analyse trends. Therefore by the end of this project the Sanctuary staff will be able to monitor and evaluate the effects of their own management decisions on the Sanctuary and local communities.

- 26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?**

As stated in section 16, partners at Afi Mountain have developed a conservation programme over the past decade based on the principles of building up the programme organically, not over-extending activities so they become unsustainable, and making the small resources available stretch as far as possible. This is in part in response to the scarcity of resources available and also a reaction to the Cross River National park experience of the 1990s which was funded at a far higher level than Afi Mountain and, arguably, was less successful in achieving conservation results. As an organisation, Resource Africa works hard to minimise administrative expenditures while maximising conservation results to achieve value-for-money in all of its projects.

As experience from IGCP indicates, the information generated by ranger-based monitoring will enable Sanctuary staff to strategically direct limited financial and human resources to the most threatened areas of the Sanctuary, with little additional work for the rangers. This illustrates that with thoughtful planning, effective and adaptive protected area management need not be expensive. If the project succeeds in developing a model for protected area management that can be replicated elsewhere in Cross River State, it will have provided further value for money.

27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year). Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 April 2003 – 30 September 2003	30 October 2003	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2004	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2004 – 30 September 2004	30 October 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	30 October 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2006	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	30 October 2006	
Final report	1 April 2004 – project end date	3 months after project completion	Yes

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B 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
<p>Goal:</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Protection of the fauna, flora and overall ecosystem functions of the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary through locally integrated and effective management without external assistance.</p>	<p>Data generated by the ranger based monitoring used for improved conservation and management of the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>Reduction of farm encroachment, poaching and wildfires in the Sanctuary</p> <p>Effective management and implementation of mechanisms for regular consultations between Sanctuary staff and communities</p>	<p>Records and database of ecological data and reports generated by ranger based monitoring</p> <p>Level of infrastructural development of Sanctuary infrastructure and headquarters</p> <p>Records of Community meetings</p> <p>Reports of education and awareness initiatives</p>	<p>Community support and participation in development and management of community committees/meetings</p> <p>State government continues to work collaboratively and have the necessary capacity to make the expected contributions of staff time and resources.</p> <p>External pressures do not override conservation efforts.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Increased capacity of Forestry Commission staff to manage the Sanctuary effectively</p> <p>An effective ranger-based protection and monitoring programme carried out by Forestry Commission staff</p> <p>Consultations between Sanctuary staff and communities occurring regularly in all villages</p> <p>School conservation clubs initiated education materials</p>	<p>Key DWE, NGO and community staff trained in wildlife and natural resource management techniques</p> <p>Reduction in agricultural encroachment, poaching and wildfires in the Sanctuary</p> <p>Consultation between local communities and Forestry Commission staff through community meetings</p> <p>NGO staff liase with local schools/teachers to develop a range of activities and materials</p>	<p>Participants attendance and assessment</p> <p>Records of data and reports generated by ranger based monitoring and protection efforts</p> <p>Records of community meetings</p> <p>Reports of conservation club meetings and production of posters, leaflets, etc</p>	<p>A high % of participants complete the training, pass assessments and continue present employment</p> <p>Forestry Commission continue to release the resources necessary for the employment of the ranger staff</p> <p>Cooperation between local communities, the Forestry Commission and NGO's maintained</p> <p>Involvement of NCF in education activities</p>
<p>Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train Forestry Commission staff 2. Develop protection and monitoring programme 3. Develop mechanisms for consultation with communities 4. Develop school conservation clubs and education materials 	<p>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</p> <p>Year 1: Development and implementation of training plan for Forestry Commission headquarter and Sanctuary staff, and design work programmes for Sanctuary staff. Equip Sanctuary headquarters office and install Sanctuary infrastructure such as ranger outposts. Initiate community consultations and awareness initiatives.</p> <p>Year 2: Development and implementation of training plan for key NGO staff and community delegates; continuation of Forestry Commission staff training. Implement mechanisms for ensuring feedback of ranger based monitoring data and community consultations into management decisions. DWE's headquarters equipped with computing, communications and other facilities.</p> <p>Year 3: Management activities guided directly by ranger based protection and monitoring, and coordinating committees. Forestry Commission staff designing work plans with decreased input from NGO partners. Development of an effective information management system and database.</p>		

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

29. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 3 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team, their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2002/2003 %	2003/2004 %	2004/2005 %
United Kingdom project team members and role			
Jon Hutton - project leader	4	4	4
Hazel White - project technical assistant	40	20	15
Matt Rice - community specialist	2	1	1
Host country/ies project team members and role			
Norman Rigava - Conservation Coordinator	100	100	100
Martin Owan - Wildlife Officer in charge of Sanctuary management	100	100	100
2 Junior Wildlife Officers	100	100	100
10 Rangers	100	100	100
Assistant conservation coordinator		100	100
5 gorilla monitoring staff	100	100	100
1 Additional Wildlife Officer to begin in 2004		100	100
3 Additional Rangers to begin in 2004		100	100
1 NCF education officer	100	100	100
1 Assistant education officer		100	100

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2003/2004 £		2004/2005 £		2005/2006 £	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
Jon Hutton						
Hazel White						
Matt Rice						
Norman Rigava						
Martin Owan						
2 Junior Wildlife Officers						
10 Rangers						
Assistant Coordinator						
5 gorilla monitoring staff						
1 Additional Wildlife Officer						
3 Additional Rangers						
1 NCF education officer						
1 Assistant education officer						
TOTAL COST OF SALARIES						

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	TOTAL
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Travel and subsistence				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Printing				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Conferences, seminars etc				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Capital items/equipment (please break down)				
• Darwin funding 1. Ranger equipment, transport, operational 2. Sanctuary infrastructure and maintenance, office and communications equipment 3. Conservation coordinator operating expenses				
• other funding 1. Ranger equipment, transport, operational 2. Sanctuary infrastructure and maintenance, office and communications equipment 3. Conservation coordinator operating expenses				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding 1. Training (rangers and community delegates) 2. Community/Traditional Rulers meetings 3. School education programme workshops 4. Production of awareness/promotional materials				
• other funding 1. Training (rangers and community delegates) 2. Community/Traditional Rulers meetings 3. Gorilla monitoring equipment and operational 4. School education programmes				
Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS				
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES				

30. How is your organisation currently funded?

Through grants from statutory agencies such as the European Union (through Budget B7-6200) and support from FFI

31. Provide details of all other funding sources identified in Question 29 that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

These sources will be contributing the following amounts to the cost of this project from March 2003, to be channelled through one of ResourceAfrica's partners, namely Fauna & Flora International:

The Great Ape Conservation Fund (US Fish & Wildlife Service): towards training, the ranger programme, office equipment and the coordinator's costs. The Great Ape Survival Programme - DEFRA funding (via UNEP): towards the ranger programme, coordinator's costs and FFI staff time. Two UK Charitable Trusts: the Sylvanus Trust and the Clothworker's Foundation both towards the ranger programme and equipment. The People's Trust for Endangered Species: towards the costs of the coordinator. ResourceAfrica are covering of Jon Hutton's salary in-kind.

The Wildlife Conservation Society, with funds from the USAID Gorilla Directive, will contribute per year for the duration of this project to cover costs of the gorilla monitoring and education programme, for a total of

The Cross River State Forestry Commission will be contributing in salaries towards the project.

The above contributions are all confirmed. In addition the project has to lever an additional in Year 2 and in Year 3 to complete the costs of the project. Already one potential donor (who co-ordinates international assistance from European Zoos from Stuttgart) has expressed strong interest. It is likely that the Forestry Commission will require a minimal financial input beyond the project life time which its partners will assist in levering.

32. Please give details of any further resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Questions 29 and 31. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support e.g. accommodation.

Many in-kind contributions not included in this budget from host country partners. The Forestry Commission is contributing its headquarters staff time and logistical support, particularly the Director of the DWE. Both Pandrillus and NCF will contribute significant logistical support and staff time in Calabar and at Afi Mountain. Partnership meetings, which involve all partners, are not costed in the budget and therefore all partners will be providing in-kind managerial support of this project. Similarly, attendance at workshops to identify and address training needs are not costed and will represent in-kind staff contributions from all partners.

33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where these may be costed). Add together to show total project costs.

Table D Darwin funding request

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested	25415	52326	40159
+ Funding/Income from other sources	80226	22150	26550
= Total project cost	105641	74476	66709

34. FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country

CERTIFICATION 2003/04

On behalf of the trustees/company (*delete as appropriate*) Trustees

I apply for a grant of £117,900 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2004 on the activities specified in paragraphs 21 and 23.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	JON HUTTON
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR

Signed

Jon Hutton

Date:

12th January 2003