



***Darwin Initiative for the
Survival of Species
Annual Report 2003-04***

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	162/12/007
Project Title	<i>Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary Gorilla Research and Conservation Project</i>
Country(ies)	<i>Nigeria</i>
UK Contractor	<i>ResourceAfrica, P.O. Box 198, Cambridge, CB3 0TF</i>
Partner Organisation(s)	<i>(i) The Cross River State Forestry Commission (FC); (ii) The Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF); (iii) Pandrillus; (iv) The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and (v) Fauna & Flora International (FFI)</i>
Darwin Grant Value	<i>£117,900</i>
Start/End dates	<i>April 03/March 06</i>
Reporting period (01 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and report number (1,2,3..)	<i>01 April 03 to 31 March 04 and report No 1 (annual report)</i>
Project website	<i>N/A</i>
Author(s), date	<i>Jon Hutton, Matt Rice, Daniel Pouakouyou, Norman Rigava. April 30, 2004</i>

2. Project Background

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.

The IUCN African Primate Survival Plan (1996) identified Afi Mountain-Okwango forests as among the most important in Nigeria for Primate Conservation. Afi Mountain is home to the Cross River Gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla 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 chimpanzees in West Africa 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.

Today, the area surrounding Afi Mountain is fairly densely populated. Because the local population has grown rapidly in recent years and the local economy is based upon agriculture and locally available natural resources, farming and hunting pressures have increased, land for farms has become scarcer and wildlife both inside and outside protected areas has been drastically reduced. Many of the areas surrounding or near the reserve and the Sanctuary, in particular in the North, are entirely deforested, and some of the Forest Reserve is heavily degraded.

Hunting is the greatest immediate threat to the Afi gorillas and chimpanzees survival. Unlike the situation in areas of the Congo Basin, however, wildlife populations on the Mountain have been so reduced that animals killed there are consumed locally rather than exported and hunting is not a significant source of income to the local community. Nevertheless, because the great ape’s populations are so small at Afi Mountain and their reproductive rate so slow, any hunting is potentially devastating.

Two further very serious threats reduce and degrade the available great ape habitat: agricultural encroachment within the Sanctuary, and fire for farm clearance, set during the dry season that escapes onto the Mountain. Afi Mountain represents the main, if not the only, source of clean water and sanitation for the tens of thousands of people in the surrounding areas.

This project was designed to address those major threats by supporting a broad, locally-managed conservation programme at Afi through support to the Forestry Commission and its local partners. Specifically, the project was established to: (i) build the capacity of staff from the Forestry Commission Department of Wildlife and Eco-tourism (DWE) to manage the Sanctuary effectively; (ii) assist the Forestry Commission in the implementation of a Sanctuary monitoring and protection programme; (iii) increase local communities’ support for the Sanctuary; and (iv) raise awareness in the local communities of the importance and objectives of the Sanctuary.

3. Project Purpose and Outputs

The purpose of the project is the protection of the fauna, flora and overall ecosystem function of the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary through locally integrated and effective management without external assistance. Four specific outputs were defined and have not been modified so far. These were:

- Increased capacity of Forestry Commission staff to manage the Sanctuary effectively;
- An effective ranger-based protection and monitoring programme carried out by Forestry Commission staff;

- Consultations between Sanctuary staff and communities occurring regularly in all villages;
- School conservation clubs initiated education materials.

Progress against each output is summarised in the logical framework (Annex 1) and it must be stressed that these outputs or proposed operational plan have not been modified during the period under review and there is no plan to do so for the period 01 April 04 – 31 March 05.

4. Progress

• Brief history of the project to the beginning of the reporting period

Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary (AMWS) originally formed the north-western 20-25% of the Afi River Forest Reserve established in 1930. Because of its mountainous and rugged terrain, this part of the forest reserve was never logged and farm encroachment was limited, though often damaged by dry-season fires started in nearby farmlands. In 1995, Pandrillus, a Cross River State-based NGO formally proposed to the state government the boundaries and gazettement of what is today the AMWS. In May 2000, the Cross River State government gazetted the AMWS covering over 8,500 hectares. The management of the sanctuary is the sole responsibility of the Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRSFC) with strong support from the NGO coalition established from 2001 as Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary Partnership. This partnership is made of Pandrillus, NCF, WCS and FFI. Until the inception of the Darwin grant last year through FFI partner ResourceAfrica (RA), Afi Mountain partnership managed to set afoot a viable conservation presence on the mountain. The Darwin grant has boosted this programme and has equally allowed the enlargement and reinforcement of other components which initially had no adequate support.

• Summary of progress over last year

It must be stressed that 78% of Darwin grant for the period 2003-04 was allocated to capital items/equipment. Activities reported here were therefore supported with funding from other sources (co-financing).

Staff from the Forestry Commission, mainly the two wildlife officers and the rangers' team (10 rangers) received adequate training in protected area management (output 1). Apart from one of the wildlife officers who attended but a computer training course that would help produce the newsletter for the sanctuary, the rangers and the second wildlife officer received on the job training at the sanctuary headquarters in Boje. This training focused primarily on how to organise and conduct successful patrols while at the same time maintaining and improving rapport with the local communities (output 2&3). Early experience at the sanctuary suggested that patrolling alone can not provide adequate protection to the sanctuary, so finding ways to engage with the local communities was a priority action (output 3). Community mobilisation techniques were therefore a crucial component of the training package. Using a combination of strict law enforcement activities (patrols) - drawn from a long term protection and monitoring programme - and dialogue (community consultations), the project managed to slow the level of farm encroachment, wildfires, hunting for bushmeat and illegal loggings. Most activities were completed within the timeframe agreed, but analysing monitoring data proved difficult than anticipated and was not completed by the time this report was compiled. It is anticipated however that this would be done before May 04 and the results will be directly fed into the current workplan (Annex 2). Activities with the school environmental clubs around the sanctuary (output 4) revolved around the production of educational materials, but indicated a strong need to provide logistical support to those schools. RA/FFI, in close partnership with the WCS/NCF environmental programme established early this year an Educational Development Fund (EDF) to satisfy that specific request from the local communities.

- **Project achievements**

Briefly speaking, after a workshop during which the training needs of the FC officials in wildlife management were identified and the training plan agreed by all concerned, the project proceeded to develop training modules for the rangers as part of a long term protection and monitoring programme. The Assistant Conservation Coordinator and the Wildlife Officer received on the job training in how to organise effective patrols including briefing and debriefing ranger teams, basic facilitation and community mobilisation techniques. A second wildlife officer based in the FC headquarters in Calabar attended and completed a computer training course to acquire skills that would allow the production of the highly awaited newsletter for the Sanctuary. As part of the capacity building package, a specially tailored course was organised for the Sanctuary rangers at the New Bussa Wildlife College in Niger State. It is believed that the protection staff will learn more on the job and the training package has been designed to reflect this.

The best chance of survival of the Gorillas and other wildlife species within the Sanctuary depend on practical actions to counter the threats of hunting, habitat fragmentation and habitat loss through farming, logging and bushfires. During the period under review, the project put in considerable resources to ensure that the field team's protection and monitoring capacity was established to immediately address the threats. No reports of poaching of gorilla or chimpanzee were received while significant amount of wire snares and traps were removed from the sanctuary. Farms expansions were reported in some areas, but were immediately contained. The boundaries of the sanctuary were re-demarcated and the steel sign posts erected.

Progress in the installation of basic infrastructure at the sanctuary was slow but a functional headquarter was temporarily established in a Boki Local Government Area building. Equipments were purchased for the rangers and included rucksacks, sleeping bags and tents. Solar panels were acquired to power computers and radio equipment. The decision of installing radio equipment was put on hold pending acquisition of a frequency from the federal government in Abuja. The project acquired a 4WD vehicle to facilitate rapid deployments of rangers around the sanctuary. Two motorbikes were also acquired.

In terms of improving rapport with the local communities around the sanctuary, several awareness raising meetings were held during the period under review. It is important to recap that the sanctuary was gazetted with little consultations of the local communities and this situation created serious resentments within the communities who until very recently saw the sanctuary as a private property of the state rather than an asset that should be managed sustainably for the benefits of current and future generations. Early meetings were absolutely stormy as several members of the communities raised voices against the establishment of a "no go area" in a region where human population has increased dramatically while economic opportunities are fast fading. The sanctuary management team took patience and listen to all the complaints before raising the main issues in subsequent meetings. It must be stressed that community support has not be completely obtained, but it is believed that this will come with time and would take pressure of the current protection and monitoring team. The project equally facilitated two meetings between the FC and the Traditional Ruler Council (TRC) to discuss and agree on the protection strategy of the Sanctuary. Community consultations in order to involve them in the management of the sanctuary is the way forward at Afi and the project will endeavour to secure this vital support.

Environmental education activities were also conducted by the WCS/NCF programme. In several villages, it emerged that direct support to those schools in logistical terms would yield more lasting impact and improve rapport with the local communities. FFI and NCF jointly established the EDF to provide this, focusing on strategic schools around the Sanctuary, at least during the first few years of the scheme.

- **Difficulties encountered during the year and mitigation measures**

The main problem encountered during the period under review was work fatigue displayed by the monitoring and protection team. Towards the end of 2003, the team showed signs of work fatigue as it battled to deal with farm encroachment, bushmeat hunting and logging. A proposal was made to the FC to increase the number of rangers. The administrative process is rather too complicated and time consuming, so this process is currently under review.

- **Changes in the project design**

There was no modification to the project design and the initial methods, and indicators for measuring achievements were kept to the original version. Based on the lesson learned last year, it is anticipated that further emphasis will be put in the future on community sensitisation rather than on tougher patrols alone. No thoughts have been given to the exit strategy at this stage.

- **Workplan for 2004-05**

A detailed workplan for the period April 04 and March 05 is provided as Annex 2.

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

This is the first year's report and there are no outstanding issues from previous review.

6. Partnerships

RA/FFI have maintained strong working relationships with host country partners particularly the FC last year. Similar satisfactory relationships were maintained with other partners including NCF, WCS and Pandrillus. There have been minor frictions however in the management approach as some partners, particularly WCS and Pandrillus insist on a completely "fences and fines" approach while RA/FFI and NCF are endeavouring to engage with the local communities in the management decisions.

The project is currently contributing to the design phase of the SPACE (Sustainable Practice in Agriculture for Critical Environment) project. This is a three-year project sponsored by the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) which will focus mainly in buffer zone area throughout the Cross River State including possibly Afi to promote sustainable agriculture. It is expected that a close collaboration with this project could help improve the farming practices within the communities, hence reducing the level of farm encroachment in the sanctuary.

7. Impact and Sustainability

The Cross River State hosts well over 30% of the remaining rainforest in Nigeria and any initiative that aims at protecting this forest or enhancing the sustainable use of its resources is generally subjected to considerable attention. The Conservation Programme at Afi has a high profile not only locally, but also regionally and nationally as the State battles to promote the non consumptive uses of forest resources such as Eco-tourism. One of FFI partners at Afi, Pandrillus runs a rehabilitation centre for drills and orphaned chimpanzees on the outskirts of the Sanctuary and this centre has received the visit of HE Olesugun Ogbasanjo, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria two years ago. Afi Mountain and the surrounding area are top on the agenda of the Cross River State Government for the development and promotion of eco-tourism.

Another NGO partners at Afi, NCF, has recently secured a slot with a regional radio station and the current conservation work at the Sanctuary is promoted through that channel. FFI officials manage to introduce the project and to explain its short and long term objectives to the representation of the European Commission in Abuja and there are expectations that additional support could be obtained through this contact

to support other components of the project once the Darwin grant ends. Both the public and the private sector officials in Calabar are well aware of the project and this public relation aiming at raising the profile of the project will improve significantly next year when the highly awaited newsletter on the sanctuary will be launched.

For the first time in decades of conflicts between the FC and the TRC, this project managed last year to bring these two key stakeholders around a discussion table to agree on the protection plan for the sanctuary. It is believed that by forging such a strong relationship, the vital support of the local community to protect the sanctuary will be secured for the short and the long term. The conservation programme at Afi at this point is not thinking in terms of exit strategy when the Darwin grant ends, but of an expansion strategy that will consolidate not only the current efforts at Afi, but would expand such efforts to nearby biologically-rich and diverse forests of the Mbe Mountains and the Okwango Division of the Cross River National Park. FFI, the main partners of RA is in the region for the long term and is currently envisaging to playing a significant part in the establishment of a transfrontier conservation initiative between the Cross River State and the SW province of Cameroon.

8. Post-Project Follow up Activities

- Not applicable

9. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

Overall, there have been no deviations from the initially agreed project outputs and most activities fall well within the project implementation timetable. However, the full outcomes of some outputs (3&4 in particular) will only be ascertained at the end of the project as some activities related to those are ongoing. No additional outputs were achieved, apart from the establishment of an EDF to support local schools around the sanctuary.

Most information disseminated last year aimed at enhancing the conservation value of the gorillas and other endangered great apes through posters and pamphlets. These posters and pamphlets were distributed to local schools, community groups, government services and other stakeholders. Reports of activities were equally circulated to other funding sources including the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the United Nations Environment Programme GRASP project and other UK charitable trusts. The conservation programme at Afi has just started and the dissemination of information will continue well in the future even when the Darwin grants ends. Afi NGO partners and the Forestry Commission will ensure that this happen hopefully with funding from other sources including the physical and in kind contribution from the Cross River State Government. The indicator measures to assess achievements are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)

Code No.	Quantity	Description
3	1	The Wildlife Officer at the headquarters of the FC attended a computer course in Calabar and was awarded a Diploma. She will use this skill to produce the sanctuary's newsletter.
6A	12	A team of 10 rangers, one wildlife officer and the assistant conservation coordinator received on the job-training in wildlife management techniques including how to organise productive patrols, etc.
6B	10	A tailored training course in wildlife management has been organised for the team of rangers at the New Bussa Wildlife College. This course will last 6 weeks.

7	200	These were mainly posters on the Cross River Gorillas summarising the protection status of this critically engendered species and other facts.
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No publication was made during the period under review as the result of the project activities.

Table 2: Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
N/A				

10. Project Expenditure

Table 3: Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project schedule)	Expenditure	Balance

No change to the budget has been requested and the variation in the fund allocated to printing is due to delay in producing the newsletter. The training of the FC wildlife officer assigned to this in computing took longer than anticipated.

11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons

The day to day monitoring of project activities was conducted by an internationally hired Conservation Coordinator arrived at the sanctuary in January 2003. Quarterly reports were produced in which progress against milestones was monitored. These reports were then circulated to members of the Afi partnership who met twice last year. During these partnership meetings attended by RA/FFI headquarter staff, progress was reviewed, evaluated and future plans elaborated.

By training and equipping staff from the FC and the monitoring team, and by developing long term protection and monitoring plan for the sanctuary, it is understood that the project is moving towards achieving its purpose. Quantitative indicators of such achievements are obviously the number of staff trained as indicated in Table 1 and the indication of the equipment purchased both for the sanctuary and the monitoring team. The amount and quality of the monitoring data collected by the rangers are used as qualitative indicators. These data are currently being analysed and will inform on future conservation monitoring work. Initiation of dialogue with the local community and particularly the TRC and the expansion of the environmental education programme are also mentioned.

The main lesson learned during this year is concerned with the level of implication of the community in the demarcation of the boundary of the sanctuary. Although this was agreed during the meeting with the traditional ruler council as an activity that would help reduce the level of encroachment on the sanctuary, damages were inflicted on the teak plants used to demarcate the boundary. This suggests one of the following two scenarios or both. The first one is that the local communities do not want a physical boundary for the sanctuary allowing them to conceal illegal activities. The second one is that perhaps the fact that some of these plants were uprooted and taken to individual farmers' plots might be an expression of the community desire to plant teak trees for themselves. This lead is going to be adequately investigated next year and if favourable would lead to the establishment of tree nurseries in some of these communities for their own uses. There is however no provision in the Darwin grant for this, but RA/FFI could support this through FFI Global Tree Programme.

12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum)

Not applicable.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2003/2004

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2003-Mar 2004	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</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: 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 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>Significant amount of data collected by the ranger team on the level of farm encroachment, hunting, wildfires and logging. Analysis ongoing.</p> <p>The rate of the establishment of new farms sanctuary has reduced. Efforts to reduce wildfires is ongoing and no reports of killing of endangered species received.</p> <p>Regularly consultation meetings held (at least once a month) and FC and the management of the sanctuary meet with the Traditional Rulers Council (TRC) twice a year.</p>	<p>A framework for the analysis of monitoring data should have been established prior to data collection. Analysis is proving to be more complicated than anticipated.</p> <p>Negotiation for the destruction of old farms within the sanctuary is a sensitive issue and FC should proceed with caution to avoid damaging the fragile relationships with the local communities.</p> <p>Bringing the FC together with the TRC has raised concerns on FC commitment to curb illegal loggings.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>			
<p>Increased capacity of Forest Commission staff to manage the Sanctuary effectively</p>	<p>Key DWE, NGO and community staff trained in wildlife and natural resource management techniques</p>	<p>Wildlife Officers (2) and rangers received first round of training in protected area management and computing. Team of rangers to attend a 6-week training course at a local wildlife college</p>	<p>There is a growing need to associate the local communities in the protection and monitoring activities for it to be effective. Necessary actions will be explored and implemented next year.</p>

An effective ranger-based protection and monitoring programme carried out by Forestry Commission staff	Reduction in agricultural encroachment, poaching and wildfires in the Sanctuary	Team of rangers set for constant patrols of the sanctuary and law enforcement including fight against poaching, agricultural encroachment and wildfires. Adequate equipment acquired to support the team including the purchase of a 4WD vehicle	The ratio ranger-area cover is too low (1:11 Km ²). There is a need to improve on this and the FC is currently on the file. This should be done in combination with intense community sensitisation.
Consultations between Sanctuary staff and communities occurring regularly in all villages	Consultation between local communities and Forestry Commission staff through community meetings	Several meetings and discussions held to sensitise the local communities about the importance of the sanctuary. Two important meetings between FC and the Traditional Rulers Council (TRC) held and the authority of FC for the management of the sanctuary established and accepted by TRC.	The main lesson learned here is that during these consultation meetings, community members should be left to discharge their anger or to raise any specific concern without fear of intimidation either by the rangers or any other influential member of the community supporting the <i>raison d'être</i> of the sanctuary.
School conservation clubs initiated education materials	NGO staff liase with local schools/teachers to develop a range of activities and materials	NCF in permanent contacts with schools in communities around the sanctuary. Educational materials produced and an Educational Development Fund (EDF) established with FFI and NCF for logistical support to those schools.	Attempt to work in all the schools proved hard. Specific schools with direct impacts on the management of the sanctuary will be targeted, particularly with the newly established EDF.

Note: Please do NOT expand rows to include activities since their completion and outcomes should be reported under the column on progress and achievements at output and purpose levels.

Annex 2: Annual Workplan (April 2004-March 05)

OUTPUT 1: CAPACITY BUILDING (TRAINING)

ACTIVITY	Responsible Person (s) and time Allocated (Days)	Others involved and time Allocated (Days)	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	Means of verification	Remarks/ Assumptions
<i>1.1 1 x six week in-country skills development training course for rangers at New Bussa Wildlife Institute.</i>	CC – 10 DFC – 5	WO – 7	♦	♦											Course held by 31 st May 2004. Rangers certified. Course report received from New Bussa Wildlife Institute by end of June	D.F.C temporarily transfers for Forest Guards to AMWS for an eight weeks period during the Ranger Training period.
<i>1.2 1x 2 day in-house training course on Radio Communication</i>	CC – 4	WO – 2 AWO – 2 ACC – 2			♦										Course held by 30 June and Rangers able to use equipment and conversant with radio operating procedures	FC acquired radio frequency operating licence. Radios bought and equipment installed on time. Office space made available
<i>1.3 1 x 1 day short course on Introduction to Wildlife in protected Area Management</i>	CC – 3	WO – 1 AWO – 1 ACC – 1		♦											Course held by 31 st May.	
<i>1.4 1 x 2 day in-house training course on counting wildlife</i>	CC 4	WO – 4 AWO – 2 ACC - 2					♦								Course held by 31 st August course documented in Quarterly reports.	
<i>1.5 1 x 2 day in-house training course on fire prevention and control.</i>	WO – 4	CC – 2 AWO – 3 ACC – 2								♦					Course held by 30 th November 2004	
<i>1.6 1 x 12 months course in Wildlife /Protected Area Management for one AMWS staff (RSA)</i>	CC – 3	DFC - 5					♦	♦							Once staff member selected by July 2004. Staff commences course in January 2005.	Dependent on staff member gaining admission to college.
<i>1.7 Development of Training plan for sanctuary staff</i>	CC 10	WO – 2 DFC – 3 AWO – 2 ACC - 2	♦		♦										Draft Training Plan produced by 30 April. Final plan produced by end of June 2004.	
<i>1.8 1 x Study tour to IGCP by One senior CRSFC staff member</i>	APO – 5	CC - 5	♦												Visit to be under taken before May 1, 2004	

OUTPUT 3: SANCTUARY INFRASTRUCTURE, HEADQUARTERS AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

ACTIVITY	Responsible person(s) and time Allocated (Days)	Others involved and time Allocated (Days)	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	Means of verification	Remarks / Assumptions
3.1 Construction of Ranger post (Northern camp)	CC - 11 WO - 17	ACC - 12 AWO - 9							◆	◆	◆	◆			Construction commences by October 2004 and completed by 31 December 2004 Ranger post in use & fully equipped by January 31, 2005	More staff recruited by CRSFC to man post
3.2 Boundary clearing and marking	WO - 36	CC - 4 ACC - 15 AWO - 40	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆								Boundary clearing & marking with teak completed by end of August 2004	Most clearing to concentrate on south and eastern area (open canopy section) Closed canopy areas (West and Northern areas) to be cleared while replanting teak.
3.3 Renovation of sanctuary headquarters	CC - 4	ACC - 10 WO - 2		◆	◆										Office accommodation provided by May, 2004. Office renovation completed by June 30, 2004	Suitable office accommodation allocated by Boki LGA
3.4 Purchase of sanctuary office furniture & equipment	CC - 1				◆										Equipment/ furniture purchased and in use at sanctuary HQ by June 30, 2004	
3.5 Purchase & Installation of Radio and additional solar equipment	CC - 1	APO - 5				◆									Radio and additional solar equipment purchase and installed by July, 2004	FC obtaining radio frequency operating license
3.6 Purchase of computer equipment for sanctuary and DWE(HQ)	CC - 2	DFC - 2			◆										All computer equipment purchased by June 30, 2004	Contractor(s) supply on time

OUTPUT 4: COMMUNITY OUTREACH, CONSULTATIONS AND MOBILISATION

ACTIVITY	Responsible person (s) and time Allocated (Days)	Others involved and time Allocated (Days)	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	Means of verification	Remarks / Assumptions	
4.1 1 x 1 day Communities & sanctuary management liaison meeting with the Boki TRC and Boki LGC	CC - 3 ACC - 5	PS - 3 DFC - 3 WO - 1 AWO - 1 WO (HQ) - 3								◆					Meeting held by end of November 2004 and minutes produced by December 31, 2004	Cordial relations between CRSFC sanctuary staff and local communities maintained	
4.2 3 x 1 day meeting between sanctuary staff and community liaison representatives	ACC - 9 CC - 4	WO - 3 AWO - 3				◆				◆			◆		Meetings held after every 3 months and minutes /reports produced	Cordial relations between CRSFC sanctuary staff and local communities maintained Meeting to be used as a platform to also explain the roles and responsibilities of community representatives	
4.3 7 x 1 day awareness/liaison meeting to train & support the community liaison representatives	ACC - 21 CC - 3	WO - 7 AWO - 7		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆						Summary report produced for each meeting	Cordial relations between CRSFC, sanctuary staff and local communities maintained	
4.4 Production of summary report for community outreach consultations and mobilization	CC - 10	WO - 3 ACC - 8											◆	◆	Draft report produced by January 2005 and final report produced by February 28, 2005		
4.5 8 x 1 day bush burning prevention and control awareness meetings.	ACC - 24	CC - 3 WO - 6 AWO - 6											◆	◆	◆	Summary report produced for each meeting	Cordial relations between CRFC, sanctuary staff and Local Communities maintained
4.6 Production and circulation of AMWS Newsletter and promotional materials	WO (HQ) - 30	EC - 6				◆				◆				◆	First edition of newsletter produced by July 31, 2005 and thereafter by November 30, 2005 and March 31, 2005		
4.7 Conservation education meeting(s) and workshop(s) in schools	CEC - 192	ACEC - 174	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	Activities documented in progress reports and where necessary separate minutes and reports produced	One workshop to be funded	

OUTPUT 5: PROJECT MANAGEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

ACTIVITY	Responsible person(s) and time Allocated (Days)	Others involved and time Allocated (Days)	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	Means of verification	Remarks / Assumptions
5.1 Recruitment of Assistant Conservation Coordinator, Assistant Conservation Education Coordinator & Security Guards	CC-3 WCS/NCF - 8	DFC-2 WO - 2 CEC - 4	◆		◆										Assistants at duty post before April 30, 2004. Security Guards at duty post by July 1, 2004	Potential candidates satisfied with employment conditions
5.2 Quarterly workplans and budgets produced	CC - 18	WO - 8 ACC - 4 AWO - 4	◆		◆			◆			◆				Quarterly work plans produced and copied to the partnership. Budget sent to RA/FFI and copied to CRSFC	
5.3 Production of quarterly Technical and biannually / Annual reports	CC - 9	WO - 3 AWO - 3 ACC - 3				◆			◆			◆			Reports produced in accordance with project requirements and circulated to AMWSCPP	Annual/ biannual reports to be produced in conjunction with APO RA/FFI
5.4 Production of financial reports	CC - 12		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	Monthly financial reports produced	
5.5 3 x 1 day quarterly planning and review meeting with staff	CC - 3	WO - 3 ACC - 3 AWO - 3				◆			◆			◆			Meeting held at least ten days before the beginning of a new quarter with all staff attending. Minutes of meetings produced.	
5.6 Activities of the protection and monitoring team, Gorilla Research and conservation education coordinated	CC - 6		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	Activities undertaken included in projects reports	
5.7 Dissemination of project results, progress & information	CC - 10	WO - 4 APO - 2 AWO - 4 ACC - 4				◆							◆		* Conference attended by 31 st July 2004 and conference report produced by end August * Radio feature during the last quarter of the year * Two articles contributed by March 31, 2005 to RA/FF newsletter - one on conservation education and the other on sanctuary protection & monitoring.	
5.8 Production of a plan of operations for 2005/2006 Year	WO - 6 CC - 5	AWO - 6 ACC - 5											◆	◆	Plan of operations and budget produced by March 15, 2005	