

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders

(<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>) -

it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Project Reference | 14 - 033 |
| Project Title | Darwin Training Programmes for Integrated Protected Area Management: Ghana |
| Host country(ies) | Ghana |
| UK Contract Holder Institution | Living Earth Foundation |
| UK Partner Institution(s) | Living Earth Foundation Ghana |
| Host Country Partner Institution(s) | Wildlife Division (Forestry Commission) Ghana |
| Darwin Grant Value | £180,542 |
| Start/End dates of Project | October 2005 to March 2008 (extended to September 2008) |
| Project Leader Name | Chris Callaghan |
| Project Website | http://www.livingearth.org.uk/africaprogrammes/ghana/darwintraining.html |
| Report Author(s) and date | Chris Callaghan |

1 Project Background

The project was implemented in Ghana. The Wildlife Division (part of Ghana's Forestry Commission) developed a Collaborative Wildlife Management Policy, of which one of the objectives is to 'foster closer collaboration with communities close to Protected Areas through the promotion of community resource management areas (CREMA)'. Because it transfers power over resources, the CREMA process is fraught with potential misunderstandings and tension on both sides and can only succeed if the implementing agency has well-trained and motivated staff at its disposal. This project aimed at developing the community liaison function of the WD around protected areas through a structured training programme for its staff, so that mutual trust could be established. Additionally, the project provided training on CREMAs for members from local communities.

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The project supported the Government of Ghana in the implementation of the following articles of the CBD:

Article 8: In-situ Conservation (e.g. sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas; indigenous knowledge and practices maintained; equitable benefit sharing) - by strengthening the local capacity of key stakeholders of CREMAs.

Article 10: Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity - by addressing in the training programmes the key challenges to sustainable use in CREMAs in Ghana.

Article 12: Research and Training - by capacity building and training at the Wildlife Division, Forestry Commission.

Article 13: Public Education and Awareness – by spreading information on CREMAs to the NGOs and institutions that participated in the training programmes.

Article 18: Technical and scientific cooperation – by working in partnership with NGOs and WD to deliver training.

The project created new capacity building on community based natural resources management at the main Government organization linked to the implementation of the CBD in Ghana, namely the Wildlife Division, Forestry Commission.

The Ghana's National Biodiversity Committee (NBC), established in 2002, was informed about the implementation of this project.

(See Annex 3 for the breakdown of the project contributions)

3 Project Partnerships

Living Earth Foundation and Living Earth Ghana Foundation

Living Earth Foundation (LEF) UK helped to establish Living Earth Foundation Ghana (LEFG) in 1998. The partnership for this project started from a strong local demand based on the interests of the Government to promote the CREMA concept in Ghana in 2005. This was followed by a project draft prepared locally and later the involvement of LEF UK into the initiative.

LEFG has an independent Board of Trustees and has been working in partnership with LEF UK in the Western Region supported by the EU PADP I and later in developing a environmental education programme at Ankasa Base funded by Conservation International

The partnership between LEF UK and the host partner Living Earth Foundation Ghana was enhanced during the first half of the project period, and the host partners had the opportunity to interact with staff and consultants from the UK during several working visits to Ghana during 2005 and 2008. Additionally LEF UK, in order to promote the exchange of ideas and lessons on project implementation, invited the Training Manager of this Darwin project to visit its partners and projects in Nigeria.

In 2007, LEFG experienced several internal institutional challenges; in particular the resignation of the original project manager, a serious illness of the new manager and the resignation of the chairperson of the Board of Trustees towards the end of the project implementation. In response to these challenges; LEF UK supported an internal process of the reorganization at LEFG by encouraging them to start a strategic institutional review for the organisation. Unfortunately, this was unable to resolve LEFG's internal problems and LEFG stopped its operations in the last semester of the project.

Living Earth Foundation, Living Earth Ghana Foundation and Wildlife Division

LEF UK and LEFG worked in partnership with the Wildlife Division (WD), a government agency, on the implementation of the project; and a concrete and detailed MoU was signed between LEF UK, LEFG and WD in order to establish a shared vision of the project's aims and activities. During the life of the project, LEF UK experienced challenges in ensuring that a common understanding of the project implementation was maintained. Such differences in understanding were tackled by LEF UK by re-addressing the key components of the project in dialogues with the local partners, in order to allow the concretion of readjustments that would permit the continuity of the project implementation.

Unfortunately, the outcomes of these efforts weren't entirely successful and differences within implementation policies remained; LEF UK opted to respect the approach of LEFG.

Despite these difficulties; the project impacted positively on the capacity of the WD (Government agency) to contribute to the delivery of the national objectives on the CBD.

Other linkages

LEFG met a series of key stakeholders to promote linkages between the project and other conservation initiatives in Ghana. Among the key people and institutions were:

Dr. Paulinus Ngeh – BirdLife International, Dr. Rosina Kyerematen – Department of Zoology, University of Ghana, Francis Ankrah – Ghana Academy of Arts & Sciences, Nuna Senaya - African Women's Development Fund, Gerard Boakye – Goldfields Ghana Ltd, Kenneth Ofori Amanfo – Ghana Wildlife Society and British Council – Chevening Scholarship.

Additionally, WD and LEFG invited a group of NGOs working in Ghana to send officials to attend the Darwin Training workshops; those institutions were: Central Region Youth In Development-Greening Ghana, Nature Conservation Research Center (NCRC), REEP (Rural Environmental Empowerment Project), FRIENDS OF THE NATION (FON), Conservation Foundation, GACON, CARE International Programmes and Resource Conservation Initiative (RESCON).

4 Project Achievements

164 staff from the Wildlife Division, Forestry Commission and NGOs and 301 local community members were trained on the management of CREMAs through the Darwin Training Programme. The training was implemented through several workshops held in the Northern Sector, Middle Zone (Sunyani), Southern Sector (Bonsu), Transitional/Savannah Zones (Mole National Park).

95 community leaders, representatives from NGOs and Government participated in a CREMA National Workshop held in Ghana.

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project was aimed at creating Government and local community capacity on CREMAs in order to promote the establishment of new areas. The project's training programme covered the main regions of the country and its ecosystems; and as a consequence the benefits stemming from participating professionals from the WD and NGOs will benefit those eco-systems in the long term as participants share lessons learned with their peers and use their increased knowledge on community-based conservation.

The training workshops for the WD (where representatives from civil society organizations were invited) and the National Workshop attended by conservation leaders from around the country helped to build awareness on CREMAs and its opportunities for local communities. A positive social impact is expected from these interactions with local organizations and stakeholders.

The training workshops for communities, linked to 4 ecological zones: Savannah – local community: Mole, Transitional zone – local community Digya, Forests – local community: Ankasa and Coastal belt – local community: Bonsu; addressed the specific realities and challenges for the establishment of CREMAs in those different ecosystems and built new technical capacity in those areas.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project outcome: “To build the capacity of Wildlife Division, Ghana to deliver effective training programmes to improve community liaison and biodiversity protection through promoting the establishment of Community Resource Management Areas around Ghana’s protected areas” was achieved through a training programme implemented by the WD and LEFG where 164 staff from WD, Forestry Division and NGOs were trained on the background, management and implementation processes for CREMAs.

The measurable indicator of the purpose “Community relations around 4 protected areas improved to the extent that WD Community Liaison staff can facilitate Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) with the full support and involvement of communities” was partially achieved through training programme which was implemented in three regions of Ghana where CREMA processes are being operated or being considered for future implementation: Northern Sector (Damongo), Middle Zone Ashanti and Brong regions (Sunyani), Southern Sector (Bunso), Transitional/Savannah Zones (Mole National Park); but a comprehensive strategy for enhancing the alliances between communities and WD failed in its implementation.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

The project achieved the following planned outputs: ‘3 training modules written up and submitted to WD senior management’; ‘60 training days delivered to between 60 to 80 WD field staff and Forestry Commission staff’ (this was actually surpassed for a final achievement of 164 trainees effectively participating in the training (128 from the WD and 36 managers and technicians from NGOs); ‘48 training days delivered to 320 community members’ (the actual number of participants during the community training was 301); ‘1,000 WD training course books published and adopted by WD training unit’, ‘1,000 handbooks and 1,000 posters explaining and popularising CREMAs published and distributed through WD’.

Regarding Output 6: ‘4 ongoing processes on CREMAs establishment’, the project could not promote the start of a new CREMA establishment process. After this project had been designed, the Government of Ghana changed its original approach regarding its readiness for creating new CREMAs, and decided instead to focus on existing CREMAs and not in creating new ones.

‘Report on experience written up and submitted for publication’: An external evaluation paper was prepared by local external consultant Delali B.Dovie and submitted to LEFG and LEF UK for distribution among the project’s stakeholders.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

Please see details in Annex 4.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The project contributed to the capacity building in professional training techniques for the staff of the WD. British training expert Dr Edward Craven (Consultant from LEF UK) was in charge of providing methodological guidance on establishing the structure of the training courses on CREMAs.

At the beginning of the project, local expert Andrew Kyei Agyare conducted a Training Needs Assessment of the WD, and his report was used as a baseline for outlining the training programme of the project.

4.6 Capacity building

The project's main contribution to capacity building was through training and human resources development. The Darwin Training Programme enhanced the capacity of the Wildlife Division (128 members), sustainable development NGOs (36 members) and local communities (301 individuals) to implement community-based ecosystem management approaches in an effective, participatory and sustainable way.

The content of the training programme highlighted and emphasised how to work effectively with the local communities and the role local communities play in helping biodiversity conservation. The training addressed the need for the establishment of mutual trust between the locals and the Government officials.

The professional capacity and knowledge base of the 164 participants on CREMA training within WD and NGOs were raised to be able to deliver effective guidance/training programmes to other stakeholders. As a result relations have improved between biodiversity conservation stakeholders in Ghana and institutional bodies.

LEF UK addressed the internal capacity building needs established by this project, in particular regarding the challenges in common understanding of project objectives and technical approaches with local partners in Africa, during an internal strategic planning meeting in 2007 in order to improve the design of future projects in the region.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The capacity building of the WD, NGOs and local communities representatives and leaders is likely to endure and evolve through new initiatives linked with community-based conservation.

Project staff involved in the training programme continue their roles at the WD (from where many instructors were appointed).

The handbooks produced by the project will be used by the WD for future training on CREMAs.

LEGF stopped operations after the project. However many of its former staff and members of the board will personally keep contact with main partner WD through their professional roles as consultants or officials of other organizations.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The key lessons from this projects are: more time and energy needs to be devoted to the development and research of a project's possible scenarios and resultant actions before project implementation; in this case a later change in the Government attitude regarding initiating new CREMAs impacted on one of the key project outputs. Another lesson is linked to the challenge of ensuring a clear common understanding of the project vision, strategy and implementation approach of the project between the UK and the local partners. Despite investing time at the early stages of the project, even before the project submission to the Darwin Initiative (including three working trips to Ghana for discussing the project idea with the LEGF and WD contacts) there were several differences in the posterior implementation of the project actions, which required extra use of resources from all the partners.

Project achievements were communicated at a national Workshop on CREMAs held in Accra in 2008. The event brought together the key stakeholders on community-based conservation in the country.

No post-project dissemination actions were planned.

5.1 Darwin identity

The training programme carried out for the WD staff, NGOs and communities was called the Darwin Training Programme. The logo of the Darwin Initiative was included in all the reports prepared during and after the project and also in the prints of the project (manuals and posters).

The project was conducted as a distinct project with a clear Darwin identity (as mentioned: including the name in the training programme).

The project partner WD has other initiatives and officials linked to Darwin Initiative projects and it was familiar with its background. Other institutions contacted through the project, such as the PADP II project EU, British Council, British High Commission, Birdlife Ghana, Wildlife Society, and Kumasi University were familiar with the Darwin Initiative. The representatives and leaders from local communities were not aware of the Darwin Initiative and a background on the organization was presented during this project training.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

The major change in the project design was the review of Output 6: 'The establishment of 4 CREMAs enhanced and facilitated by newly trained WD staff and aware communities'. The process of establishing new CREMAs depended on the political will of the Government. The project found that the government has decided not to establish new CREMAs at present and to instead focus on their capacity building for dealing with existing CREMAs. Therefore changes in external factors caused LEF to modify this output of the project and to contribute to this capacity building process instead and therefore to the future capacity of the Government in promoting new CREMAs.

The quality of the training activities was monitored by a questionnaire designed for the trainees and analysis of the feedback was included in the external evaluation paper of this project. In general terms the log-frame indicators were a useful backbone to guide the interpretation of the project implementation between LEF UK and local partners in Ghana.

There was an external evaluation at the end of the project. This evaluation mentioned among its main findings, logistical challenges and recommendations on future training activities with the WD and local communities in Ghana.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The last project review (June 2008) mentioned the need for discussing project achievement evidence and dissemination of project lessons in this final report. Regarding evidence of the main achievements on the training side, the figures stated in this report are supported by the external evaluation report and the registries of this project at the WD (which acted as the main partner in the training implementation), this evidence also includes individual feedback forms filled in by the trainees and archived at LEFG in Accra.

Regarding the dissemination of the project lessons, due to the current internal difficulties that LEFG faced in the last quarter (with institutional activities stopped), it is difficult to promote a post-project follow up of the outcomes in Ghana.

Annual report reviews were discussed within LEF UK's team and with LEFG's project coordinator in Ghana.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

| | Budget | Expenditure | Variance | Variance % |
|--|--------|-------------|----------|------------|
| Staff Salaries | | | | |
| Rents, rates, heating, cleaning, overheads | | | | |
| Office costs - postage, telephone | | | | |
| Travel & Subsistence | | | | |
| Printing | | | | |
| Training Programme | | | | |
| Project Evaluation | | | | |
| Staff Training | | | | |

Budget Notes

The budget was revised in March 2008 and this shows the revised budget.

We are under budget in several areas:

Office overheads were cheaper than expected as we moved offices during the life of the project.

We saved substantially by using local designers and the assistance of the Forestry Commission of Ghana on printing and distribution.

We also used a local evaluator whose costs were much lower than expected.

The expenditure against staff training was higher than budgeted due to the resignation of the original project manager and the subsequent illness of the replacement manager.

Overall we achieved the same outputs, using fewer funds.

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

The project was supported through out by Wildlife Division and the Forestry Commission of Ghana, who freely gave their time and resources.

7.3 Value of DI funding

DI funding enabled the host country and UK partners to organise and document a structured consultation and community learning process which boosted awareness of both the CREMA approach and the importance of conservation of biodiversity. It provided space for WD staff to examine their own understanding of the role communities must play in biodiversity conservation and to build their capacity to engage more effectively with communities.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project log frame for the life of the project

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements | 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 constrained in resources to achieve</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> | | | |
| Purpose To build the capacity of Wildlife Division, Ghana to deliver effective training programmes to improve community liaison and biodiversity protection through promoting the establishment of Community Resource Management Areas around Ghana's protected areas. | Community relations around 4 protected areas improved to the extent that WD Community Liaison staff can facilitate Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) with the full support and involvement of communities. | 164 staff from WD, Forestry Division and NGOs have been trained in workshops held in the Northern Sector, Middle Zone (Sunyani), Southern Sector (Bonsu), Transitional/Savannah Zones (Mole National Park). | |
| Output 1. Structured training programme consisting of three progressive one-week courses developed. | Training courses designed and implemented | A Technical Team (integrated by experts of the WD, LEFG and LEF UK) was set up and designed the modules contents used on the training | |
| Activity 1.1 Technical Team meetings and workshops | | The ToT workshops were completed during the last quarter of 2007 with the participation of the Training Consultant from the UK. | |
| Activity 1.2 Presentation of the modules to the Government for formal approval. | | Training modules were approved by the WD and used for the training courses. | |
| Activity 1.2 Final preparation of design phase for sending for printing | | Copies of the modules handbook were printed and used for training proposal. A final version of the handbook (including corrections and the inclusion of feedback made during the training courses) was in 2008. | |

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|---|--|---|
| <p>Output 2 and Output 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training courses delivered to WD field staff in 4 protected areas. - Community training programme delivered. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 training days delivered to 80 WD field staff. - 48 training days delivered to 320 community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 164 staff from the Government and NGOs trained. - Community training workshops delivered during 2008: 310 participants. |
| <p>Output 4 and Output 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training course book published. - Community liaison WD staff handbook published. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,000 WD training course books published & adopted by WD training unit. - 1,000 handbooks explaining & popularising CREMAS published and distributed through WD. - 1,000 posters for the general public published and distributed through WD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working edition completed. The final edition was printed in July 2008 - Printed in June 2008. - Printed in June 2008. |
| <p>Output 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of 4 CREMAS enhanced and facilitated by newly trained WD staff and aware communities. | <p>Ongoing processes for registering 4 CREMAS with agreement letters from Local Communities, Local authorities, NGOs and the WD (Forestry Commission).</p> | <p>No new processes for registering CREMAS were achieved. However an informal community of people trained on CREMA has been established (official and managers from NGOs, WD and local people). The workshops gave the opportunity to re-open discussions and ideas on CREMAS.</p> <p>A final Workshop in Accra brought together several stakeholders to discuss the legacy and follow up of the actions of this project.</p> |
| <p>Output 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation report published | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on experience written up and submitted for publication | <p>External evaluation reported completed in January 2009.</p> |

Annex 2 Project's final log frame, including criteria and indicators

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|---|--|
| Goal: | | | |
| To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources | | | |
| Purpose | | | |
| To build the capacity of Wildlife Division, Ghana to deliver effective training programmes to improve community liaison and biodiversity protection through promoting the establishment of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) around Ghana's protected areas. | Community relations around 4 protected areas improved to the extent that WD Community Liaison staff can facilitate Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) with the full support and involvement of communities. | Intention letters from stakeholders linked to 4 CREMAs around selected protected areas. | Current positive government rhetoric translates to investment of substantial human and financial resources in CREMA. (+) |
| Outputs | | | |
| Structured training programme consisting of three progressive one-week courses developed. | 3 modules written up & submitted to WD senior management. | Modules signed off by WD management | Working relationship between LEF UK And LEFG ensures an acceptable working atmosphere for project implementation; |
| Training courses delivered to WD field staff in 4 protected areas. | 60 training days delivered to between 60 to 80 WD field staff and Forestry Commission staff. | Mobile Training Unit reports and project M&E reports | The WD is flexible and accepts the interaction with NGOs for implementing its CREMAs initiatives |
| Community training programme delivered. | 48 training days delivered to 320 community members, | Community Liaison Unit reports and M&E reports | Other Key institutions linked to initiatives on CREMAs are interested to cooperate and participate in the project |
| Training course book published. | 1,000 WD training course books published | Project reports and signed receipts from | Logistical arrangements (staff, vehicles, etc.) available for use |

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|--|--|--|--|
| | & adopted by WD training unit. | Park Mgmt. | in line with project timetable. |
| Community liaison WD staff handbook published. Ongoing processes for registering 4 CREMAs with agreement letters from Local Communities, Local authorities, NGOs and the WD (Forestry Commission). Evaluation report published | 1,000 handbooks and 1,000 posters explaining & popularising CREMAs published and distributed through WD. 4 ongoing processes on CREMAs establishment Report on experience written up and submitted for publication | Report available in peer-reviewed publication Intention letters from stakeholders linked to 4 CREMAs around selected protected areas. | Peer-reviewed journal accepts paper as significant contribution to the field |
| | | | |

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

| Article No./Title | Project % | Article Description |
|---|-----------|---|
| 6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use | | Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use. |
| 7. Identification and Monitoring | | Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data. |
| 8. In-situ Conservation | 10 | Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources. |
| 9. Ex-situ Conservation | | Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources. |
| 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity | 10 | Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector. |
| 11. Incentive Measures | | Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity. |
| 12. Research and Training | 55 | Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations). |
| 13. Public Education and Awareness | 25 | Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes. |
| 14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts | | Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage. |

| Article No./Title | Project % | Article Description |
|--|------------------|--|
| 15. Access to Genetic Resources | | Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits. |
| 16. Access to and Transfer of Technology | | |
| 17. Exchange of Information | | |
| 19. Bio-safety Protocol | | |
| Other Contribution | | Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assessment and joint development of technologies. |
| Total % | 100% | Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge |
| | | Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research. |

Annex 4 Standard Measures

| Code | Description | Totals (plus additional detail as required) |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Training Measures | | |
| 1a | Number of people to submit PhD thesis | |
| 1b | Number of PhD qualifications obtained | |
| 2 | Number of Masters qualifications obtained | |
| 3 | Number of other qualifications obtained | |
| 4a | Number of undergraduate students receiving training | |
| 4b | Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students | |
| 4c | Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above) | |
| 4d | Number of training weeks for postgraduate students | |
| 5 | Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above) | |
| 6a | Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above) | 173 |
| 6b | Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification | 14 |
| 7 | Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) | 3 |
| Research Measures | | |
| 8 | Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s) | 9 |
| 9 | Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s) | |
| 10 | Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording. | |
| 11a | Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals | |
| 11b | Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere | |
| 12a | Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country | |
| 12b | Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic | |

| Code | Description | Totals (plus additional detail as required) |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | information) and handed over to host country | |
| 13a | Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s) | |
| 13b | Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s) | |
| Dissemination Measures | | |
| 14a | Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work | 2 |
| 14b | Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated. | |
| 15a | Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s) | |
| 15b | Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s) | |
| 15c | Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK | |
| 15d | Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK | |
| 16a | Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s) | |
| 16b | Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s) | |
| 16c | Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK | |
| 17a | Number of dissemination networks established | |
| 17b | Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended | |
| 18a | Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s) | |
| 18b | Number of national TV programme/features in the UK | |
| 18c | Number of local TV programme/features in host country | |
| 18d | Number of local TV programme features in the UK | |
| 19a | Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s) | |
| 19b | Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK | |
| 19c | Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s) | |
| 19d | Number of local radio interviews/features in the | |

| Code | Description | Totals (plus additional detail as required) |
|---|--|--|
| | UK | |
| Physical Measures | | |
| 20 | Living Earth London has donated a computer and printer to Living Earth Ghana | Estimated value £1,000 |
| 21 | Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established | |
| 22 | Number of permanent field plots established | |
| 23 | Additional Resources raised. | £51,455 |
| Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures | | |
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| | | |
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Annex 5 Publications

| Type * | Detail (title, author, year) | Publishers (name, city) | Available from (eg contact address, website) | Cost £ |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Manual | Training Manual: Community Resource Management Areas Living Earth Ghana 2008 | Living Earth Ghana Accra, Ghana | Wildlife Division PO Box M239 Accra | £5.00 |
| Manual | Training Guide for Field Technicians Living Earth Ghana 2008 | Living Earth Ghana Accra, Ghana | Wildlife Division PO Box M239 Accra | £3.50 |
| Poster | CREMAs – New Strategies for Old Adversaries Living Earth Ghana 2008 | Living Earth Ghana Accra, Ghana | Wildlife Division PO Box M239 Accra | £5.00 |

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Ref No | 14 - 033 |
| Project Title | Darwin Training Programmes for Integrated Protected Area Management: Ghana |
| UK Leader Details | |
| Name | Chris Callaghan |
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| Partner 1 | |
| Name | Afia Asamoah |
| Organisation | Living Earth Foundation Ghana |
| Role within Darwin Project | Project Coordinator |
| Address | |
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| Email | |
| Partner 2 (if relevant) | |
| Name | |
| Organisation | |
| Role within Darwin Project | |
| Address | |
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