

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

Darwin project information

Project Ref Number	14-049
Project Title	Participatory Management of Priority Biodiversity Sites in Taraba State
Country(ies)	Nigeria
UK Contract Holder Institution	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
UK Partner Institution(s)	
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), Taraba State Government (TSG)
Darwin Grant Value	£ 98,634
Start/End dates of Project	April, 2005- March 2008
Reporting period	1 April, 2005- 31 March 2008.
Project Leader Name	Alex Hipkiss
Project website	n/a but referred to on NCF website: http://www.ncfnigeria.org/projects.php#p1
Author(s), date	Alex Hipkiss, Aderopo Akinsoji

Abbreviations:

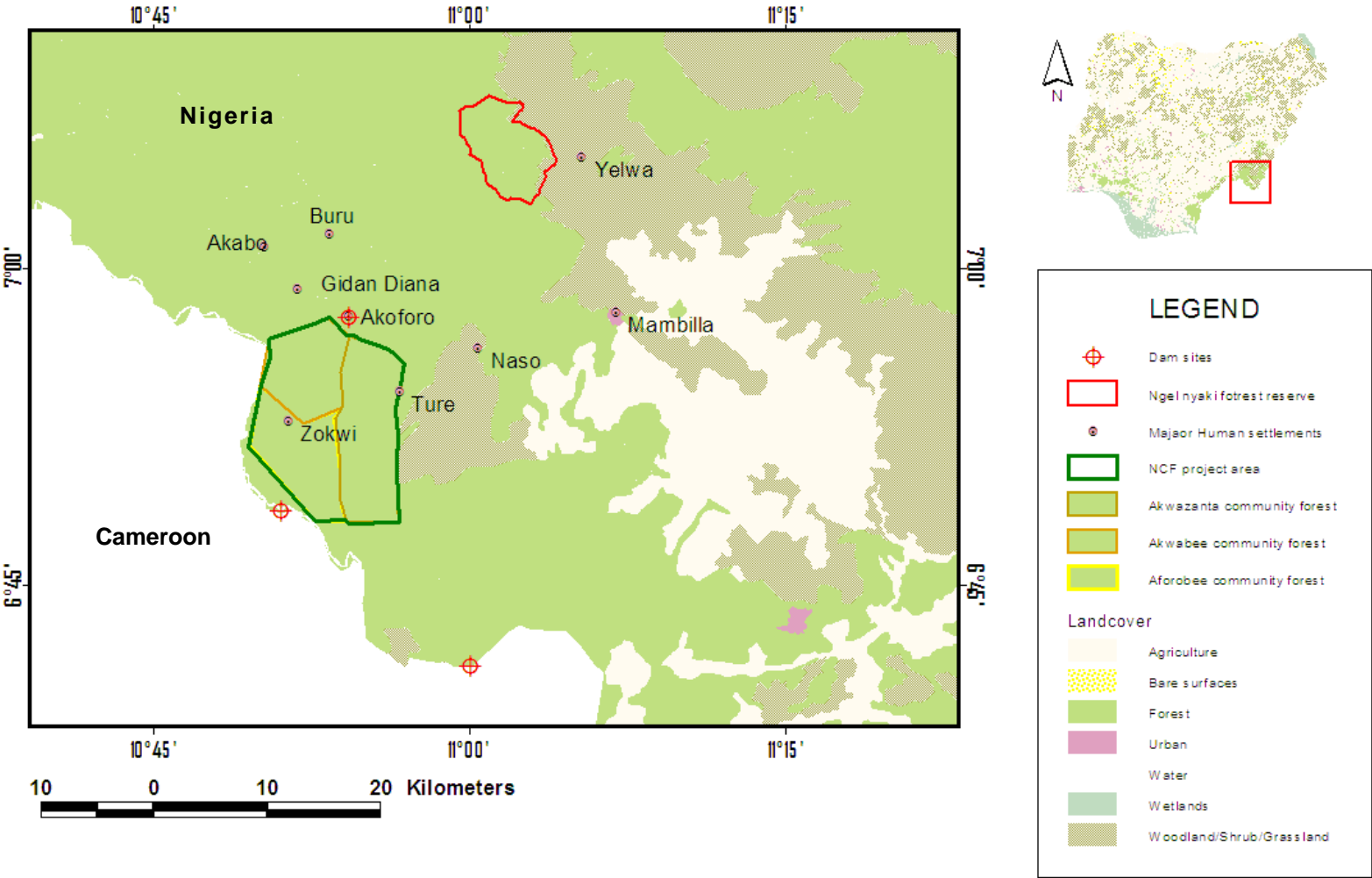
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CFN	Community Forest Network
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
DFID	Department for International Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EOP	End of Project
FD	Forestry Department
FMC	Forest Management Committee
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
FUG	Forest User Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTE	Mid Term Evaluation
NCF	Nigerian Conservation Foundation
NMFP	Nigerian Montane Forest Project
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

1 Project Background

The project is located in five forests in two Local Government Areas of Taraba State, Nigeria (See map 1). This project forms an integral part of a larger statewide programme that aims to ensure the sustainable management of Taraba State forests by creating a more prominent role for forest edge communities in forest management. The Darwin Initiative funding forms a critical part of larger project entitled '*Participatory Forest Management Project*', Taraba State, Nigeria. The project, co-funded by DFID, is a 5-year project, of which the Darwin Initiative co-funded the first 3 years.

Key achievements of the project have been the positive progress made toward securing Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Agreements for 2 community owned forests (Afrobe and Akwabe) that were, pre project, threatened with clearance. Similar progress has been made with two Forest Reserves (Ngel Nyaki and Akwaizantar), however, these remain threatened by encroachment. The project has also consolidated a PFM agreement in one community forest (Buru), established before this project began. There has also been a positive move towards establishing PFM legislation and guidelines for Taraba State and there is increased dialogue between state decision makers and local communities. Taraba State Government and Nigerian Conservation Foundation capacity has been built to implement PFM processes. The project has also achieved the improved management and marketing of forest products by local communities that contributes positively to livelihoods. The partners will next take steps to ensure that the above achievements can be consolidated and objectives completed and sustained through funding from DFID that will allow the project to continue for a further 2 years.

Map 1. Location of PFM project in Taraba State, Nigeria, showing general land cover, project sites and community locations.



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

The project has supported CBD objectives, targets and themes through the following. See annex 3 for the summary:

6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use 30% A key focus of the project has been to develop the project sites as examples of conservation and sustainable use working hand in hand. The focus of the promotion of this has been to the Taraba State Government (TSG) rather than federal government. The promotion has been carried out by the project through a Community Forest Network (CFN) where communities exchange experiences with and lobby TSG for more recognised involvement in forest management with state government officials. A Participatory Forest Management Panel at TSG level that is mandated to discuss and plan the review of state forest laws. Whilst not achieving national strategies for conservation and sustainable use, inroads at the state level have been made and will be consolidated in the next 2 years.

8. In-situ Conservation 20% The project has succeeded in developing basic Participatory Forest Management (PFM) agreements with communities in 2 community forests and 2 forest reserves, whilst refining the agreement in one other existing community forest. These agreements developed with Forest User Groups (FUG) and Forest Management Committees (FMC) at each site also spell out the sustainable use of community agricultural lands that encourage the protection of key indigenous tree and plant species for their sustained use, thus reducing pressure on the core of the protected forests. This is building on existing customs and lifestyles that place a particularly high value on non-timber forest products (NTFP) from community lands.

10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity 20% This relates strongly to 6, above. The project has worked hard to establish the contribution that non-timber forest products make to livelihoods and has made initial attempts to value and put in place sustainable utilisation limits on these products. These traditional uses are both being protected through the PFM plans but also steps have been taken to ensure their sustainable utilisation through the PFM plans, although much more work needs to be done on this.

13. Public Education and Awareness 10% The project team has made much effort at the community level to promote the importance of protecting biodiversity. This has been done through the channels of FUGs and FMCs and schools in project communities. Broader awareness has been raised through public meetings organised by the project and through press releases, newspaper articles and project newsletters.

The project has made smaller contributions to the following Articles:

Identification and Monitoring – through establishing baselines of key taxa (Birds, Mammals, Plants) at each of the forest sites. This item remains minor as the project is doing a limited amount to monitor and take action to protect key species.

Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts – the project found itself embroiled with investigations into a series of proposed dams in the project area. Much lobbying was done to establish a level of transparency. Public meetings were held to raise awareness of the potential impacts of the development of dams on both forest resources and livelihoods. The project also tried to insist to decision makers that the developments must follow Nigerian laws on EIAs. Despite NCF and the project efforts there is still little transparency on this issue, however there has been no construction of the dams as yet.

The CBD focal point in Nigeria is the Deputy Director of Environmental Conservation at the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) based in Abuja. NCF works closely with the FME, but the project has not needed to contact the CBD focal point. As the project develops beyond Darwin funding, particularly when it begins to review and recommend changes to forest management laws, then some direct contact may be made.

The project has not supported other biodiversity conventions such as CMS and CITES

3 Project Partnerships

The UK partner, the **Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)** and host country partner, the **Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)** have continued to collaborate well. This project builds upon 20 years of collaboration between NCF and the RSPB. Five visits have been made (3 staff visited on one trip) by the RSPB to Nigeria during the project to support NCF staff implementing the project, attend project steering committee meetings (4) and to visit NCF's head office in Lagos. Communication and decisions taken by NCF on the project, particularly in the recruitment of consultants and the design and implementation of surveys could have been better and RSPB should have visited the project more frequently to give both moral and technical support. Relations between the two partners remain good but these are important lessons to learn when implementing such a challenging project.

The project collaborated closely with the **Taraba State government (TSG)** through its **Forestry Department (FD)** who have three staff seconded to the project. Both FD and NCF are responsible for day-to-day management decisions on the ground. Major decisions are approved through by steering committee that has representation from RSPB, FD and NCF. NCF and FD have had a long standing MOU for collaboration on conservation activities within Taraba State, which formed the basis of their collaboration on this project. TSG has also made commitments to support the project financially, however due to internal wrangling within the State Government, and despite the funds being allocated already, they are still to be released after 3 years. This has been a major setback to the project and has been a big disappointment to the NGO and community partners. FD is also struggling to enforce forest laws on the ground, which is making the project difficult to implement, particularly in the forest reserves. Despite this, relations with FD remain cordial. This promised funding is critical to the sustainability of the programme, and the project is continuing to lobby hard to ensure that this becomes institutionalised and that FD operational performance is improved within the remaining 2 years of the programme.

Other Collaboration:

Fauna & Flora International (FFI) The project collaborated with FFI through its T4CD (Technologies for Conservation and Development) project. This project provided technological resources to address some of the conservation education issues associated with the project. Three video projectors, projection screens and laptops were provided to the project to allow them to conduct audio/visual educational lectures to community groups.

Nigeria Montane Forest Project (NMFP). We have been working together with NMFP in the areas of plant collection, wildlife monitoring and joint patrolling of Ngel Nyaki Forest Reserve. However, the relations with the project were tense during the first 2 years of the project due to FD inaction over illegal encroachment in the forest. Coordination between the two project has improved, but efforts of both projects have been undermined by the inaction of the state government to enforce the law at the site.

BirdLife International Partnership The Project Manager visited Kenya in 2006 to look at NatureKenya's (BirdLife in Kenya) programmes with local communities and forest management which have links to Darwin funded programmes. He gained valuable insights into BirdLife's Site Support Group activities in Kenya. In 2008 he made a visit to Tanzania and to Uganda to look at the PFM situation in these countries and to visit the activities of the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (not a BirdLife partner) and Nature Uganda.

Gashaka Gumpti National Park and Gashaka Primate Project. NCF has had a long-term involvement in the management of Gashaka National Park, supporting the government to manage the park. This project and the National Park have collaborated closely on training events and the park has given logistical and technical support. National Park staff offered a 1-week training course for community forest guards from the PFM project where they learnt about the core principles of being a park ranger.

Project Achievements

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

The project has contributed to the conservation of biodiversity by bringing 3 community forests (Buru, Afrobe, and Akwabe) under greater protection. The project works in 2 Forest Reserves. One, (Akwasantar) is subject to encroachment for farming and the other (Ngel Nyaki) by pastoralists. Prior to the project, these forests were receiving little or no conservation interventions except for Ngel Nyaki Forest Reserve and were all threatened with indiscriminate exploitation. The project has no specific monitoring data or capacity on changes in species populations or forest cover but did carry out a baseline study of the biodiversity.

The project has achieved initial agreement for the long-term conservation of these forests through Participatory Forest Management Plans being developed at all sites. However, inadequate support from the state government has meant that the law is not being adequately enforced at the two forest reserves mentioned above. These PFM plans promote the sustainable use of the forests and surrounding community farmlands. Agreements on sustainable off take levels are rudimentary, must be further monitored, and reviewed if they are to be truly sustained.

Each of the forest has had its boundaries surveyed and mapped and boundary disputes between communities resolved.

The monitoring of biodiversity has been rudimentary, and it is difficult to ascertain the real impact on biodiversity of this project. However, the fact that the community forests have come under increased protection can loosely be interpreted as having a positive effect. We will seek to embed a more effective monitoring system during the remaining life of the project.

Project interventions on livelihoods had a positive effect on community incomes with over 50 botanical species identified as marketable and 73 people have been trained in their marketing and sustainable use. The incomes of individual forest user group members has increased by 20% for men and 100% for women during the project through improved collection and marketing of forest products and alternative incomes (e.g. Beekeeping, soap making, animal husbandry) There has been an increase of community level support for the project in the project areas and surrounding communities with request for the project to expand.

3.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project has made progress towards, but has not yet achieved the project purpose of; '*Four priority sites for the conservation of forest biodiversity in Taraba State, Nigeria are managed sustainably through innovative, collaborative mechanisms.*' Progress has varied from forest to forest and community to community. In relation to the indicators of progress towards the purpose:

Management plans for all sites are being implemented with limited external support by end of project

This was an over ambitious indicator, however good groundwork has been made towards this including building significant trust from communities towards the project which has been one of the major constraints. In some, there had been open hostility; these communities are now keen for the project to expand to their areas having seen what has been achieved in selected project sites.

The PFM process has been carried out at each site, to the stage of having draft PFM Plans. A sample draft can be found in Annex 6. The project also carried out on the ground mapping of these sites, the maps are in Annex 7. These plans are a result of 3 years of surveys, training and consultation including; baseline biodiversity surveys, FUG and FMC formation and training, participatory forest assessments, forest product marketing and monitoring plans and finally a

PFM Plan design process. The draft PFM plans, however, still need much revision by the project team and communities; this is a priority for the next 2 years.

The Community Forest Network (CFN) established by the project has allowed the Forest Management Committees (FMC) at each community to firstly interact and share experiences with each other but to also to interact with the State Government through the network to gain better state government support

Conservation status of sites at least as good at EOP as at beginning

Changes in illegal activities are hard to quantify due to data not being collected systematically by the project. The fact that communities have agreed to protect their forests has reduced the uncertainty of the future conservation of the community forests. Ngel Nyaki and Akwazantar Reserves have suffered from increasing illegal incursions by pastoralists and agriculturalists respectively through the life of the project, due to the state government's inability to release funds for patrolling of the forest and to appoint a forestry officer to enforce the law on the site.

FUG training has added value to natural resources and encourages more thinking of sustainable use. Good progress has been made towards achieving this as incomes have improved and PFM plans signed up to.

3.3 Outputs (and activities)

Output 1. Project sites are selected.

All sites were identified and prioritised during a site selection workshop in 2005 followed by Rapid Rural Appraisals in 8 short listed sites. The finally selected sites (based on criteria established in the workshop) were invited to participate in the project and a presence was established in their communities (project office and staff accommodation) in Year 1. Each of the 5 project sites was assessed for biodiversity, and socio-economic baselines in year 2. Furthermore, the forest areas were mapped for key botanical species of use to the communities using participatory techniques, in year 3. All forests have had boundaries surveyed, mapped and developed into GIS files (See annex 7). Specific activities to note are:

- Site selection workshop done in yr 1,
- Rapid Rural Appraisals at selected sites done in year 1
- Project established at 4 sites during year 1.
- Biodiversity studies completed in year 1 and 2. (see annex 9 for a sample)
- Participatory forest assessment survey done in all forests in year 2 (See annex 8 for the report)

Problems and resolution:

There were delays in the recruitment of project staff, due to the difficulty of finding appropriate and experienced candidates. However, all staff were recruited within 6 months.

Contractual arrangements with the other core donor for the project, the Civil Society Challenge Fund of DFID, took until August to complete. The decision was made that, as far as possible, the Darwin and DFID contracts and work plans should be integrated; this delayed start-up somewhat.

The implementation of the project has been marred by the uncertainty over the unilateral decision of the federal government to develop a series of dams around the project area. This was discovered in November 2005. There has been little or not transparency nor any clear indication as to where these proposed dams would be located. This situation predominantly remains the same as of July 2008. Some beacons have been erected and surveys have been done. It is likely that part of two of the forests (Akwabe/Akwaisantar) and community land will be flooded because of the dams if they do indeed proceed. Seven dams are proposed, all in the two local government areas hosting our project, and some of which would have adverse impacts on these threatened forest ecosystems. The project team has done much advocacy to raise awareness of the potential impacts on livelihoods and the forest ecosystems mostly to local communities and local decision makers and a media event was organised and broadcast

on TV. No public consultation mechanisms have been implemented by the State or National Governments.

Output 2. PFM plans developed for project sites and approved by Taraba State Government.

The PFM process has now been introduced to the state government and significant progress made in developing management plans at each site. Time was not enough to complete the plans in the time frame of Darwin funding. A PFM committee was established at the TSG level to discuss unfolding PFM activities in the state and to review legislation. Specific activities were:

- Management plan consultation processes carried out in year 3 following on from a participatory forest assessment at 4 sites.
- Project monitoring plan developed in year 2. PFM monitoring plans not yet developed.
- PFM Plans not yet at the stage to be approved by government
- PFM committee established at state level in year 3 to discuss review of state policies

Problems and resolution:

The key problem hindering the success of this output and, indeed the entire project, is the inadequate support of the state forestry department. Despite their department having staff seconded to the project the department has thus far been unable to enforce, specifically in the two Forest Reserves of Ngel Nyaki and Akwaisantar. This has led to pastoralists settling in Ngel Nyaki reserve in the past 12 months with only limited action taken against them, through a court case. This has caused much antagonism from the local tribe, as they had voluntarily vacated the reserve 20 years ago, and see this unchecked incursion as an insult. The project has done what it can to diffuse the issue, such as consultations, meetings, but with the weak support from FD, the law enforcement agency, there is a limit to what the project can do.

The State Government had, pre-project, declared its support for the project and would also commit the equivalent of £20,000pa to the project to support the surveying, boundary marking and patrolling of Ngel Nyaki reserve in particular. The Forestry Department has used this excuse of lack of funding, since project inception, for its inaction, despite the project offering to facilitate movement of Forestry staff.

The project partners (RSPB, NCF) have done what they can to resolve this issue, including raising the issue at project steering committee meetings (with the Director of Forests in attendance), writing to him in his official capacity and attempts of the Director of NCF to meet with the state governor. The project remains hopeful that the funds will eventually be released now that there is a new governor since late 2007. The project was fortunate to have an intervention from HRH Prince Charles following his visit to Nigeria in 2007. He wrote to the State Governor urging more support to conservation in his state.

Output 3. The capacity of community organizations, NCF and FD enhanced to implement PFM plans.

NCF staff have gained useful first hand experience of running such programmes in the field, some of whom had little experience of such work. The three state government staff seconded to the project are gaining similar valuable experience on the project. They are also getting valuable experience of working under an NGO led project, which uses a more dynamic approach than the state government in implementing projects.

Community groups have been the key focus of the capacity building with training programmes delivered to Forest User Groups and Forest Management Committees. Adequate capacity of community groups is paramount for the successful and sustainable implementation of the PFM Plans.

Specific activities were

- Training Needs Assessment completed in year one for all project staff. No Performance indicators have been developed

- Much on the job experience has been gained for all staff, particularly the government staff.
- Training plan developed. Twelve FD staff trained in two modules of environmental conservation & computer literacy. Five FD staff trained in field techniques during biodiversity surveys, socioeconomic survey and participatory forest resources assessments. Five NCF staff trained in 3 modules of beekeeping, plant collection, pressing and mounting, computer skills.
- Project Manager Visited Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to experience the PFM process and achievements in each country.
- FUGs and PFM committees have been established at all 5 sites. The 74 members of these groups all receive ongoing training in organisational management and cooperative group management. Support also given in training for income generating activities.
- Project interventions on livelihoods had a positive effect on community incomes with over 50 NTFPs identified as marketable and 73 people have been trained in their marketing and sustainable use. The incomes of individual forest user group members has increased by 20% for men and 100% for women during the project through improved collection and marketing of forest products and alternative incomes (e.g. Beekeeping, soap making, animal husbandry) There has been an increase of community level support for the project in the project areas and surrounding communities with request for the project to expand.

Problems and resolution:

Capacity within the communities remains very limited and the training need had initially been underestimated by the project. The project has embarked on intensive training programme. This programme has trained FMCs, FUGs in organisational management, bookkeeping, managing meetings. Training has also included improved NTFP harvesting techniques, marketing and alternative income generating projects (beekeeping, animal husbandry)

A large capacity limitation was observed within state government staff, particularly in the understanding of the PFM principles and methodologies. There was much on the job training for 3 state government staff who are seconded to the project.

Output 4. PFM approach promoted state & countrywide

The project has been well promoted within Nigeria, particularly in Taraba State, with the Darwin Initiative receiving good visibility on all actions (vehicles, posters, uniforms, banners and newsletters). See section 4 and annex 13,14 and 15 for more examples.

Biodiversity results will not be submitted to peer review journals due to the varying quality of the work. The PFM process and experiences are not yet well enough developed to be suitable for review in journals.

The project approach is popular in the two districts where the project is active and the project has received request to expand the experience to other communities and forests.

Specific activities were:

- Advocacy programme carried out in Taraba State against proposed series of Dams proposed in the project area carried out in years 1 and 2.
- National Press Release alerting the public and decision makers on the threats of the proposed dams.
- Monthly environmental awareness meetings on effects of bush burning, tree felling, etc. in each of the 4 project sites.
- TV and radio presentations made at opportune moments.
- National Awareness programme conducted on National Television in May 2007 to promote the programme and the potential of PFM to contribute to livelihoods in Nigeria
- Annual Newsletter produced.
- Community Forest Network established to give voice of forest owning communities to discuss forest incomes at the state level. CFM advocacy strategy developed. See annex 10
- PFM committee established at state government level to discuss technical issue related to the development of a PFM policy and discuss best practice.

- Request from 6 other communities to extend project activities to them. It is not clear if the requests are a response to the income generating opportunities offered by the project or a need to enter into PFM.

Problems and resolution:

As noted in Output 1, above, much effort was used to fight and push for more transparency on the dam development programme in the area through workshops press released and newsletters. Due to the lack of transparency on this issue, it is not possible to judge what will happen next. As it is the Dams have yet to be developed.

Much more work needs to be done to consolidate on the draft PFM Plans, the reviews of state government forestry legislation and guidelines and to test and update the PFM plans in the field. More coherence is necessary within the FD at the state before real progress can be made.

3.4 Project standard measures and publications

See annex 4

3.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

All field research was done by Nigerians, with programmes being developed by consultants in collaboration with project staff. Unfortunately in most of this work, there has been only limited input of the UK partner, due to poor communication by NCF during the development of Terms of Reference for consultants, and sometimes inappropriate choice of consultant. Project staff for the most part acted as field enumerators and technicians, with some having their own specialisation. This had the benefit of the staff being involved in the project methodology design and in being trained in how to collect the field data.

Most of the scientists involved were academic staff from some of Nigeria's major Universities and Institutes and existing NCF staff with the relevant skills. The relations between NCF and the academic institutions has been strengthened and PFM has been potentially brought up the academic agenda in some of the Universities. The majority of the research has not been presented for peer review.

Biological/ Social Research

A participatory forest resource assessment was done in all of the forests, which combined both biodiversity and social research components. This was implemented by Nigerian scientists in collaboration with the project staff. A range of methodologies was used that included participatory rural appraisal (PRA) to draw out local knowledge of the forest resources, their values threats and solutions. This was followed by a participatory resources assessment of the forest focussing on NTFPs using a segmented belt transect technique. Community members involved in the PRA were involved in the survey, identifying key species and their use during the transects.

Baseline Biodiversity surveys

Birds, mammals, plants and insects were all studied using Nigerian experts. These baseline studies were designed and implemented entirely by NCF and their collaborating institutions in Nigeria with limited involvement of UK expertise. Techniques included point counts, and mist netting (Birds), transects and random sample plots (plants) and incidental encounters and hunter surveys and transects (Mammals). A sample of one of these reports is in Annex 9.

Social Research

Socioeconomic research has underpinned most of the field studies that have been done. Most of the research has been carried out using generally accepted socioeconomic research techniques through participatory methodologies. These methodologies have been used during the site selection Rapid Rural Appraisals, socioeconomic baseline surveys of selected project sites, and in the above mentioned participatory forest resource assessment.

3.6 Capacity building

A capacity building programme was developed for staff initially through a training needs assessment of the Project (NCF, TSG) and some state government staff. From this a set of priorities has been developed. However, the project has not strongly adhered to this set of priorities, preferring for staff to get on the job experience. Skills training for further biodiversity survey work has been generally fairly limited, with focus being on practical conservation of the forest and by implication its biodiversity. The training and on the job experiences are listed below:

- Training Needs Assessment completed in year I for all project staff.
- Training plan developed. Twelve FD staff trained in two modules of environmental conservation & computer literacy.
- Much on the job experience has been gained for all staff, particularly the government staff. No Performance indicators developed. Five FD staff trained in field techniques during biodiversity surveys, socioeconomic survey and participatory forest resources assessments. Five NCF staff trained in 3 modules of beekeeping, plant collection, pressing and mounting, computer skills.
- Project Manager Visited Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to experience the PFM process and achievements in each country.

Although not strictly 'host country partners' the local communities have been the key training target of this Project. The project area is one of the poorer and remoter areas of the country and education and literacy levels are lowest here. Adequate capacities in communities is vital to the sustainability of the project and the PFM Plans. Much effort has therefore been given to training in order to be sure that the communities are able to perform their roles and responsibilities in the project adequately in the long term. Training has therefore focussed on:

- FUGs and PFM committees have been established and trained at all 5 sites. These groups all receive ongoing training in organisational management and cooperative group management.
- Support also given in training for income generating activities. There are five FUGs, comprising 74 members all of whom have been trained.

RSPB has built a greater understanding of the challenges of playing what is generally a 'remote' support and advisory role to the project. It should be worth considering that in future, a greater field presence would be required by the RPSB in supporting a project where local capacity is limited.

3.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The project is continuing for a further 2 years with DFID funding. The collaboration between RSPB, NCF and TSG will continue as before, giving the project team time to consolidate further on the achievements above. Project achievements during the lifetime of the Darwin funding that are most likely to endure are:

The notion of PFM has been strongly supported in the communities and there is much demand for this to be expanded. It is likely that the community demands for improved management of their forest resources will be sustained.

As Darwin funding is part of a larger project the next 2 years will be utilised to test and improved the PFM Plans developed in the life of the Darwin project. The project will also need to motivate and support the CFN and the State PFM committee to continue their dialogue to develop a review of the state forestry laws in support of PFM. The CFN also needs to develop strong links between FD and the communities even as far as the FD providing incentives and financial support to the CFN and FMCs on site. It is also critical that some capacity and procedures for basic biodiversity monitoring are put in place.

One the project ends TSG staff seconded to the project will return to their duty stations in the government. It is hoped that the experiences they have gained will be shared with colleagues and will shape their approach to performing their duties. However, they are returning to a government structure that is in much need of reform and modernisation, so their and our aspirations for them and their department may not be fulfilled until such reform has taken place.

NCF has a long-term presence in Taraba State and an MOU with the Government there and executes other projects in Gashaka Gumti National Park in Taraba State. This collaboration is due to continue into the future. The RSPB has collaborated with NCF since 1987 and currently supports NCF's technical capacity at its head office and supports an ongoing PhD programme for upcoming ornithologists. As BirdLife International Partners, this collaboration between NCF and RSPB will continue.

Contract staff of NCF will hopefully move on to other projects that NCF is managing across Nigeria. NCF has other active projects in the State so some may move to these projects or be retained to monitor the project in the longer term.

Project resources will be retained by NCF and moved on to other projects that NCF is implementing with the Agreement of donors. Some equipment may be given to communities and TSG, however before doing so NCF will assess the capacity of these groups to maintain and utilise the assets.

4 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

Key lessons of the project are:

- PFM approaches in the Community Forests are different to those in the Forest Reserves and management must be adaptive. Both tenures have differing rules governing their use; Forest Reserves are generally more exclusive, being originally established for the protection of water catchments and biodiversity. The level of participation is therefore constrained as a result and the project must find innovative ways of securing community involvement that is more than just cursory as this will not be sustainable. Interestingly, it is in the community forest where the most progress has been made. Progress in the forest reserves has been constrained primarily due to the inadequate support of FD.
- Ethnic composition of the communities must be taken into consideration when planning activities to ensure full participation of all members, particularly in the recruitment of extension staff from the range of groups so that the project can effectively communicate with all groups.
- Low literacy and education levels of community stakeholders can seriously slow the pace of the project, the project overestimating literacy and education at the onset of the project.
- Bureaucracy in Government can play a negative role in project execution where their input is required. The lessons from this are not easy to define, but perhaps more visibility, advocacy and publicity with state government leaders may have encouraged their support to be more forthcoming. However, the support of FD was both promised and should be tacit, particularly in the management of forest reserves.
- Responses by certain communities to intervention approaches have not been as forthcoming as expected due to a general suspicion of outsiders. It is critical that the entry point of a new project is carefully thought through and the messages and expectation of how the project will benefit communities are made clear from the onset. The project works hard to explain the potential benefits of the project (and the potential negative impacts of dams) to these communities and will continue to do so.
- The exceptionally challenging terrain in the project area has increased certain project costs – e.g. fuel costs are higher than expected. Payment of porters is an additional cost. We will maintain a careful overview of expenditure to ensure that this does not adversely affect our ability to deliver the key project objectives in the remaining 2 years.

- Institutional bureaucracy within the Forestry Division has slowed down some planned activities. For example, responses to Training Needs Assessment questionnaires were late in coming in, and a letter which was written to the State Government through the FD Director about the dam issue has not yet been addressed. We will take this into account in planning future dealings with the FD.

Major milestones in the projects achievements have mostly been disseminated in Taraba state and in Nigeria in general. This has been primarily through press releases, project newsletters and around workshops and training and public consultation events.

NCF will certainly continue promote the PFM approach in the State and around Nigeria, so the lessons from the project will continue to be shared.

4.1 Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative has received promotion through the following media, a sample can be found in Annex 13, 14 and 15:

- Project Vehicles – logos painted.
- Project signboards at each community.
- Project Newsletters
- NCF glossy annual report to its members.
- Press releases and newspaper articles in Nigeria
- Project reports disseminated to collaborators (Government, NGOs) in Nigeria
- Banners and billboards promoting project public meetings, seminars and workshops in major towns in the project area.
- Project staff tee shirts with Darwin Logos.
- Project letterheads and document wallets have Darwin Logos.

The Darwin Initiative is well understood to NCF. Collaborating, contracted national academic institutes, recruited to implement some of the surveys, also have a good grasp of the DI. Beyond this there is limited understanding of the initiative, in Nigeria.

5 Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no major changes in the project design as it was felt that the project design was satisfactory for the duration of the project. One issue that could have been considered was reducing the ambition of the project, particularly in delivering sustainable PFM agreements within a 3 year period.

Reviewing the log frame at project end, it is clear that most of the indicators are process indicators and not output indicators. Indeed, they provided a useful checklist for annual planning of project activities. However, what they do not illustrate particularly well the qualitative achievements and inputs of the project.

A baseline socioeconomic survey and a biodiversity survey were done in year 1. With a 3-year project, it is very difficult to show real qualitative changes. Fortunately, the project is ongoing, and, if funds allow an end line survey will be conducted to give a more realistic indication of the overall impact of the project.

The project developed a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, at the end of project year 1, see annex 11 for a summary monitoring table. The programme is being evaluated by staff in quarterly meetings and in annual meetings to review progress towards the programme's objectives. Data has been collected, much of it relating to community level progress and training events and is generally thought of by project staff as being practical. There is limited systematic data relating to biodiversity, illegal activities and general monitoring of the status of the biodiversity. This needs to be incorporated into future plans.

A mid term evaluation (MTE), coinciding closely with the end of Darwin Initiative funding, was carried out by an external consultant in collaboration with project staff. The project has taken on board the recommendation and adjusted plans accordingly. The evaluation is in appendix 12, however some of the key recommendations are:

- Continue to lobby state government for release of their funds to support implementation
- Ensure that conflicts between communities are carefully and equitably negotiated and resolved.
- Increase and diversify training programmes available to communities and build links to national development programmes.
- Build stronger links between state government, local government and PFM committees in communities to increase dialogue and sharing of experiences.
- Improve the collaboration between the project and the NMFP.

Relating to the M&E system, the MTE recommended that:

- Subsequent review of the M&E Plan should adopt bottom-top approach to be able to carry along all stakeholders particularly the direct beneficiaries (Local Communities)
- Adequate funds should be made available for M&E plan implementation, so if the project was to be monitored effectively the project budget would either need to expand or the proposed outputs reduced.
- Further survey should be carried out to assess the income generation level as well as literacy & enrolment levels of the forest-edge communities in order to meet the expected targets by EoP.

5.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Review questions received are always carefully considered. Review questions re first analysed by RSPB and forwarded to NCF with some suggested follow-up such as amendment of their work programmes. The project has always attempted to respond to these and consider them when reporting. Some specific, significant questions that have been responded to:

Likelihood of PFM having no detrimental effect on biodiversity.

Experience across Africa of PFM plans that are sustainable (i.e. can continue with out donor funding into the future) and achieve sustainable use and no loss of biodiversity have had a limited amount of analysis and the authors feel that experiences on this are inconclusive.

Project funding and time was simply not adequate to develop comprehensive biodiversity monitoring protocols that a). Can be implemented by communities competently (requiring training and ongoing support, the latter requiring ongoing financing) and b). That can be done in a time and cost effective manner (communities will not want to carry out complex monitoring unless they are paid to do so, be it locally through a tax system or from the state government).

The reality may be that if these forests, that are generally out of the reach of both government and donor funding are to be protected long term there may have to be a compromise taken on biodiversity to ensure their future unless further funding and priority is given to conservation by governments and donors. There is simply not enough money or priority given to conservation to be sure of ongoing financial support. Pragmatic approaches may therefore be needed in similar projects of funding is not secured.

The project will be refining the PFM plans that have been drafted and will be reviewing this issue when doing so. An evaluation is planned to be carried out two years after the Darwin funding ceases (with DFID funding). We will ensure that an end of project biodiversity and forest condition update is incorporated into this assessment.

PFM in different forest tenure (Forest Reserve vs. Community Forest)

The project is not using on blanket approach to developing PFM, each site has its own set of particular issues and is reviewing the laws governing state own forest (reserves).

Mistrust between community members.

The project has worked hard to resolve conflicts between communities and between tribes. Community conflicts have proven easier to solve. Specific conflict has arisen over community boundaries, particularly between boundaries of community forests. Whilst being known to elders and others in the communities, the forest boundaries have never been physically established or mapped on the ground. The project carried out a conflict resolution process that involved meeting with both communities and walking boundaries with community leaders and landowners to resolve the conflicts. Conflicts between tribes have been more difficult to resolve. This has been specifically in Ngel Nyaki Reserve where *Fulani* pastoralists have invaded the reserve (the derived savanna, not the forest), which has caused great upset in the 'indigenous' tribe, the *Mambilla* who voluntarily left the reserve 20 years ago.

Sustainability of the Forest User groups.

The project is working hard to ensure sustainability of the FUGs. This is through various means such as ensuring that management of the forest is of benefit to them, and they see this benefit. If this is not achievable then it is difficult to see how the community-managed forest can be sustained in the long term. This remains a key focus for the programme. This, in parallel with lobbying the state government for more forestry funding is core to the project's strategy.

6 Finance and administration

6.1 Project expenditure

Expenditure Category	Budget (£)		Expenditure (£)				Variance
	Original	Final	Y1 (05-06)	Y2 (06-07)	Y3 (07-08)	Total	(%)
Rent, rates...							
Office costs							
Travel and subsistence							
Printing							
Conferences							
Capital items							
Others							
<i>Staff costs</i>							
TOTAL	98,634.00	98,634.00	32,651.92	29,909.00	30,104.00	92,664.92	-6.05%

The following amendments from the original budget were implemented during the course of the project.

- A budget amendment was submitted to the Darwin Secretariat in December 2005. This increased Travel & Subsistence by £3,194, Capital items by £1,837 and Other Costs by £3,282 to take account of overspends against these budget lines during the year. The Staff Costs budget was reduced by £6,313 to offset these increases.

- A further amendment was submitted in March 2007, moving £2,000 from Staff Costs to the Other Costs category.

Variations in expenditure of +/- 10% of budget were observed on the following categories:

- *Travel & Subsistence* (13% under budget) and *Conferences* (27% under budget). Both these categories were significantly underspent during the first project year, mainly due to the elongated start-up phase of the project.
- Note that the Printing category was artificially limited to 110% of budget. These costs were higher than budgeted, however the excess did not need to be covered by the Darwin grant.

The project as a whole was £5,969.08 underspent. This was entirely due to low grant spend in the first year. Although a request to transfer the unspent grant was submitted to Darwin in March 2006, it was too late to be approved and thus the grant was lost to the project.

6.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Additional funding				
	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total
RSPB	6,516.43	9,734.44	3,669.29	19,920.16
DFID	93,347.43	62,725.00	67,490.41	223,562.84
Total	99,863.86	72,459.44	71,159.70	243,483.00

RSPB – From staff time and travel.

DFID - Through the Civil Society Challenge Fund.

6.3 Value of DI funding

DI support has been critical to the success of this project. It could be said that the project could have been implemented with DFID funding alone, however the breadth and scope of the project would have been much more restricted as a result. DI support allowed the surveys, both socioeconomic and biodiversity to be much more in-depth. DI funds also allowed more staff to receive on the job training and training through their participation on all of the surveys. DI funding also support the exchange visit of the Project Manager to East Africa on two occasions.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005 - March 2008	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> <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>The project has contributed to the conservation of biodiversity by bringing 3 community forests under greater protection. The project works in 2 Forest Reserves, one (Akwasantar) is subject to encroachment for farming and the other (Ngel Nyaki) by pastoralists. Prior to the project, these forests were receiving little or no conservation interventions except for Ngel Nyaki Forest Reserve and were all threatened will indiscriminate exploitation. The project has no specific monitoring data or capacity on changes in species populations or forest cover but did carry out a baseline study of the biodiversity.</p> <p>The project has achieved initial agreement for the long-term conservation of these forests though Participatory Forest Management Plans being developed at all sites with communities. However, inadequate support from the state government has meant that the law cannot be adequately enforced at the two sites mentioned above. These PFM plans promote the sustainable use of the forests and surrounding community farmlands. Agreements of sustainable off take levels are rudimentary, must be further monitored, and reviewed of they are to be truly sustained.</p> <p>Project interventions on livelihoods had a positive effect on community incomes with over 50 botanical species found as marketable and 63 people have been trained in their marketing and sustainable use. Alternative use training has had a positive impact on livelihoods. There has been an increase of community level support for the project in the project areas and surrounding communities.</p>	<p>Project continuing for 2 further years with DFID funding whereby PFM plans will be tested and refined and biodiversity Monitoring plans implemented.</p> <p>State laws will be reviewed by the project, Government and community representatives to include PFM in the next 2 years ensuring sustainability.</p> <p>State government will continue to be lobbied to begin funding protection of the 2 Forest Reserves in particular.</p>
<p>Purpose Four priority sites for the conservation of forest in Taraba State, Nigeria are managed sustainably through innovative, collaborative mechanisms</p>	<p>-Management plans for all sites are being implemented with limited external support by EOP. -Conservation status of sites at least as good as at beginning.</p>	<p>Overall, the project has made positive steps towards the purpose but it is not yet achieved. On the ground, changes in illegal activities are hard to quantify due to data not being collected by the project staff. The fact that communities have agreed to protect their forests has reduced the uncertainty of the future of the community forests. Ngel Nyaki and Akwazantar Reserves have suffered from increasing illegal incursions by pastoralists and agriculturalists respectively through the life of the project, due to the state government's inability to release funds for patrolling of the forest and to appoint a forestry officer to enforce the law on the site.</p> <p>FUG training – added value to natural resources and encourages more thinking of sustainable use. Not yet there by progress certainly made towards achieving this. Incomes have improved.</p> <p>Trust from communities towards the project has improved greatly since the</p>	<p>See above.</p>

		<p>onset. In some, there has been open hostility; these communities are now keen for the project to expand to their areas.</p> <p>The Community Forest Network established by the project has allowed the FMC at each community to firstly interact and share experiences with each other but to also to interact with the State Government through the network.</p>	
Output 1. Project sites are selected.	<p>-Site surveys completed by mid-yr 1.</p> <p>-4 priority sites selected and project presence established by end of year 1</p>	<p>All sites were identified and prioritised and a presence established in Year 1. Each of the 5 sites was assessed for biodiversity, and socio-economic baselines in year 2. Furthermore, the forest areas were participatorily mapped for key botanical species of use to the communities in year 3.</p>	<p>If funding becomes available there is potential to consolidate achievement in the community forests and expand to other forests.</p>
Activity 1. Site selection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site selection workshop done in yr 1, • Rapid Rural Appraisals at selected sites done in year 1 • Project established at 4 sites during year 2. • Biodiversity studies completed in year 1. • Participatory forest assessment survey done in all forests in year 2. 	See above
Output 2. PFM plans developed for project sites and approved by State governments.	<p>-Management Planning process completed by end of year 3.</p> <p>-Govt. approval by EOP</p>	<p>PFM process has now been introduced to the state government and significant progress made in developing management plans at each site. Time was not enough to complete the plans in the time frame of Darwin Funding</p>	<p>In the next 2 years the PFM process will be consolidated, plans tested and reviewed. Guideline for sustainable off take will be developed, tested and refined. Plans will also be submitted and approved by state government,</p>
Activity 2. Management planning and monitoring design		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan consultation processes were carried out in year 3 following on from a participatory forest assessment at all 4 sites. • Project monitoring plan developed in year 2. PFM monitoring plans not yet developed. Plans not yet approved by government • PFM committee established at state level in year 3 to discuss review of state policies 	See above
Output 3. The capacity of community organizations, NCF and FD enhanced to implement PFM plans	<p>-Training delivered to NCF staff (5), community groups (40 people in 5 modules and FD(5) staff.</p> <p>-Agreed performance indicators measured and achieved</p>	<p>NCF staff have gain useful first had experience of running such programmes in the field, some of whom had little experience of such work. State government staff seconded to the project are gaining valuable experience on PFM programme and delivering projects outside the government service which they have gained from enormously.</p> <p>Community groups have been the key focus of the capacity building with trained delivered to Forest User Groups and Forest Management Committees.</p>	<p>On the job experiences will continue for NCF and TSG staff. Community training programmes will also continue.</p>

<p>Activity 3. Capacity Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Needs Assessment completed in year I for all project staff. • Much on the job experience has been gained for all staff, particularly the government staff. No Performance indicators developed. • Training plan developed. Twelve FD staff trained in two modules of environmental conservation & computer literacy. Five FD staff trained in field techniques during biodiversity surveys, socioeconomic survey and participatory forest resources assessments. Five NCF staff trained in 3 modules of beekeeping, plant collection, pressing and mounting, computer skills. • Project Manager Visited Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to experience the PFM process and achievements in each country. • FUGs and PFM committees have been established at all 5 sites. The 74 members of these groups all receive ongoing training in organisational management and cooperative group management. Support also give in training for income generating activities. 	<p>See above</p>	
<p>Output 4. PFM approach promoted state & country wide</p>	<p>-Approach & successes of project documented in local & national newspapers & peer review journals. -Requests received to share experience and expand to other areas.</p>	<p>The project has been well promoted within Nigeria, particularly in Taraba State, with the Darwin Initiative receiving good Visibility on all actions (vehicles, posters, uniforms, banners and newsletters). Biodiversity results will not be submitted to peer review journals due to the varying quality of the work. The PFM process and experiences are not yet well enough developed to be suitable for review in journals. The project approach is popular in the 2 districts where the project is active and the project has received request to expend the experience</p>	<p>The project will seek to establish the PFM committee permanently at the state level. The project will continue to lobby the State Government to put forward its financial commitment to the project to ensure that illegal encroachment is stopped and a tourism plan and infrastructure is developed for Ngel Nyaki.</p>

<p>Activity 4. Awareness raising and advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy programme against proposed series of Dams proposed in the project area carried out in years 1 and 2. • National Press Release on proposed dams in Mambilla • Monthly environmental awareness meetings on effects of bush burning, tree felling, etc. in each of the 4 project sites. • TV and radio presentations made at opportune moments. • National Awareness programme conducted on National Television in May 2007 to promote the programme and the potential of PFM to contribute to livelihoods in Nigeria • Annual Newsletter produced. • Community Forest Network established to give voice of forest owning communities to discuss forest incomes at the state level. • PFM committee established at state government level to discuss technical issue related to the development of a PFM policy and discuss best practice. • Request from 6 other communities to extend project activities to them. It is not clear if the requests are a response to the income generating opportunities offered by the project or a need to enter into PFM. 	<p>See above</p>
---	---	------------------

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, 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 Four priority sites for the conservation of forest biodiversity in Taraba State, Nigeria are managed sustainably through innovative, collaborative mechanisms	-Management plans for all sites are being implemented with limited external support by end of project (EOP) -Conservation status of sites at least as good at EOP as at beginning	-End-term evaluation report -Biodiversity monitoring reports	-Political will and support from state and local government is maintained in the long term
Outputs			
1. Project sites are selected	-Site surveys completed mid-yr 1 - 4 priority sites selected and project presence established at each by end of yr 1	-Site survey reports -Site selection meeting report	-Communities at selected sites remain committed to PFM throughout the project -Achievement of the project purpose is not prevented by outbreaks of civil strife
2.PFM plans developed for project sites and approved by state governments	-Management planning process completed by end of yr 3 -Government approval received by EOP	-Management plan documents	
3. The capacity of community organisations, NCF and the Forestry Division enhanced to implement PFM plans	-Training delivered to NCF (5 staff), community groups (40 people in 5 training modules) and the Forestry Division (5 staff) -Agreed performance indicators measured and achieved	- Training reports - Reports on performance against indicators	
4. PFM approach promoted in the state and country-wide	-Approach and successes of project documented in local and national newspapers (≥4 articles per year) and peer-reviewed journals (≥2 papers) -Requests received to share experience and expand to other areas	-Written evidence of govt approval -Performance records -Articles and papers -Request records	
Activities Site selection Management planning and monitoring design Capacity development Awareness raising and advocacy	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable) Biodiversity survey of potential sites completed by July 05, participatory forest assessment by June 06 PFM plans initiated April 06 and development continues to end of project (EOP), monitoring plans developed by Mar 07 Project staff recruited by June 05, project equipment procured by June 05, project in established in field by Aug 05, FUGs and FMCs established by September 05. Training needs assessed by May 06, training programme for NCF, FD and communities implemented June 06 to EOP, monitoring tools developed by Mar 06 Three national awareness-raising events and publications Mar 06, 07, 08. Community awareness programme initiated April 06. Community Forest Policy guidelines assessed and proposed by Mar 08.		

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	30	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	5	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	20	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	0	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	20	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	10	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	0	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	10	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	5	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.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	0	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.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	0	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 assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information	0	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol	0	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.
Other Contribution	0	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 total	Year 3 total
Training Outputs				
6a	PRA training	25 trainees	-	-
	Biodiversity survey techniques	20 trainees	-	-
	Informal training in computer use and photography for project staff	5 trainees	-	-
	Beekeeping training	-	2 staff	-
	Environmental awareness and Biodiversity conservation	-	40 FUG members	-
	Cooperative management (3 days) for Forest User Groups	-	11 LG staff, 49 trainees	-
	Income generation training for Forest User Groups	-	5 FUGs, 74 trainees	74
6b	PRA training	2	-	-
	Biodiversity/computer/ training	'On-the-job'	-	-
	Exchange visit for project staff to PFM project in Nigeria, Ekuri Initiative	4 days	-	-
	Exchange visit Project Manager to E.Africa	-	1	1
7	Community level training materials	-	-	3
Research Outputs				
8	RSPB Project Manager to assist in project setup and monitoring	12 days	30 days	12 days
9	Management plans developed	-	-	4
12b	NCF biodiversity database enhanced	1	1	-
Dissemination outputs				
13a	Botanical species checklist	-	-	1
14a	Biodiversity survey design workshop	4	1 (PFA)	-
	Site selection workshop,		2	-
	Criteria setting workshop		1	-
15a	National press release in Nigeria	1	2	2
16b	Project Newsletter	-	2	2
17a	Community Forest Network	-	-	1
18a	National broadcast on project	1	2	2
19a	National Radio Interviews	-	2	2
Physical Outputs				
20	Value of capital items purchased	£5,919	£0	£0
Financial Outputs				
23	Co-funding	£99,863	£72,459.44	£71,159.70

Publications

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

Annex 5 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	14-049
Project Title	Participatory Management of Priority Biodiversity Sites in Taraba State
UK Leader Details	
Name	Alex Hipkiss, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Role within Darwin Project	Coordinator
Address	RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. SG19 2DL, UK
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Alade Adeleki
Organisation	Nigerian Conservation Foundation
Role within Darwin Project	Implementing Agency
Address	P.O. Box 74638, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax	
Email	

Additional Annexes.

Annex 6 DRAFT sample management plan: Ngel-Nyaki Plan

Annex 7 Draft management plan maps for 4 project sites

Annex 8 Participatory Forest Resource Assessment

Annex 9 Sample biodiversity baseline - bird survey

Annex 10 CFN Advocacy strategy

Annex 11 M&E plan

Annex 12 Mid Term Review

Annex 13 Sample images of Darwin Initiative visibility

Annex 14 Project newsletter

Annex 15 National Press Release (see column 4 para 1.)