

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	17-014
Project Title	Development of a Cross-Sectoral Environmental Governance Platform for the Nimba Mountains
Host country(ies)	Liberia; Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire
UK Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International
UK Partner Institution(s)	-
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	<p>Mano River Union (MRU)</p> <p>Sustainable Thriving Environments for West African Resource Development (STEWARD) - a program supported by the US Forestry and Wildlife Service.</p> <p>Conservation International, Centre for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB)</p> <p>Conservation International (CI) - Liberia</p> <p>Société des Mines de Fer de Guinée (SMFG), Guinea Government of Guinea – Environmental Management Authority for Nimba and Simandou</p> <p>Centre de Gestion de l'Environnement des Monts Nimba et Simandou – (CEGENS)</p> <p>Union des Volontaires pour le Développement Intégré de Zontompiézo, Guinea UVODIZ</p> <p>Aide Universelle pour le Développement de la Nouvelle Génération, Guinea AUDNG</p> <p>Arcelor Mittal, Liberia</p> <p>The Forest Development Authority (FDA), Liberia</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia (EPA)</p> <p>Society for the Conservation of Nature in Liberia (SCNL)</p> <p>The National Environmental Agency, Cote d'Ivoire</p> <p>UNESCO – Commission to Liberia</p>
Darwin Grant Value	£248,727
Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2009 - 31 March 2012
Project Leader Name	Pippa Howard
Project Website	www.nimbadarwin.org
Report Author(s) and date	Dr Julian Bayliss, Dr Jo Treweek and Dr Pippa Howard, 31.07.12

1 Project Background

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

The Nimba Mountains are a 40km long range on the border between Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. Part of the range in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire is a recognized 180km² Natural World Heritage Site. The three countries share similar challenges in terms of sustainable development but have very different approaches to biodiversity protection and management. The three countries are classified as low income economies by the World Bank. They are all either suffering in the aftermath of conflict or have conflicts or political unrest ongoing. Large numbers of displaced people swell the populations of rural poor dependent on forest products such as fuel wood and bushmeat.

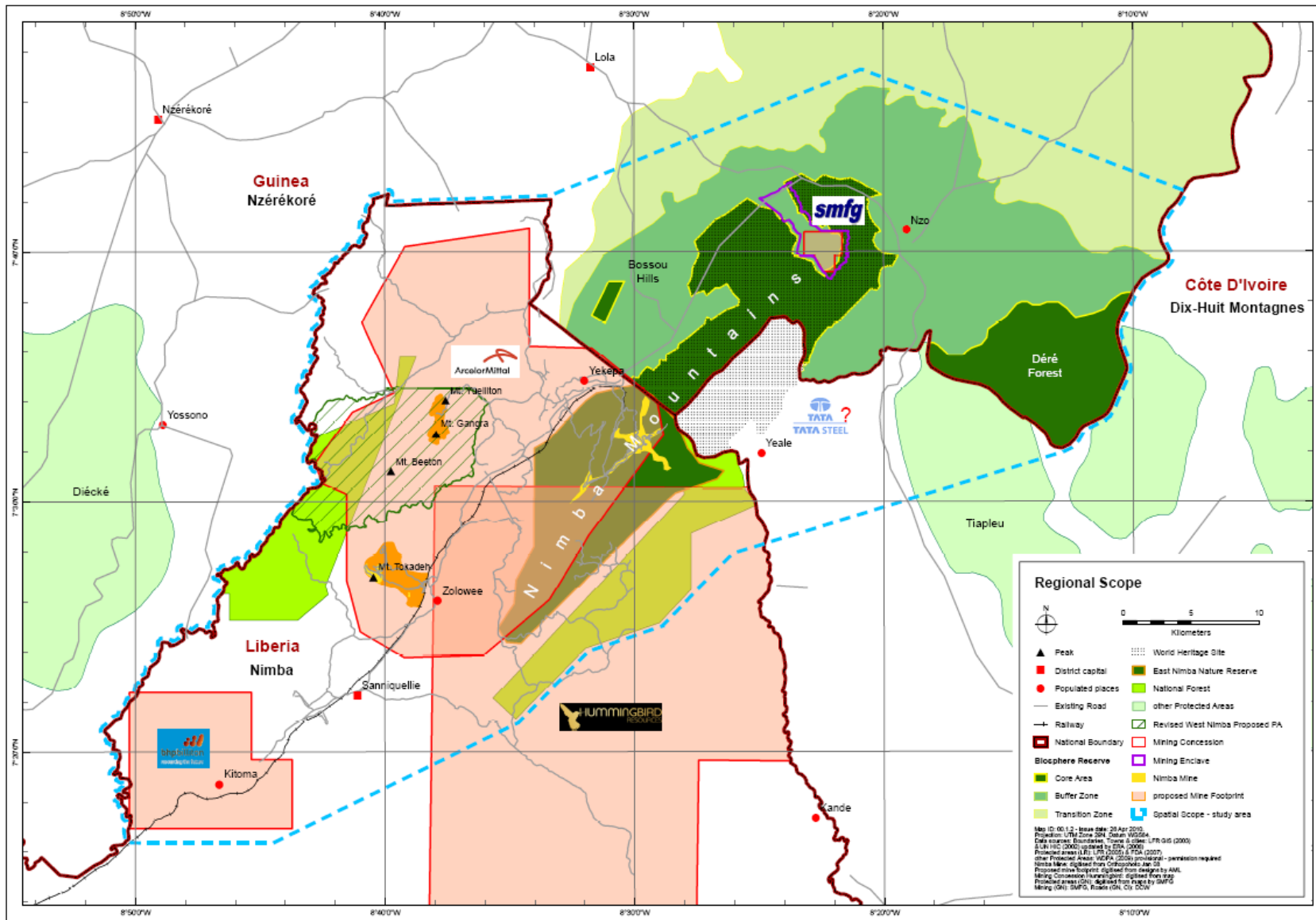
The project has three main “pillars”:

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

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

Across the three countries, multinational mining companies have plans in place to mine for iron ore and are currently engaged in environmental assessments for proposed operations in Liberia and Guinea. The cumulative impacts could be considerable and there is inadequate local capacity to respond to threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services. The governments of each country are beginning to work with the mining companies to address these issues but the mining companies operating in Nimba: Arcelor Mittal (Liberia), SMFG (Guinea) and BHP Billiton (Liberia and Guinea) have yet to establish assured mechanisms to ensure no net loss of biodiversity. Arcelor Mittal will be producing iron ore by June 2011, and as part of the environmental management and mitigation programme, has developed a number of proposals to compensate for impacts to the biodiversity associated with their operations. The extent to which this will contribute to a regional or landscape level conservation objectives is still under discussion, however, Arcelor Mittal Liberia have indicated a willingness to cooperate with the Darwin Initiative Project Objectives where possible. Tata (Côte d'Ivoire) has withdrawn plans to mine due to political instability and since this programme commenced, it has become difficult to carry out any ecological survey work or conservation planning in Côte d'Ivoire. SMFG is still in a “holding” position and remains unwilling to share data and information with the Darwin project for reasons of confidentiality.

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



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

This project is designed to enable participating countries to meet their CBD commitments in relation to the Nimba Mountains. The main focus of the project is on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. By exploring participatory approaches to governance, the project assists host countries in meeting their obligations with respect to equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity. This has particular relevance when considering REDD+ (Carbon stock value of the Nimba Mountains and associated forests) and Payment for Ecosystem Services when considering water management and the relevance of this to multiple users of water resources derived from the Nimba watershed.

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

3 Project Partnerships

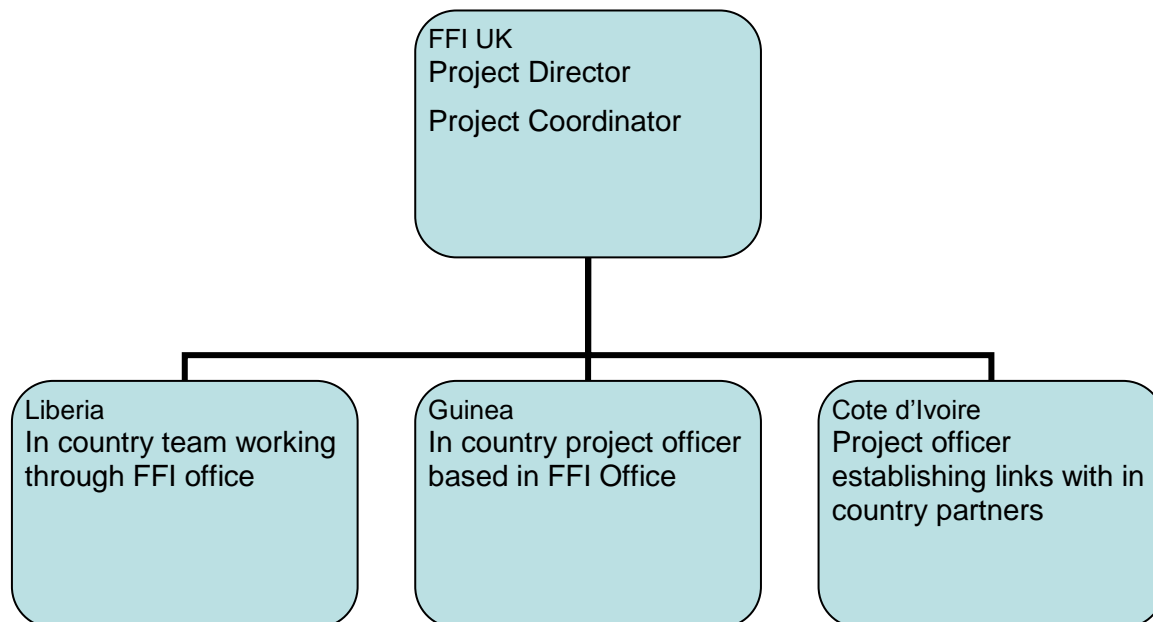
The UK lead institution is FFI, which has both Guinean and Liberian country offices. The link between FFI UK and the two country offices is close, with shared objectives and the primary modus operandi being partnership with local Government and NGOs. FFI has appointed an overall coordinator for the Project who is responsible for maintaining regular communication with the project team and other stakeholders, including maintenance of the Project website. Communication is by phone and email as well as through in-country visits by UK FFI staff at regular intervals.

During the final year of the project the working relationship between the Mano River Union (MRU), the US Forestry Service funded STEWARD programme, and the FFI Darwin project was further consolidated. There now exists a working relationship between these parties to the continued development of the trans-boundary governance platform for the Nimba Mountains. In effect the three parties are now working as a team to ensure an efficient and effective trans-boundary governance platform for the future.

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

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

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



Working relationships have been established between the project and other organisations engaged in projects which have relevance or where establishment of links have mutual benefit. GO's such as the Mano River Union and NGO's such as the US Forestry Service funded STEWARD programme have similar aims and objectives to the Darwin project within the Nimba mountains. Due to the ambitious nature of the project it was felt that parties concerned should work more closely together in order to deliver the TCSEGP. To this end MoU's have been developed between the project and the MRU and STEWARD programme. Relevant structures that the project is currently working in collaboration with are:

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

4 Project Achievements

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

The Nimba Mountains are highly threatened due to iron ore mining by some of the world's largest multi-national companies. In response to this threat the Nimba Darwin project set out to create a trans-boundary biodiversity governance platform that would include representatives from all stakeholder groups across all three countries, towards the sustainable management of the natural resources of the Nimba Mountains. The main output is intended to be a Collaborative Management Framework (CMF) endorsed by stakeholders in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Liberia and based on agreed principles and objectives that will act as a guide to the trans-boundary governance platform.

The project has three main "pillars":

1. Sharing of data, information and experience to support effective collaboration (e.g. the Biodiversity Resources Atlas and the project website).
2. Stakeholder inclusion –understanding who to involve and how to work with them (e.g. the Stakeholder Mapping exercise).
3. Governance - developing a common approach to planning for biodiversity that can be endorsed by the 3 participating countries (e.g. the Collaborative Management Framework and the trans-boundary governance platform).

This Darwin project has been successful in achieving all of the above, and in particular the main goal of trans-boundary governance. As a result of the project a tripartite trans-boundary biodiversity governance platform for the Nimba Mountains has been established composed of representatives from all sectors in all three countries. This governance platform (or forum) will meet on an annual basis and discuss outstanding issues to the threat of the Nimba Mountains. A steering committee has been formed to manage the governance platform, and will also meet several months before each trans-boundary international meeting to set the agenda and organise the logistics of these meetings. The steering committee will also coordinate the implementation of actions that arise as a result of the annual tri-partite trans-boundary meetings.

Funding to support the governance platform for the next 3.5 years (**US\$926,205**) has been secured from USAID through the STEWARD programme (Sustainable Thriving Environments for West African Resource Development; a program supported by the US Forestry and Wildlife Service) based in Freetown, Sierra Leone, which also the regional base for the Mano River Union offices.

In the final year of the project a good working relationship was also developed with the Liberian Commission to UNESCO. As a result the Liberian Commission to UNESCO invited the project coordinator to the 36th Session of the General Conference UNESCO meeting in Paris in October/November 2011 as part of the Liberian Government delegation. Subsequently the Liberian Commission to UNESCO also participated in 3rd tripartite trans-boundary meeting in Man, Cote d'Ivoire in December 2011. This meeting addressed the threats to the Nimba Mountains, particularly to the Nimba World Heritage Site (WHS). One of the key outcomes from this meeting was a request by the Liberian Commission to add East Nimba Nature Reserve (ENNR) on the tentative list of WHS's for Liberia, as an extension of the existing Nimba WHS. If this is proposal is successful it will be the world's first tripartite WHS. It will also be Liberia's first World Heritage Site.

Recognition of the issues relating to and impacts on biodiversity is the first step to managing the sustainable use thereof. The agreement with the MRU, and the recognition within each country, implies that the issues surrounding the sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services of Nimba are being addressed. This will require ongoing attention, however, and continued commitment from all parties involved across all sectors. This is the intent of the TCSEGP. Progress has been made, and will continue to be made – particularly now that the private sector players have sign-off for investment in the region.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project did achieve its main purpose and goal – the establishment of an effective and operational trans-boundary biodiversity governance platform for the Nimba Mountains, which is financially secure for 4 years post Darwin funding March 2012.

As a result of the recent financial support and collaboration with the STEWARD programme, and the working relationship with the Mano River Union, the project has firmly established itself as a mechanism for environmental governance across the Nimba Mountains. Furthermore FFI have been asked by the STEWARD programme to extend their role in trans-boundary governance to cover other sites in the Mano River Union states (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire). Such support and recognition is testament to the effective strategy employed by this project over the last 3 years in the Nimba Mountains.

Another significant outcome as a result of the project was a recommendation to extend the Nimba World Heritage Site (currently between Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire) (<http://www.africanworldheritagesites.org/natural-places/mountains/mount-nimba-reserve-guinea-and-cote-divoire.html>) across the border to include the East Nimba Nature Reserve in Liberia. This was one of the main recommendations emerging as a result of the recent tri-partite trans-boundary workshop, jointly organised and funded by the Nimba Darwin Initiative project. If this is implemented it will be the world's first tri-partite World Heritage Site.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

Output 1: Governance Platform established and operational

Activity 1.1

A stakeholder mapping exercise has been undertaken in the three countries to identify the main stakeholder's active in the Nimba Mountains with an interest in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The main emphasis has been on organisations and institutions from the commercial, community or conservation sectors which are involved in or have an interest in sustainable development and the management of threats to biodiversity. Stakeholders in Ivorian government institutions and other stakeholders are now "on board" so that it should be possible to initiate the process of capacity building towards EIA and SEA and involve appropriate stakeholders in Liberia, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. During this period the stakeholder mapping exercise was therefore completed and the report made available on the project website. This reports details the results and recommendations for future engagement and is available for download on the project website:

<http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/stakeholders-report.pdf>

Activity 1.2

The Darwin project officer for Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire, Gondo Gbanyangbe, undertook a series of successful field visits to Guinea and Cote D'Ivoire in February 2010 to meet with project partners and to open lines of communication. Meetings were held in Cote d'Ivoire with rebel groups which are active in the Nimba area and have a considerable influence over local politics and land use. Issues of boundary demarcation, challenges of achieving sustainable management with community involvement, and consensus about conservation management in a tight timeframe were all identified. Local capacity building efforts in Liberia, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire formed the basis for inviting relevant stakeholders to the workshop outlined above, to ensure wide representation of relevant institutions and also communities. A report detailing this visit is available for download on the project website:

<http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/gondomission.pdf>

The Darwin Project Officers in Liberia have built links with local authorities and communities based in Nimba to ensure their participation and raise their awareness of management challenges and objectives relating to biodiversity and the implications of biodiversity loss for provision of ecosystem services.

In December 2011 the third tripartite trans-boundary workshop was held in Man, Cote d'Ivoire to address the current threats to the Nimba Mountains. This is a good example of stakeholders who were identified in the earlier mapping process participating in the TCSEGP.

Activity 1.3

Smaller workshops have been held in each country to consolidate information, bring key stakeholders together and define priorities. Further work is required to define priorities and to some extent this activity is currently being hampered by inability to secure data held by mining companies active in Guinea. However as a result of the recent third tripartite trans-boundary workshop held in Man, Cote d'Ivoire (December 2011) progress is now being made within Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire and working groups have now been established. Further to this data has also been promised to the Resource Atlas which will now form the basis of the second phase of this endeavor (over the next 4 years of continuation funding).

Activity 1.4

The Darwin project jointly organised and facilitated a successful stakeholder workshop entitled 'Trans-boundary Harmonization for Biodiversity Conservation: Policy and Management', with MRU and STEWARD. This workshop was held in Sanniquellie, Liberian Nimba 3-6th October 2010 and included a field visit into Guinean Nimba (to the village of Thuo, close to the Mt. Nimba World Heritage site). The workshop had the goal of formerly proposing a TCSEGP for Nimba, taking into account the relevant laws and requirements of the countries involved, and agreeing to the creation of the TCSEGP. It differed from previous workshops convened by the project in its involvement of community representatives and stakeholders local to the Nimba region. A major output from this workshop was an assessment of the laws relating to the conservation of natural resources within all 3 countries and the issues between transboundary cooperation were identified between each country. The results of this workshop were jointly written up between the Darwin project and the US Forestry Steward programme and are available as two reports for download from the project website – the first 'Policy harmonisation' report outlines the existing laws and conservation policy for each country, and the second report presents a summary of the workshop results.

http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/Policy_Harmonization_Final_Report_eng.pdf

http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/Sanniquellie_Final_Report_eng.pdf

This workshop created the basis for the third tripartite trans-boundary workshop for the Nimba Mountains which was held in Man, Cote d'Ivoire in December 2011. This workshop was specifically designed to address the current threats to the Nimba Mountains and also to formalise the trans-boundary governance platform. At this meeting a secretariat and steering committee were identified. The report from this important workshop, outlining the agenda and outcomes is available for download from the project website:

Insert link here when available

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

Activity 2.1

Strategic meetings have been held with companies interested in resource extraction from the Nimba Mountains, notably Arcelor Mittal, BHP Billiton and SMFG. The project has registered its interest in independent review of the EIA's being undertaken by these mining corporations and assisting the regulatory authorities in the development of required capacity to undertake their own reviews. Arcelor Mittal has already provided EIA survey data as a contribution towards the development of the Nimba Atlas (Annex 1) and has pledged its final phase 2 environmental data. SMFG have also pledged their phase 1 environmental survey data from Cote D'Ivoire and Guinea. Now that the project has continuation funding for an additional 4 years the Atlas will be developed into a phase 2.

Activity 2.2

A MoU has been signed between the Mano River Union and the project, which is viewed as key to the successful delivery and sustainability of the project. The MRU is seen as key to the development of a Cross-Sectoral Environmental Governance Platform for the Nimba Mountains because it is an established international association (named for the Mano River which begins in the Guinea highlands and forms a border between Liberia and Sierra Leone). The Agreement dates from 1973 and was reactivated in 2004 following a hiatus due to conflicts and civil war in the region. The purpose of the union is to foster economic cooperation between Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. However it also has an environmental component and will provide a relatively permanent framework for strengthening of sub-regional environmental governance, in cases where the countries in the union share a significant environmental resource, as in the case of the Nimba Mountains.

The project has also secured continuation funding from the USAID/US Forestry Service (approximately \$1million over 4 years) through the STEWARD programme (Sustainable Thriving Environments for West African Resource Development). The STEWARD programme focuses on capacity building for regional collaboration towards policy harmonisation piloting trans-boundary conservation and natural resource management at selected sites within West Africa. The project has worked closely with STEWARD since its conception. In 2011 the project and STEWARD jointly produced a Collaborative Management Framework for the Nimba Mountains, working closely with the MRU, which also resulted in a donation of \$25,600 to the project from STEWARD. As a result of this accord and the good working relationship achieved between the project and the STEWARD programme, we were successful in securing large scale funding over the next 4 years from STEWARD.

The funding for the project over the next 4 years is to support the development of the trans-boundary governance platform. As a result working groups will be established to address the action points emerging from the annual trans-boundary tripartite workshop (organised jointly by the project through MRU and in collaboration with the STEWARD programme).

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

Activity 3.1

Draft Terms of Reference have been produced for the SEA. It is clear that this component of the project needs significant input from the private sector companies, in particular the work necessary to establish reliable baseline data which will inform the process of agreeing management objectives, based on a participatory approach with stakeholders. BHP Billiton and SMFG have indicated that their activities in the region will require strategic planning and implementation and that the outcomes of this will contribute to the overall objectives of the project. These activities, however, will be undertaken in a modified timeframe dictated by these companies access to their concessions and the mine-licensing processes in both Liberia and

Guinea. So, whilst the commitment to undertake SEA for the region exists, the timing may not adhere absolutely to the Darwin Project timescales.

With the recent continuation funding (US\$1million) secured from USAID through the STEWARD programme, it will be possible to pursue this output and ensure its delivery in the second phase of the project post Darwin funding. The longer term provision for governance of these processes within the MRU countries will ensure that the results will contribute to the future conservation objectives of the region, ensuring private sector engagement and commitment.

The project has received agreement from all the stakeholder companies to contribute their biodiversity and community landuse baseline data to the Nimba Atlas. These data will inform the collaborative management plan for the region at a landscape level. The project also seeks to leverage funding from business collaborators to ensure support and participation of key stakeholders in the platform and associated meetings.

Activity 3.2

During 2011 the Darwin project team developed a Collaborative Management Framework for the Nimba Mountains in collaboration with the STEWARD programme. One of the STEWARD field staff joined the two Darwin project field staff to re-visited the stakeholder groups identified as a result of the earlier stakeholder mapping exercise. A questionnaire was developed which asked each stakeholder group to what extent they would be prepared to contribute to a trans-boundary governance platform for the Nimba Mountains. The Collaborative Management Framework (CMF) would allow sufficient flexibility for participating countries to approach development of management plans according to their own legal frameworks, policies, protocols and procedures. The results of this survey are available for download from the project website in English:

<http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/s-survey2011.pdf>

and French:

Activity 3.3

The final year the project was very successful in securing leverage funding. Three separate financial awards were granted to the project:

The first award (US\$25,200) was from the STEWARD programme to part fund the development of a Collaborative Management Framework (CMF). The fieldwork for this activity occurred in July 2011. The report can be downloaded from the project website:

<http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/s-survey2011.pdf>

The second award (US\$25,282) was in the form of support secured on behalf of the Ivoirian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR) to rehabilitate the necessary infrastructure to manage and monitor the Nimba World Heritage Site within Cote d'Ivoire following the recent civil war (see 4.6 Capacity Building). During this period these offices were ransacked and all equipment stolen or destroyed.

The third was the continuation funding secured from the STEWARD programme (US\$1million) to extend the project for an additional 4 years (1 April 2012 – 1 April 2016) as part of their phase 3 activities in the region. Such support is testament to the success of the project under the Darwin Initiative funding and achieves the Darwin criteria of using seed funding in order to create a permanent and meaningful project presence in the area to the good of biological conservation of the Nimba Mountains.

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

Activity 4.1

Linked to the stakeholder mapping exercise (2010) and ongoing consultation process work has been carried out with communities, CBOs and local NGOs to participate during the consultation – this is being supported by business ESIA results and sharing of findings in the Nimba. Information will be added to the Nimba Atlas.

The project contributed to a review of EIA and other laws relevant to nature protection and biodiversity in Nimba to a wider review (at national level) carried out by the Mano River Union in collaboration with the US Forestry Service (through STEWARD). This review was central to the October workshop jointly organised by the Darwin project and STEWARD. The review detailed conservation policy within the Nimba countries and presented harmonisation of conservation policy and will contribute towards harmonisation of protection mechanisms for biodiversity. The report is available for download on the project website (link):

http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/Policy_Harmonization_Final_Report_eng.pdf

At the request of the IUCN and in collaboration with UNESCO the project undertook a review in 2011 of the threat status of the Mount Nimba UNESCO World Heritage Site in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. The result of this review will act as a guide for UNESCO to implement measures to protect the site. It is currently listed as World Heritage (Site) in Danger. The main threat to the Nimba WHS is as a result of the mining pressure, and the over-exploitation of bushmeat.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/155>

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/1984>

UNESCO have expressed an interest in financially supporting the TCSEGP especially in support of the annual trans-boundary meetings.

FFI reviewed and commented on the EIA submitted by Arcelor Mittal for their mining concessions. FFI also commented on their Integrated Management and Offset Plans for their project, which makes provision for, amongst other details, a new nature reserve and the strengthening of existing protected areas. Arcelor Mittal also makes provision for community based forest management and improved sustainable agriculture practice – two areas which will be crucial components for a sustainable landuse and conservation management programme for the area.

In late 2011 the project successfully secured funding (\$25,282) on behalf of the Ivoirian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR) to rehabilitate the necessary infrastructure for OIPR to manage and monitor the Nimba World Heritage Site within Cote d'Ivoire following the recent civil war. These funds are much needed as OIPR has very little funding available to re-equip its management structure for the Nimba WHS, although the staff are all still employed. This will allow regular patrolling of the area to combat illegal encroachment and bushmeat hunting, and also monitor mining activities.

As a result of the recent workshop in Man, Cote d'Ivoire in December 2011 (co-funded by the Darwin Initiative) a steering committee was formed for the trans-boundary biodiversity governance platform. This comprises of representatives from all 3 countries and all stakeholder groups. It is the responsibility of this steering committee to identify the agenda for the annual meeting of the tri-partite trans-boundary governance platform, and also to ensure that resulting actions and recommendations are implemented.

Numerous trans-boundary livelihood exchanges between all 3 countries were arranged for local stakeholders to observe project activities occurring within each country. These were organised and led by the project staff.

Several important workshops were organised and successfully delivered. These focused on trans-boundary policy harmonisation, addressing the threats to the Nimba World Heritage Site, Stakeholder mapping, collaborative management, and forestry co-management. Reports are available on the project website for download disseminating the results and also demonstrating an effective communication strategy

Activity 4.2

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

Activity 4.3

Matched funding secured. Post Darwin funding secured from the STEWARD programme (US\$1million total) to extend the project for an additional 4 years (1 April 2012 – 1 April 2016). Within the budget for each year is funding to support training activities. Such support is testament to the success of the project under the Darwin Initiative funding and achieves the Darwin criteria of using seed funding in order to create a permanent and meaningful project presence in the area to the good of biological conservation of the Nimba Mountains.

Activity 4.4

This activity was not achieved during the duration of the project but will be pursued in phase two with the follow-on funding.

Activity 4.5

The Darwin project has organised and supported several workshops all of which involved elements of capacity building for local NGO's. Recently the project supported the third tripartite trans-boundary workshop for the Nimba Mountains in Cote d'Ivoire which involved both NGO's and GO's from all stakeholder groups. As part of the follow on funding from the STEWARD programme the project has been asked to mentor AUDER – a local livelihood NGO based in Guinea. AUDER has been given the responsibility to coordinate the trans-boundary livelihood activities in the STEWARD phase 3. The Darwin project ('the Nimba trans-boundary governance platform') will be tasked with overseeing AUDER's field work and advising where necessary.

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

Activity 5.1

This Activity was completed during the final year through the production of the Collaborative Management framework (CMF). The CMF was based on the earlier stakeholder mapping exercise and identified to what extent stakeholders from all sections (Community, Conservation, and Commercial) were willing to contribute to the trans-boundary governance platform. The final report is available for download at the project site:

<http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/s-survey2011.pdf>

Activity 5.2, 5.3 & 5.4

Field officers continue to engage with communities and local CBO, NGO and other organisations. The bulk of these activities were completed in earlier phases of the project. Now that the political situation has stabilised work has resumed in both Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire in capacity building of local community based NGOs.

Output 6. Communications strategy for the project developed and disseminated

Activity 6.1

The project's communications strategy has been further development and strengthened. The project website (www.nimbadarwin.org) is now active and presents an overview of the project together with a variety of outputs that are downloadable (e.g. reports & maps). It is updated regularly and is a crucial element of the communication strategy between the project partners. The project contributed to the Development Report published annually by the Humanitarian Centre in Cambridge. Contributions have also been made to newsletters which are relevant to the Nimba Region, including a recent one launched by STEWARD. Regular management meetings continue to be held in Monrovia, Liberia, convened by FFI in partnership with CI.

Activity 6.2

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

Activity 6.3

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

Activity 6.4

Now that the TCSEGP has been established the mechanism and process can be written into a methodological paper. Before this time it was not appropriate.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
Established codes							
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-4)	7	5			0	20
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	12	17	21		20	45
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0	0	0		0	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0	0		0	1

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated	2	2	4		2	6
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0	0	2		0	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0	1			2	6
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0	0			0	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1	2			1	4
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work		\$30,000		\$926,205		\$956,205
New - Project specific measures							X

X: NOTE: as an annex included is the STEWARD proposal

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

There have been several major social and technical research projects and as a result of this Darwin project. These include a Stakeholder Mapping exercise that was conducted in 2009/2010, the development of a Collaborative Management Framework conducted in 2011, and the production of the Biodiversity Resource Atlas.

1. Stakeholder Mapping Process:

During January and February 2010, the Liberian Darwin team undertook a stakeholder mapping exercise in Monrovia and Nimba County. The activities were centred around three key groups: Government, Civil Society (including NGOs) and Private sector stakeholders.

For the purposes of the Darwin Nimba project, meeting with government institutions at County and local level was important because of their key role in decisions about development and land use. Meetings were therefore held to introduce the project to the County authorities in Sanniquellie.

The government institutions were engaged through group discussion under the umbrella of the superintendant's office. In the meeting, the representatives of each of the government institutions present were given the opportunity to briefly talk about their mandate within the county after the mission team gave an overview of the Darwin project.

Initial meetings were held with representatives from the Zortapa, Geipa, Dulay and Lugbeyee communities to introduce the project. Some meetings were also held with selected NGOs which are active in Nimba (the meeting with the STEWARD contact person was held in Lola (Guinea) with a joint team comprised with Gondo Gbanyangbe and the Liberian team). Achieving effective coordination of NGO and community-based initiatives was highlighted as a key challenge. The need to respect tradition is another key consideration as it plays a role in cross border conflict resolution. Several meetings have been held with private sector stakeholders in Liberia and in the UK to discuss scope for sharing data and to initiate discussion about management planning.

During this process, the following issues were identified as key to the conservation of Nimba:

- the problem of demarcation of the limits or boundaries of protected areas (including the World Heritage Site);
- challenges of achieving sustainable management with community involvement due to the large number of communities involved;
- coordinating actions at tri-national level;
- respect for tradition as it plays an important role in cross border conflict resolution;
- achieving more sustainable projects and conservation action;
- reaching consensus about conservation management in a tight timeframe, before biodiversity values are lost or damaged.

The results of this study are available for download from the project website:

<http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/stakeholders-report.pdf>

2. Collaborative Management Framework:

Between July – November 2011 the project undertook a field survey in the development of a Collaborative Management Framework (CMF) for the Nimba Mountains. Based on the stakeholders that were identified in the earlier 'Stakeholder Mapping Exercise' (see above) a field team consisting of the two Darwin project field officers and a STEWARD staff member seconded to the DI project, re-visited all of the stakeholders identified and asked respondents to complete a questionnaire.

The responses generated helped determine the possible roles and responsibilities that identified stakeholders would play in the formation of a Trans-boundary Biodiversity Governance Platform for the Nimba Mountains between Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea.

A total of fourteen towns (eleven in Liberia and three in Guinea) were targeted for the survey. While not comprehensive in terms of coverage (for example, there are 100 towns / villages identified in Guinea that border the Nimba mountains), the responses highlight specific areas of (localised) concern that are expected to be mirrored in the wider populations living close to the Nimba Mountains.

The survey was not administered within communities in the Ivory Coast. Given the improving security situation within the country at the time, the survey could be administered in advance of further tri-country meetings to formalize the governance platform. This was subsequently addressed at the third tripartite trans-boundary meeting in Man, Cote d'Ivoire in December 2011 which was part funded by the Darwin project.

For analytical purposes, the thirteen questions were grouped into three broad thematic areas namely:

- 1) Identified problems, potential solutions, the future of and values related to the Nimba Mountains (Qs. 1-2 and 12-13).
- 2) Understanding of CMF, its importance and perceived positive or negatives outcomes of a CMF for Nimba Mountains (Qs. 3-6 and 10).
- 3) Identified Roles and Contributions of stakeholders within the CMF (Qs. 7-9 and 11).

Responses were examined briefly by country and across three broad stakeholder groups including: Government (ministries or institutions), Community responses and private sector / civil society. Respondents recognised the importance of the Nimba massif and its values (ecological, livelihoods, spiritual, botanical, hydrological, geological etc) and the need to manage these resources in a more cohesive, collaborative and planned way. They also recognised the need to establish a tri-partite institution or mechanism(s) to respond comprehensively to the problems or issues recognised by stakeholders with interests in the mountain. The results of the field survey were written into a CMF report (English and French version) both of which are available for download from the project website:

3. Nimba Biodiversity Resource Atlas

The purpose of the Nimba Biodiversity Resource Atlas (Annex X) is to provide a tool for objective-setting through a participatory process of Strategic Environmental Assessment, with involvement from communities, companies and conservation organisations as well as government. The development of the Atlas was consulted to Environmental Resource Assessment (ERA):

<http://www.era.gs/projects/nimba/index.shtml>

The idea is to use the platform to engage stakeholders and to use the Atlas to support:

- a) stakeholder discussion of what they value in Nimba
- b) objectives for the Nimba Mountains
- c) management requirements to achieve the objectives and sustain the value

A final first draft of the Atlas is attached to this report. This final first draft completes the data collection for Liberia (it contains the AML phase 1 & 2 survey data). Now that the project has follow-on funding for an additional 4 years, the Atlas will embark on a second phase of development. In this phase it will focus on obtaining data from Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. The project already has a pledge from the mining company SMFG to utilise the data from the resource surveys in Guinea Nimba, which will be made available to the project in 2013.

4.6 Capacity building

During 2011 an application was successfully made to the Rapid Response Facility (<http://www.rapid-response.org>) on behalf of the Ivoirean Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR) by this Darwin Initiative project. The Rapid Response Facility (RRF) is a small grants programme jointly operated by: the [UNESCO World Heritage Centre](#), the [United Nations Foundation](#) and [Fauna & Flora International](#). It aims to provide rapid support to areas of high biodiversity value in times of crisis, with a particular focus on natural World Heritage sites.

During the recent civil unrest within Cote d'Ivoire the management and infrastructure for the Nimba Integrated reserve within Cote d'Ivoire were completely destroyed. The guard rooms were made derelict and all equipment stolen. However the staff capacity still remained. On this basis the Darwin project successfully applied to RRF to assist with the rehabilitation of the guard facilities. As a result the RRF awarded \$25,282 for this cause.

Capacity has also been built as a result of the numerous workshops that have been organised by the Project over the last 3 years.

The Project also worked very closely with the Liberian Commission to UNESCO in the final year. A good working relationship was established and the Project Coordinator (J. Bayliss) was made part of the Liberian Government delegation to the 36th Session of the General Conference UNESCO meeting in Paris in October/November 2011. Consequently the Liberian Commission to UNESCO also participated in 3rd tripartite trans-boundary meeting in Man, Cote d'Ivoire in December 2011. This meeting addressed the threats to the Nimba Mountains, particularly the World Heritage Site (WHS). One of the main outcomes from this meeting was a proposal to UNESCO by the Liberian Commission to add East Nimba Nature Reserve on the tentative list of WHS's for Liberia, to be incorporated as part of the existing Nimba WHS. If this is successful it will be the world's first tripartite WHS. It will also be Liberia's first World Heritage Site if successful.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The project has recently secured US\$926,205 from USAID/US Forestry service through the STEWARD programme for a 4 year continuation of the project and thus the trans-boundary governance platform. Furthermore the project has been asked to provide a regional Environmental Policy Officer based in Freetown, Sierra Leone to advise on all of the trans-boundary project zones that STEWARD is operational within Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea.

A MoU was signed between the project and the Mano River Union during 2011. The original intention was that the Mano River Union would adopt the project post Darwin funding. As the project now has been funded for an additional 4 years we have revised this MoU with the Mano River Union. We will be working together on ensuring that the project continues to deliver and grow from strength to strength. The revised MoU still works in collaboration with MRU with under the coordination of FFI. There will be a strong element of capacity building with MRU and also with other locally based NGO's such as AUDER (Guinea). The project will focus on trans-boundary governance, policy, and livelihoods.

The project is recognised by the main mining companies involved in Nimba. Arcellor Mittal and SMFG have expressed an interest in establishing a partnership with FFI and the project. They are also stakeholders in the trans-boundary governance platform.

If the Nimba WHS is extended across the border to encompass the ENNR in Liberia it will be the world's first tripartite WHS. This is largely due to the development of the governance platform as a result of this Darwin Initiative project.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

Lessons learned:

This was a very ambitious project from the start. The project was ambitious for a number of reasons. Trans-boundary conservation in Africa has always been fraught with difficulties and the three countries involved represent two Francophone (Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire) and one Anglophone (Liberia) African states, each with very different conservation policies created at different stages post independence. This region of Africa is also in a constant flux of civil and political unrest and the Project coincided with a military coup in Cote d'Ivoire. Despite these challenges, however, a trans-boundary governance platform for biodiversity has now been established, and the project has successfully secured US\$1million of follow-on funding as a result to ensure many more years of support.

The trans-boundary biodiversity governance platform is an important development for the future conservation of the Nimba Mountains and the sustainable management of its natural resources. The platform includes representatives from all stakeholder groups including the mining companies. It is intended to provide a more level playing field to discuss the implications of commercial development for communities and for biodiversity conservation. Achieving a better balance between commercial imperatives and biodiversity conservation and community interests is essential to a sustainable outcome for all parties. The trans-boundary environmental governance platform would not have happened without Darwin Initiative seed funding.

Lessons learnt in the final year:

- externalities such as the global financial crisis and political instability at a regional or country level can hinder project progress
- engagement with private sector partners can both accelerate and hinder project progress depending on the stage of implementation of their project development
- cross-sectoral partnerships are essential for sustainable development, and, whilst not all partners operate to the same objectives, it is possible to achieve an outcome that provides a platform for mutual benefit that can fulfil conservation and sustainable landuse management objectives
- identifying and collaborating with higher level regional initiatives (e.g. MRU) can provide essential support to complex localised initiatives (Nimba)

Dissemination and communication:

An article detailing the recent activities of the project was recently published in the Darwin newsletter (http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/DARWIN_NEWS_18.pdf). Dissemination of results and project progress is largely delivered through the project website (www.nimbadarwin.org). The results of the various field activities are available for download through this platform. Further to this platform community-based meetings have also been held to explore appropriate mechanisms for stakeholder participation which builds on previous activities.

Information notes have been produced and circulated and efforts have been made to ensure that partners and stakeholders are aware of the project web-site. Key documents are currently being translated into French to share with potential partners in Guinea and Cote D'Ivoire. All documents acknowledge the Darwin Initiative funding and bear the Darwin logo.

5.1 Darwin identity

The Darwin identity was well promoted throughout the 3 year project timeframe. The project was represented on many levels ranging from village discussion groups, mining companies, workshops, and an UNESCO annual general meeting in Paris. On all occasions presentations were delivered outlining the work and the Darwin Initiative's aims and objectives,

The Darwin Initiative logo has appeared on all outputs as a result of this project. See the project website for examples of reports and other downloads promoting the DI logo (www.nimbadarwin.org).

The project was recognised as part of the regional FFI programme in West Africa but also as a partnership between other institutions such as CI, FDA, OIPR, UVODIZ, and the EPA.

The Darwin Initiative is now well known amongst those stakeholders involved with trans-boundary initiatives within the Mano River Union States (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea). The Project is being promoted as a model for other sites and we have been invited to assist with trans-boundary conservation within the region as a whole.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

Within the final year of the project progress was monitored and evaluated by the Project coordinator, reporting to the Project Director. Progress on field activities is provided to the project coordinator by the project field officers in the respective countries. FFI has established a Management Steering Committee (MC) for its Liberian programme. This project falls under the Liberian programme and is therefore overseen by the Management Steering Committee. The MC meets twice a year or more often as necessary. The committee is composed of representatives from FDA (3 – two focal points plus one member from senior management), the EPA (2 – the focal point plus a member of senior management or the Board of Directors), the consultations/awareness focal point, the project manager (representing FFI-Liberia) and a representative from FFI-UK. As the agency responsible for co-ordinating international NGOs' activities in-country, the Ministry of Planning & Economic Affairs is also invited to send a

representative. Partner NGOs can attend as observers. This broadly follows the model previously adopted by FFI-Liberia during the Liberia Forest Re-assessment project which was sponsored by the EC.

The MC is responsible for:

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

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

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

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

During the final year of the project activities were also monitored as above but also by the Mano River Union Secretary General through the MRU head office in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Yr 1: The communication strategy was improved and the website launched

Yr 2: There was no feedback (due to Darwin administration changes)

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

We have remained within the overall project budget and sourced additional funding for a second phase of the project post Darwin funding (2012-2016).

Attached as spreadsheet

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

During the final year of the project (2011/2012) the following funding was secured:

The project has recently secured **US\$926,205** from USAID/US Forestry service through the STEWARD programme for a 4 year continuation of the project and thus the trans-boundary governance platform.

US\$25,600 was also secured from the STEWARD programme towards the production of the Collaborative Management Framework.

US\$25,282 secured from the Rapid Response Facility (RRF) by the project for the OIPR towards the rehabilitation of management capacity for the Nimba Mountains WHS within Cote d'Ivoire.

7.3 Value of DI funding

The main goal of this project was the creation of a trans-boundary environmental governance platform for the Nimba Mountains. This has been achieved through Darwin Initiative seed funding and the project has secured US\$1million of continuation funding from USAID through the US Forestry funded STEWARD programme for another 4 years coupled with a working MoU with the Mano River Union (MRU). The Project not only has a secure base for the future with the MRU but it is also financially secure to support the governance platform. Every year for the next 4 years the project will organise two meetings a year. The first of these will be a steering committee meeting (as identified at the meeting in Man, Cote d'Ivoire – December 2011), which will plan the agenda for a larger annual trans-boundary meeting to address the threats to the Nimba Mountains – all stakeholders will be invited to this meeting. None of the above would have been possible without Darwin Initiative funding.

Pippa to add

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 2009 - March 2012	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>(report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity eg steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	<p>(do not fill not applicable)</p>
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>To improve the collaboration between stakeholders across three sectors and three national boundaries to reduce threats to biodiversity from large-scale multi-national mining operations and support sustainable livelihood projects in the Nimba mountains.</p>	<p>Governance Platform established and operational with cross-sectoral representatives from three countries, including community representation.</p> <p>Direct mining footprint is reduced through the development of Biodiversity Action Plans and targets using the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, rehabilitate and offset impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Secondary and cumulative impacts from mining are mitigated through SEA development and CMF implementation.</p>	<p>(report on progress towards achieving the project purpose, ie the sum of the outputs and assumptions)</p> <p>The Mano River Union has agreed to adopt the Nimba Darwin project as a local case study of the wider MRU programme in this region of Africa. This will ensure the longevity and sustainability of the project ahead of schedule.</p> <p>An important workshop jointly organised by the Darwin project and the US Forestry Service funded STEWARD programme 'Trans-boundary Harmonization for Biodiversity Conservation: Policy and Management' was delivered. This event harmonised conservation policy between the relevant countries and identified a series of action points required in further development of the</p>	<p>See STEWARD proposal – Annex X</p>

		TCSEGP. Host country partners and project officers engaged and active in establishing contact with key organisations and partners.	
Output 1. Platform established and operational.	<p>1.1) Nimba mountains stakeholders mapped.</p> <p>1.2) Stakeholder consultation carried out to determine Nimba-related concerns and opportunities, sources of information available and willingness to participate in the work of the platform.</p> <p>1.3) Collaborative Management Framework (CMF) survey undertaken, participation agreed, follow on funding secured to support the TCSEGP.</p> <p>1.4) TCSEGP formally established.</p> <p>1.5) TCSEGP operational.</p>	<p>1.1&1.2) The Nimba mountain stakeholders have been mapped and a report produced which is available on the project website www.nimbadarwin.org. Consultation with these stakeholders has provided an understanding of key concerns and opportunities, the information available to the project and the extent of likely participation.</p> <p>1.3) Identified stakeholders from all 3 countries attended the workshop in October 2010 'Trans-boundary Harmonization for Biodiversity Conservation: Policy and Management', at which concerns and opportunities were raised. Action points were noted and agreed upon.</p> <p>1.4) Identified stakeholders also attended the third tri-partite trans-boundary workshop held in Man (Cote d'Ivoire) in December 2011. This workshop was specifically organised to address the threats associated with the Nimba Mountains and the establishment of a steering committee to address these threats.</p> <p>1.5) Both workshops are testament to an operational TCSEGP, which is directly as a result of this Darwin Initiative fulfilling the purpose of this project.</p>	
Activity 1.1. Stakeholder mapping exercise carried out in the three countries identifying main stakeholders from the three sectors active in the Nimba mountains.		Stakeholder mapping exercise undertaken in the three countries, including initial visits and consultations. Community, commercial and conservation stakeholders identified. Intended to be an ongoing process. Stakeholder mapping report available on the project website www.nimbadarwin.org .	
Activity 1.2. Carry out the consultation process in three countries identifying concerns and opportunities in Nimba mountains, biological data available and willingness of stakeholders to participate in the TCSEGP.		Meetings were held in Cote d'Ivoire with rebel groups which are active in the Nimba area and have a considerable influence over local politics and land use. Stakeholders in Ivorian government institutions and other stakeholders are now "on board" so that it should be possible to initiate the process of capacity building towards EIA and SEA and involve appropriate stakeholders in Liberia, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/gondomission.pdf	

<p>Activity 1.3. Smaller workshops held in each country to consolidate information, bring key stakeholders together and define priorities in each country.</p>	<p>The Darwin project jointly organised and facilitated a successful stakeholder workshop entitled 'Trans-boundary Harmonization for Biodiversity Conservation: Policy and Management', with MRU and STEWARD. This was a significant event in the establishment of the TCSEGP, and the first time all stakeholders were gathered together.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4. Establish the TCSEGP through an initial workshop with all interested parties, integrating commercial, community and conservation interest, and defining the mission and scope of the platform.</p>	<p>This workshop was held in Man, Cote d'Ivoire in December 2011. It was the third tripartite trans-boundary workshop for the Nimba Mountains. The two previous were held in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire in 2001 and 2002 respectively. This Darwin Initiative project facilitated, funded, and provided the platform for the third tripartite workshop in 2011 (the previous trans-boundary meeting of this nature was in 2002).</p>	
<p>Output 2. Data compiled during consultation process used to identify priority environmental and livelihood issues and working groups to address these created.</p>	<p>2.1) Working groups formed to address key priority environmental and livelihoods issues identified during consultation process. 2.2) Plans to address key issues developed by working groups.</p>	<p>With the recent collaboration with the MRU and the STEWARD programme the Darwin project now operates through a working group structure that these two organisations have in place. Effectively increasing the network influence of the project. Furthermore the project has now secured funding to support the mechanism of the TCSEGP</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Hold a meeting to consider all the data and issues raised in previous in-country workshops and meetings and determine the priority themes for the platform.</p>	<p>A MoU was signed between the Mano River Union (MRU) and the project, which is viewed as key to the successful delivery and sustainability of the project. With the adoption of the project by the MRU technical expertise and further strategic contacts have been secured for the final year of the project.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2. Create working groups within the platform to address specific thematic key issues through action plans.</p>	<p>The project has now received funding through the USAID funded STEWARD programme. Post Darwin funding the project will become part of the regional STEWARD programme. This programme is administered in collaboration with the MRU. The purpose of the project has been adopted by the STEWARD programme and the MRU. and the project, which focuses on jointly developing the Collaborative Management Framework in conjunction with the MRU. The STEWARD programme works closely with communities in the Nimba mountains and will continue its programme after the end of the Nimba Darwin project. STEWARD's involvement in the TCSEGP is therefore important.</p>	
<p>Output 3. Secondary and cumulative impacts of mining and unsustainable natural resource exploitation in the Nimba mountains addressed through development</p>	<p>3.1) Terms of reference for SEA developed. 3.2) Terms of reference for Collaborative Management Plan developed.</p>	<p>Work on the SEA has not been completed as originally proposed and this will be an activity that will be carried forward into the next phase of the project post Darwin funding.</p>

and implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).	3.3) SEA Final Report and CMF action plan. 3.4) Funds secured from private sector partners to implement SEA and CMF.	
Activity 3.1. Review of ToR for SEA.		The project contributed to a review of EIA and other laws relevant to nature protection and biodiversity in Nimba to a wider review (at national level) carried out by the Mano River Union in collaboration with the US Forestry Service (through STEWARD) - “Trans-Boundary Policy Harmonization Project for Management of Forests, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna of the Mano River Union States”. The report is available for download on the project website (link): http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/Policy_Harmonization_Final_Report_eng.pdf
Activity 3.2. Develop a Collaborative Management Framework (CMF) to respond to the issues identified by initial action plans and the SEA with input from the TCSEGP.		Work has now been completed in the development of the Collaborative Management Framework to support the TCSEGP. This report can be downloaded in both English and French from the project website: http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/s-survey2011.pdf
Activity 3.3. Leverage funding to ensure the full participation of the platform in the SEA and CMF which must be funded by relevant company partners.		Leverage funding secured (\$1million) from the STEWARD programme to continue the project for an additional 4 years. In 2011 the STEWARD programme also funded (\$27,000) the development of a Collaborative Management Framework. This report can be downloaded from the project website: http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/s-survey2011.pdf
Output 4. Capacity built to integrate biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in the region.	4.1) Laws and regulations reviewed. 4.2) Training needs assessed and action plan developed. 4.3) Funding secure for training needs and action plan implemented.	Linked to the stakeholder mapping exercise and ongoing consultation process work has been carried out with communities, CBOs and local NGOs to participate during the consultation – this is being supported by business ESIA results and sharing of findings in the Nimba. Information will be added to the Nimba Atlas.

	<p>4.4) ESIA guidance adapted to regional context and made available.</p> <p>4.5) Capacity of local NGOs built to engage in the ESIA process.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1. Review laws and regulations for ESIA in the three countries to ensure that the EIA process takes proper consideration of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity and the follow-on social effects of these impacts.</p>		<p>A complete review of the laws and regulations in the three countries was undertaken in collaboration with the STEWARD programme which formed the basis of the October workshop “Trans-Boundary Policy Harmonization Project for Management of Forests, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna of the Mano River Union States”.</p> <p>The report is available for download on the project website (link): http://www.nimbadarwin.org/resources/Policy_Harmonization_Final_Report_eng.pdf</p>
<p>Activity 4.2. Based on review, develop institutional and training needs assessment and an action plan for capacity building on ESIA.</p>		
<p>Activity 4.3. Secure match funds to offer training and implement training activities.</p>		<p>\$926,000 secured to provide a 4 yr extension to the project from USAID. Training in several capacities is included in this funding.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4. Adapt existing guidance on best practice for ESIA for the region and use it in training.</p>		<p>Not completed during Darwin project however will be pursued during phase 2 of the project.</p>
<p>Activity 4.5. Hold capacity building workshops for local NGOs to assist them in understanding and articulating concerns about biodiversity and ecological integrity.</p>		<p>Workshop held in October 2010 “Trans-Boundary Policy Harmonization Project for Management of Forests, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna of the Mano River Union States”.</p> <p>Workshop held in December 2011 addressing the threats to the Nimba World Heritage Site.</p>
<p>Output 5. Effective community representation and participation at the TCSEGP through improved capacity of local CBOs and NGOs.</p>	<p>5.1) Nimba communities, CBOs and local NGOs identified during stakeholder mapping</p> <p>5.2) Concerns and willingness to participate mapped during consultation process</p> <p>5.3) Capacity of communities, CBOs and local NGOs to engage at TCSEGP mapped</p> <p>5.4) Capacity building and ongoing support to communities, CBOs and local NGOs offered by partner INGOs</p> <p>5.5) Communities, CBOs and local</p>	<p>The Mano River Union is a regional African Government Organisation working in collaboration with the local STEWARD programme. Both of these organisations have a network of local community representatives. Through the recent collaboration between these parties and the project we have greatly increased our network of influence, maximising resources and increasing the number of personnel in the field that the project now has at its disposal. All of the above demonstrates a functional and developing TCSEGP.</p>

	NGOs are empowered and have capacity to engage effectively in TCSEGP	
Activity 5.1. Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2 - Gather information on concerns and willingness of communities, CBOs and local NGOs to participate during the consultation.		This element is being tasked through the development of the Collaborative Management Framework. Field Officers are currently working with a questionnaire which addresses these queries.
Activity 5.2. Linked to previous stakeholder mapping exercise in 1.1 and consultation process in 1.2 - Undertake needs analysis of stakeholders' ability to effectively represent the community and engage with the TCSEGP and produce report.		This element was completed through the development of the Collaborative Management Plan.
Activity 5.3. International NGOs produce appropriate formats for providing support and capacity building opportunities to communities, CBOs and local NGOs.		This activity was addressed through the recent collaboration with the Mano River Union and the STEWARD programme.
Activity 5.4. Develop Support Plan and produce biannual reports on the delivery of capacity building projects.		<i>RRF proposal included – successful award OIPR \$25,000 written by the Darwin project on behalf of OIPR.</i>
Output 6. Communications strategy for the project developed and disseminated.	6.1) Guidance for the promotion of trans-frontier cross-sectoral environmental governance platforms produced. 6.2) Outcomes and key learnings published in popular, sector and/or peer review journals. 6.3) Case studies developed for presentation within corporate annual CSR, social or environmental management reporting publications. 6.4) Web site produced and kept updated of all key proceedings.	The project's communications strategy has been further development and strengthened. The project website (www.nimbadarwin.org) is now active and presents an overview of the project together with a variety of outputs that are downloadable (e.g. reports & maps). It is updated regularly and is a crucial element of the communication strategy between the project partners. Contributions to newsletter relevant to Nimba Region (Upper Guinea Forest Focus) <i>Article in the Darwin newsletter – included in this link</i> http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/DARWIN_NEWS_18.pdf
Activity 6.1. Web site created		Web site created. www.nimbadarwin.org
Activity 6.2. Review of reporting and good practice examples discussed with partners.		To be undertaken during the next reporting period.
Activity 6.3. Guidance documents discussed and developed.		<i>See Annex X – STEWARD follow-on proposal</i>
Activity 6.4. Case studies distilled from examples of good practice and articles submitted to peer/ sector journals.		To be undertaken during the next reporting period.

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project's full current logframe

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

<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. TCSEGP established and operational</p>	<p>1.a Nimba mountains stakeholders mapped</p> <p>1.b Stakeholders consultation carried out to determine Nimba related concerns and opportunities, sources of information available and willingness to participate in the TCSEGP</p> <p>1.c TCSEGP formally established</p> <p>1.d TCSEGP operational</p>	<p>1.a Stakeholder mapping report</p> <p>1.b Results of consultation process</p> <p>1.c ToR for TCSEGP</p> <p>1.d Reports of activities of TCSEGP, including on-going qualitative outcome monitoring of progress</p>	<p>NGO partners have access to sufficient networks to map stakeholders, and legitimacy to convene such a multi-sector platform.</p> <p>Stakeholders willing to engage.</p> <p>Geographical barriers to convening platform can be overcome.</p>
<p>2. Data compiled during consultation process used by TCSEGP to identify priority environmental and livelihoods issues and working groups to address these created</p>	<p>2.a working groups formed to address key priority environmental and livelihoods issues identified during consultation process</p> <p>2.b Plans to address key issues developed by working groups</p>	<p>2.a Minutes of TCSEGP defining creation of working groups and detailed scope of work of each working group made available</p> <p>2.b Copies of action plans and biannual reports made available</p>	<p>Working Groups have access to sufficient data, have the capacity to analyse it adequately and address issues</p>
<p>3. Secondary and cumulative impacts of mining and unsustainable natural resource exploitation in the Nimba mountains addressed through the development and implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</p>	<p>3.a ToR for SEA developed with input from TCSEGP</p> <p>3.b ToR developed for CMF with input from TCSEGP</p> <p>3.c SEA final report and CMF action plan</p> <p>3.d Funds secured from private sector partners to implement SEA and CMF</p>	<p>3.a SEA ToR made available</p> <p>3.b CMF ToR made available</p> <p>3.c SEA final report and CMF final report made available</p> <p>3.d SEA and CMF developed</p>	<p>TCSEGP recognises importance of SEA and CMF, and has capacity and mandate to coordinate the development of SEA and CMF.</p> <p>Additional funding found.</p>
<p>4. Capacity built to integrate biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in the region</p>	<p>4.a Laws and regulations for ESIA, and preparation of guidelines to insure that the EIA process takes proper consideration of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity and the follow-on social affects of these impacts reviewed,</p> <p>4.b Institutional and training needs assessment and an action plan for capacity building for ESIA developed</p> <p>4.c Funds leveraged to offer training and action plan implemented</p>	<p>4.a Revision of laws and regulations reviewed</p> <p>4.b Training needs and action plan developed</p> <p>4.c Funding secure for training needs and action plan implemented</p> <p>4.d ESIA guidance adapted to regional context and made available</p> <p>4.e Capacity of local NGOs built to engage in the ESIA process.</p>	<p>Government and local NGO's recognise and value the requirement for ESIA's</p> <p>FFI able to leverage fund to offer training</p>

	<p>4.d Existing guidance of best practice for ESIA adapted for the region</p> <p>4.e Capacity building offered to local NGOs to assist understanding biodiversity and ecological integrity</p>		
<p>5. Effective community representation and participation at the TCSEGO through improved capacity of local CBOs and NGOs</p>	<p>5.a Nimba communities, CBOs and local NGOs identified during stakeholder mapping</p> <p>5.b Concerns and willingness to participate mapped during consultation process</p> <p>5.c Capacity of communities, CBOs and local NGOs to engage at TCSEGP mapped</p> <p>5.d Capacity building and ongoing support to communities, CBOs and local NGOs offered by partner INGOs</p> <p>5.e Communities, CBOs and local NGOs are empowered and have capacity to engage effectively in TCSEGO</p>	<p>5.a Stakeholder mapping report</p> <p>5.b Consultation report</p> <p>5.c Report of capacity needs made available</p> <p>5.d Capacity building and support plan and biannual reports</p> <p>5.e Reports of TCSEGO meetings; perceptions of local groups</p>	<p>Communities, local NGO, CBOs locally are willing to engage</p> <p>Geographical/logistical barriers to engagement can be overcome</p>
<p>6. Communications strategy for the project developed and disseminated</p>	<p>6.a Guidance for the promotion of trans-frontier cross-sectoral environmental governance platforms produced</p> <p>6.b Outcomes and key learnings published in popular, sector and/or peer review journals</p> <p>6.c Case studies developed for presentation within corporate annual CSR, social or environmental management reporting publications</p> <p>6.d web site produced and kept updated of all key proceedings</p>	<p>6.a Guidance document made available</p> <p>6.b Number of journals publishing articles on key outcomes</p> <p>6.c Private partners producing case studies for their own web sites</p> <p>6.d Web site developed and up to date</p>	<p>Demonstrations of good practice available in time for publications</p> <p>Web site can be hosted through partner or on its own</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

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

Monitoring activities:

- 1 – Carry out aerial and ground surveys of vegetation cover for the different types and look for evidence of functioning key ecosystem services (to be established as part of SEA)
- 2 - A baseline for the capacity of communities, CBOs and local NGOs will be developed through the stakeholder consultation and mapping process. Change in capacity, perceptions of communities and engagement in TCSEGP will be measured using a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods, and on-going observation, to contribute to the reports.
- 3 – Projects carried out by the livelihoods WG will first establish a baseline and then measure progress using both appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods and on-going observation to contribute to action plans and annual reports.

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	5	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	10	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	15	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	5	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	5	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	10	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	15	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	5	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	10	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	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	0
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	0
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	0
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	0
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	0
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	0
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	0
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above)	0
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	Livelihoods ~ 300 people
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	~20
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	1
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	~50
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	2
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	1
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	0
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	2
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	2 + Atlas and Plant database
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic	0

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)	1
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	0
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	5
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	8
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	1?
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	1? Guinea ?
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	2
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	0
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	0
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	0
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	0
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	3
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	3
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	0
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	0
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	0
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	0
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	0
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	0
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	?
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the	0

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	UK	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	Vehicles? X 1
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	1
22	Number of permanent field plots established	0
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	\$1million
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Annex 5 Publications

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

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	17-014
Project Title	Development of a Cross-Sectoral Environmental Governance Platform for the Nimba Mountains
	Fauna & Flora International
UK Leader Details	
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Partner 1	
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