



Great Apes Survival Project
Projet pour la survie des grands singes
GRASP



**Preservation of forest resources and improved livelihoods of forest peoples
through conservation of great apes as flagship species**

**INTERIM NARRATIVE
and
FINANCIAL REPORT**

**Period
01 September 2006
to
30 April 2008**

**Contract EuropAid/ENV/2004-82076
with the European Commission**



April 2009

Table of contents

1. Description	4
1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract	4
1.2. Name and title of the Contact person.....	4
1.3. Name of partners in the Action.....	4
1.4. Title of the Action.....	5
1.5. Contract number	5
1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period	5
1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s).....	5
1.8. Final beneficiaries and/or target groups.....	5
1.9. Country (ies) in which the activities take place.....	5
2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities.....	6
2.1. Activities and results.....	6
2.2. Contracts above 5000 €.....	33
2.3. Updated action plan	33
3. Partners and other Co-operation	34
3.1. Assessment of the relationship between the formal partners of this Action	34
3.2. Assessment of the relationship between UNEP/GRASP and State authorities	35
3.3. Relationship with any other organizations involved in implementing the Action.....	36
3.4. Links developed with other actions	37
3.5. Previous EC grants	39
4. Visibility	40
4.1. Visibility of the EU contribution in the Action.....	40

ANNEXES

- 1. UNEP /GRASP component**
 - 1.1. Kinshasa Declaration on Great Apes
 - 1.2. GRASP Donor Meeting report
 - 1.3. UNEP DR Congo mission report
 - 1.4. Virunga stakeholder meeting report
- 2. Born Free Foundation component**
 - 2.1. Born Free Foundation progress report
- 3. Orangutan Foundation- Indonesia component**
 - 3.1. Orangutan Foundation progress report
- 4. Bristol Zoological Gardens - Cameroon component**
 - 4.1. Bristol Zoological Gardens progress report
 - 4.2. Outcomes- DJA Periphery Community engagement project (DPCEP)
 - 4.3. Inventory of non-expendable equipment purchased against UNEP projects
 - 4.4. Project Evaluation and working document- DPCEP

5. The Gorilla Organisation - DRC component

- 5.1. The Gorilla Organisation progress report
- 5.2. Gorilla journal 33 and 34
- 5.3. News Reports - Independent
 - media Tours
 - Coulisses(July andOctober 07)

6. Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques - Ivory Coast component

- 6.1. Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques progress report
- 6.2. Résumé des activités de biomonitoring du csrs
- 6.3. Carte de repartition des agression de la flore et de la fauna du parc National Banco
- 6.4. Rapport Atelier Bouafle
- 6.5. Rapport de résultats de biomonitoring; etat du parc national de tai
- 6.6. Report of the Chimp survey Azagny NP
- 6.7. Synthèse Résultats PN Marahoué
- 6.8. Rapport de formation: recyclage des equipes de suivi- ecologique du parc national de tai
- 6.9. Bilan Biomonitoring report
- 6.10. Quelques résultats de la première phase du biomonitoring au Parc National de Taï
- 6.11. Censusing chimpanzees in a tropical rain forest: development and evaluation of an efficient method (Taï National Park in Ivory Coast)
- 6.12. Nombre total des différents facteurs rencontrés dans le Parc National du Banco

INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT

1. Description

1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract

United Nations Environment Programme/Great Ape Survival Project (GRASP) Partnership

1.2. Name and title of the Contact person

Melanie Virtue, Programme Officer
Division of Environmental Policy Implementation
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O.Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 20 762 4163
Fax: +254 20 762 3926
Email: Melanie.Virtue@unep.org

1.3. Name of partners in the Action

William Travers
The Born Free Foundation
3 Grove House
Foundry Lane
Horsham, West Sussex, RH 13 5PL, U K
Tel no: +44 1403 240 170
Fax no: +44 1403 327 838
Email: will@bornfree.org.uk

Neil Maddison
Bristol Zoo Gardens
Guthrie Road, Clifton, Bristol, UK
Tel no: +44 117 974 7310
Fax no: +44 117 973 6814
Email: nmaddison@bristolzoo.org.uk

Dr. Guéladio Cissé
Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d' Ivoire (CSRS)
Adiopodoume, BP 1303, 01 Abidjan, Cote d' Ivoire
Tel no: +225-23 47 27 92(90)
Fax no: +22523 45 12 11
Email: gueladio.cisse@csrs.ci

Dan Bucknell
The Gorilla Organization
110 Gloucester Avenue
London NW1 8HX, UK
Dan Bucknell
Tel no: +44 20 7916 4974
Fax no: +44 20 7722 0928
Email: dan@dianfossey.net

Ashley Leiman
Orangutan Foundation
7 Kent Terrace
London NW1 4RP, UK
Tel no: +44 20 7724 2912
Fax no: +44 20 7706 2613
Email: Ashley@orangutan.org.uk

1.4. Title of the Action

Preservation of forest resources and improved livelihoods of forest peoples through conservation of great apes as flagship species

1.5. Contract number

EUROPAID/ENV/2004-82076

1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period

01 August 2006 –31 October 2007

1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s)

Countries:

23 great ape range states: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda.

Regions:

Specific activities have been undertaken in the following protected areas:

- Areas of critical orangutan habitat, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.
- Mount Tshiaberimu, Virunga National Park, Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Dja Biosphere Reserve, Cameroon
- Tai National Park, Marahoué National Park, Banco National Park, Cote d' Ivoire

The project also contains a global and interregional component through holding an intergovernmental meeting on great apes (IGM) in Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and technical assistance activities in the great ape range States as specified.

1.8. Final beneficiaries and/or target groups

The target groups for the IGM were ministers and senior government ministers in range and donor States, decision makers in other agencies, and international NGOs. Over 200 international delegates, as well as more than 300 participants from DRC attended the IGM. However, if the messages that were promoted at the IGM are heeded, the indirect beneficiaries will be all those implementing and benefiting from pro-poor conservation strategies and sustainable forest management policies within the range of the great apes – a number in the 100,000s.

Similarly the work of the Technical Support Team (TST) is targeted towards the forest and wildlife management departments in the great ape range States – around 150-200 people in the 23 countries concerned. However, the benefits of improved forest management and community sensitive conservation activities will be felt by forest-dependent people themselves (as well as by the developers and implementers of relevant activities), a group that could number in the 100,000s.

With respect to the flagship projects, the Indonesian project targets local communities living in and around areas of critical orangutan habitat in Central Kalimantan, amounting to approximately 1,500 people. The project in the Democratic Republic of Congo similarly targets communities around Mount Tshiaberimu, Virunga National Park, totaling around 3,000 people, with indirect benefits from local sustainable development activities being felt by a wider group of perhaps 5,000 people. The project in Cameroon covers a large area surrounding the forests in the South, Central and East Provinces, and is directly affecting around 10,000 people. The project in the Ivory Coast is targeting national parks staff – up to 100 individuals – but the benefits are being felt by any Ivorian living near to the country's forests, a group numbering 25,000 or more.

1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place

See 1.7.

2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

2.1. Activities and results

Activity 1: All major stakeholders brought together at an intergovernmental meeting (IGM) to agree on a global strategy, propose suitable projects and allocate funding.¹

Details of the IGM were presented in the first interim report. During the second year of support from the European Commission two more countries signed the Kinshasa declaration:

The 2nd year of the grant focused on the implementation of the Programme of Action 2006 – 2007. A internal UNEP brainstorming retreat was held on January 22 and 23 in Nairobi. A number of core areas for GRASP's future direction were identified. These areas include transboundary collaboration, certification for timber concessions, palm oil plantations and ecotourism sites, and payments for ecosystem services including carbon credits. All ideas include access of poor communities to new ways of generating income. These ideas were further developed during an extended brainstorming session with experts from the GRASP partners on April 30 and then presented to the Executive Committee on May 1. The Executive Committee approved these thematic areas and furthermore recommended the establishment of a Great Ape Trust Fund under UNEP.

¹ Also see ANNEX 1 : UNEP and GRASP component

INFORMATION ON THE DELIVERY OF THE PROJECT – ACTIVITY 1		
Activities / Outputs	Status	Results / Impact
1i Arrange intergovernmental meeting facilities, programme, invitations, support for range State attendance.	Completed in 2005	The IGM was held from 5 to 9 Sep 2005 in Kinshasa, DRC. More than 200 international delegates, as well as 300 participants from DRC attended the IGM. 19 of 23 great ape range States were represented, 9 of these by a ministerial-level delegation. Results and Impact see below.
1ii Draft relevant documents (including global great ape conservation strategy and declaration on great apes), discuss, edit and approve. Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinshasa Declaration on Great Apes • Global Strategy for the Survival of Great Apes and their Habitat • Rules for organization and management of GRASP Partnership • GRASP Partnership outline work plan 2003-2007 • A Distinctive Approach: Current Priorities • Programme of Action 2006 – 2007 • Final report on the IGM • GRASP Finance and Activity Plan 	Completed in 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kinshasa Declaration on Great Apes has been signed by 21 of the 23 great ape range States, 6 donor countries, UNEP and UNESCO, the GRASP Scientific Commission, 2 intergovernmental organizations, 3 GRASP patrons, 2 Multilateral Environmental Agreements, 26 GRASP NGO partners, 2 GRASP supporting partners, and 26 other organizations. • All partners approved the Global Strategy for the Survival of Great Apes and their Habitat, Rules for the organization and management of the GRASP Partnership, the partnership outline workplan 2003-2007, and A Distinctive Approach: Current Priorities. • The “Programme of Action” was finalized and approved by the GRASP Executive Committee in December 2005. • The final report of the IGM was published in English and French • The IGM was covered in more than a dozen newspapers • A GRASP Activity and Finance Plan has been developed and launched at the GRASP donor conference in Paris on Oct 23, 2007. <p>As a result of the IGM, governments and donors show more interest and willingness to contribute to great ape conservation and take action. GRASP visibility has been increased at the international level. A governance structure is now in place within the GRASP Partnership. Since the IGM, the GRASP Scientific Commission has met once and the Executive Committee met three times in order to guide the GRASP Partnership.</p>

<p>1iii Provide portfolio of suitable pro-poor great ape conservation projects, based on national planning activities.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>A list of 5 priority areas for GRASP was developed during an internal two-day brainstorming meeting. These ideas were further developed with the help of experts from the GRASP partners and finally approved by the Executive Committee on May 1. One emerging area is alternative finances for conservation, including carbon markets. With the help of the Scientific Commission the Secretariat was able to compile a list of great ape priority sites which could potentially benefit from carbon financing. GRASP participated in a UNEP scoping mission to DR Congo, assisted UNEP in the development of a DR Congo programme and supported the Protected area authorities through the facilitation of a Virunga stakeholder meeting and support to transboundary collaboration.</p>
<p>1iv Bring about increased financial support for approved projects from donor governments, donor agencies, NGOs and the private sector</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>GRASP has secured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual contribution of GBP50,000 from the UK government (DEFRA) • contribution of USD 2.25 million to the GRASP Japan Committee from the Japanese Ministry for Environment from a fund which has never been used for great ape conservation. • contribution of EUR100,000 from the French government for the translation of the Great Ape Atlas • USD30,000 from Development Cooperation Ireland for pro-poor field projects in DRC and Rwanda • USD50,000 from the UK government for general GRASP activities <p>GRASP developed an Finance and Activity Plan and presented this plan at a GRASP Donor meeting in Paris on October 25, 2007. The French government expressed interest in supporting GRASP activities, commitments from further donor countries are expected over the next year.</p>
<p>Reasons and details of remedial action to be taken if the project activities and outputs listed in the Project Document for the reporting period have not been completed and/or changes/delays.</p>		
<p>The implementation of sub-component 1 of the action has not been delayed and the foreseen activities 1i and 1iii have already been completed.</p>		

Activity 2: Government departments in relevant countries encourage and support the development and implementation of appropriate national strategies. Project implemented by the Born Free Foundation (BFF).²

Background:

The sub-project in West and Central Africa and Southeast Asia aims to promote and assist national plans for great apes conservation (NGASPs) and other GRASP activities and mechanisms. This is done through the GRASP Technical Support Team (TST), which is based in the UK and administered by the Born Free Foundation, and consists of permanent staff employed through Born Free and temporary TST representatives hired on a case by case basis or volunteering from GRASP Partner organizations.

Results:

The TST has represented GRASP at the international level through participation at meeting such as the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna, the International Conference on Sustainable Management of the Forests in Democratic Republic of Congo, the Global Ecotourism Conference and the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Meeting. Relationships have also been developed with important international actors including the UK Biodiversity Minister and international carbon trading company Sustainable Forest Management. Missions have been conducted to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Democratic Republic of Congo to support the development of great ape conservation strategies and programmes, and further discussions with range state representatives have been held at international meetings.

Funding has been provided for a wildlife law enforcement workshop (to be implemented in the next period), and development activities have been undertaken concerning trans-boundary ecosystem management and an international gorilla conservation agreement under the Convention on Migratory Species. Support for purchases of IT equipment to improve local capacity for conservation has been implemented in nine range states and are underway in a further seven.

² Also see ANNEX 2: The Born Free Foundation component

INFORMATION ON THE DELIVERY OF THE PROJECT – ACTIVITY 2

Activities / Outputs	Status	Results / Impact
<p>2i Provide ‘Technical Support Team’ to advise on and assist with development and implementation of strategic plans and policy mechanisms for pro-poor great ape conservation at national, regional and taxonomic level</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Sabah Forest Department attendance at meetings in Paris, France, May 2007, concerning strategies for securing carbon financing for protection of orangutan habitat resulted in the development and presentation of a carbon forest prospectus to two private sector investors. • Ape-oriented ecotourism initiatives in Central Africa, including ongoing discussions and meetings with stakeholders Cameroon including NGOs, private sector and Cameroonian and UK governments has led to tentative plans for a south-south (East Africa-Central Africa) regional exchange on ape ecotourism opportunities.
<p>2ii Schedule and conduct visits to relevant countries by Technical Support Team to support strategic planning and prioritization activities and development of policy mechanisms for pro-poor great ape conservation at national, regional and taxonomic level</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission by Mark Leighton of GRASP Interim Scientific Commission to Indonesia, September 2006, for activities including discussion of mechanisms for preserving High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in oil palm plantation concessions with stakeholders including Indonesian government, World Bank Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Programme (BACP), and private sector; attendance at technical workshop on HCVF proposal development with practitioners; review of Indonesian action plan for orangutans. Results include a draft HCVF assessment and mapping methodology that is being field tested in Borneo and Kalimantan, has been adopted by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil for oil palm plantation land use planning and the potential to upscale to a global HCVF approach is being analysed. • Mission by Ian Redmond, Chief Consultant, to Democratic Republic of Congo, February 2007, for national support activities including participation in NGO Coalition for Conservation of Congo (CoCoCongo) meeting including consultation on formal review of role of Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN – national wildlife authority); participation in meeting of bonobo researchers and field conservationists on current status of bonobo conservation work and development of future strategy; meeting with United Nations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) to discuss environmental impacts of MONUC activities and mechanisms for enhancement of positive effects and mitigation of negative effects,

		<p>including training for troops on illegal wildlife trade issues; development of strategy for implementation of National Great Apes Survival Plan. This helped lead to a subsequent MONUC mandate revision for a modest increase in their role in addressing natural resource-related conflicts in the DR Congo. Continued engagement in key Congolese processes contributed to a mutual reinforcement of communication and dialogue on key issues in the country between all stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission by Mark Leighton of the Interim Scientific Commission to Indonesia and Malaysia (Sabah), February 2007, for activities including meetings with Sabah Forest Department to assist in development of carbon financing projects for conservation of orangutan habitat; meetings with stakeholders to advance HCVF assessment protocols for BACP. Result: Sabah Forest Department increased its awareness of alternative financing mechanisms for sustainable forest management.
<p>2iii International awareness raising and network building through meetings with key decision makers and opinion formers in conservation, development policy making and funding</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Kinshasa Declaration among stakeholder groups and encouragement of various key players to sign including <i>inter alia</i> Government of Spain, Government of Monaco, the International Primatological Society, Chair of IUCN Primate Specialist Group, Jane Goodall Institute, Conservation International. Impact: increased evidence of political will for great ape conservation and commitments to new funding for field activities via UNEP-GRASP. • GRASP represented at UK Bushmeat Working Group meetings and Chatham House Illegal Logging consultation meetings with useful contacts made and informal briefings given. Result: awareness of the role of the GRASP partnership in addressing biodiversity conservation and the contributions of the latter in the maintenance of forest ecosystems enhanced among key stakeholders. • Ongoing series of meetings with carbon finance company Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) to develop opportunities for avoided deforestation projects in great ape. Result: Major private carbon company expresses an interest in financing activities in great ape sites and begins bilateral negotiations with GRASP partners, including at least one government. • Series of informal discussions and formal meeting with Barry Gardiner, UK Biodiversity Minister, to discuss UK Government funding for GRASP, integration of GRASP into Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) process, and carbon finance for avoided deforestation. Impact: advice received on donor government funding and integration of great ape considerations into forest law

	<p>enforcement processes considered for future action at appropriate time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in CITES/GRASP Great Ape Taskforce meeting in Nairobi, November 2006. Resulted in a review of ongoing great ape law enforcement efforts in Africa and discussion of methods to ensure prosecution of illegal traders, as well as having Kenya Airways agree to review their procedures to minimize smuggling of endangered wildlife. • Assistance in arrangement and promotion of Richard Leakey presentation on climate change and great apes at Royal Geographical Society, London, UK, May 2007. Impact: awareness raised of the links between climate change and great apes to a direct audience of 200+ and multiplier effect in local and international media reports. • Participation in Global Ecotourism Conference in Oslo, Norway, May 2007, including several interventions to raise profile of great ape tourism within the conference, and sideline discussions with Convention on Biological Diversity, UN World Travel Organization and International Ecotourism Society. Result: key stakeholders made aware of the contribution of sustainable great ape ecotourism to the economies of Rwanda, Uganda and DR Congo (USD 20 million per annum). Initial discussions held with GRID-Arendal and others regarding a global green tourism tax to help fund protected area management in developing countries. • Participation in International Conference on Sustainable Management of the Forests in Democratic Republic of Congo (ConForDRC) in Brussels, Belgium, February 2007, including interventions and sideline discussions with DRC Environment Minister, Belgian Minister for International Cooperation and World Bank. Impact: key stakeholders made aware of the role of great apes and other fauna in the maintenance of functioning ecosystems. Increase Belgian interest in great ape conservation. • Participation at Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna in The Hague, Netherlands, June 2007, including organization of and presentation at side event re-launching “Last Stand of the Orangutan – A UNEP Rapid Response Report into Illegal Logging, Fire and Palm Oil in Indonesia’s National Parks” and arrangement of media coverage including BBC interview; meetings with GRASP Focal Points from Indonesia, Central African Republic, Ghana, Tanzania and Nigeria and relevant representatives from Republic of Congo, DRC, Mali, Burundi and Rwanda; supporting Gabonese delegation in discussions concerning their application for gorilla export quota. Results: Rapid
--	---

		<p>Response Report influences 2007 UK government decision to revise bioenergy policies to include consideration of global environmental impacts, contributes to seizure of 70,000 cubic metres of illegal timber and numerous arrests in Borneo in June 2007 and generates massive publicity and awareness reaching up to 1 billion global consumers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Interim Scientific Commission attendance at meetings with Sabah Forest Department in Paris, France, May 2007, concerning strategies for securing carbon financing for protection of orangutan habitat. Result: as per first bullet of activity 2i above. • Support for Interim Scientific Commission meetings with UNEP Regional Office for North America in Washington DC, USA, May 2007. Impact: Greater UNEP Regional Office involvement in “marketing” GRASP proposals and partnership activities in North America. • Participation in World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Meeting in Paris, France, July 2007, including several informal briefings on GRASP and discussions on the high level of correlation between location of forest carbon stocks and great apes distribution on Africa and the importance of great apes to ecological stability of forests. Result: Key stakeholders made aware of the significant overlap between great ape habitats and carbon-rich tropical forests.
<p>2iv Provide financial support for national, regional and taxon-specific stakeholder planning workshops to be implemented by GRASP, GRASP Partners (including national governments, NGOs and IGOs), and other competent third parties (e.g. IUCN Specialist Groups, industry groups, etc)</p> <p>This activity is ongoing, as appropriate meetings need to be identified and planned before TST funding can be allocated to them. Working within the GRASP Strategy and the priorities of the Scientific Commission, opportunities have been</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed finance provided for wildlife law enforcement workshop in Republic of Congo to replicate proven methods of increasing level of enforcement of laws prohibiting trade in ape meat and live apes. • Discussions with key stakeholders from both countries towards developing trans-boundary collaboration between Liberia and Cote d’Ivoire for management of Tai-Grebo-Sapo ecosystem resulted in Ministerial-level government approval for the initiative on the Liberian side and a plan for an initial cross-border workshop . • Participation in development of multinational agreement on gorilla conservation under Convention on Migratory Species held lead to the adoption of a legally-binding CMS Gorilla Agreement covering the 10 gorilla range states of Central and East Africa..

identified to support such activities; however the lead-time for these opportunities has placed the actual disbursement outside of this timescale.		
--	--	--

2v Provision of essential IT and office equipment for use by GRASP Focal Points and others	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT equipment provided to nine range states (Republic of Congo, Ghana, Mali, Ivory Coast, Nigeria Uganda, Cameroon, Senegal, and Guinea) will help facilitate the work of relevant Ministries, improve biological data collection at the field level and enhance access to key information. • Contact made and negotiations for the provision of IT equipment initiated with seven further range states: DRC, Gabon, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Indonesia & Sierra Leone. No additional results during the reporting period.
---	---------	--

Reasons and details of remedial action to be taken if the project activities and outputs listed in the Project Document for the reporting period have not been completed and/or changes/delays.

There has been a significant under spending on several budget lines relating to this project. The reasons for this have included:

- Longer than anticipated project development and implementation lead times
- Difficulty in achieving full stakeholder engagement in proposed activities
- In the case of IT equipment provision, delays are due to difficulties in communication with range state governments and high turn-over in key government departments

This will be addressed in the following period in the following ways:

- Continuing development of projects that have already seen a significant investment of time, which should reach expenditure stage soon
- Focusing activity and expenditure on activities which show good progress rather than withholding funds for unconfirmed future activities
- Identifying methods of selecting projects which maximize agreement on priority level (e.g. by encouraging proposals from Scientific Commission)

In the case of IT equipment provision, by identifying activities which need support through appropriate application of these funds

Activity 3: Flagship projects implemented to present positive examples of innovative, effective pro-poor conservation activities in great apes range, with potential for replication.

3a) Local community empowerment for prevention of illegal logging, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. Project implemented by the Orangutan Foundation (OF).³

Background:

The sub-project in Indonesia aims to support communities in areas of critical orangutan habitat whose lives are affected by unsustainable practices through provision of information and economic opportunities, whilst also assisting with the prevention of illegal activities.

Results:

In this second year of the grant, the second community liaison team began working in and around Sebangau National Park. The focus of this team's work is the establishment of local fire fighting teams (*Tim Serbu Api*). The Liaison Team's work is coordinated with the Centre for the International Management of Tropical Peat Lands (CIMTROP) based at Palangka Raya University. CIMTROP are one of the Orangutan Foundation's local partners. Sebangau is critical for the conservation of orangutans; it contains the largest population inside a protected area. Fire fighting is also a vital component of forest conservation in Indonesia. The mild *El Nino* climatic conditions of 2006 caused an extended dry season which resulted in the worst forest fires in a decade. The smoke from the burning forest and peat lands blanked much of the entire South-East Asian region, and represented the release of thousands of tonnes of green house gases. Indonesia is now ranked as the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world, entirely because of forest degradation. In keeping with the objective of the grant, "preservation of forest resources and improved livelihoods", the Sebangau Community Liaison Team identified the harvesting of Swallow's Nests as a sustainable local industry that would provide the fire fighting teams with an income when they were not in the field. Bird's nest harvesting has become the Indonesian component's second pilot project.

The project's work in the Belantikan region continues. Here, the first pilot project "sustainable agriculture with an emphasis on rattan harvesting" developed strongly. The number of people engaged in rattan harvesting increased sharply from only one or two people per village harvesting rattan occasionally to over 20 people now deriving an income from it. The Project identified markets and traders and put the communities in touch with them. In the last few months of the project's year (up to July 2007), the communities twice sold rattan at a profit with no intervention from project staff. The project's research team continued to work on measuring and monitoring the region's biodiversity, and conducted further orangutan nest count surveys in logged over forests. They identified a decline in the density of orangutans from density of 2.3 orangutans/km² to 1.5 orangutans/km² in the logged forest. It is impossible to stop the logging activities, as the concession holder has a legal right to work. However, in the coming year, effort will be made to reduce the impact of timber extraction, either by identifying areas which should not be logged or by negotiating with the company for them to reduce their off-take. Local Government support for both strategies is strong. A 30,000 ha protected "research and education" forest is being incorporated into the district's spatial plan.

Efforts to detect and prevent illegal logging within protected areas focused on the protection of Tanjung Puting National Park. Extended discussions were held with the Head and staff of the Park office leading to an agreement on the site and operation of two guard posts, which will be brought into operation during the project's third year.

³ Also see ANNEX 3: Orangutan Foundation - Indonesia component

INFORMATION ON THE DELIVERY OF THE PROJECT – ACTIVITY 3A

Activities / Outputs	Status	Results/Impact
<p>3ai Expand network of guard posts /conservation liaison centers and patrols to detect and prevent illegal logging within protected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guard Post construction 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Learning Centre constructed and operational in Belantikan Hulu Region (2006) guard post sites identified in Tanjung Puting National Park and agreement reached with the Park Management on their operation (operational Sep. 07)
<p>3aai Establish community liaison teams to advocate for and empower communities to prevent destructive land use practices affecting the communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder meeting Research on biodiversity Encourage support amongst local communities for the sustainable management of Tropical Forests 	<p>Complete</p> <p>Complete</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Liaison teams established, one in Belantikan Hulu Region, the other in and around Sebangau National Park multi-stakeholder meeting held in Belantikan Hulu region led by the <i>Bupati</i>, (head of the local government) (3 -4 February 07) Orangutan population surveys showed a decrease from an average density of 2.3 orangutans/km² to 1.5 orangutans/km² in logged forest. - Data being collected on small mammals, avian flora, reptiles and amphibians for the creation of a biodiversity index. No illegal logging of large trees (more than 20 cm diameter) in the part of Sebangau National Park covered by the Community Liaison Teams (January to June 2007) In the same area, 23 community members worked for five straight days to suppress a wild fire (28 Nov – 2 December 06) No orangutan hunting has been reported in the four focal villages in the Belantikan Hulu region 90% of the adults from the village of Nanga Matu (Belantikan) are now involved in regular harvesting of rattan, up from just 2 people when the project started. 12 people from the village of Kahinggi (Belantikan) are now involved in regular harvesting of rattan, up from 2 people from when the project started.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of information regarding forest management 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 publication <i>Keanekaragaman Hayati dan Sosial Ekonomi Budaya Masyarakat Di Tiga Desa – Belantikan Hulu, Kalimantan Tengah</i> (Biodiversity and the Social Economy of three villages -Belantikan Hulu, Central Kalimantan) Monthly meetings are held with representatives of the local Governments, park offices and forestry departments.
<p>3aiii Work with local communities to identify and implement projects for community development through sustainable forest management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational training Sustainable Agriculture training 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 pilot projects selected and established: swallow nest harvesting (<i>sarang burung walet</i>) in Sebangau; and sustainable agriculture with emphasis on rattan in Belantikan. Two villages already returning a profit from rattan sales. 1 Training programme conducted for fire fighting teams in Sebangau (October 06) Monthly training meetings in Belantikan <p>1 Study Tour for villages from Belantikan Hulu looking at Agroforestry, rubber and rattan cultivation in other areas (14 – 23 Nov 06)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rattan harvesting training (24 March – 2 April 07) Rubber cultivation training (18 -20 July 2007) Monthly training sessions and capacity building exercises (Belantikan)

If the project activities and outputs listed in the Project Document for the reporting period have not been completed and/or changes/delays, please provide reasons and details of remedial action to be taken

Identify and implement projects for community development through sustainable forest management:

In the Community Liaison Team's area of focus in Sebangau, establishment of the Swallow's nest harvesting project was postponed because of flooding in the area from December 2006 until June 2007. All of the necessary material has been purchased. It is anticipated the community's income from this source will start in August 2007.

Expand network of guard posts Reaching agreement on sites and operational management of guard post in Tanjung Puting National Park took longer than expected. This has delayed the construction of the posts and publication of the Field Assistants Training Manual.

3b) Development of local communities through gorilla conservation, Mount Tshiaberimu, DRC. Project implemented by The Gorilla Organisation⁴ (GO)⁵

Background:

The sub-project in the Democratic Republic of Congo aims to contribute to the development of local communities through gorilla conservation. The objective is to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for communities around the boundaries of the Mount Tshiaberimu annex of Virunga National Park, whilst raising awareness and understanding of conservation issues and supporting park protection activities.

Results:

The population of twenty gorillas on Mount Tshiaberimu have remained well protected since the beginning of the project, and the project's monitoring agents have been collecting substantial data on their ecology. The data is being progressively harmonized with that being collected by ICCN (Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature) elsewhere in the national park, while the monitoring agents are also building up a comprehensive map of the region using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) software. Furthermore, a survey of the area's large mammals has been carried out.

Due to the conservation activities of GO and ICCN illegal activity within the park has been kept to a minimum, although pledges to redistribute parkland for farms, made by local politicians in the run-up to the elections, caused confrontations between the project and local residents in one of the park's sectors. Diplomacy won out in the end in this sector, and elsewhere relations between the project and the surrounding population are particularly good at the moment. This is thanks to the education campaign that has included weekly radio broadcasts covering the project's news, as well as awareness-raising talks that have been delivered in schools and community halls. In addition, the pig breeding and distribution scheme was launched towards the end of 2005 to prevent poaching within the forest, by providing an alternative source of protein. Piggeries have been established in two villages with a breeding stock of ten sows and one boar in each, and these have just produced piglets that will be distributed to beneficiaries towards the end of 2006.

Security

While many of the GO projects have suffered directly due to the political situation, Mount Tshiaberimu is generally so remote that it has remained relatively unaffected over the past decade of working there. Nevertheless, should political instability increase once again following the second ballot between the presidential candidates Joseph Kabila and Jean-Pierre Bemba in October 2006, it could, at the very least, compromise the ability to access Mount Tshiaberimu, certainly from Goma, which could delay the supply of funds and resource materials, thus delaying activities.

In July 2006 the Vihyo Ranger Post was attacked twice by local farmers who are maintaining farms inside the national park and are afraid of being relocated. The park authorities have to address these problems; however we do NOT see a link to the general security situation in DRC.

⁴ The Gorilla Organization is the former Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund-Europe

⁵ Also see ANNEX 5: the Gorilla Organisation – DRC component

INFORMATION ON THE DELIVERY OF THE PROJECT – ACTIVITY 3B

Activities / Outputs	Status	Results / Impact
<p>3bi Patrols for monitoring of gorillas and other park fauna and park patrols for detection and prevention of illegal human activity.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 patrols per month conducted from 5 different patrol posts, by a total of 20 ICCN rangers. • 4 daily gorilla-monitoring patrols conducted by a total of 16 Gorilla Organization monitoring agents. – Gorillas averaged 75% of their time in bamboo forests, 15% in mixed forest and 10% on fallow land – An average of 16 plant species eaten by gorillas – Ten gorilla interactions observed and one birth on 12th, but newborn was killed during an interaction the following day – Adult female from Lusenge family transferred to a lone silverback – Density of other wildlife – monkeys, duikers, civets, buffalo, elephants seen to be increasing • 80 snares/traps removed • 200 incidents of agricultural encroachment stopped in southeast towards Muramba. • Burusi Patrol Post attacked by rebels on 20th May: 1 WWF agent killed; 3 wounded; 12 hostages taken and subsequently released. This attack was not directed towards the project. The attack happened during a situation of increased insecurity and ICCN patrol posts in other areas of the Virunga park suffered from several attacks during the past years. • Ranger patrols supplemented by ICCN “Advanced Force” following attack. • Ten meetings have been held with all local stakeholders to resolve conflict and plan for a conflict resolution forum. • Further development of GIS map for Mount Tshiaberimu • One patrol post building replaced at Burusi patrol post (external to grant) • Two patrol post buildings replaced at Kalibina patrol post with the assistance of local communities (external to grant) • A bridge across the Taliyha River to the Ngai patrol post was installed with the assistance of local communities (external to grant)

<p>3bii Conduct local awareness and education campaign to inform local communities on forest management issues.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four local film presentations of GAFI films (see below) in Butembo, Masereka and Kyondo (x2) to 1,720 people in total • One local conference held to 805 students from Butembo, 30 pupils from <i>l'Institut Kisanga & Tuungane</i> on the role of conservation on development in DRC and at Mount Tshiaberimu in particular. • 22 students from 2 universities (Butembo and Rwenzori) and Tourism Institute were given a tour around Mount Tshiaberimu to see the work of the project. • Ten-year celebration of Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Speeches delivered to 5,000 people – Two music concerts held, attracting 5,500 people in total – Three football matches held attracting 6,500 people – 335 pagnes (patterned cloth) distributed (150 sold) • 11 schools participated in a local competition with 1,294 student participants, of which 250 were 'winners' and received prizes. • 2 meetings with a total of 22 customary chiefs from 11 villages. • 19 meetings with a 1,000 members of 22 local CBOs, as well as 15 village chiefs and 45 land chiefs on their role in Mount Tshiaberimu protection. • 25 meetings with local administrative and military authorities (incl. MONUC) and ten meetings with NGO partners (WWF, Wildlife Direct, ZSL) to discuss collaboration etc. (this figure includes the ten mentioned above relating to the attack) • 1,000 calendars distributed in total to 15 schools, churches and local authorities. • 1,640 Gorilla Organization newsletters distributed to school pupils, university students and CBO members. • Two short films made locally on the project and the gorillas – one for the education campaign and one currently being edited to showcase the Gorilla Organization's overall programme.
<p>3biii Establish livestock distribution scheme to provide opportunities for local people other than forest exploitation.</p>	<p>Established and ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction started on 2 further piggeries (in Kitolu and Buswagha) to be completed by the end of 2007/beginning of 2008, bringing the overall total to 4 piggeries. • From the initial breeding stock of 20 sows and 2 boars in the first two piggeries, the first 32 pigs were distributed in October during the ten-year celebrations. Since then a further 47 have been distributed and the total in the piggeries in 74. • April saw the first birth of 6 piglets from one of the sows that had been given out in the first batch. • In addition, 322 goats were donated by UNDP and distributed among 161 households in 4 villages (Bursi, Bulambo, Kisone, Kyuna).

3biv Provide support for local facilities such as schools and road networks.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 roofing sheets provided for 2 schools (Miringati Institute & Kaviniro Primary School); 30 sheets for the Masereka community hall • 30 mattresses delivered to 6 health centres (Masereka) • 37Km of road maintained (23Km to Burusi; 14Km to Ngitse) with support from the local Catholic Church
3bv Output: Biological surveys	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report produced on large mammal survey September 2006. • Bird survey planned and scheduled for December 2007. • Reptile survey planned for 2008. • One seminar held on human and animal health with 23 participants. • Survey results will be fed into the management planning process for the Virunga Park.
3bvi Output: Reports in the local press and regional environmental magazines such as “Kivu Safari”	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 articles in the local newspaper <i>Les Coulisses</i> – 1 on 10 years of the project, 1 on the new baby and 2 on the May attack • <i>Kivu Safari</i> November 2006 (No 91-92) on the ten year celebrations • <i>Media Tours</i> June 2007 (No. 5) on Gorilla Population after the attack (following a Gorilla Organization Press Release)
3bvii Output: Reports in international journals (e.g. Gorilla Journal)	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gorilla Journal</i> December 2006 (No. 33) – “Ten Years on Mount Tshiaberimu: a Positive Outcome” • <i>Gorilla Journal</i> (No. 34; June 2007) – “Ranger Posts Attacked and Rangers Killed, Wounded” • <i>The Independent</i> – 25/5/2007 – “Congo Rebels Threaten Rare Mountain Gorillas”
3bviii Output: Radio broadcasts	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 broadcasts aired in total on Radio Moto de Butembo et Beni (RMBB) • 8 interviews were given for RMBB and a further 31 in total for 8 other radio stations including 3 for the BBC and 6 for Canal Afrique

Reasons and details of remedial action to be taken if the project activities and outputs listed in the Project Document for the reporting period have not been completed and/or changes/delays.

Two biodiversity surveys, on birds and reptiles, had to be postponed due to the attacks that took place in May, but these have been re-scheduled for the end of 2007 and the beginning of 2008.

Despite the attacks, activities have largely carried on as normal. However, as a result of being one of the victims of the May attacks the social assistant, Jean de Dieu Vhosi, who was shot in the leg, had to postpone the education campaign while he recovered in hospital and subsequently in Kampala, where he was able to recuperate fully away from the project area. He has since returned to work and has resumed the education campaign.

Changes in managerial roles within ICCN following attacks on mountain gorillas in the southern sector of the Virunga National Park have affected the project, but mainly in terms of the planning action in response to the attacks in May and therefore external to the actual grant. The GO has also been working with ICCN to establish an agreement for the managing of any visits to the gorillas, but this too has been delayed as a result of the attacks and changing personnel within ICCN.

3c) Community engagement and support for sustainable use of forest resources, East Cameroon. Project implemented by Bristol Zoological Gardens.⁶

Background:

The Dja Wildlife Reserve in Cameroon was listed as a World Heritage Site in 1987. The Reserve contains important populations of chimpanzees and gorillas, as well as elephants and buffalos. Hunting pressure is considered to be one of the most pressing concerns facing conservation in the reserve. A cadre of ecoguards is present and concerned primarily with targeting anti-poaching actions at periphery communities, notwithstanding the fact that demand for bushmeat comes from local logging camps and the nearby cities of Yaoundé and Douala.

Bristol Zoo Garden's Dja Periphery Community Engagement Project, implemented in partnership with Living Earth Foundation, is premised on the fact that, unless the people who live around the Dja see a value, to them, in conservation, they will not support it. Currently they bear all the burden of living near a reserve, in the constraints put on their traditional livelihood activities, and derive none of the benefits. It is noticeable that all stakeholder groups in the Dja reserve derive benefits from its status except one – the inhabitants of the Dja periphery.

The project seeks, through engaging with communities on developing non-traditional livelihood activities and promoting the adoption of a more consultative approach by ecoguards, to promote discussion by all stakeholders – government of Cameroon, conservationists, international bodies, civil society organizations – about the real costs of conservation borne by local people and how these costs can be more equably shared. The aim is to raise “the voice of the people” living around the Dja so that their needs can be taken into account in formulating policy; so that they can be seen, not as the problem, but part of the solution. Moreover, in piloting examples of non-traditional livelihood approaches, the project intends to diversify income sources and link these isolated communities to mainstream development actors.

Results:

Following a delayed start to the project, and the recruitment and training of project staff, Year 2 saw activities begin in earnest. The Chief park warden of the reserve, with whom the project has built up and maintained strong institutional links, recommended that the project concentrate on communities to the south and west of the reserve, as these had largely been ignored by the little development activity taking place in the area. A process of intensive engagement in 22 villages, covering the issues that most concern local people – livelihoods, access roads, repression by ecoguards, education, health – was conducted and findings have been documented and analyzed. The emerging themes will form the basis for the messages – in various media and to different audiences – which the project will transmit.

At the planning stage a conscious decision was made to avoid “clouding” people's perceptions of the project with benefit capture by refusing to bring direct benefits. This stance relaxed due to internal and external pressures and, most importantly, the abrupt cessation of the evaluation project. As a result, the project made the decision to be proactive in bringing tangible benefits, ideally through a third party, and Village Development Plans were produced participatively in each of the 22 villages. The plans focus on two levels: actions that the villagers can undertake themselves and actions which need project support and are directly linked to project objectives. Actions requiring external support and do not fit with project objectives are noted and brought to the attention of other development players in the area. Thirty-five common initiative groups (legally-recognized entities) have been established in the focus villages and, following training, are engaged in a variety of alternative livelihood activities. Although it is far too early to discern impact, indications are that presenting communities with livelihood opportunities is likely to reduce the level of unsustainable subsistence forest activities. Activities to date provide models of good practice, innovation and entrepreneurship in “alternative” livelihoods.

⁶ Also see ANNEX 4: Bristol Zoological Gardens – Cameroon component

Following a review of the current ecoguard training curriculum and a training needs assessment, a module focusing on improving guards' communications techniques has been developed. The module, which comprises 50 hours of study, including 30 contact hours, will give ecoguards tools and confidence both to communicate reserve policy and regulations more effectively and to listen to the concerns of periphery villagers more empathetically. Brief introductions to participatory methods and basic conflict management also form part of the module. Field-testing of the module is scheduled for early in Year 3 of the project.

There has been good progress in developing materials, based on the voice and perspectives of those living around the Dja, to provoke conversation, raise awareness and contribute to conservation debates locally, nationally, regionally and internationally. One of the highlights is the recording by prominent Cameroonian musician and rapper, Vicky Brown, of "Wake Up!" a song inspired by the project. Additionally, a school exchange programme is evolving and a cultural exhibition about people living around the Dja has been developed for Mvog Betsie Zoo and Mefou National Park.

Building the capacity of Dja periphery communities to link more effectively to the outside world and to sources of support and opportunity is a key tenet of the project. This year has seen the emergence of a coalition of civil society organizations to promote the cause of Dja periphery communities. Going forward the focus will be on ensuring that structures are in place for communities to engage effectively with this coalition.

A mid-term project evaluation was conducted at the end of June 2007 by Hilary Solly, who has a wealth of experience of working in and around the Dja reserve. While generally endorsing the approach and actions to date – notwithstanding providing detailed input on how best to improve efficiency and effectiveness, particularly in the achievement of Output 1 – the consultant recommended the addition of two key outputs, namely improving stakeholder co-ordination, and fundraising for project deepening and the sustaining of outcomes.

The first full year of project activity on the ground has yielded impressive results and, provided a number of valuable lessons, particularly for a project team for whom many aspects of the approach are new. Institutionally, excellent relations with government have been established and the opportunity to influence government stakeholders is at hand. The policy of complete transparency with communities in allowing them to decide whether – or not – to engage with the project has paid dividends in the level of ownership shown and the realism of expectations. The project is building a notable body of qualitative data mirroring the perceptions and experience of local communities which will form the basis for the development of public messages in Year 3.

The year has, revealed the extent of the many challenges the project faces in order to achieve its aim. A mechanism to integrate project findings into the development of social, conservation and economic policy needs to be established and this requires a greater level of engagement by stakeholders than has been seen thus far. Crucially, unless investment in livelihoods and the economy around the periphery of the Dja increases dramatically, there will be no reduction of pressure on natural resources. Addressing these challenges will be a key component for the project over the coming months.

INFORMATION ON THE DELIVERY OF THE PROJECT – ACTIVITY 3C		
Activities / Outputs	Status	Results / Impact
<p>3ci Community engagement and support for sustainable use of forest resources</p> <p>Local knowledge of wildlife use and alternatives shared amongst and between identified stakeholders in Centre, East and South Provinces and among projects in East and South Provinces.</p>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 Common Initiative Groups (legal entities) established among Dja periphery communities. • 22 village development plans developed and activated. Villagers have committed to investing in cash and kind to operationalise their plans. • Micro projects on alternative livelihoods implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cane rat farming – 1st phase of training and distribution completed - Grain banking – maize cultivated on 8 hectares, yielding 19.5 tonnes and income of €3,000 - Improved sustainable fishing initiative piloted - Apiary training in preparation - Training on basic project management delivered to 15 CIGs.
<p>3cii Identify local people’s relationship with natural resource use, wildlife law and conservation principles through KAP surveys, trust building, dialogue, information sharing, etc.</p> <p>Positive attitudes to sustainable wildlife resource use promoted among stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth knowledge, attitudes and practices surveys conducted among 250 communities on the periphery of the western and southern sectors of the reserve have been conducted. • Dialogue mechanisms established with 35 CIGs and used to convey – inwards and outwards – key conservation messages. • Key message delivery matrix (message-medium-audience) in development. • Strong relationships forged with Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection and Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife. • Strong relationship established with Chief park warden of the Dja Reserve.
<p>3ciii Provide wildlife department with a positive model of local community engagement and hold training, materials development and skills development workshops</p> <p>Improved understanding of local engagement</p>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum and course content of Garoua Training School and Mbalmayo Forestry School reviewed. • Training needs assessment conducted • Training module (equivalent to 30 hours contact teaching) on

<p>processes among community level MINEF staff (game guards)</p>		<p>communication, participation and conflict management developed, including lesson plans and teaching materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultation carried out. • Field-testing of module imminent.
<p>3civ Identify positive, community-owned attitudes to sustainable use of wildlife resources and disseminate through local media, existing community networks and local visitor attractions</p> <p>Increased awareness among visitors to MBZ and MNP, and young people and teachers in Centre Province of conservation issues facing Cameroon wildlife achieved through improved quality of education service at MBZ and MNP as well as ensuring that locally appropriate wildlife orientated materials are made available in primary and secondary schools in Centre Province. Additionally to improve understanding and teaching of wildlife issues among teachers and</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Pen pal” scheme (between 240 schoolchildren in Yaoundé and Dja periphery villages) established. Letters on conservation and livelihoods exchanged and made the focus of teaching and learning. • Student exchange visits (20 pax) facilitated. • Development of Dja cultural exhibition at Mvog Betsi Zoo and Mefou National Park. • Environmental education programme initiated with teaching materials, lessons plans and environmental education games being piloted in schools. • CD of conservation songs recorded.

<p>school inspectors in Centre Province.</p> <p>3cv Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community liaison team reports - Community-driven interpretation materials - Species interpretation and educational materials for Mvog Betsi Zoo and Mefou National Park visitor centres - Teachers' booklet to facilitate teaching sustainable wildlife management as part of the school curriculum - Support materials for local NGOs - Course reader and training materials for use in MINEP game guard Teaching - Three case studies/publications for academic and professional journals - Mid-term evaluation - Sustainable livelihood activities 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>To start in Year 3</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>To start in Year 3</p> <p>Complete</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Project monthly reports, survey results and trip reports filed.</p> <p>See 4.2.3 above</p> <p>Assessment of existing materials carried out; new materials developed</p> <p>Drafts produced and under field testing</p> <p>Collaboration and partnerships with NGOs initiated (see 3.3 below)</p> <p>See 4.2.2 above</p> <p>To be produced consistent with message matrix</p> <p>Evaluation report attached</p> <p>See 4.1 above</p>
---	--	---

Reasons and details of remedial action to be taken if the project activities and outputs listed in the Project Document for the reporting period have not been completed and/or changes/delays.

Sub project start date delayed due to delays in agreement and signing of sub-document and subsequent delays in funding (funding finally received July 06).

Remedial action: Sub project start date of January 06 and activities compromised until July 06. Sub project end date extended; project activities proceeding in accordance with the revised time-frame

3d) Development of national capacity for wildlife monitoring and integration of socio-economic issues into forest conservation decision making, Ivory Coast. Project implemented by the *Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques in Côte d'Ivoire* (CSRS).⁷

Background

The sub-project in Côte d'Ivoire aims to develop national capacity for wildlife monitoring by helping the wildlife department to develop bio-monitoring methodologies and set up a bio-monitoring unit that can contribute to better conservation planning and decision making.

Results:

During the year 2006 and 2007, the *Centre Suisse* in Côte d'Ivoire in collaboration with the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation and the national institution in charge of park management (OIPR) succeeded in applying the developed bio-monitoring methodology in four out of the seven national parks in Côte d'Ivoire harbouring chimpanzees (Taï, Marahoué, Banco and Azagny National Parks). In the Taï and Marahoué National Parks, bio-monitoring units have been successfully established and responsible park staff is able to not only organize field missions for data collection, but also to update the data base and analyse and interpret the data. This process is most advanced in the Taï National Park where the bio-monitoring unit is able to fully conduct the whole program, including quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data (abundance and density estimations, GIS spatial maps). The process of capacity transfer is ongoing in the Marahoué, Banco and Azagny National Parks. During this second year of the project, data collection by the local villagers has been reinforced and evaluated on several occasions and teams now constitute reliable observers. Results generated by the bio-monitoring have effectively guided conservation and vital management activities in all four parks and allowed to target surveillance and sensitization activities to areas most threatened. For all four parks total numbers and the distribution of chimpanzees and other key mammal species have been determined, providing important information to the OIPR to manage and promote these parks. Moreover, the various threats that pose on the parks have been quantified and located. Regular meetings have been organized to learn about successes, mistakes and management implications and to improve the program and allow appropriation of all partners involved. Following the results of the bio-monitoring, only populations of very few to utmost close to 800 chimpanzees remain in the different National Parks (Taï NP average of 480, Minimum: 300 Maximum: 770, Marahoué NP: probably less than 50, Banco NP: average of 10, Azagny NP: average of 55).

This result is most alarming and stresses the urgency to improve sustainable management of protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire. During the second year, the project could be carried out without any major constraints or difficulties. However, national parks in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire (Comoé, Mont Sangbé, Mont Peko National Parks) could not be included in the program, due to insecurity and ineffective redeployment of national park staff.

⁷ Also see ANNEX 6 : *Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques* - Ivory Coast component

	<p>Marahoué NP advanced state</p>	<p>teams.</p> <p><u>Tai NP:</u> The first phase which included training of national park staff and monitoring staff from the local communities ended in October 2006. The second phase included data collection and analysis. Preliminary results indicate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a significantly higher density of animals in the western sectors of the national park. • signs of elephants in several sectors including the north-west of the park; • a confirmed higher density of poacher trails and hunting signs in the north and south of the park compared to the middle (compare maps attached). • Direct and indirect signs of chimpanzees have been recorded 196 times, elephant signs 256 times, monkeys 1.699 times, duikers 3.104 times, birds 2.356 times and anthropogenic factors 1.088 times. • Preliminary results show the following total numbers and densities: 479 chimpanzees and 0.089 chimpanzees/sqkm, 180 elephants and 0.033 elephants/sqkm, 298.627 monkeys and 55.68 monkeys/sqkm and 41.472 duikers and 7.73 duikers/sqkm. <p>In May 2007, following the end of the second phase of data collection, a meeting with field survey teams, the park rangers, the OIPR (Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Reserves) and partner organisations was held to discuss the results and problems encountered. The meeting was followed by a training and valuation unit in July 2007.</p> <p>The elephant dung decay study, which has been undertaken early 2006 revealed insufficient results to determine an average height at which an elephant dung pile could be considered as decayed. Further investigation is therefore necessary to improve the precision in methods to estimate elephant populations.</p> <p><u>Marahoué NP:</u> The first phase of data collection took place between May and December 2006. Preliminary results were discussed and the second data collection period started in June 2007.</p> <p>For both the Tai and Marahoué NP, methodology and picture guides have been revised and distributed to the field teams and park administration. Additional training material such as recordings of animal calls will be finalized soon.</p>
--	---------------------------------------	---

	<p>Azagny NP advanced state</p>	<p><u>Azagny NP:</u> In close collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society and the OIPR (Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Reserves), a chimpanzee survey of the Azagny National Park was carried out from February to March 2007. The aim of the survey was to determine the status of the existing chimpanzee population within the park, to form park staff and villagers for survey methods and to identify the threats. Transects of 1 km length were implemented in a systematic order. In total, 56 km of transect was controlled and a total of 88 nests were found. Two thirds (60%) of all nests were old or very old, 32% were recent and 8% were fresh nests. Average nest group size was small with 3 nests.</p> <p>The Azagny park contains swamps, the northern sector has illegal Hevea plantations, therefore it is estimated that chimpanzees can only use 1/3 of the park's surface. If we limit the analysis to this area (65 sqkm), estimations for population density indicate an average of 47 weaned individuals (minimum of 18, maximum of 125). Adding individuals that do not build nests to the average estimation of 47 weaned individuals (17.5 % of the population) brings the estimate to 55 chimpanzees. Chimpanzee density is determined to be 0.72 chimpanzees per sqkm (ranging from 0,27-1,92 chimpanzees /sqkm). Given the distribution of nests there could potentially be two communities living within Azagny National Park (the distance between nest sites was 10 km).</p> <p>The monitoring efforts included to capture information on other animal species and on human disturbance. Buffalo tracks were seen on 5 out of the 56 transects. Illegal human activities were recorded on many transects, signs of human disturbance included hunter trails, hunting camps, cartridges, fields of cacao, café and manioc and Hevea. Moreover, fishing and the construction of canoes (pirogues) is a common illegal activity.</p> <p>The small population of chimpanzees in Azagny National Park is considered as highly threatened because of habitat destruction and hunting. Furthermore, the regular presence of humans within the park due to fishing, hunting and agricultural activities exposes this small chimpanzee population to health risks related to human-chimpanzee disease transmission. A report on Chimpanzee Survey in Azagny attached.</p>
	<p>Banco NP advanced state</p>	<p><u>Banco NP:</u> Chimpanzee population surveys revealed over three years a small population with an average of about 10 chimpanzees, varying between a minimum of 3 to a maximum of about 20 chimpanzees. Furthermore the surveys indicted that 5.6 % of all illegal activities included</p>

		<p>illegal extraction of plants (timber, medical plants, firewood), 25.3% included trails, 11.2% included hunting/trapping and 9.9% included deposition of waste. However, human disturbance varies from site to site: The park neighbouring population in West near Yopougon is primarily involved in hunting/trapping, whereas the communities in the East of the park (around Abobo), use trees/plants.</p> <p>Results of a socio-economic study indicate that the local communities appreciate fresh climate, water resource and the touristic potential of the Banco NP. The main reasons for entering the park are the extraction of medical plants (32.2%), hunting (29%), firewood collections (29%), cigarettes (3.3%), to use the forest as a toilet (3.2%) and to collect fruits (3.2%).</p> <p>A second phase of data collection was carried from January 2007-May 2007 by local assistants and included the surveillance of 73 transect km. Field data was analysed and preliminary results confirm the findings of the first field period. However, there was less pressure on the flora and illegal disposal of waste was observed less often, but there was an increase in hunting activities. Furthermore there were attempts to grab land. Overall, the hotspots of illegal activities lied in north-eastern side and the south-west and south-east.</p>
4.2.2 Establish a bio-monitoring unit, train national parks staff and deploy them to conduct monitoring.	Ongoing (Tai advanced state)	<p>In the Tai and the Marahoué National Park, a senior park ranger is in charge of the bio-monitoring programme. Additional staff was trained with a special emphasis on GIS and analytical methods. As a result, OIPR is able to carry out the bio-monitoring programme independently including data collection, data entry and data analysis.</p> <p>In summary, an evaluation and training phase followed each data collection phase. In year two the integration of park staff was improved. The fact that villagers are recruited as monitoring assistants was considered to be an important element because they a) function as a multiplier for conservation messages in their villages and b) are kept away from illegal activities. Park staff in Banco NP will benefit from a training phase in the next financial year where staff in Azagny was trained throughout the chimpanzee survey.</p>
4.2.3. Integrate the results of bio-monitoring into national conservation planning and decision making.	Ongoing	<p>Throughout the surveys in the Tai, Marahoué, Azagny and Banco National Parks, the bio-monitoring teams collected information on all kinds of illegal activities and communicated their observations to the law enforcement units. As a result, several poachers could be arrested. GIS data of illegal hunting camps was used to calculate the number of illegal people entering</p>

		<p>the park. In January 2007, the results of the bio-monitoring programme were discussed with OIPR in order to develop an efficient conservation strategy.</p> <p>An Ivorian PhD student correlated environmental and socio-economic factors and developed models which could predict animal densities as a function of multiple factors such as distance to nearest village, distance to nearest road, distance to research camp, vegetation type. These models will help to define conservation priorities and are an important decision-making tool.</p> <p>Some of the results are alarming, and WCF is organising with the EC in Abidjan a stakeholder workshop including different Ministries, NGOs, local communities, and potential donors. The Minister of Environment agreed to chair the workshop.</p>
--	--	---

Reasons and details of remedial action to be taken if the project activities and outputs listed in the Project Document for the reporting period have not been completed and/or changes/delays.

Some problems do exist on the headquarters level. OIPR did not recruit a person yet whose responsibility would be the overall coordination of bio-monitoring efforts across the different protected areas. WCF offered to temporarily second a researcher but this has not been considered to be sustainable and was rejected by OIPR.

Activities listed in the Project Document are all initiated within time schedule and are ongoing. Articles in an international scientific journal in the field of Conservation Biology on the precise bio-monitoring method employed will be prepared after complete data analyses. Protocols for data collection and sampling methods have been produced and distributed to the OIPR, National Park directions and staff as well as to partners. Its publication will be prepared as part of the Ph. D thesis of N’Goran. Various reports of training and other meetings are available and attached, as well as an annual implementation report. Other publications are expected from the results of the Ph.D. thesis of Kouakou. C. concerning comparison and improvements of chimpanzee survey methodologies.

Various maps showing the results of the programme and the situation in the concerned National Parks are attached. Tri-annual reports giving an overview of executed transects and preliminary results important for guiding immediate management decisions are done for the Tai NP. Detailed reports including density estimates, abundance estimates and spatial maps are only provided at the end of a given phase of data collection in each park (after completing all transects covering a given park).

Peace process in Côte d’Ivoire is ongoing and has not hindered any work related to the program in the last year. Elections originally foreseen for October 2006 are unlikely to be held before mid 2008, meaning after the completion of the project. The four National Parks that the program is actually working on are not expected to be affected by security issues in the coming year. During the last year, it is foreseen to undertake missions to the Mont Sangbé and eventually Comoé NP to study the feasibility to conduct bio-monitoring in those parks and to examine the state of the chimpanzee population and other fauna as well as actual conservation status of these parks.

2.2 Contracts above 5000€ awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period, giving for each the contract amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor.

UNEP/GRASP and its partners contracted a number of organizations; however, all contracts are related to activities and NOT to procurement. The table below indicates the nature of the contract.

Contracting agency	Third party	Type of contract
UNEP/ GRASP	UNESCO	Memorandum of Understanding
Bristol Zoological Gardens	Living Earth Foundation	Informal agreement
The Gorilla Organization	Mouvement et Action Intellectuels pour le Développement Ecologique de Naturalistes Intégrés (MAIDENI)	Memorandum of Understanding

2.3 Updated action plan ⁸

Activity / Month	November 2008- April 2009						May 2009-July 2009				Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Execution 1i											UNEP
Execution 1ii											UNEP
Execution 1iii											UNEP
Execution 1iv											UNEP
Execution 2i											Born Free Foundation
Execution 2ii											Born Free Foundation
Execution 2iii											Born Free Foundation
Execution 2iv											Born Free Foundation
Execution 2v											Born Free Foundation
Execution 3ai											Orangutan Foundation
Execution 3aii											Orangutan Foundation
Execution 3aiii											Orangutan Foundation

⁸ This plan covers the financial period between the interim report and the next report.

Execution 3bi											Gorilla Organization
Execution 3bii											Gorilla Organization
Execution 3biii											Gorilla Organization
Execution 3ci											Bristol Zoo
Preparation 3cii											Bristol Zoo
Execution 3cii											Bristol Zoo
Preparation 3ciii											Bristol Zoo
Execution 3ciii											Bristol Zoo
Execution 3di											CSRS
Execution 3dii											CSRS
Preparation 3diii											CSRS
Execution 3diii											CSRS

3. Partners and other Co-operation

3.1 Assessment of the relationship between the formal partners of this Action (i.e. those partners which have signed a partnership statement).

UNEP/ GRASP has been working with the four formal partners of this Action (Born Free Foundation, Orangutan Foundation, Gorilla Organization (former Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund Europe)), and Bristol Zoological Gardens since the inception of GRASP in 2002. All four NGOs are GRASP partners. UNEP has implemented field activities through each NGO in the past. The relationship has always been positive.

In Côte d'Ivoire the situation is different: Our formal partner in Côte d'Ivoire is the *Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques*, which itself is not a GRASP partner. The *Centre Suisse* works together with the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF), a Swiss registered but German-based NGO which is a full GRASP partner. WCF, like the other partners mentioned above, has been working closely with UNEP/GRASP since 2002. Because of the known excellent relationship between *Centre Suisse* and Wild Chimpanzee Foundation, UNEP was happy to include a previously unknown partner in the action. Over the first year, the *Centre Suisse* has proved to be most reliable. A very positive working relationship has been developed.

The Technical Support Team (TST) is largely supported by the Born Free Foundation. Born Free Foundation has been UNEP's closest and most reliable NGO partner in GRASP, and was partly responsible for the creation of the GRASP Partnership.

In summary, the relationship with all implementing partners has been positive, professional and inspiring.

3.2 Assessment of the relationship between UNEP/GRASP and State authorities in the Action countries.

UNEP and Born Free Foundation work very closely together in managing the work of the Technical Support Team (TST). The TST has a positive relationship with many of the State authorities in the relevant countries. GRASP has a Focal Point in each range State government. We have regular correspondence with the GRASP Focal Points in many countries – communications from these countries are polite, helpful and prompt. The positive involvement of Focal Points is very important for the effective running of the Technical Support Team and the capacity provided by this project has improved these relationships. In no cases does GRASP have confrontational or disagreeable relationships with the Focal Point or other government representatives. In some countries, such as Cameroon, Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo, the positive relationship extends to the ministerial level and the access to relevant ministers, and even more valuably their public commitment to GRASP and its objectives, has clearly benefited from this work. The DRC hosted the first IGM and the DRC GRASP Focal Point is on the Executive Committee as is the Indonesian Focal Point. The Government of Cameroon is chair of the GRASP Council. Uganda is chair of the Executive Committee and actively stimulates the discussion on strategies and further development of the GRASP Partnership.

As reported before, in DR Congo the project remains a collaborative venture between the Gorilla Organization and the Congolese wildlife authority, ICCN (*Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature*). This relationship remains very strong, with data being collected between the two in accordance with the methods used throughout the rest of the Virunga National Park. Over the duration of the grant to date there have been various changes of personnel within ICCN. The last major reshuffle within ICCN was in April 2006 when the former ICCN conservator for Mount Tshiaberimu, Beghene Katshumbano, was transferred to Kahuzi-Biega National Park, with his place being taken by Valentin Kamate Malikewa. Since then there has been a spate of mountain gorilla killings in the southern sector of the Virunga National Park. At least nine have been recorded as killed this year, with six being killed in July alone. Following the latter attack the director for the southern sector, Paulin Ngobobo was transferred to the northern sector, swapping positions with Norbert Mushenzi. Paulin is still in the process of familiarizing himself with his new role and has spent most time at the headquarters of the northern sector, at Mutsora. He has not yet been able to visit Mount Tshiaberimu. The changing personnel bring with them changing styles of park management and the situation requires that the Gorilla Organization liaise closely with them to maintain the strong collaborative relationship. Meanwhile, the project maintains excellent relationships with the local administrative authorities, and this has been particularly important following the attack. These include the Administrator of Lubero Territory, the Mayor of Butembo, the commanders of the FARDC (national Congolese army) and the police, and the chiefs of Buswagha, Bashu, Ngulo, Isale, Kasongwere, Ngitse, Kitolu, Kasimbi, Buswagha, Burusi and Msereka.

In Indonesia the relationship with the Lamandau District Government, which has responsibility for the Belantikan Region, continues to be very good and has benefited the project. February's multi-stakeholder meeting was held at the Project's base and was led by the Bupati (Head of the District Government). The Bupati brought with him ten heads or deputy departmental heads. This sent a very strong signal to both the Government departments and to the villagers that the Bupati considers the conservation and sustainable development of the region very important. The designation of some 30,000 ha of the Belantikan region as a protected "Research and Education forest" is now well established and will be incorporated into the district and provincial spatial plans. After the fires of September, October and November 2006, fire-prevention has risen almost to the very top of the political agenda. New laws were issued forbidding the lighting of fires and fire danger indicators were erected around the province. Consequently, the project's work to develop local fire fighting teams has broad support.

The Cameroon State authorities at the higher levels continue to be supportive of the project. The sub-project is integrated into the management plan for the Dja Biosphere Reserve and regular meetings of the stakeholders involved in this management plan, including representatives from this project, continue. The project works under an agreement with the Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection. There are no significant security risks at present. At field level frontline government staffs profess not to see project activities as their primary work and seek payments from the project to support and monitor the processes. This is considered a normal state of affairs for projects in Cameroon. On the other hand, the military leadership (at the military base in the South Sector) is supportive of the conservation work and is engaging actively with the project to combat poaching and promote conservation in the Reserve.

The relationship between the Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques/ the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation and the State Authorities has in general been positive throughout the year. Regular consultations permitted fruitful exchange and productive advice between parties, especially on the local levels of each park. However, the OIPR has been under lots of pressure from inside their own structure (park agents and especially the Mobile Surveillance Unit have been on strike several times) and from outside (press articles on fraud within the Forestry and Environmental State Department, including its executing structures like OIPR). Currently, an investigation from the Ministry of Environment is undergoing to clarify the implication and responsibilities for illegal activities such as exploitation of wood etc. within several National Parks (especially Marahoué and Mont Peko NP).

3.3 Relationship with any other organizations involved in implementing the Action

- Associate(s) (if any) - none
- Sub-contractor(s) (if any) - none
- Final Beneficiaries and Target groups
- Other third parties involved

As UNESCO is the co-secretariat of the GRASP Partnership, UNEP contracted them thru a MoU to arrange the travel and per diems for participants to the IGM in Kinshasa, DRC. This relationship is ongoing and harmonious. UNEP contracted the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) to provide reporting services for the IGM.

In DR Congo the implementing partner for the livestock-rearing project is still MAIDENI (*Mouvement et Action Intellectuels pour le Développement Ecologique des Naturalistes Intégrés*), which remains a partner organization to the Gorilla Organization. As such the coordinator of MAIDENI reports directly to the Gorilla Organization's DRC Programme Manager on a monthly basis and receives funds on a monthly basis from him. This arrangement continues to work well, but there is a need for greater coordination between MAIDENI and the Mount Tshiaberimu Conservation Project, particularly with regard to sensitization to avoid presenting mixed messages, the threat of which occurred following the attacks. The attack on Mount Tshiaberimu (see below) emphasized the importance of engaging the local communities in the conservation of the forests. Prior to the grant, small-scale community support was being offered by way of providing materials to maintain local schools and health clinics and maintaining the local road network (which helps them reach local markets, as well as facilitating the project). This support continues under the grant as a good-will gesture to the local communities. Meanwhile, as a key element towards its overall aim, the grant has enabled the development of the livestock-rearing element with MAIDENI, which is proving to be a great success. As well as improving the communities' health and livelihoods, the provision of pigs also reduces the temptation to hunt or trap animals illegally beyond the park boundaries on Mount Tshiaberimu. Incidents of trapping recorded on the mountain have remained at a relatively low level (80 traps recovered in 13 months compared to approximately 50 in the previous 12 months) and with increased sightings of other wildlife on the mountain it suggests that the overall approach of the project is working. Initially

the scheme with MAIDENI was to focus on just two communities, Burusi to the north of the mountain and Ngitse to the west. However, the eventual success of these; the demand from other communities; and the apparent need to further enhance such schemes in response to the attack, has led to the Gorilla Organization extending the scheme to Kitolu to the east of the mountain and Buswagha, which is between Kyondo and Burusi. Piggeries are being established for the scheme will develop further into 2008. The population density is so great around the mountain that not all communities are being supported at present and it is particularly difficult to reach the southeast corner where much of the troubles have been taking place, but other options for this region are to be considered and could be proposed through a conflict resolution forum that is being organized to prevent any further attacks.

In Indonesia CIMTROP, The Centre for International Management of Tropical Peatlands is a partner of the Orangutan Foundation and coordinates the activities of the second community liaison team (the first being in Belantikan), under a signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Foundation. CIMTROP are recognized experts in tropical forestry and have experience of research, reforestation, and fire-fighting. The head of CIMTROP is locally renowned Dayak, the indigenous people of Borneo. His presence facilitates good working relationships with the local Dayak communities. The Tanjung Puting National Park Agency is the project's key partner for the construction and operation of the guard posts to be used to launch patrols to prevent illegal logging. This year both the Head and Deputy Head of the Park changed. The new incumbents are supportive of the Project's work and agreement has been reached on the location and operation of two posts, both of which are located at strategic sites on major rivers on the western side of the park. P.T. Karda Traders, the logging concessionaire operating in the Belantikan focal area remains a crucial stakeholder, though they are obviously not "implementing" the project. The Belantikan Community Liaison team met PT Karda's Managers at both headquarter and field levels on a number of occasions and the concession manager joined the multi-stakeholder meeting. It is likely Karda will stop timber harvesting within the next five years. Therefore the communities are being encouraged to start considering conservation-orientated options for the future of the region.

The project is implemented in Cameroon through Living Earth Foundation; Bristol Zoo and LEF have a very good working relationship for implementing this (and other projects); regular meetings are held between the organizations to ensure transparency and effectiveness.

In the Tai National Park in Côte d'Ivoire, other partner organizations, like the WWF, GTZ and the KfW intervene in the park management. The bio-monitoring programme benefits directly and indirectly from the combined conservation efforts of all these organizations. During validation meetings and formations, partners have been invited to participate and give their advice on the program. The WWF contributed to finance the salaries of the ecologists, the formation of the ecologists and park rangers and the acquisition of some bio-monitoring equipment (satellite telephones). Nandjui Awo, now with WWF (formerly CI) provides expertise concerning elephants throughout the program. The supervising professors of N'Goran and Kouakou from the University of Abidjan and Abobo provide regular scientific input on both the PhD thesis and the functioning of the program.

3.4 Links developed with other actions

In **DR Congo** The Mount Tshiaberimu Conservation Project continues to collaborate directly with the environmental education programme of the World Wide Fund for Nature, PEVi Kacheche. The social assistants of both this project and the Mount Tshiaberimu Conservation Project were working together and staying at the Burusi patrol post when it was attacked and Nicolas Mbusa Bianzire of WWF was killed. Since the attack, the Gorilla Organization and WWF have been working closely together at all levels (at Mount Tshiaberimu, in Goma and internationally) to negotiate with local politicians and community representatives to understand why the attack

took place and to work towards a conflict resolution forum to preclude any further attacks. The latter forum will also enlist the support of other NGOs that are working in other parts of the northern sector of the Virunga National Park (in particular along the shores of Lake Edward, where there is a large problem of illegal fishing communities that have established themselves). These include the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS). ZSL and FZS are also still engaged with another grant from the European Commission for the capacity building of ICCN. The Mount Tshiaberimu Conservation Project liaises with them to ensure that ICCN's work and approach is coordinated throughout the national park. Meanwhile, over the course of the last 13 months a new NGO has begun operating in the region. Wildlife Direct is a joint programme of WildlifeDirect Inc., a US registered not-for-profit organization, and the Africa Conservation Fund (UK), a UK registered charity, which was established to provide support to conservationists anywhere in the world via the use of internet blogs to which the international public can donate directly to the author of any one blog. The Gorilla Organization has expressed its concern that politically-sensitive, unedited content on certain blogs, and the way in which information is now handled locally may be exacerbating problems that are being experienced elsewhere, particularly in the southern sector of the Virunga National Park. However, it also sees that the principle behind WildlifeDirect is sound and has been happy to partner with them for a blog from Mount Tshiaberimu. The blog has been launched and can be found at <http://www.wildlifedirect.org/blogAdmin/tshiaberimu/> and will be developed over time.

As mentioned above, the UNDP supported the project by donating 322 goats, which were able to supplement MAIDENI's efforts by providing livestock to communities where MAIDENI's livestock scheme does not yet extend. Internationally, the Gorilla Organization has partnered with the Great Apes Film Initiative (GAFI), a UK registered charity whose mission is to make wildlife television programmes about the great apes freely available to audiences in their countries of origin, through education projects and national television networks. Having secured permission to screen a number of BBC documentaries the Gorilla Organization began implementing GAFI through its programme in Uganda. Once these documentaries were translated into French it was possible to extend the activities into DR Congo and Rwanda. DVDs have therefore been provided to the social assistant who is therefore using them as a valuable supplementary resource for his overall education campaign that he has been able to intensify thanks to the grant. Finally, the project has been liaising with the Ugandan NGO Conservation through Public Health (CTPH) for parasitology work on Mount Tshiaberimu. The CTPH director travelled to Butembo in February 2007 to visit the project and hold an animal and human health workshop, while the Mount Tshiaberimu Conservation Project manager and research assistant attended the meeting of the Wildlife Disease Association in Kasese in August, as a result of their developing relationship with CTPH.

In **Indonesia** the Rattan Project (www.rattanproject.org) run by SHK Kaltim Foundation provided advice and information on rattan growing, harvesting, quality control and marketing. World Wide Fund for Nature Indonesia (WWF Indonesia) supplied maps and other data from aerial surveys of the region. World Education (WE), who work in Tanjung Puting National Park, continued to freely share their knowledge and experience with agro forestry and sustainable agriculture. Flora and Fauna International (FFI), Yayasan and the Orangutan Foundation are planning to make a submission to USAID to fund work in the transborder landscape which joins the Belantikan Region of Central Kalimantan with the contiguous forests of Sungai Putri – Bukit Perai in West Kalimantan.

In **Cameroon** links with the were also formed ECOFAC (Ecosystemes Forestiers d'Afrique Centrale) 2: The Sub-project activities have been introduced to the Director of Programme, Alain Lauredine and plans have been made to ensure that project activities are incorporated in the ECOFAC 2 plan of work. The ITTA is involving the project staff in their training programmes. ICRAF is planning to collaborate in domestication of non-timber forest products as requested by the communities. The TAI (The Action Initiative) is offering consultancy to conduct studies on local communities' access to information, justice and decision-making. LAGA (Last Great Ape) is collaborating with us to establish a means of reducing poaching in the Dja especially in the South sector (Djoudj) by use of participatory approaches and better

application of forestry laws. World Fishery is promoting sustainable forestry around the Dja while ZYLis promote cultivation of maize in Bengbis. SODECOA is providing villagers with cocoa seedlings. The Ministry of Social Affairs is providing villagers of Zoebefam with seed maize for planting. The AGEFO – BAKA Living Earth Foundation has been pre-selected to work with them in their project around the Dja. The Send a Cow and Heifer International organizations are providing training and technical advice for the cane rats breeding programme.

In **Côte d'Ivoire** we established contacts with Flora and Fauna International (FFI) who is conducting a biomonitoring program in Sapou NP in Liberia. WCF and FFI are exchanging information on methodology in order to harmonize methodology and compare results. This is specifically relevant for a potential project on transboundary collaboration since both National Parks would lie within a potential transboundary forest corridor connecting Sapou NP, Grebo and Cestos Forest in Liberia and the Classified Forests of Haute Dodo, Cavally and Rapide Graph on the Ivorian side. Moreover, in collaboration with GRASP/UNEP, the WCF and Conservation International, Liberia are trying to organize for a workshop which would bring together the governments and all actors involved and interested in the establishment of such a corridor. The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation/CSRS is continuing to collaborate with SODEFOR and the private exploitation concerns Thanry and STBC to help guide them towards certification of their wood. Monitoring the fauna and flora is an integrated part of the certification process. Through the application of a bio-monitoring program the WCF/CSRS tries to study and mitigate the negative effects of exploitation. SOS Forêt, a local NGO in Abidjan, formed park rangers for the recognition of bird species in the Marahoué National Park. This newly acquired knowledge by the park rangers will directly benefit the bio-monitoring program. Further collaboration between SOS Forêt and the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation/CSRS is foreseen for the establishment of the Tai-Sapou corridor. The chimpanzee survey in the Azagny NP was carried out in full cooperation with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). They provided their long term know how about the park, financial and technical help, additional staff and accompanied the whole survey.

3.5 Previous relevant EC grants.

Previous EC grants to UNEP have been for entirely different target groups while the Orangutan Foundation is implementing the contract for an EC grant "Programme on Environment in Developing Countries Programme on Tropical Forests and other Forests in Developing Countries - Promoting the conservation and sustainable management of the lowland forests of South Central Kalimantan."

4. Visibility

4.1 Visibility of the EU contribution in the Action

Notification of EC grant has been sent to all GRASP partners and is well known to internal beneficiaries (e.g. Scientific Commission). Source of funds is made known to partners in IT provision project. The contribution of the EC and UNEP/GRASP is mentioned in every public talk, all official documents and articles published, if possible in written and by displaying the logo.

The EC and UNEP/GRASP logos are placed on all project documents – the EC logo is displayed on a Toyota Hilux, bought for the DRC sub-project, and on project buildings.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on EuropeAid Co-operation Office website? If so, please state your objections here.

No.

Name of the contact person for the Action: Johannes Refisch

Signature:



Location: Nairobi, Kenya

Date report due: N/a

Date report sent: