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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
FOR THE EX-POST EVALUATION OF PROJECTS IN THE AREAS OF
Biodiversity Conservation / Protected Areas
and
Improvement and Conservation of Genetic Resources**

PROJECTS:

**PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F)
Towards Sustainable Timber Production in Ghana: Stage I. Improving
Shoot Borer Resistance and Developing Silvicultural Systems to
Maximize Mahogany Plantation Success (Ghana)**

**PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F)
Biodiversity Management and Conservation in Forest Concessions
Adjacent to Totally Protected Area (Nouabale-Ndoki National Park),
Northern Republic of Congo – Phase II (Congo)**

Prepared for ITTO

by

**Denis Keedi Atok (Team Leader)
Monica Borner**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ATO	African Timber Organisation
CAR	Central African Republic
CIB	<i>Congolaise Industrielle du Bois (a private timber industry)</i>
FORIG	Forestry Institute of Ghana
FSC	Forestry Scholarship Council (<i>Conseil de bonne gouvernance forestière</i>)
Gvt	Government
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MDDEEF	<i>Ministère du Développement Durable, de l'Environnement et de l'Economie Forestière</i> (Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and the Forest Economy)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
N-N	Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park
PROGEPP	<i>Projet de Gestion des Ecosystèmes Périphériques au Parc National de Nouabalé-Ndoki</i> (Project for N-N National Park Buffer Zone Ecosystem Management)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
WCS	World Conservation Society

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
1. CONTEXT, ORIGIN and GOAL	3
2. SYNTHESIS OF OUTCOMES	3
3. RECOMMENDATIONS	6
4. LINKS WITH ITTO 2000 OBJECTIVES	7

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	8
ANNEX 2 TERMS OF REFERENCES	8

1. CONTEXT, ORIGIN AND GOAL

ITTO is a reference intergovernmental organization established in 1986 to manage the provisions and operation of the ITTA, particularly with regard to:

- the promotion of international trade in tropical timber
- the sustainable management of tropical forests and the development of tropical forest industries through international cooperation, principles and work guidelines and project activities.

From this core mission, it follows that ITTO promotes and provides technical and financial support to all countries that engage in sustainable management practices on tropical forests.

In accordance with this objective, ITTO has been developing project work for decades at both national and regional levels, yielding lessons that have been as many tools and valuable instruments for the implementation and monitoring of SFM progresses in tropical forests.

In such a context ITTO, through its decision-making bodies, decided to conduct ex-post evaluations of projects related to **(1) the conservation of biodiversity / conservation areas (2) Improvement and Conservation of Genetic Resources:**

PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F):

Towards Sustainable Timber Production in Ghana: Stage I. Improving Shoot Borer Resistance and Developing Silvicultural Systems to Maximize Mahogany Plantation Success,

and

PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F):

Biodiversity Management and Conservation in Forest Concessions Adjacent to Totally Protected Area (Nouabale-Ndoki National Park), Northern Republic of Congo – Phase II

The Evaluation Mission Team included Mr. Denis Keedi Atok from Cameroon and Mrs. Monica Borner of Swiss nationality. The latter was especially assigned to the Congo project and Mr. Keedi was responsible for the ex-post evaluation of the two countries and the thematic report. After having reviewed the documents made available to them by the ITTO Secretariat and the Executing Agencies, and further to visits paid to both countries, field surveys, discussions and exchanges with country authorities and all relevant stakeholders, the Mission has produced its reports of ex-post evaluations for each country.

The main purpose of this evaluation was to provide a concise diagnosis of both projects, one on the conservation / conservation areas and the other on the improvement and conservation of genetic resources in order to identify the positive or negative effects, the causes of success and failure and the contribution of these two projects to achieving the ITTO 2000 objectives at the goals of ITTO Action Plan and derive lessons to improve similar projects in the future.

2. SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE EX-POST EVALUATION OF BOTH PROJECTS

This executive summary synthesizes the results of two projects relating to (1) biodiversity conservation / conservation areas (2) genetic resources improvement and conservation. While their respective formulations are different, these two projects have similarities and contribute to the achievement of sustainable tropical forests management:

- PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F) : Towards Sustainable Timber Production in Ghana: Stage I. Improving Shoot Borer Resistance and Developing Silvicultural Systems to Maximize Mahogany Plantation Success in Ghana.
- PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F): Biodiversity Management and Conservation in Forest Concessions Adjacent to Totally Protected Area (Nouabale-Ndoki National Park), Northern Republic of Congo – Phase II

For PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F) (Ghana), Meliaceae spp. is locally endangered due to over-logging and plantation development Meliaceae is hampered by the attacks of the pest *Hypsipyla robusta*, an insect that bores fresh shoots and hinders the replenishment of the genetic resources of with high commercial value species such as Mahogany. The main objective of the project was to improve the sustainability of the Mahogany timber supply in Ghana through the development of an integrated management system of the pest in order to minimize its negative impacts on Mahogany plantations. The specific objective of the project was to tests

methodologies by which plantation success could be ensured through the improvement of resistance and / or tolerance to shoot-boring larvae, the development of silvicultural systems that minimize attacks by the larvae and the study of socio-economic aspects of this problem in plantations. In brief, results include nurseries and trial plantations established on land plots made available by timber industrialists and communities using *Khaya* spp. and *Entandrophragma* spp. seed that had been harvested in natural forest areas. This project covers all the ecological zones of Ghana. Plantations have been established with the involvement of communities and industrialists who have acquired appropriate techniques and owned project results through a participatory approach. The project was implemented by the FORIG institute specializing in forestry research in Ghana.

PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F) (Congo) objectives are convergent [with those of PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F)]. The causes are the threats of unsustainable logging, poaching on protected species that negatively impact biodiversity and the livelihoods of local communities. The Development objective was formulated as follows: conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and production of high value tropical timber in the forest concessions forming a buffer zone adjacent to the Ndoki Nouabalé National Park in northern Congo; there were two specific objectives (1) to establish and monitor ecosystem management systems with the involvement of the logging company and local communities within the 1.3 million hectare of the Kabo-Pokola Toukoulaka / Loundougou concessions forming a buffer zone adjacent to the Nouabalé Ndoki National Park in Congo, and (2) to promote biodiversity and wildlife management in managing production forests through the replication of a model approach in key forest concessions within transboundary conservation area *Tri-National de la Sangha* along the Cameroon-Central African Republic-Republic of Congo trinational border area.

This project was implemented by PROGEPP whose implementing agency is a NGO specializing in conservation techniques and conservation area management.

The two projects introduced above have followed a participatory approach involving government institutions, the private sector and local communities.

Partnerships: Government institutions, the private sector, NGOs and local communities form the basis of collaborative and advisory bodies for the proper operation of these two projects.

The management of ecosystems, plantation development and participatory management by the main partners are the main strategy innovations of these projects.

ITTO funding contributions to these projects have been as follows: US \$ 327 027 to PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F) and US \$ 742 241 to PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F).

These ITTO contributions and contributions by collaborating agencies were released as planned and both projects have successfully completed the objectives using their allocated budget funds.

The project strategy resorting to a participatory approach to involved all stakeholders and target beneficiaries in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of both projects has been a key factor in achieving project objectives. Training has been provided to all stakeholders to strengthen their management capacity and ownership of project results, in order to ensure the sustainability of the major achievements by both projects.

Stakeholder participation has been an appreciable contribution to these projects as well as in follow-up developments. Industrialists, communities and workers were involved through a participatory process in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and ownership of project results. Specific studies related to clarification of certain aspects of the projects were carried out and led to the development of protocols for more effective actions, such as socio-economic analyzes which show that integrated smallholder plantations are profitable at all levels. These studies will support and strengthen the results and achievements of next project phases. The results of these projects are disseminated internally to all employees, partners, funders, stakeholders in environmental workshops and seminars.

Regarding future sustainability, the agencies responsible for the execution of both projects have undertaken their best efforts to ensure the sustainability of project results and achievements:

In **Ghana**, all stakeholders including government institutions, the industry and the communities were involved in a high level of mutual consultation and decision (Project Steering Committee) to ensure that their concerns and interests were duly addressed by the project. Relevant industry and planter communities offered plots of their forest concessions and land for plantation experiments. Tree plantation took place with the involvement of their staff members and workforce who participated in relevant monitoring tasks, which meant a direct technology transfer. Maintenance operations will continue after the project is completed in strict compliance with expected outcomes and MOUs signed by the private sector and local communities, with specialist monitoring duly conducted by scientists associated to the project. The decision to include Meliaceae (*Khaya* spp and *Entandrophragma*) in the National Plantation Programme, and the law on profit-sharing for those

profits generated by the marketing of forest products should be considered as key elements that contribute to the sustainability of project outputs from PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F). Cooperation in the sharing of responsibilities between scientists from Michigan Technological University and FORIG facilitated the implementation of the project and provided to opportunity to train human resources including one PhD graduation. In broad terms, the project has contributed to the commitment of all stakeholders in the forestry sector (Ghana Forestry Commission, private sector, local communities) to the importance of using *Khaya* spp, *Entandrophragma* spp and other species of the Meliaceae family for the establishment of mixed-species plantation forests. This should be considered as the significant triggering factor to contribute to successful reforestation of degraded forests in Ghana and therefore the replenishment of genetic resources. Overall, the enthusiasm and vitality of local communities who form the backbone of sustainable forest management and the dedication of the local industry and project team are noteworthy. The issue to be tackled is that of seed supply. Timber industrialists and the communities who have already acquired the technical know-how and strategies developed by the project are experiencing an increasing shortage of seeds to expand their plantations. Expectations and demands expressed strongly emphasize the magnitude of the problem. In this context, the project ought to have its own collection of seeds as there is only one seed collector for both FORIG and the Project.

In **Congo**, the three partners -- MDDEFE, WCS and CIB – are facing a complex and challenging law enforcement situation in a region plagued by commercial poaching / illegal timber extractions but nevertheless have been successful in establishing an ecosystem management system to safeguard the conservation of biological resources.

Congolese legislation requires the incorporation of mitigation action to control the negative impacts of industrial activities on the environment and livelihood of local communities. The CIB Corporation used the support it'd received from the Project to successfully achieve FSC certifications. CIB incorporated into its by-laws specific rules of practice that are more stringent than Congolese law that have been accepted and endorsed by the Government, such as the export of bushmeat from one site to another. Local communities and CIB staff could take their share of credit for this success with regard to their support to project actions. This result was also achieved through the awareness-raising and advocacy initiatives led by governmental institutions. The N-N National Park benefited from the protection provided by the buffer zone. The other forest concession holders (Danzer and Rougier) abide by and apply the management principles of the PROGEPP Model. The replication of the PROGEPP model has reached the production forest concessions adjacent to the trinational transboundary conservation area *Tri-national de la Sangha* (TNS) straddling the borders of the Congo Republic, Cameroon and the Central African Republic.

Regarding mitigation the impact of logging activities on biodiversity: CIB concessions are operated under management plans for sustainable timber production; best practices for reduced impact logging (RIL) and related technical protocols have been developed, implemented, monitored and updated. Communities benefit from the availability of land through a zoning plan incorporated in adopted management plans which recognize their rights over their traditional lands. Communities are structured into natural resource management committees with guidance and monitoring by the Departmental Consultation Council (*Conseil de consultation départementale*) for the development of alternatives to hunting activities. A local development fund of Francs 200 per marketed cubic metre (sic) has been available in bank accounts since 2006 to benefit these communities ; but there is a lack of community activities specialist to provide guidance to these communities and put this substantial chest fund to appropriate use. Neither MEDDEFE nor WCS or CIB possess the required community development skills and expertise, hence the very mixed results achieved by the seven (7) micro-projects initiated in the project area. The financial resources currently contributed by CIB towards the improvement of these communities' livelihood are huge; however a development expert is needed to provide guidance to these communities who live in autarky and most of all to develop actions in connection with the promotion of conservation rather than relying on imported alternatives.

Regarding the adoption of those management principles developed in the national legislation, a draft of national conservation standards is already available and filed with MEDDEFE. These standards are to be integrated into forest policies be adopted and become statutory on all forest concession holders. However the progress in adopting such standards has been a slow one.

Beyond the positive results, the two projects are still being affected by the recurring problem of sustainable funding. They are more than 70% dependent on external funding contributions. ITTO provides financing to its projects till implementation is complete and there stop its contributions. Industrialists and the various economic agents could hit economic dire straits and become unable to fulfill their financial commitments; in such case and to bridge the shortage of funds, where would the financial resources amounting to 70% of operating costs come from? This issue deserves special attention from the usual ITTO project partners. Several options could be explored involving the Trust Funds, the REDD+ mechanism and the carbon credit market and/or international organizations and NGOs supporting forestry operations with a global interest. In

any case, innovating mechanisms for sustainable funding should be researched and developed.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Multi-organization partnerships are necessary to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and the management of conservation areas, improvement and conservation of genetic resources. Management and participatory management by stakeholders constitute the innovating strategic aspects of these projects. Both projects have developed significant scientific tools and instruments that have ensured their success and potential replication in other tropical forest areas. Collaboration with the private sector is essential to such projects.

The organizational structure of such projects and mechanisms of their implementation must be flexible with a clear definition of duties for key officials and guidance and technical structures which are platforms discussion and conflict resolution. Formal and even informal communication should prevent the blocking of processes and stifling bureaucracy. Both projects have had the required monitoring and evaluation tools to assess their progress with the various participants through regular meetings of project governance structures.

For **Ghana**: The collaboration with the community of planters and timber industries was a memorable one and it encouraged the strategy to engage farmers to establish forest plantations on their own land -- and outside the forest reserves – to cover future needs of the timber industry. In terms of knowledge, this project is itself a reference in applied research, training and knowledge dissemination efforts. The published results are accepted and appreciated and on demand by the international scientific community.

For **Congo**: project operations consisted in carrying out actions for the sound management of biodiversity conservation to ensure the long-term integrity of N-N National Park. Strategy to protect biodiversity in CIB forest concessions provided the opportunity to protect an entire ecosystem around the conservation area and N-N National Park. The project has expanded the 4,000-km² protection zone to 17,000 km². The conservation of biodiversity and reduced impact logging could be done by balancing goals wrongly perceived as antagonistic. The manufacturer pays for conservation, and in return obtains FSC certification to better market his products and image with substantial added value.

Overall, the two projects were implemented by competent Executing Agencies who provided their technical capacities and experience to achieve the objectives of these projects. The private sector entities involved in these projects have played a leading role that has attracted the interests of other investors. However local communities do not bring the same enthusiasm and the same dynamism. While in Ghana, communities are strong institutions open to progress and support the project over the long term, in Congo, the communities are the weakest stakeholders due to the weakness of their institutions. It will take time for the latter to take advantage of the broad range of benefits, opportunities and rights offered by the project. Awareness and education goals can only be long-term endeavours. Regarding state institutions, Ghana has demonstrated a strong political commitment while Congo procrastinates when it comes to making strategic decisions. Partners must continue to lobby for advancing important issues such as the adoption of national standards for conservation. While there is visibility on the extension of plantations in Ghana, Congo must take a strategic initiative to launch **a regional ecosystem conservation project in Northern Congo** to avoid multiple isolated partnerships undertaken by individual forest concession holders and move towards a broadening of scope of conservation areas beyond the traditional patterns of protected areas. Biological resources need larger secured areas to ensure their maintenance and conservation.

Finally, both projects have developed guides, protocols, methods and studies that provide a solid foundation for further work to contribute in both eco-regions to securing and improving biological resources. ITTO is the ground-breaking organization for this type of projects should make such projects a reference in its publications targeting the international community of forest scientists. Techniques and tools developed by these projects should provide material for training modules for the future of tropical forests.

Conservation and genetic improvement are critical activities that certainly contribute to the achievement of sustainable forest management, but required investments are heavy and require a lot of patience in view of their delayed returns and prospects. Their success of such activities is linked to the strong involvement of stakeholders, which implies strong leadership commitment by the Government who must act at supervisor and main contractor, facilitator and regulator in steering the process; it also implies efficient execution and unmitigated dedication by the private sector and appropriately structured local communities, while paying special attention to the incentives and alternative income-generating activities to further motivate the communities.

4. Links between the two projects and ITTO Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest resources management. (See detailed country reports)

Both projects were executed following multi-resource and multi-use landscape approaches in collaboration with industries and local communities through a participatory process involving stakeholders such as: State, private sector, civil society and communities to conserve biodiversity and achieve genetic improvement.

These projects were consistent with ITTO Objectives 8 and 14 (**Objectives c, d, f, i, j, l, m, n.**)

They were also consistent with project selection criteria of Article 25, paragraph 2 of the ITTA (criteria **A, B, C, D and G**)

These projects are consistent with the Yokohama Action Plan and the 2000 SFM Objective. Strategies and actions remained compliant with the ITTO guidelines on biodiversity conservation in production forests.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Both consultants of the Ex-post Evaluation, Mr. Denis Keedi Atok and Mrs. Monica Borner sincerely thank all project execution agency directors for their hospitality, collaboration in the work of these ex-post evaluations and particularly for their useful comments and inputs in interim progress reports. These acknowledgements go especially to Mr. Paul Telfer, Regional Director of WCS Congo without forgetting the entire PROGEPP team and Mr Hugues Ekani environment manager with CIB. Let the Director General of Forest Economy and colleagues also be the recipient of our gratitude for the valuable time they have dedicated to our discussions. I also wish to extend my thanks to Dr. Emmanuel Opuni-Frimpong and his colleague Nana Nyarko Ya'a Duah who meticulously organized the reception and the stages of my mission consultation. I extend my gratitude to all stakeholders, industrialists and communities.

We would like to express our most sincere gratitude to the Executive Director of ITTO Mr. Emmanuel Ze Meka and Project Manager of the RFM Division Mr Polycarp Masupa-Kambale, for the opportunity they once again have offered to conduct these ex-post evaluations as well as for the supporting documentation they have provided together with their personal support and guidance during the course of the mission

Annex 2: Terms of reference Ex-Post Evaluation of ITTO Projects on Biodiversity Conservation / Conservation Areas Improvement and Conservation of genetic resources

I. Background

ITTO is an intergovernmental commodity organization established in 1986 to administer the provisions and operation of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), particularly in the promotion of international trade in tropical timber, the sustainable management of tropical forests and the development of tropical forest industries through international cooperation, policy work and project activities.

The two projects that will be the subject of the Ex-post Evaluation are as follows:

- PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F): Towards Sustainable Timber Production in Ghana: Stage I. Improving shoot borer resistance and developing silvicultural systems to maximize Mahogany plantation success (Ghana)
- PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F): Biodiversity management and conservation in forest concessions adjacent to totally protected area (Nouabale-Ndoki National Park), Northern Republic of Congo – Phase II

The background information of both projects is provided in Annex to the Terms of Reference.

II. Purpose and Scope of Evaluation

A) Purpose

The primary purpose of the evaluation is to provide a concise diagnosis of two projects with one related to *Biodiversity Conservation / Conservation Areas*, and the other related to *Improvement and Conservation of Genetic Resources*, so as to point out the successful and unsuccessful outcomes, the reasons for successes and failures, and the contribution of the projects towards the achievement of ITTO's Objective 2000, and to draw lessons that can be used to improve similar projects in the future.

B) Scope of Work

a) Analyze and assess for each project:

1. The overall role and contribution of each of both projects in light of sectoral policies, development programmes, priorities and requirements to achieve the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands and the sustainable management of forest resources in the country concerned.
2. Specific measures taken to incorporate project results in the national forestry and environmental policies and legislation.
3. The current management status of the forests within the project's area of influence, the effectiveness of the project's implementation and its effectiveness in promoting sustainable forest management as defined in the ITTO Guidelines and Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management.
4. The contributions of the specific studies in various forestry-related disciplines prepared by the project to the development of forestry in the project's area of influence and on other similar and/or related projects being implemented in the countries concerned.
5. GHANA: The results and potential impact of the applied research conducted by the project [PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F)] on *Improvement and Conservation of Genetic Resources* practices and its contribution to the overall forestry-related knowledge in Ghana.
6. CONGO: The impact of project activities on the livelihoods of target populations, for PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F).
7. The effectiveness of dissemination of project results.
8. The overall post-project situation in the project's area of influence.
9. The unexpected effects and impacts, either harmful or beneficial, and the reasons for their occurrences.
10. The cost efficiency in the implementation of the project, including the technical, financial and managerial aspects.
11. Follow-up actions in order to enhance uptake of project results.
12. follow up / implementation of recommendations of 2007 evaluation in Congo
13. The project's relative success or failure, including a summary of the key lessons learnt; and the identification of any issues or problems that should be taken into account in designing and implementing similar projects in the future.

b) Provide a synthesis to:

1. Assess the overall role and meaningful contribution of the two projects in achieving sustainable management of forest resources in both tropical timber producing countries (Ghana and Republic of Congo) taking into account ITTO's objectives, the ITTO Action Plans [Libreville Action Plan 1998-2001 for PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F) and Yokohama Action Plan 2002-2006] and Objective 2000, as follows:
 - Adopt a forest policy and apply legislation; and
 - Secure the permanent forest estate.
2. Assess the overall appropriateness of the design and objectives, outputs and implementation approach of the two projects in light of its efficiency and effectiveness to assist promoting sustainable forest management.
3. Evaluate the overall impact on and relevance of the two projects for the Executing Agencies, the forest industry sector and local communities being served and the countries concerned.
4. Evaluate the overall attainment of the objectives and assess the overall effectiveness of the two projects.
5. Evaluate the overall appropriateness of the costs and cost structure and use of resources within the two projects.

And make recommendations on:

1. The needs for similar projects in the future.
2. The objectives of such future projects.
3. Innovative approaches/designs for projects aiming at promoting sustainable forest management in the tropics.
4. The effectiveness of the two projects' approach to promoting sustainable forest management.
5. Appropriate target groups, e.g. countries, government, organizations, forestry sector, local communities.
6. The organizational arrangements of the project.
7. Follow-up and evaluation practices.

8. Supplemental, alternative activities, processes, procedures, and/or follow-up programmes in the field of Sustainable Forest Management, if appropriate.
9. Further actions needed to sustain or increase the intended effects on sustainable forest management and Objective 2000 and to draw conclusions which may be of relevance to other ITTO projects in the field of sustainable forest management.

III. **Approach**

A) Composition of the evaluation team

The team will be composed of two consultants. One of the consultants will be the Team Leader in charge of the final report and the presentation of the results at the Forty-eighth Council Session in Yokohama (Japan), in November 2012. The assignment of the other consultant will be to carry out the mission to the Republic of Congo. The assignment of specific tasks within the TOR will be left to the Team Leader based on the individual expertise of the members of the team.

B) Consultation during evaluation exercise

The team will maintain close liaison with ITTO and will carry out its work in close cooperation with the concerned Executing Agencies and Governments in the countries concerned. Although the team should feel free to discuss with the authorities concerned all matters relevant to its assignment, it is not authorized to make any commitments on behalf of ITTO.

C) Activities and report of the team

The work required in this evaluation will consist of:

1. Desk review of project-related documents and materials provided by ITTO.
2. Missions in Ghana and the Republic of Congo. The consultants will visit each project's Executing Agency headquarters for a further desk review of project materials and to carry out evaluation work in collaboration with the Executing Agencies. The missions shall also include a field visit to each of the projects' area of influence to review field implementation and to evaluate the project results and impact, and should include discussions with project stakeholders and target beneficiaries. Approximately 10-14 working days are required for each project in their respective countries.
3. Preparation of an Ex-post Evaluation Report for each project in accordance with the Scope of Work and the checklist contained in the ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation. The report for Ghana should be in English, and the report for the Republic of Congo should be in French;
4. Preparation of a synthesis report [see b) Scope of Work] of the two ex-post evaluation reports in one of ITTO's languages, focusing on the overall assessment of the projects' relative success in contributing to ITTO's Objectives, the Objective 2000 and the ITTO Action Plans [Libreville Action Plan 1998-2001 for PD 105/01 Rev.3 (F) and Yokohama Action Plan 2002-2006], summarizing the key lessons learnt; and identifying any issues or problems which constrained their contribution to the achievement of Objective 2000.
5. Presentation of the synthesis report (to be called: Overall Executive Summary) at the Forty-eighth Session of the International Tropical Timber Council (November 2012, Yokohama).

In writing the Ex-post Evaluation reports, the team will have the opportunity to discuss its preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations with the representatives of each of the Executing Agencies, Governments and ITTO before the final version of the report is made. Responsibility for the final content of the reports, however, remains with the evaluation team.

D) Duration of the assignment

The duration of the assignment will be nine weeks for the Team Leader, and four weeks for the second consultant (dealing particularly with the Republic of Congo). Travel time for each project to be visited will be approximately two weeks. The remaining time will be used for preparation of the evaluation and report writing.

E) Proposed Work Schedule

April 2012:	Desk review
May – June 2012:	Missions in the Republic of Congo and in Ghana
31 July 2012:	Submission of draft reports to ITTO Secretariat and to each of the Project Executing Agencies for comments and suggestions.
31 August 2012:	Submission of both full ex-post evaluation reports and the overall executive summary to ITTO Secretariat.
November 2012:	Presentation of the findings, recommendations and conclusion of the ex-post evaluation of both projects at the Joint Session of the Committees during the Forty-eighth Council Session in Yokohama (Team Leader). Submission of the final version of both full ex-post evaluation reports, taking into account the comments made by of the delegates during the Joint Session of the Committees.

F) Proposed Consultants

Mr. Denis KEEDI ATOK, Team Leader (Ghana & Republic of Congo – 9 weeks)
Ms. Monica BORNER, Consultant (Republic of Congo – 4 weeks)

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