INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT DOCUMENT

TITLE	BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION IN FOREST CONCESSIONS ADJACENT TO TOTALLY PROTECTED AREA (NOUABALE-NDOKI NATIONAL PARK), NORTHERN REPUBLIC OF CONGO (Phase II)
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF CONGO
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH

SUMMARY

In 1999 the Government of Congo, Wildlife Conservation Society, and the Congolaise Industrielle des Bois timber company developed collaboration with common goals for improved forest management of the CIB concession which forms a crucial part of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park ecosystem complex. The need for buffer zone management to ensure long-term integrity of the Park, CIB's interest in progressive forest management and biodiversity conservation, and the Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment's commitment to sustainable development and environmental conservation as a member state of ITTO, resulted in a ecosystem management initiative on a landscape scale (Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou-Nouabale-Ndoki) (PD 4/00). Phase II. of this project will concentrate on adaptive implementation and monitoring of the wildlife, socio-economic, and RIL components of the forest concession management plan. Lessons learned from the model developed in the CIB concessions will be shared with Sangha-Tri-national Trans-boundary partners and the neighboring concessions in the Republic of Congo to promote replication of this approach and national norms for wildlife management. The project aims to extend wildlife conservation and integrated management to cover 21,000 km^2 of the Ndoki-Likouala landscape in the Republic of Congo.

EXECUTING AGENCY	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY
COOPERATING GOVERNMENTS	---
DURATION	36 MONTHS
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	TO BE DETERMINED

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE	Source	Contribution in US$	Local Currency Equivalent
	ITTO	**742,241**	
	Gov't of Congo	168,450	
	WCS	684,032	
	CIB	726,600	
	TOTAL	**2,321,323**	

*A contribution from IFO of $80,000/year (500fcfa/1USD) for wildlife management has been agreed upon.

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PART I: CONTEXT

1. Origin

In 1990 the International Tropical Timber Organization adopted an objective of bringing production to sustainable levels by the year 2000. The approach employed by this project (Government, NGO, Private Sector collaboration) will provide a model for replication in other concessions to help take concrete measures to meet this goal. To date, few serious field-based initiatives have been undertaken to attempt to minimize the impact of the forestry exploitation process on wildlife populations and extend conservation management programs to forestry concessions (Robinson *et al.* 1999). To meet these goals the international community should focus on developing practical strategies and field programs to promote improved forest and wildlife management practices in these forests to ensure long-term ecosystem integrity, minimize biodiversity loss, and allow for economic development.

Since 1994 the Government of Congo, Wildlife Conservation Society, and CIB have been involved in information exchange and discussion of forest management issues in northern Republic of Congo. This relationship developed into a collaboration which recognizes common goals for improved forest management of the CIB concession which forms a crucial part of the Nouabale-Ndoki ecosystem complex. The need for buffer zone management to ensure long-term integrity of the Park, CIB's interest in progressive forest management and biodiversity conservation, and the Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment's commitment to sustainable development and environmental conservation as a member state of the ITTO, resulted in a collaborative project for ecosystem management on a landscape scale (Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou-Nouabale-Ndoki Ecosystem). This initiative seeks to extend wildlife conservation and management to a total of 21,000 km^2 of the Ndoki-Likouala landscape.

During the period May 2001- May 2004, ITTO, WCS, GOC, and CIB funded phase I. of the project "Biodiversity management and conservation in a forest concession adjacent to a totally protected area (Nouabale-Ndoki National Park), northern Congo" (PD 4/00) (locally known as PROGEPP after its French title: "Projet de Gestion des Ecosystemes Peripheriques au Parc National Nouabale-Ndoki"). Under Phase I. the project designed and began implementation of a wildlife management plan over the entire area of the Kabo and Pokola, and the western section of the Loundougou concession in collaboration with local stakeholders. A zoning system for wildlife management and conservation was established. Awareness was raised through environmental education programs, systems to increase the supply of alternative protein sources to replace bushmeat were designed and piloted, and a wildlife protection plan was implemented. Results of socio-economic and wildlife studies were incorporated into the management plan for the CIB concessions. Support to RIL planning and monitoring contributed to the adoption of reduced impact logging practices and the development of a land cover map for forest management planning.

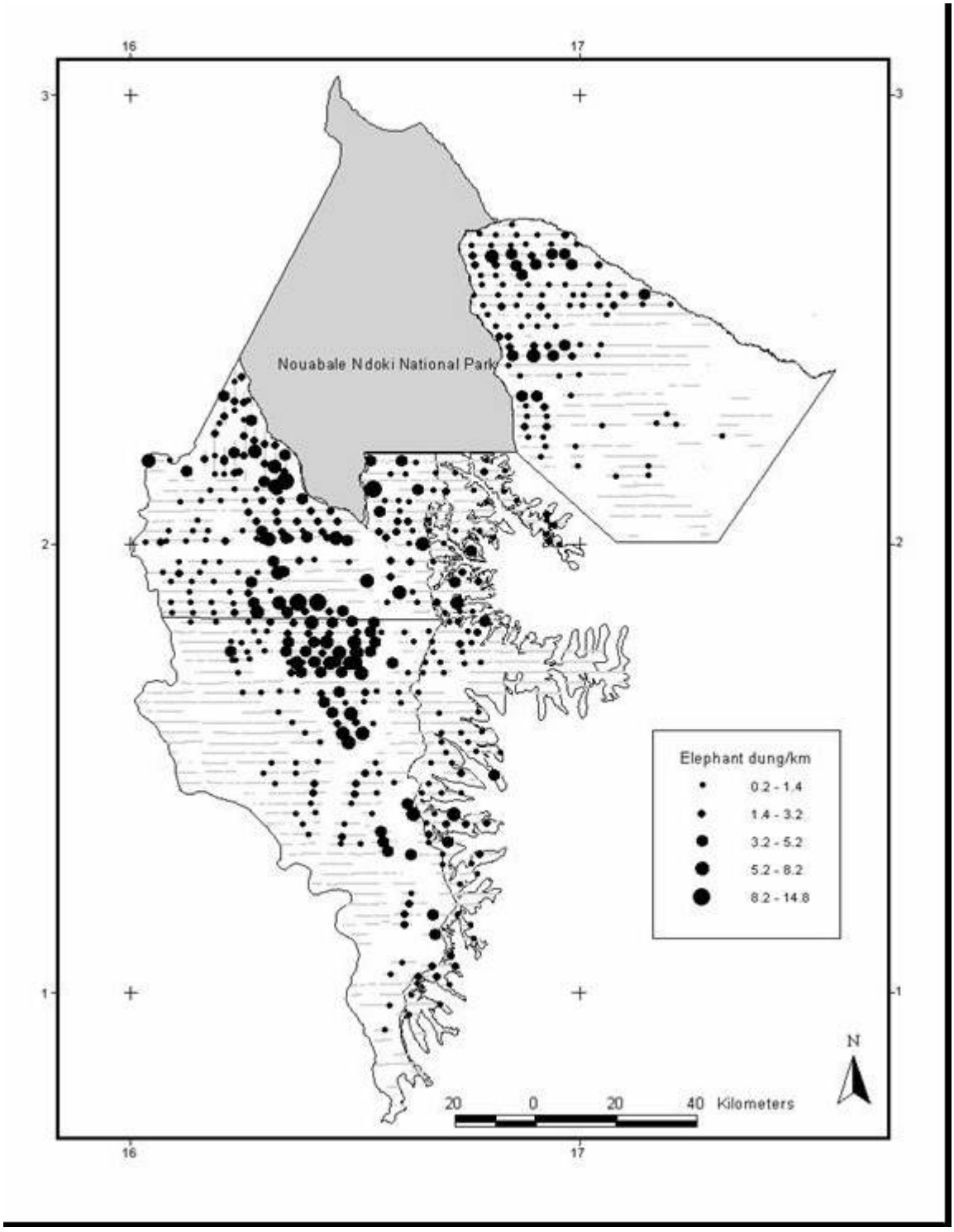
Over 1999-2004 this collaboration extended protection to endangered species (elephants, gorillas, chimps, bongo, etc.) and key forest clearing habitat over more than 800,000 hectares of the Kabo-Pokola logging concession. Commercial hunting has been greatly reduced and community hunting zones and wildlife management established across the Kabo and Pokola concessions. Environmental awareness has been increased and the Government of Congo has used the model to develop formal legal requirements for wildlife management in other forest concessions. *A socio-economic and ecological monitoring tool has been established to provide adaptive feedback to plan management interventions. Data from monitoring of law enforcement efforts (Table 1.) and wildlife population surveys (Figures 1. & Table 2.) indicate significant progress in protected species protection and enforcement of wildlife management regulations.* In March 2004 CIB made a public commitment to achieve FSC certification by the year 2006 working in collaboration with Tropical Forest Trust and WCS. This initiative will help set the standard for forest management in the Congo Basin.

Table 1. MEFE and ecoguards law enforcement efforts and seizures 1999-2004 in the CIB concessions

	1998-99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Concession	Kabo	K & P	K & P	K & P	K, P, L	K, P, L
MEFE agents	3	4	5	6	5	5
Ecoguards est.	10	20	20	20	37	37
Patrol days (per team)	130	1329	1611	1756	2346	2765
Snares	6605	7773	11454	7881	18597*	23041*
.12 ga. shotguns	50	369	236	92	85	77
Elephant rifles (.458,.375..)	8	3	3	0	2	5
AK47 & SKS	4	2	1	0	0	2
Ivory Tusks	11	35	6	6	12	21

**In late 2003 and throughout 2004 snare encounter rates increased greatly due to snaring by DRC citizens generally using nylon rope snares in the Pokola UFA.*

Figure 1. Distribution and relative abundance of elephant dung in the CIB concessions from line transect surveys 2001-02.



Relative abundance of large mammal sign and human activity was gathered over 1010 km of reconnaissance surveys in nine different wildlife management zones of the Kabo and Pokola FMUs in 1999-2001 (Table 2.). Elephant and gorilla, and chimpanzee (with exception of one area) were detected in all zones surveyed. Comparison of mean encounter rate between years with pairing of survey zones (Wilcoxon rank sum test) found significant increases in chimpanzee nest encounter rates from 2000 to 2001 (W=34, m=7, p=0.008) and between 2000 and 2002 (W=33, m=7, p=0.005). Gorilla nests encounter also significantly increased from 2000 and 2002 (W=33, m=7, p=0.005). Bush pig sign encounter increased each year but not significantly so (W=44, m=7, p=0.15; W=41, m=7, p=0.08). Elephant dung and buffalo sign encounter rates also increased but not significantly.

Human sign was lower in no-hunting zones than in hunting areas suggesting general respect of regulations (Mann Whitney W=121, p<0.02). Elephant dung encounter rates were lower in hunting zones than protected zones overall (Mann Whitney W=58, p=0.002). Tests for gorilla, chimp, bongo, buffalo, and bush pigs found no significant differences between hunting and no-hunting areas nor relationships with human sign levels.

Table 2. Encounter rate of large mammal and human activity sign in seven wildlife management zones of the Kabo and Pokola concession 2000 –2002 (n= 188-202 km surveyed/year).

Species Sign	Year	Mean si/km	Median si/km	SE	Min	Max
Chimp nests	2000	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.0
	2001	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	4.6
	2002	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.9	5.9
Gorilla nests	2000	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.4
	2001	3.0	3.7	0.8	0.3	5.1
	2002	2.1	1.7	0.5	1.1	4.5
Elephant dung	2000	4.3	2.6	1.3	1.4	10.6
	2001	5.7	2.6	2.5	1.7	20.1
	2002	7.1	7.4	2.3	0.4	18.7
Bongo sign	2000	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
	2001	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8
	2002	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Buffalo sign	2000	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
	2001	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3
	2002	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.9
Bush pig sign	2000	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.2
	2001	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	3.5
	2002	3.8	4.2	1.1	0.4	8.1
Human sign	2000	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	2.2
	2001	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.2	3.3
	2002	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.7

We have learned over the past years that the design and development of wildlife management systems based on sound principles (prohibition of snares, prohibition of export, prohibition of hunting of protected species) and reinforcing traditional local community wildlife use systems (zoning) through company regulations has been critical to conservation success in the Kabo and Pokola timber concessions. Design and implementation of a system of community hunting and no-hunting zones that is recognized and supported by both local communities and the timber company is one of the most important management tools. While quotas and off-take monitoring are scientifically difficult to quantify and practically problematic to enforce in the forest, spatial manipulation of hunting through zoning provides for protection of critical habitat areas, reservoirs for replenishment of game populations, restriction of access, and reinforcement of local community resource tenure systems.

The project is now faced with the challenge of taking the wildlife management program in Kabo and Pokola concession to another level to assess sustainability of hunting, adjust the systems where necessary, complete the zoning adoption in the Loundougou concession, and integrate these components into the legally adopted CIB concession management plans. The expansion of CIB timber exploitation into the Loundougou concession with the construction of a major road, establishment of a new labor camp foreseen in 2004, requires rapid development and implementation of wildlife management systems in concert with traditional use patterns of local communities.

Rougier company exploitation in the center and south of the Mokabi concession has opened roads and access which is facilitating incursion of Central African commercial hunters for export of bushmeat to C.A.R.. An agreement needs to be concluded between WCS, Rougier, and the Government of Congo for wildlife management and protection in Mokabi. Wildlife zoning of the Mokabi concession needs to be designed based on community based investigations and designation of protected zones in the south near the Park border. Implementation of a wildlife management program in Mokabi will be an important factor in determining the long-term fate of the northern sector of the NNNP. Discussions were held with Rougier-Mokabi in November 2004 regarding the escalating elephant poaching problem in the concession. Rougier has indicated its willingness to work with WCS and the Government of Congo to develop a collaborative initiative in early 2005.

The Ngombe concession on the eastern periphery of the Odzala-Kokoua National Park (and contiguous with the Pokola concession) is coming under increasing pressures from commercial hunting and the opening of the principle public road for northern Congo. In December 2004 an agreement was finalized between IFO-Ngombe, WCS, and the Government of Congo for the development of a wildlife management and improved forestry program in the Ngombe concession.

An independent evaluation of the first phase of the project was undertaken in June 2004. A summary of the conclusions of the assessment is presented in Annex V. (Aveling et al. 2004). The recommendations of the generally very favorable assessment, have been incorporated in adjusting the project strategy in phase II. Subsequently, a series of meetings were held between CIB, the Government of Congo, WCS, and local community partners regarding the next steps, engagements of respective parties, and development of a Phase II. of the project.

Building on the progress of Phase I., Phase II. will include increased CIB financial support for wildlife protection, increased effort on alternative revenue generating activities for traditional local communities, furthering understanding of semi-nomadic peoples' issues and development of strategies to ensure they are taken into account in management planning, and formalization of communication platforms between local communities and management. Phase II. will concentrate on implementation and monitoring of the wildlife, socio-economic, and RIL components of the Kabo, Pokola, Loundougou management plan and completing and refining monitoring systems.

Lessons learned from the model developed in the CIB concessions will be shared through training and monitoring with Sangha-Tri-national Trans-boundary partners and the Ngombe concession (IFO-Danzer company) east of Odzala National Park and Mokabi concession (Rougier company) north of

the NNNP in the Republic of Congo to promote replication of this approach. The Government of Congo and WCS will work to develop appropriate policies and requirements for national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions. Sangha TNS partners have recently included training workshops on wildlife management in forestry concessions as a key element to strategic activities for Trans-boundary conservation.

2. Sectoral Policies

This project converges with the goals of the National Forestry Action Plan of Congo (Plan d'Action Forestier Tropical) and the National Program of Environmental Action adopted by the Government of Congo. These plans require increases in the contribution of the commercial forestry sector to the national economy under a policy which aims for sustainable management of Congo's forests. The national Environmental Law 1991 outlines the need for sustainable and reduced impact forest management. The ecosystem management approach employed by this project recognizes the need for sustainable economic development through reduced impact forest management practices and applied wildlife management to promote the conservation of biodiversity within production forests surrounding the Sangha Tri-national trans-boundary protected area network of global biodiversity conservation importance. The project aims are directly related to those outlined in the Forestry Code Decree n° 84/910 of 19/10/84 defining application of the Forestry Code Law 004/74 new forest law 16/2000 of 20 November 2000 governing production forest use and management and the National standards for forest concession management planning adopted by the Government of Congo in March 2004.

The following laws and statutes provide the legal framework for the project:

Forestry Law (Loi n° 004/74 du 04/01/1974 (Loi n° 005/74 du 04/01/1974 fixant les redevances dues au titre de l'exploitation des ressources forestières; Loi n° 32/82 du 07/07/1982 portant modification du code forestier; Loi n° 16/83 du 27/01/1983, portant modification de la Loi 005/74 du 04/01/74 fixant les redevances dues au titre de l'exploitation des ressources forestières"

Revised Forestry Law 16/2000 of 20 November 2000

Decree no 437/2002 establishing conditions for management and use of forests of Congo

National directives for sustainable management of the natural forests of Congo, Centre National des Inventaires et Amenagement Forestiere (CNIAF) March 2004

Environmental impact assessments (Décret n° 86/775 du 7/06/86 rendant obligation les études d'impact sur l'environnement).

Environment Law n° 003-91 of 23 April 1991.

Congolese wildlife laws ("Arrêté n° 3772 du 12/08/1972 fixant les périodes d'ouverture et de fermeture de la chasse; Loi 48/83 du 21/04/1983:définissant les conditions de la conservation et de l' exploitation de la faune sauvage; Loi 49/83 du 21/04/1983: fixant les différents taxes prévues par la loi n° 48/83 du 21/04/83 définissant les conditions de la conservation et de l'exploitation de la faune sauvage; Arrêté n° 3863/ MEF/ SGEF/ DCPP DU 18/05/1983 déterminant les animaux intégralement protegées et partiellement protegées prévus par la loi 48/83 du 21/04/1983 du conservation et exploitation de la faune sauvage; Decret n° 85/879 du 06/07/1985: portant application de la loi 48/83 du 21/4/83 définissant les conditions de la conservation et de l'exploitation de la faune sauvage; Arrêté n° 114 du 24/06/1991 portant interdiction de l'abattage des éléphants en République de Congo; Arrêté n° 3282 du 18/11/1991 portant protection absolue de l'éléphant sur toute l'étendu de la République de Congo.")

Decree of 31 December 1993 creating the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park ("Décret n° 93/727 du 31 décembre 1993 portant création du Parc National Nouabalé-Ndoki dans les régions de la Likouala et de la Sangha")
Article 2 "l'utilisation rationnelle et durable des zones périphériques au parc"
Article 4 **"**… une zone tampon au parc seront définis par arrêté du ministre chargé des Eaux et Forêts"

New wildlife law pending adoption in 2005

3. Program and Operational Activities

The Government of Congo has been a strong supporter of the Yaoundé Process launched in 1999, the coordination of the "Conference des Ministres en Charge des Forets de l'Afrique Centrale" (COMIFAC) and the development of the strategic framework of the "plan de convergence". This project contributes directly to the implementation of the strategic plan in the areas of trans-boundary protected area management and sustainable forest management.

In 1998 the World Bank announced the goal of bringing 50 million hectares in new forest protected areas and 200 million hectares under certified improved forest management by the year 2005. The World Bank-WWF Alliance and World Bank's forestry goals converge directly with the objectives of this project.

This project fits closely with the objectives of the Congo Forest Basin Partnership launched in August 2002 by the Governments of the Congo Basin Countries, the United States of America, EU, France, WWF, WCS, CI, and many others. The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) component of the CBFP focuses on, amongst 10 other landscapes, the Sangha Tri-national Landscape. In particular the NNNP and PROGEPP management in Congo are considered a model area for Park and forest concession management in the Congo Basin. CARPE provided initial support for pilot activities related to this project and partial support of PD 4/00 Phase I. CARPE/CBFP will continue to provide through WCS under Phase II. of this project.

PART II: THE PROJECT

1. Project objectives

1.1. Development objective

Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and production of high value tropical timber in lowland forest concessions forming a managed buffer region adjacent to the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, northern Republic of Congo.

1.2. Specific objectives

1.2.1 Implement and monitor ecosystem management systems with timber company and local communities in the 1.3 million ha. Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou concession adjacent to the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo.

1.2.2 Promote *biodiversity and wildlife management in production forest management through* replication of a model approach in key forest concessions in the Sangha Tri-national Trans-boundary Conservation Area of neighboring Cameroon and Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo.

2. Project justification

2.1. Problems to be addressed

In the past, forestry companies in the Central Africa region have often simply exploited these forests and not "managed" them as complex ecosystems. Without attention to wildlife management the infrastructure of many forestry companies has been used for the commercial bushmeat trade and illegal hunting of protected species. Forestry concessions throughout the Congo Basin have been subject to the establishment of commercial bushmeat and ivory poaching networks that use company infrastructure to penetrate remote forest areas and evacuate wildlife products (Ape Alliance, 1999). Forestry camps often create markets and staging points for commercial bushmeat hunting in previously remote, undisturbed areas. The revenue of forestry company employee communities (camps and towns) attracts traders, commercial bushmeat traffickers, job seekers, and hangers-on who benefit from the logging company infrastructure and economy contributing to rapid demographic growth. Increased access, population growth, influx of capital, and the resulting increased market demand for protein lead to escalating commercial hunting which can result in defaunation of the forest. Loss of wildlife and cultural hegemony associated with demographic booms caused by commercial logging activities have a strong impact on the indigenous local peoples that directly depend on the forest resources.

The exploitable surface area of forest in northern Republic of Congo is estimated at 8,984,749 ha. This forest was divided in its entirety into Forestry Management Units (FMU) (Figure 1.) totaling 21 UFA's in 1982. At present, all of these concessions have been attributed to international timber companies and are or will be exploited for export of high value tropical timber. Due to high transport costs forestry exploitation in the area, thus far, has been focused on relatively high priced species of timber such as *Entandophragma utile* and *Entand. cylindricum,* although a variety of species are exploited.

The Sangha-Likouala regions encompass a variety of biomes comprising *Raphia* and other swamp forests, lowland Sterculiaceae semi-deciduous forest, *Gilbertiodendron* forest, forest clearings, and lakes, rivers and streams. The Ndoki-Likouala landscape consists of a core protected area, the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (NNNP) 4000 km^2 in size and bordered to the southeast and north of the Park by three forestry concessions: Kabo (3000 km^2) and Pokola (5600 km^2) to the south, Loundougou (3860 km^2) to the east, and Mokabi (3750 km^2) to the north (Figure 2.). The Nouabale-Ndoki National Park is contiguous with the Dzanga-Sangha National Park region in CAR and the Lobeke National Park in Cameroon forming the Sangha Tri-national Conservation area. The Ngombe concession (10,000 km^2) is strategically situated between the Pokola concession and the Odzala-Kokoua National Park (Figure 3).

The Sangha-Likouala supports some of the world's most important large mammal populations, including forest elephants (*Loxodonta africana cyclotis*), gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) and chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes troglodytes*). The landscape also seems to be particularly important for bongo, *Tragelaphus eurycerus*, a species that is declining rapidly in Central Africa and is rare elsewhere in Africa. Nine diurnal and at least six nocturnal primates occur in this region. Species richness includes at least 60 mammals, over 1070 plants, and 428 birds.

The Ndoki landscape holds important populations of animal and plant species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable on the IUCN Red Data List. These listed animals include forest elephants, western lowland gorillas and chimpanzees, hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*, spot-necked otter *Lutra maculicollis* and dwarf crocodile *Osteolaemus tetraspis*. Botanically, several Red List tree species are found here: the Critically Endangered *Autranella congolensis*, and the Endangered "African teak" *Pericopsis elata,* Ebony *Diospyros crassiflora* and *Swartzia fistuloides.* All the commercially exploited "African mahogany" *Khaya spp.* and *Entandrophragma spp.* are listed as Vulnerable; as are most of the other valuable timber trees of the landscape. The Nouabalé-Ndoki

National Park thus acts as a sanctuary for many of these species, and it is of critical importance that the surrounding logging concessions be wisely managed to protect these important botanical and genetic resources over a wide geographic area.

The legal status of the NNNP was changed from forest concession to National Park by decree in 1993. WCS and USAID identified initial funding for establishment and management of the Park in collaboration with the Congolese Government. The forestry concessions of Kabo, Loundougou, and Pokola have been attributed to a German company, Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (CIB) for commercial forestry exploitation. The Mokabi concession bordering the Park to the north was attributed in the year 2000 to a French owned company, Rougier. Ngombe concession was exploited throughout the 1980's by a state owned company which went bankrupt. The concession was attributed to IFO-Danzer in 1999.

Areas around the Park traditionally have had low human population density (<0.5 km^2). Indigenous Bangombe and Bambendzele pygmies have traditionally subsisted in the area as semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer societies. However, over the past three decades permanent settlements have been established along the Sangha River and near the commercial forestry company bases in Kabo and Pokola. The principal sources of income for local peoples are employment with the timber companies, providing services to the timber company employees, hunting, and fishing.

The Pokola concession has the largest human population center of the region, estimated at 13,200 people in 2003, and the greatest potential impact on the ecosystem of the Park and its surrounding areas. CIB has exploited the Pokola concession since 1962, developing a very extensive infrastructure at the Pokola site. These facilities include a hospital, schools, housing, and a local television channel that has improved living conditions not only for its employees, but for the community in general. For these reasons, Pokola, once a small fishing village, has become a major pole of attraction in northern Congo. Other population centers in the CIB concessions are Kabo (2600 people), the advanced forestry camps of Ndoki I (1000 people) and Ndoki II (900 people), and smaller villages along the Sangha River and in the eastern Terre de Kabounga area.

The Loundougou area is used by Bambendzele pygmy populations and Bantu groups localized along the Motaba River. The Kabo concession has been the site of large-scale commercial timber exploitation since the 1970's, whereas Loundougou had never been exploited. In early 1997 CIB acquired rights to the Kabo and Loundougou concessions. In 2001 CIB opened a major access road to the Loundougou concession passing just 5 km. southeast of the NNNP border. In 2003 CIB began exploitation of the Loundougou concession and began to establish a camp in a formerly uninhabited area 19 km from the eastern border of the NNNP.

The Rougier timber company opened the Mokabi concession to exploitation in 2000 and embarked on the development of a forest management plan. Baseline wildlife and socio-economic surveys undertaken by WCS in 2002-2003 found very high levels of commercial poaching in the Mokabi concession and incursions into the NNNP and bushmeat traffic to Nola in Central African Republic.

The Ngombe concession and neighboring Odzala-Koukoua National Park are coming under increasing pressures from commercial hunting and the opening of the principle public road for northern Congo. This road will link the provincial capital of Ouesso with Brazzaville by the end of 2005, making sound management of the Ngombe concession a critical link to conservation of the Odzala-Koukoua National Park and neighboring TNS protected areas.

Commercial Hunting

Commercial hunting is the principal threat to wildlife in the areas around the NNNP. Wildlife populations in the surrounding concessions are coming under increasing pressure by the commercial bushmeat trade as the concessions are exploited for timber and access roads are opened for wood extraction. Until 1996, the area to the north of the NNNP lacked roads. During the past seven years, a

road network has been created in all of the concessions north and east of the NNNP, resulting in an increase in commercial bushmeat hunting, which is threatening the wildlife of the northern border of the NNNP. Pressure on elephant populations is high in the southern Pokola concession and Mokabi concession. Hunting in and around forest clearings is an important threat to target as it discourages use of this critical habitat type.

Unsustainable village-based hunting

With increasing human populations in Kabo, Pokola, Loundougou, and Mokabi, game populations are coming under increasing pressure. Village hunting in some depleted zones will be unsustainable. Responsible spatial management of hunting pressures will be critical to bring village hunting in these areas to sustainable levels.

Poor Forestry Practices

The most significant threat related to forest exploitation around the NNNP is the opening of roads and establishment of forestry camps and sawmills that facilitate increased commercial hunting and demographic growth compounding pressures on wildlife. Until recently, timber exploitation has been largely selective exploitation (predominantly *Mahogany* species), as companies exploit an increased number of tree species, canopy loss will likely become a serious threat in some areas as well. Sound planning of forestry infrastructure placement will be critical to long term management of the NNNP.

Weak Capacity for Conservation Implementation

The Government of Congo needs to greatly increase its capacity in order to be able to implement effective wildlife protection and management. Personnel need to be identified, trained, and mentored over the short, medium, and long term.

Lack of Alternative Sources of Protein and/or Income

Alternative sources of income need to be developed for traditional local community members to offset revenues made from unsustainable commercial hunting. Logging companies need to facilitate provision of alternative protein sources to feed communities of commercial logging camps and towns.

Lack of Policy Mechanisms for Wildlife Management in Forest Management

Policies for community and company-based wildlife management need to be developed to control access, commercial hunting, and immigration resulting from commercial logging activities. International and national policy guidelines that consider wildlife conservation/management concerns in multiple-use tropical forest management must be developed.

Lack of Support for Conservation

Poor understanding of sustainable use and conservation principles and lack of information about conservation benefits result in a weak support base at the local, provincial and national levels. A constituency needs to be developed amongst local authorities, communities, and Government officials to promote conservation.

The following "Problem-Tree" summarizes the management problems which the project Objectives address:

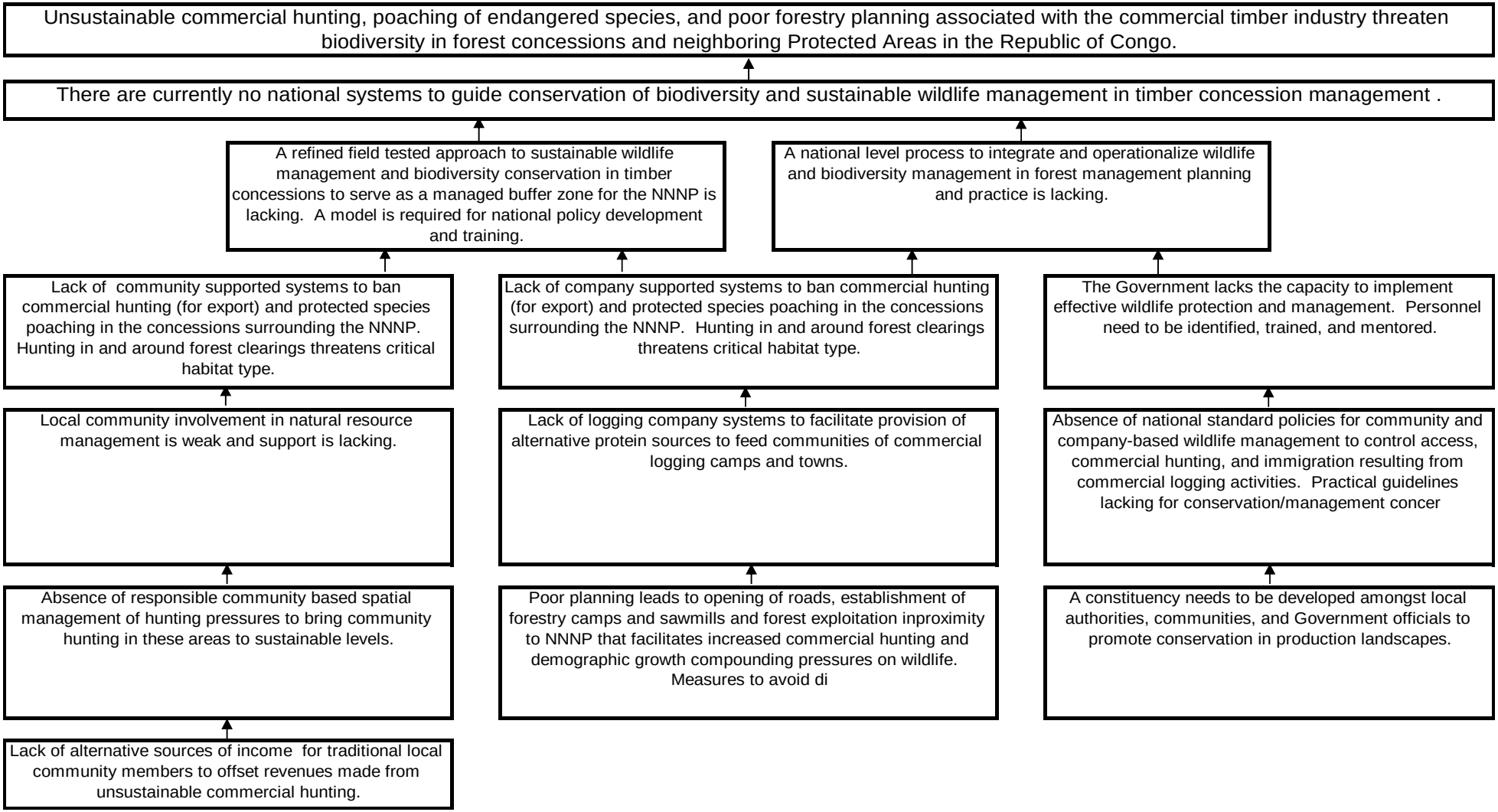


Figure 2. : Forest Management Units and Protected Areas of the Republic of Congo.

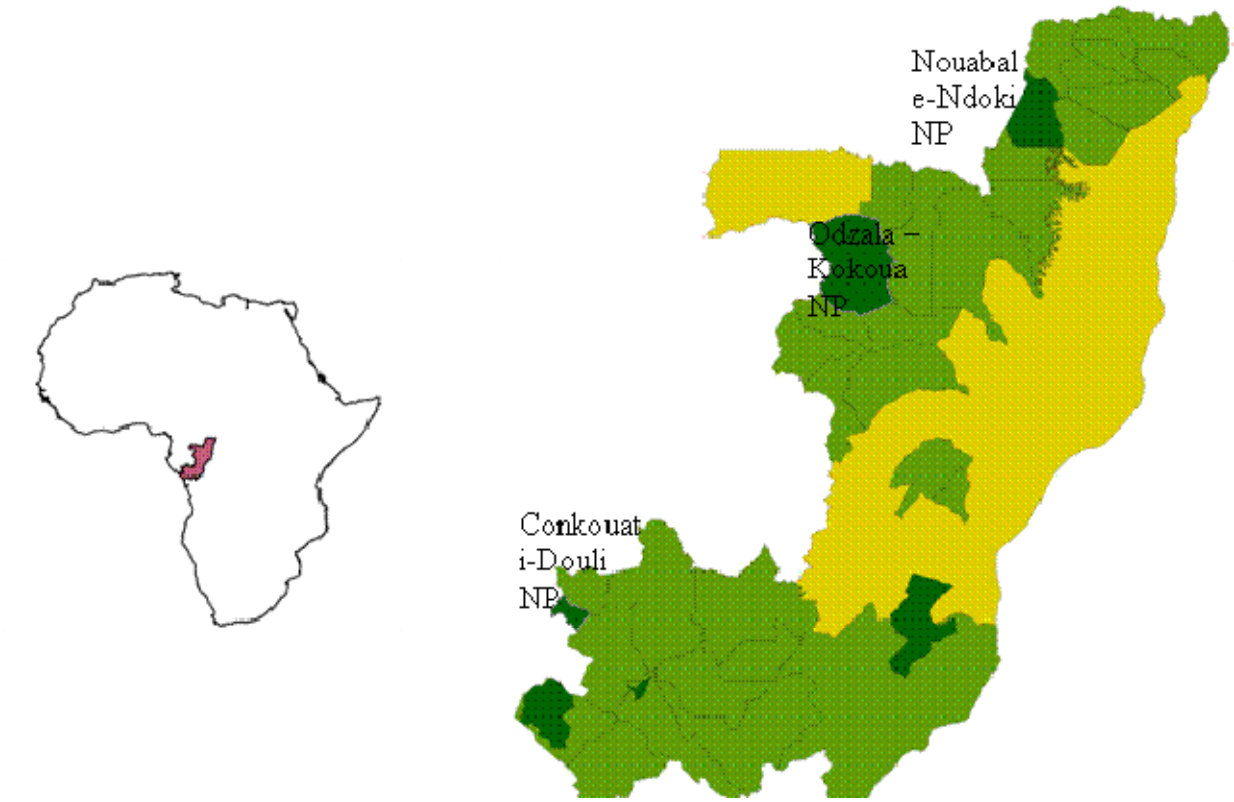


Figure 3. The Tri-National Protected Area Network and Adjacent Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou and Mokabi Concessions, Northern Congo.

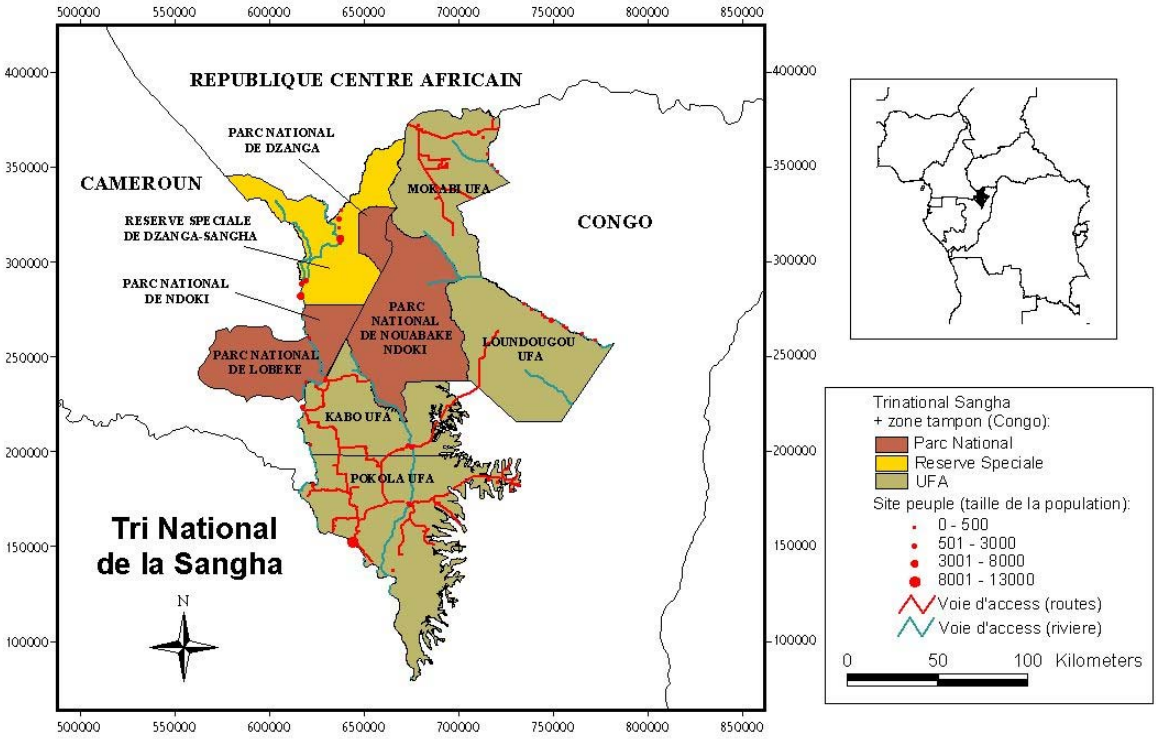
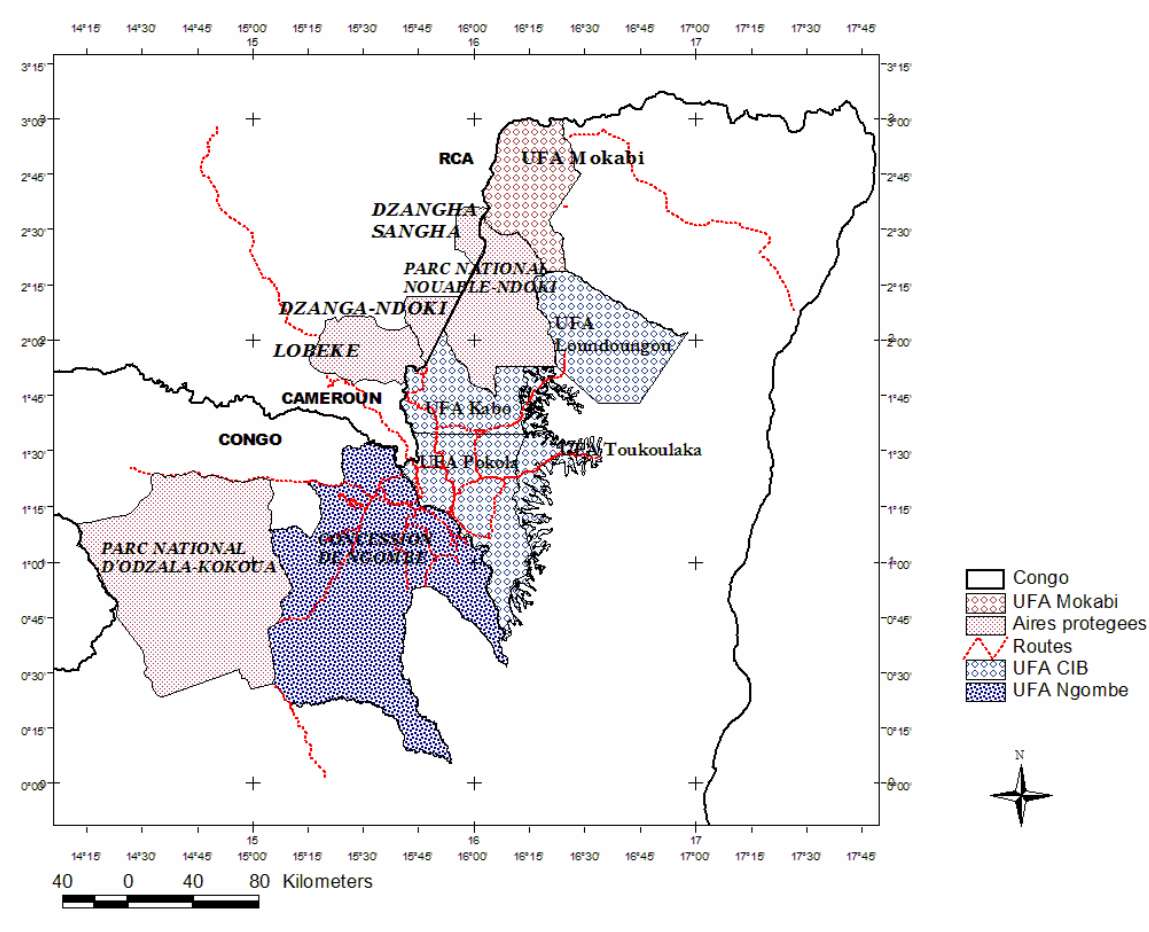


Figure 4. The Ngombe Concession Adjacent to Odzala-Koukoua National Park and Pokola Concession, Northern Congo.



2.2. Intended situation after project completion

The ecosystem approach to management of the concession will result in the design, implementation, and monitoring of landscape scale wildlife and forest management strategies and mechanisms that will in turn contribute to the development of the following situation:

- Reduced biodiversity loss resulting from the impact of forest exploitation and improved forestry management through GIS and biodiversity and forest inventory database planning in the CIB concession.
- Local community and timber company based wildlife management systems minimize commercial and illegal hunting, demonstrate sustainable use principles, and protect specific areas and key species in the Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou concession.
- Local community wildlife management committees and trained mobile brigade of forestry agents and ecoguards monitors and enforces management guidelines and Congolese wildlife laws reducing commercial hunting.
- Increased local awareness (local communities, local authorities, CIB company employees) of wildlife and forest management principles and local support for the management program.
- Conservation partnerships developed with schools and local NGO's of the region implement awareness activities and conservation courses designed for primary school level in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.
- Organized community fishery and hunting associations contributing to legal and rational wildlife management.
- A technically, economically, and ecologically viable alternative activities program decreases dependency on bushmeat, diversifies diet and income activities helping to reduce commercial bushmeat industry pressures in the forestry concession and around the Park.
- Increased local awareness of the importance of alternative activities and alternative protein sources.
- Alternative activity tilapia and animal husbandry pilot projects are managed by local communities and the timber company. Detailed proposals for the alternative activity programs supported by feasibility study findings including pilot demonstration projects are funded and/or submitted for funding.
- A land-use system for the concessions with consideration for natural ecosystem preservation, human settlement, the National Park, and timber exploitation assists in the regulation of rational wildlife use and biodiversity conservation within the concession. High-priority habitat areas for biodiversity are protected within the concession.
- Encroachment of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park is prevented and long term buffer zone protection of the Park ensured.
- An ecological and socio-economic monitoring program and database provide regular quantifiable information on hunting and agricultural pressures, the status and production potential of game populations, human demographic and perceptions, and status of wildlife populations and habitat to provide feedback for management treatments and strategy adjustment.
- The Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment uses the project experiences to develop and adjust policy to promote similar improved forest management in concessions throughout Congo.
- The Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment and private sector partners initiate replication of wildlife management systems in the Ngombe and Mokabi concessions securing Odzala-Kokoua and NNNP buffer zones.
- *National standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions are designed, adopted, and being applied in the management planning processes.*
- Sangha Tri-National Partners in Cameroon and CAR initiate wildlife management programs in selected concessions based on lessons learned from the CIB concessions.

2.3. Project strategy

The project employs an ecosystem approach to management of the contiguous forestry concession adjacent to the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park northern Congo. The approach is innovative and requires the collaboration of the major stakeholders of the region in the participatory management of the forest ecosystem. It recognizes the need for improved rational management of forest resources and the conservation of biodiversity to ensure long term ecosystem integrity and processes in the context of sustainable economic development.

The Ministry of Forest Economy and the Environment, the Congolaise Industrielle des Bois, Wildlife Conservation Society have agreed to work together with local communities to implement an integrated project with the goal of rational wildlife and forest management as part of a landscape scale ecosystem management strategy.

Practical improved forestry management and company and community based resource management systems developed under Phase I. will be further implemented, monitored, and adaptively adjusted to promote biodiversity conservation within the context of a production multiple-use forest adjacent to a totally protected area. The project offers a means to develop practical tools to assist Congo in meeting the ITTO sustainable forest management objective and promote replication in other forest concessions adjacent to the protected area network of the Sangha Tri-national conservation area. The project design is based on conservation and forestry experience in the area over the past fifteen years. Research carried out by WCS, GTZ, and others (Annex VI.) has demonstrated the need for a practical company and community based approach to wildlife conservation and reduced impact forestry planning in the context of a production forest. *Based on lessons learned from the CIB concessions wildlife and biodiversity management strategies will be formulated for integration into national production forest management norms for the Republic of Congo.*

An independent assessment of PD 4/00 was undertaken in June 2004 with funding from the Swiss Government. (Annex V.). Results of the assessment indicate a positive review overall with encouragement to pursue the initiative. Particular strengths of the project noted by the assessment team include innovative wildlife management strategies, sound law enforcement techniques and monitoring tools, a well developed environmental education program, progressive RIL system development, effective systems for importing alternative protein to CIB sites, and a well developed ecological and law enforcement monitoring tool. Areas recommended for further reinforcement were socio-economic studies (in particular semi-nomadic peoples), development of alternative revenue generation activities for traditional communities in the concessions, and closer examination of sustainability issues related to harvesting of *Entandophragma* species by the CIB company.

These recommendations have been taken into account in the development of this proposal for Phase II. of the project as well as those of the ITTO expert panel (Annex III, IV, VII, VIII).

2.4. Target beneficiaries

Following the recent opening of roads throughout northern Congo, most of the Ba Aka population are now directly exposed to rapid changes linked with logging development. Following the opening of the Mokabi, Lopola and Ipendja concessions main road network, the Loundougou forest management is the last block of forest standing before the final opening of a dirt road that will soon become an international road linking CAR with Ouesso and Brazzaville. These deep transformations lead to a generalized crisis linking technology changes with direct social changes in relation to an evolution of their domestic economy, thus bringing in the process nutrition crises and disease development among forest people and moreover among Aka families. Increased involvement of local communities in

resource use management and planning will lead to improved dialogue, training opportunities, increased employment, and access to benefits for local traditional communities.

The Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment will use the results of this project to assess production forest policy and national management strategy for areas of improvement in biodiversity conservation and management in production forests. Local communities and indigenous Aka forest peoples will benefit from the participatory nature of the project strategy that will establish, enable and support community based wildlife and forest resource management systems. The success of this project in reducing the impact of the forest exploitation process and establishing sound wildlife management principles will directly improve the quality of life of local forest peoples and involve them directly in management schemes. Improved exchanges and understanding with local communities through implementation of the project will provide a platform for the Government of Congo to assess and review its policies regarding tenure of natural resources and benefits sharing with local communities.

The commercial forestry company will benefit from reduced forest encroachment, controls on human immigration and deforestation, and improved chances for certification of its products as a function of improved forestry and biodiversity management in its concession. The international forestry sector in general will directly benefit from the experiences of this project's model for concession management and stakeholder collaboration.

The long term integrity of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park will be ensured and protection extended to endangered wildlife species (elephant, apes, etc.) and key habitat areas across the surrounding timber concessions.

2.5. Technical and scientific aspects

Over the last 20 years, there has been growing conservation concern about unsustainable wildlife hunting, especially in tropical forests (Robinson & Bennett, 2000). Wildlife is an essential resource in many developing countries, heavily utilized by rural people for protein and income (Robinson & Redford, 1991; Robinson & Redford, 1997). If unsustainable hunting causes local extinctions, hunting will decrease biodiversity and impair ecosystem functioning (Redford & Feinsinger, 2001; Wright et al., 2000; Redford, 1992). Over hunting threatens not only biodiversity, but also the continued maintenance of human societies and human well-being. Wildlife provides protein, income, ecosystem services, and contributes to human spiritual and cultural systems.

Development and implementation of practical wildlife management systems and forestry exploitation planning using RIL techniques and GIS technology can lead to direct results in biodiversity conservation. It is imperative that all stakeholders be involved in better management of forest ecosystems for long term progress to be made. The techniques that this project will implement and monitor are based on sound understanding of the socio-political-economic-ecological variables and context developed over 14 years of field experience in the region. Extensive studies of the area (see Annex III. Selected References) over the past decade and pilot implementation of management plan components provide a sound basis for development of an adaptive management approach in the concessions surrounding the NNNP. Building on the progress made under Phase I. further applied research and monitoring will be conducted under Phase II. to complete and refine the implementation of the integrated management plan for the concessions. The ITTO criteria and indicators methods will be applied in this context along with the monitoring tool developed under Phase I.

2.6. Economic aspects

The Government of Congo has made a commitment to sustainable forest management in the context of an increase in the contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy by increased valorization of the forests. This project management area encompasses an est. 1,385,800 ha. of forest designated for commercial production with a core protected area of 400,000 ha.. The CIB concessions produce roughly 300,000 m3 of >15 different species of high quality timber per year. At present, this represents the greatest economic generator of revenue in northern Congo. Implementation of this project in the CIB production forests will contribute directly to the closely linked environmental and development goals of Congo. Based on the success of PD 4/00 Phase I. the Government of Congo has required other timber companies to fund wildlife management programs in their concessions. This requirement, along with the standards of the FSC certification process will help catalyze further integration of biodiversity management costs in forest concession management planning and the tropical timber sector.

2.7. Environmental aspects

This project will have direct positive impacts on the ecological integrity of the Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou-Nouabale-Ndoki National Park ecosystem complex. Improved forest exploitation planning and techniques will significantly reduce biodiversity loss. The CIB management plan will adaptively incorporate the results of this project. The major orientation of this project is to reduce the impact of forestry exploitation on the environment and to establish sustainable natural resource management practices. An environmental impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the management planning and certification process to formally ensure that all key environmental issues be taken into account.

Decision rules relative to biodiversity management will be developed, discussed, adopted, implemented and monitored with industry and Government based on practical lessons learned. These will include recommendations for integration in production forest management, for example: key tree species for wildlife which should be conserved, buffer zone establishment surrounding "biodiversity hotspots" such as forest clearings, procedures for identifying set-aside areas and managing them for wildlife protection, practical applications minimizing the impact of forest prospection teams, measures to deal with National Park proximity, etc.. By integrating, applying, and adaptively monitoring these types of measures in production forest management, wildlife and habitat viability will be maintained throughout large tracts of forest concession lands in the periphery of protected areas. Further ecological services such as seed dispersal and ecological engineering (elephant disturbance) will be maintained and ensured.

2.8. Social aspects

Tropical forest host a wide variety of forest people from sedentary villagers to the semi nomadic groups like the Ba Aka population found in northern Congo. Since the 1930s, with mechanization and transportation facilities development, logging operations spread over the Congo Basin and most of the remnant forests are no longer offering an adequate shelter for semi nomadic people. Their domestic economy based on egalitarian exchanges with their village neighbors quickly evolve in their disfavor, slowly bringing them on the verge of being a poorly considered outcast nevertheless exploited because of the remnant knowledge of the forest (Bahuchet 1997; Bahuchet 1993).

Unlike sedentary villagers, Ba Aka groups have not had their rights recognized over land and resources. Ba Aka groups have however developed an original way of using forest resources based on a very detailed knowledge of resources diversity and availability. Taking Ba Aka groups and their

activities into account, the management zoning and plan definition in concessions surrounding the NNNP will be essential to supporting the long term survival of their way of life.

Phase II. of the project will continue to work directly with local communities to develop community based wildlife management systems. Education, alternative activities, community based resource management make up major components. Successful project implementation will promote and enhance local resource management decision-making power and ensure sustainable hunting areas for local indigenous forest peoples over the long term. The strategy of the project is to promote long term local community incentive to manage forest resources.

In the case of wildlife management, prohibiting commercial export of bushmeat and promoting community managed hunting zones will assist the villages and camps in ensuring long term existence of adequate supplies of meat. The benefits of these sorts of systems have already been recognized by several communities in the concession (Kabo, Bomassa, Leme, Mbandza, Bangui-Motaba, and the Ndoki 2 and Ndoki 1 camps). A generally weak traditional power base and aggressive invasions of commercial poachers and elephant hunters using logging infrastructure typically make it very difficult for local communities to prevent outsiders from entering their forests without permission. Without strong community supported measures, commercial hunters from outside the area will enter the concession and systematically decimate wildlife populations using logging companies' infrastructure for transport.

Alternative activity programs need to be combined with sound wildlife management to address protein needs of the larger towns associated with processing facilities and those of the secondary settlements with forest exploitation camps. As wildlife laws are enforced, many commercial hunters from outside (and their families) will likely leave, thus reducing population pressure in Pokola. Baseline demographic and attitude surveys will help assess how different communities and logging camps will be affected by the project.

Direct or indirect employment or benefits from the timber industry is the single greatest potential source of revenue for local communities in northern Congo. Increased involvement of local communities in resource use management and planning will lead to improved dialogue, training opportunities, and potential employment access for local traditional communities. Improved exchanges and understanding with local communities through implementation of the project regarding natural resource use will provide a platform for the Government of Congo to assess and review its policies regarding tenure of natural resources and benefits sharing with local communities.

2.9. Risks

The following principal assumptions have been identified with corresponding risks. Below we explain how each of these risks has been addressed or minimized in the project design:

-Commercial logging companies commit to sustainable forest and wildlife management implementation in the concessions.
+The Government of Congo has required wildlife management programs as part of its forest management strategy. IFO-Ngombe has committed to a formal wildlife management agreement in November 2004. Rougier company has agreed to initiate collaboration in early 2005.

-National and local Government representatives and local communities will support project principles.
+As with Phase I. of the project in the CIB concessions, a risk associated with the wildlife management component of the project in forest concessions is that commercial bushmeat hunters will revolt against control measures causing unrest. The success of wildlife management during Phase I. demonstrated that although local communities were concerned at times with increasing controls, they developed a basic understanding of the principles and support for management actions. The highest risks were associated with large population centers like Pokola, however dialogue and strong company and Government support for wildlife management helped sound establishment of the systems. Continuing with the approach developed under Phase I., a high profile information campaign and

public company commitment to the project will contribute significantly to the smooth implementation of the wildlife management component.

-TNS partners willing to engage on process.
+The Technical coordinating committee of the TNS has identified collaboration on Specific Objective 2. as a high priority in its strategic work plan.

-Ground implementation of the project will not be disturbed by political instability due to remote field site location.

+Civil unrest is of some concern to the project, particularly with displaced peoples and "economic refugees" coming across the border into the forests of northern Congo. The issue of in-migration of citizens from the DRC in the forest concessions needs to be addressed at high levels of the Government of Congo. The situation is Congo-Brazzaville is quite stable and strong progress is being made in the region regarding economic and political reforms. Ground implementation of the project will not be disturbed by political instability due to remote location.

3. OUTPUTS

3.1. Specific objective 1

Implement and monitor ecosystem management systems with timber company and local communities in the 1.3 million ha. Kabo-Pokola--Loundougou concession forming a buffer region adjacent to the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo.

Output 1.1
Project coordination and management unit in place and functioning soundly.

Output 1.2
Wildlife management plan implemented and monitored in concessions with appropriate control and protection mechanisms

Output 1.3
Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) program implemented and monitored

Output 1.4
Alternative activity studies, pilot projects, and plan implemented and monitored.

Output 1.5
Environmental education and awareness program implemented and monitored.

Output 1.6
Applied research and monitoring systems implemented to ensure adaptive management.

3.2. Specific objective 2

Promote *biodiversity and wildlife management in production forest management through* replication of a model approach in key forest concessions in the Sangha Tri-national Trans-boundary Conservation Area of neighboring Cameroon and Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo.

Output 2.1

Private sector, NGO, Government actors from key forest concessions in the periphery of Lobeke National Park, Cameroon and Dsangha-Sangha/Dzangha-Ndoki CAR trained in the PROGEPP approach to management and adopt improved management strategies where appropriate.

Output 2.2

Wildlife management programs for the Ngombe concession (Danzer-IFO east of Odzala NP) and Mokabi concession (Rougier company north of the NNNP) initiated and monitored with private sector partners based on the PROGEPP approach.

Output 2.3

Appropriate wildlife and biodiversity management policies and requirements for national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions designed based on field tested approaches and adopted by the Government of Congo and Industry.

4. Activities

4.1 Output 1.1: Project coordination and management unit in place and functioning soundly.

Activity 1.1.1 Project management, administration, and reporting.

Activity 1.1.2 Infrastructure expansion and improvement, and acquisition of materials.

Activity 1.1.3 Continue steering committee guidance and animation of project coordination

Activity 1.1.4 Multiple stakeholder (CIB, MEF, WCS, and local community representatives) meetings held regularly

4.2 Output 1.2: Wildlife management plan implemented and monitored in concessions with appropriate control and protection mechanisms.

Activity 1.2.1 Wildlife management plan implementation with appropriate stakeholder participation for sustainable wildlife utilization and protection. Congolese laws and CIB company interior regulations enforced by ecoguard/MEFE brigades using fixed and mobile patrols.

Activity 1.2.2 Annual training of ecoguards locally recruited to implement monitor and enforce wildlife management regulations.

Activity 1.2.3 Management techniques including hunting pressure manipulation, organized hunt systems, with appropriate zoning and monitoring system.

Activity 1.2.4 Complete refinement and adoption of community wildlife management zoning within CIB concessions with stakeholders.

4.3 Output 1.3 Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) program implemented and monitored

Activity 1.3.1 Implementation of reduced impact logging techniques in the CIB concessions through trained technicians and forestry administration agents in geographical information systems use and database management.

Activity 1.3.2 Assess potential costs and benefits of implementation of RIL on concession wide scale and monitoring of costs, efficiency, and results of RIL.

Activity 1.3.3 Integration of biodiversity database into CIB forestry management plan implementation for the Kabo, Pokola, , and Loundougou concessions.

Activity 1.3.4 Support appropriate environment impact assessments with appropriate local NGO participation.

Activity 1.3.5 Application of ITTO criteria and indicators and technical advising on the integration of appropriate biodiversity conservation measures in CIB's FSC certification process.

4.4 Output 1.4 Alternative activity studies, pilot projects, and plan implemented and monitored.

Activity 1.4.1 Implementation of appropriate alternative activity plan to reduce direct pressure on wildlife populations in forest concessions.

Activity 1.4.2 Field experimentation and pilot testing for innovative alternative activities including micro projects aiming at developing economic and food alternative to bushmeat.

Activity 1.4.3 Support development and generalization of food alternative to bushmeat in each logging company industrial site and camps through supply of imported proteins including cattle or frozen food.

Activity 1.4.4 Promote small scale husbandry in traditional villages (pork, chickens, fish, etc) in collaboration with local NGOs as an alternative revenue to commercial hunting.

Activity 1.4.5 Promote diversification of domestic economy for the traditional villages present in the forest concession (fishing, agro-forestry, micro projects, etc.) as an alternative revenue to commercial hunting.

4.5 Output 1.5 Environmental education and awareness program implemented and monitored.

Activity 1.5.1 Further expand the information campaign developed under Phase I. at key group, village, and company levels to increase understanding of the rationale behind wildlife management and land-use planning.

Activity 1.5.2 Formalize a consultation mechanism on management systems based on the wildlife management zoning plan in CIB concessions.

Activity 1.5.3 Develop a specific awareness raising and environmental education program for semi nomadic forest people developing a specific interface and using appropriate materials.

Activity 1.5.4 Training of educators and teachers in the primary and secondary schools of the region, illustrative presentations in villages, and use of the CIB television media system for conservation education.

4.6 Output 1.6 Applied research and monitoring systems implemented to ensure adaptive management.

Activity 1.6.1 Iterative implementation and refinement of ecological and socio-economic monitoring tool developed during Phase I. to assess the effectiveness of management actions and provide adaptive feedback mechanisms for adjustment of management strategies.

Activity 1.6.2 Conduct socio economic assessment including demographic censuses, resources use attitude surveys, and consumption trends, monitoring of hunting pressure monitoring and bushmeat off-take quantitatively and qualitatively at key sites in the concessions.

Activity 1.6.3 Monitor large mammal populations and human use patterns using recce-transect methods and forest clearing monitoring in relation to use zones and management efforts.

Activity 1.6.4 Directed study of the direct and indirect effects of logging on wildlife populations (across hunted and unhunted treatment areas.)

Activity 1.6.5 Test and monitor techniques to mitigate elephant-human conflict in logging concession.

Activity 1.6.6 Undertake investigation of indigenous forest peoples (Bambendzele pygmies) natural resource use patterns and traditions to inform strategies to support semi-nomadic peoples' sustainable livelihoods and ensure that their interests are taken into account in management planning.

Activity 1.6.7 Investigation of source-sink dynamics and applications to spatial factors in management of wildlife populations.

Activity 1.6.8 Design and testing of methods for monitoring freshwater fisheries use and inform fishing management strategies to reduce commercial hunting pressures on wildlife populations.

Activity 1.6.9 Training researchers in applied data collection and research methods for monitoring forest and wildlife management plan implementation.

4.7 Output 2.1 Private sector, NGO, Government actors from key forest concessions in the periphery of Lobeke National Park, Cameroon and Dsangha-Sanghs/Dzangha-Ndoki CAR trained in the PROGEPP approach to management and adopt improved management strategies where appropriate.

Activity 2.1.1 Conduct training sessions for tri-national partners to develop similar approach in forest concessions adjacent to other TNS protected areas in Cameroon and CAR.

Activity 2.1.2. *Design and promote production forest management policy reforms in requirements for wildlife and biodiversity management in concessions in TNS conservation area following agreements signed by the Heads of State.*

4.8 Output 2.2 Wildlife management programs for the Ngombe concession (Danzer-IFO east of Odzala NP) and Mokabi concession (Rougier company north of the NNNP) initiated and monitored with private sector partners based on the PROGEPP approach.

Activity 2.2.1 Develop and monitor implementation of collaborative agreements for NGO-Government-Private sector collaboration for management of Ngombe and Mokabi concessions.

Activity 2.2.2 Elaborate principles and directives for the *conservation and management of wildlife to be incorporated in the internal regulation of Ngombe and Mokabi SA*.

Activity 2.2.3 *Conduct training sessions for Ngombe, Mokabi, and other northern Congo concession management partners to develop wildlife management programs in forest concessions.*

Activity 2.2.4 Multiple stakeholder (Private Companies, MEF, WCS, and local community representatives) meetings for adoption and monitoring of wildlife management regulations.

4.9 Output 2.3 ***Appropriate wildlife and biodiversity management policies and requirements for national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions designed based on field tested approaches and adopted by the Government of Congo and Industry.***

Activity 2.3.1 Develop national standards and requirements for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions based on field tested approaches developed under Specific Objective 1.

Activity 2.3.2 *Multiple stakeholder workshop to adopt national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forest concession management.*

5. Logical framework worksheet

DESCRIPTION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Development objective: Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and production of high value tropical timber in lowland forest concessions forming a managed buffer region adjacent to the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, northern Republic of Congo.	By the end of the third year the wildlife and forest management plan implementation improves forest management across the entire CIB concession. Wildlife management programs initiated and monitored in the Mokabi and Ngombe concessions. RIL techniques will reduce the direct impact of logging across the entire concession and take into account ecologically important and sensitive areas. By the third year effective protection will be extended to key protected wildlife species (elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee, bongo, and leopard) throughout the entire NNNP and surrounding concessions. Hunting encroachment of the NNNP will be halted at >10 km from its border with long term systems in place. By the end of the third year of the project CIB will have achieved FSC certification setting the standard for forest management in the Congo Basin.	Report from international assessment team. Reports and records generated from monitoring and studies.	Commercial logging companies commit to sustainable forest and wildlife management implementation in the concessions. Ground implementation of the project will not be disturbed by political instability due to remote location.
Specific objective 1. Implement and monitor ecosystem management systems with timber company and local communities in the 1.3 million ha. Kabo-Pokola--Loundougou concession forming a buffer region adjacent to the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo.	Implementation of forest concession management plans developed during Phase I. (including reduced impact forestry planning, sustainable wildlife management, alternative activities and environmental education) throughout the CIB concessions (1.3 million ha) Wildlife hunting trends will demonstrate rational	Environmental Impact Assessment documents Management plan implementation and monitoring documents	National and local Government representative support project principles. Companies evolve in reducing impact of forestry exploitation and in sustainable forest management

	sustainable use practices. Implementation of collaborative wildlife management with active participation of 80% of local population and company employees. Incidents of illegal hunting involving company infrastructure will be reduced by 90% compared to 2003 levels. Applied research and ecological/socio-economic monitoring tool provides adaptive feedback for information improving management plan implementation.	Six-month technical progress reports on RIL planning, wildlife management and protection records, conservation awareness, and alternative activities. Six month reports on applied research and ecological and socio-economic monitoring and conclusions resulting from applied studies	for certification purpose Local communities will support rational management of wildlife resources.
Specific objective 2. Promote *biodiversity and wildlife management in production forest management through* replication of a model approach in key forest concessions in the Sangha Tri-national Trans-boundary Conservation Area of neighboring Cameroon and Central African Republic and the Republic of Congo.	Lessons learned from CIB concession consolidated and model aspects promoted in training of Tri-national partners from Cameroon and CAR. Formal agreement in place and monitored for development of an ecosystem management approach for Mokabi concession halting commercial poaching threat to NNNP and neighboring Dsangha-Sangha National Park. Formal agreement in place and monitored for development of an ecosystem management approach for Ngombe concession halting commercial poaching eastern threat to Odzala-Koukoua National Park.	Workshop proceedings, agreements for improved management of concessions in Cameroon and CAR. Formal agreement documents. Monitoring reports. Modified Mokabi and Ngombe interior regulations for wildlife management.	TNS partners willing to engage on process. Rougier/Mokabi company commits to improved management and invests in wildlife protection. IFO-Ngombe respects its formal engagement on wildlife management.

Output 1.1 Project coordination and management unit in place and functioning soundly.	Project Management team in place: 3 international experts (WCS 2, CIB 1), 1 MEFE counterpart director 4 MEFE patrol leaders Project personnel: 45 ecoguards, 3 educators, 3 alternative activities technicians, 6 researchers, 1 GIS technician Coordination meeting every month WCS, MEFE, CIB Technical committee for specific objective 2 meets twice a year.	Reports and personnel files. Certificates and performance evaluations. Proceedings of meetings.	Ministry will delegate appropriate personnel. Skilled people will be available.
Output 1.2 Wildlife management plan implemented and monitored in concessions with appropriate control and protection mechanisms	Before the end of 2006, CIB concessions are under integrated management plan Implementation of wildlife management plan progressively brings hunting to sustainable levels. No use of company means to transport bushmeat.	Plan implementation progress reports. Policy documents available at company and project level. Reports from field surveillance and research teams on hunting pressures, wildlife population status, and off-take trends.	Ministry, company, and community support for adoption of plan. Ministry, company and communities cooperate.
Output 1.3 Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) program implemented and monitored	After 3 years, EFIR is implemented through the entire CIB concession CIB receives FSC certification in 2006	Plan implementation progress reports. Documented site visits. Reports from directed studies and quantitative monitoring	Company commitment to reducing impact. Company and Government will supply required information.
Output 1.4 Alternative activity studies, pilot projects, and plan implemented and monitored.	Alternative protein availability increases progressively at all CIB sites and present in more than 10% meals. Beef and other domestic meat available all year round to company workers Traditional community members have increased opportunities for alternative revenue generation in lieu of commercial hunting. Increased % of CIB employees from the local communities and shift registered from commercial hunting to other sources of employment.	Plan implementation progress reports. Records of domestic meat availability and consumption trends in comparison to bushmeat.	Company commitment to reducing impact of logging activities.

Output 1.5 Environmental education and awareness program implemented and monitored.	Teachers from primary and secondary schools in the concessions surrounding the NNNP receive training at least once a year in environmental education All communities in the CIB concessions are visited at least 3 times a year by PROGEPP education teams	Plan implementation progress reports. Proceedings from training workshops	Willingness of teachers to participate.
Output 1.6 Applied research and monitoring systems implemented to ensure adaptive management.	Ecological and socio-economic monitoring systems in place and provide accurate information to inform management Socio economic assessment conducted following selected methods Applied studies underway or concluded.	Plan implementation progress reports. Database documents, maps, and monitoring records and reports.	Company and Government will supply required information.
Output 2.1 Private sector, NGO, Government actors from key forest concessions in the periphery of Lobeke National Park, Cameroon and Dsangha-Sanghs/Dzangha-Ndoki CAR trained in the PROGEPP approach to management and adopt improved management strategies where appropriate.	Information consolidated on key lessons learned from CIB concession to form training module Information exchange with TNS partners and workshops held each year to promote replication of approach.	Consolidated manual on lessons learned Proceedings from training workshops	Willingness of TNS to participate and then engage in replicating program.
Output 2.2 Wildlife management programs for the Ngombe concession (Danzer-IFO east of Odzala NP) and Mokabi concession (Rougier company north of the NNNP) initiated and monitored with private sector partners based on the PROGEPP approach.	In the first year finalization of agreement for wildlife management program in Mokabi In the first year, elaboration and adoption of appropriate internal rules for the Mokabi S.A and Ngombe. Training of MEFE, IFO, and Rougier personnel in PROGEPP approach. Reduction of poaching in Mokabi and halt encroachment of NNNP at a distance of >10 km. by the third year. Reduction of poaching in Ngombe and halt	Agreement document Modified regulations document Training proceedings NNNP patrol data for northern border of Park	Commercial logging companies commit to sustainable forest and wildlife management implementation in the concessions. Government support for bushmeat controls on public road in the Ngombe concession.

	encroachment of eastern border of Odzala-Koukoua at a distance of >10 km. by the third year.		
Output 2.3 *Appropriate wildlife and biodiversity management policies and requirements for national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions designed based on field tested approaches and adopted by the Government of Congo and Industry*.	In the second year a multi-stakeholder review of policy needs and wildlife management requirements produces a set of national standards. In the third year the national standards and requirements for wildlife and biodiversity management in forest concessions are formally adopted by the Government.	Policy guideline document. Proceedings of workshop for official adoption of policies.	None are foreseen.

6. Work Plan

PRODUCTS and ACTIVITIES	Responsible Party	Schedule in Months																																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Output 1.1: Project coordination and management unit in place and functioning soundly.																																				
Activity 1.1.1 Project management, administration, and reporting.	WCS & MFEE																																			
Activity 1.1.2 Infrastructure expansion and improvement, and acquisition of materials.	WCS, MFEE, CIB																																			
Activity 1.1.3 Continue steering committee guidance and animation of project coordination	WCS, MFEE, CIB																																			
Activity 1.1.4 Multiple stakeholder (CIB, MEF, WCS, and local community representatives) meetings held regularly	WCS, MFEE, CIB																																			
Output 1.2: Wildlife management plan implemented and monitored in concessions with appropriate control and protection mechanisms.																																				
Activity 1.2.1 Wildlife management plan implementation with appropriate stakeholder participation for sustainable wildlife utilization and protection. Congolese laws and CIB company interior regulations enforced by ecoguard/MEFE brigades using fixed and mobile patrols.	WCS & MFEE CIB Interior Regulations																																			
Activity 1.2.2 Annual training of ecoguards locally recruited to implement monitor and enforce wildlife management regulations	MFEE																																			
Activity 1.2.3 Management techniques including hunting pressure manipulation, organized hunt systems, with appropriate zoning and monitoring system.	WCS & MFEE																																			

PRODUCTS and ACTIVITIES	Responsible Party	Schedule in Months																																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Activity 1.2.4 Complete refinement and adoption of community wildlife management zoning within CIB concessions with stakeholders.	WCS, MFEE, CIB																																				
Output 1.3: Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) program implemented and monitored																																					
Activity 1.3.1 Implementation of reduced impact logging techniques in the CIB concessions through trained technicians and forestry administration agents in geographical information systems use and database management.	CIB																																				
Activity 1.3.2 Assess potential costs and benefits of implementation of RIL on concession wide scale and monitoring of costs, efficiency, and results of RIL.	CIB																																				
Activity 1.3.3 Integration of biodiversity database into CIB forestry management plan implementation for the Kabo, Pokola, , and Loundougou concessions.	CIB & WCS																																				
Activity 1.3.4 Support appropriate environmental impact assessments with appropriate local NGO participation	Consultants cooperation w/ CIB & WCS																																				
Activity 1.3.5 Application of ITTO criteria and indicators and technical advising on appropriate biodiversity conceservation measures in CIB's FSC certification process.	CIB, MFEE & WCS																																				
Output 1.4: Alternative activity studies, pilot projects, and plan implemented and monitored.																																					

PRODUCTS and ACTIVITIES	Responsible Party	Schedule in Months																																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Activity 1.4.1 Implementation of appropriate alternative activity plan to reduce direct pressure on wildlife populations in forest concessions.	CIB at CIB sites; WCS, MFEE & Local NGOs at Tradional villages																																				
Activity 1.4.2 Field experimentation and pilot testing for innovative alternative activities including micro projects aiming at developing economic and food alternative to bushmeat	CIB at CIB sites; WCS, MFEE & Local NGOs at Tradional villages																																				
Activity 1.4.3 Support development and generalization of food alternative to bushmeat in each logging company industrial site and camps through supply of imported proteins including cattle or frozen food.	CIB																																				
Activity 1.4.4 Promote small scale husbandry in traditional villages (pork, chickens, fish, etc) in collaboration with local NGOs as an alternative revenue to commercial hunting.	WCS, Local NGOs, CIB & MFEE																																				
Activity 1.4.5 Promote diversification of domestic economy for the traditional villages present in the forest concession (fishing, agro-	Local NGOs, WCS & MFEE																																				
Output 1.5: Environmental education and awareness program implemented and monitored.																																					
Activity 1.5.1 Further expand the information campaign developed under Phase I. at key group, village, and company levels to increase understanding of the rationale behind wildlife management and land-use planning.	WCS																																				

PRODUCTS and ACTIVITIES	Responsible Party	Schedule in Months																																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Activity 1.5.2 Formalize a consultation mechanism on management systems based on the wildlife management zoning plan in CIB concessions.	CIB, WCS & MFEE																																				
Activity 1.5.3 Develop a specific awareness raising and environmental education program for semi nomadic forest people developing a specific interface and using appropriate materials.	WCS & Local NGOs																																				
Activity 1.5.4 Training of educators and teachers in the primary and secondary schools of the region, illustrative presentations in villages, and use of the CIB television media system for conservation education.	WCS																																				
Output 1.6. Applied research and monitoring systems implemented to ensure adaptive management.																																					
Activity 1.6.1 Iterative implementation and refinement of ecological and socio-economic monitoring tool developed during Phase I. to assess the effectiveness of management actions and provide adaptive feedback mechanisms for adjustment of management strategies.	WCS																																				
Activity 1.6.2 Conduct socio economic assessment including demographic censuses, resources use attitude surveys, and consumption trends, monitoring of hunting pressure monitoring and bushmeat off-take quantitatively and qualitatively at key sites in the concessions.	WCS																																				
Activity 1.6.3 Monitor large mammal populations and human use patterns using recce-transect methods and forest clearing monitoring in relation to use zones and management efforts.	WCS																																				

PRODUCTS and ACTIVITIES	Responsible Party	Schedule in Months																																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Activity 1.6.4 Directed study of the direct and indirect effects of logging on wildlife populations (across hunted and unhunted treatment areas.)	WCS, Univ FL																																			
Activity 1.6.5 Test and monitor techniques to mitigate elephant-human conflict in logging concession.	WCS, MFEE																																			
Activity 1.6.6 Undertake investigation of indigenous forest peoples (Bambendzele pygmies) natural resource use patterns and traditions to inform strategies to support semi-nomadic peoples' sustainable livelihoods and ensure that their interests are taken into account in management planning.	WCS & Consultant																																			
Activity 1.6.7 Investigation of source-sink dynamics and applications to spatial factors in management of wildlife populations.	WCS,Columbia Univ																																			
Activity 1.6.8 Design and testing of methods for monitoring freshwater fisheries use and inform fishing management strategies to reduce commercial hunting pressures on wildlife populations.	WCS & Magill Uiniv																																			
Activity 1.6.9 Training researchers in applied data collection and research methods for monitoring forest and wildlife management plan implementation.	WCS																																			

PRODUCTS and ACTIVITIES	Responsible Party	Schedule in Months																																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Output 2.1 Private sector, NGO, Government actors from key forest concessions in the periphery of Lobeke National Park, Cameroon and Dsangha-Sanghs/Dzangha-Ndoki CAR trained in the PROGEPP approach to management and adopt improved management strategies where appropriate.																																				
Activity 2.1.1 Conduct training sessions for tri-national partners to develop similar approach in forest concessions adjacent to other TNS protected areas in Cameroon and CAR	WCS & MFEE																																			
Activity 2.1.2. Promote policy reforms in requirements for wildlife management in concessions in TNS conservation area.	WCS																																			
Output 2.2 Wildlife management programs for the Ngombe concession (Danzer-IFO east of Odzala NP) and Mokabi concession (Rougier company north of the NNNP) initiated and monitored with private sector partners based on the PROGEPP approach.																																				
Activity 2.2.1 Develop and monitor implementation of collaborative agreements for NGO-Government-Private sector collaboration for management of Ngombe and Mokabi concessions.	WCS & MFEE																																			
Activity 2.2.2 Elaborate principles and directives for the sustainable use of natural resources to be incorporated in the internal regulation of Ngombe and Mokabi SA.	WCS																																			

PRODUCTS and ACTIVITIES	Responsible Party	Schedule in Months																																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Activity 2.2.3 Conduct training sessions for Ngombe and Mokabi concession management partners to develop similar approach in forest concessions.	WCS & MFEE																																				
Activity 2.2.4 Multiple stakeholder (Private Companies, MEF, WCS, and local community representatives) meetings for adoption and monitoring of wildlife management regulations.	WCS, MFEE, Mokabi SA, IFO-Danzer																																				
Output 2.3 Appropriate policies and requirements for national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions designed based on field tested approaches and adopted by the Government of Congo.																																					
Activity 2.3.1 Design national standards and requirements for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions based on field tested approaches developed under Specific Objective 1.	MFEE & WCS																																				
Activity 2.3.2 Workshop to adopt national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forest concession management.	MFEE & WCS																																				

7.1. 1. Overall Project Budget By Activity

BUDGET COMPONENTS									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES & Non-Activity Based Expenses	10. Project Personnel	20. Sub-Contracts	30. Duty Travel	40. Capital Items	50. Consumable Items	60. Miscella-neous	70. Monitoring, Evaluation ITTO	Quarter Year	GRAND TOTAL
Output 1.1: Project coordination and management unit in place and functioning soundly.									
Activity 1.1.1 Project management, administration, and reporting.	150000 (I/E)		5000 (E)		10000 (I/E)	13500 (E)		Q1-4, Y1-Y3	178,500
Activity 1.1.2 Infrastructure expansion and improvement, and acquisition of materials.			20000 (I/E)	172600 (I/E)	70000 (I/E/P/G)			Q1-2, Y1-Y3	262,600
Activity 1.1.3 Continue steering committee guidance and animation of project coordination	27500 (I/E/P)		3000 (E)				88391 (I)	Q1&3, Y1-3	118,891
Activity 1.1.4 Multiple stakeholder (CIB, MEF, WCS, and local community representatives) meetings held regularly	48500 (E/P)		2500 (E)					Q2&4, Y1-3	51,000
Subtotal Output 1.1	226000 (I/E/P)	-	30500 (I/E)	172600 (I/E)	80000 (I/E/P/G)	13500 (E)	88391(I)		610,991
Output 1.2: Wildlife management plan implemented and monitored in concessions with appropriate control and protection mechanisms.									-
Activity 1.2.1 Wildlife management plan implementation with appropriate stakeholder participation for sustainable wildlife utilization and protection. Congolese laws and CIB company interior regulations enforced by ecoguard/MEFE brigades using fixed and mobile patrols.	463478 (I/E/P/G)		173100 (I/E/P)		76500 (I/E/P)	4500 (E)		Q1-4, Y1-Y3	717,578

Activity 1.2.2 Annual training of ecoguards locally recruited to implement monitor and enforce wildlife management regulations.	30000 (E/P)				11600 (G)			Q1, Y1-3	41,600
Activity 1.2.3 Management techniques including hunting pressure manipulation, organized hunt systems, with appropriate zoning and monitoring system.	7746 (I/E)		4000 (E)		10000 (I/E/P)			Q1-4, Y1-Y3	21,746
Activity 1.2.4 Complete refinement and adoption of community wildlife management zoning within CIB concessions with stakeholders.	7746 (E)		12875 (I/E/G)					Q1-4, Y1	20,621
Subtotal Output 1.2	508970 (I/E/P/G)	-	189975 (I/E/P/G)	-	98100 (I/E/P/G)	4500 (E)	-		801,545
Output 1.3: Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) program implemented and monitored to support the FSC certification process.									-
Activity 1.3.1 Implementation of reduced impact logging techniques in the CIB concessions through trained technicians and forestry administration agents in geographical information systems use and database management.	19200 (I)							Q1-4, Y1-Y3	19,200
Activity 1.3.2 Assess potential costs and benefits of implementation of RIL on concession wide scale and monitoring of costs, efficiency, and results of RIL	30000 (P)							Q1, Y1-Y3	30,000
Activity 1.3.3 Integration of biodiversity database into CIB forestry management plan implementation for the Kabo, Pokola, and Loundougou concessions	41100 (E/P)		5150 (I/E/G)					Q1&3 Y1, Q2&4 Y2-Y3	46,250

Activity 1.3.4 Support appropriate environmental impact assessments with appropriate local NGO participation.	15000 (P)							Q1, Y1	15,000
Activity 1.3.5 Application of ITTO criteria and indicators and technical advising on appropriate biodiversity conservation measures in CIB's FSC certification process.	15000 (P)							Q1-4, Y1-Y3	15,000
Subtotal Output 1.3	120300 (I/E/P)	-	5150 (I/E/G)	-	-	-	-		125,450
Output 1.4: Alternative activity studies, pilot projects, and plan implemented and monitored.									-
Activity 1.4.1 Implementation of appropriate alternative activity plan to reduce direct pressure on wildlife populations in forest concessions.	13056 (I/E)							Q1-4, Y1-Y3	13,056
Activity 1.4.2 Field experimentation and pilot testing for innovative alternative activities including micro projects aiming at developing economic and food alternative to bushmeat			7000 (I/E)		10100 (I/E/P)			Q1-4, Y1-Y3	17,100
Activity 1.4.3 Support development and generalization of food alternative to bushmeat in each logging company industrial site and camps through supply of imported proteins including cattle or frozen food	30000 (P)							Q1-4, Y1-Y3	30,000
Activity 1.4.4 Promote small scale husbandry in traditional villages (pork, chickens, fish, etc) in collaboration with local NGOs as an alternative revenue to commercial hunting.	13056 (I/E)		8000 (I/E)		15000 (I/E/P)			Q1-4, Y1-Y3	36,056

Activity 1.4.5 Promote diversification of domestic economy for the traditional villages present in the forest concession (fishing, agro-forestry, micro projects, etc.) as an alternative revenue to commercial hunting.	13056 (I/E)		7000 (I/E)		15000 (I/E/P)			Q1-4, Y1-Y3	35,056
Subtotal Output 1.4	69168 (I/E/P)	-	22000 (I/E)	-	40100 (I/E/P)	-	-		131,268
Output 1.5: Environmental education and awareness program implemented and monitored.									-
Activity 1.5.1 Further expand the information campaign developed under Phase I. at key group, village, and company levels to increase understanding of the rationale behind wildlife management and land-use planning.	24736 (I/E)		7000 (I/E)		31000 (I/E/P)			Q1-4, Y1-Y3	62,736
Activity 1.5.2 Formalize a consultation mechanism on management systems based on the wildlife management zoning plan in CIB concessions.			12875 (I/E/G)					Q2&4, Y1-Y3	12,875
Activity 1.5.3 Develop a specific awareness raising and environmental education program for semi nomadic forest people developing a specific interface and using appropriate materials.	15736 (I/E)		7000 (I/E)		10000 (I/E/P)			Q3 Y1,Q1&3 Y2-Y3	32,736
Activity 1.5.4 Training of educators and teachers in the primary and secondary schools of the region, illustrative presentations in villages, and use of the CIB television media system for conservation education.	10000 (I/E)							Q1&3, Y1-Y3	10,000
Subtotal Output 1.5	50472 (I/E)	-	26875 (I/E/G)	-	41000 (I/E/P)	-	-		118,347

Output 1.6. Applied research and monitoring systems implemented to ensure adaptive management.									
Activity 1.6.1 Iterative implementation and refinement of ecological and socio-economic monitoring tool developed during Phase I. to assess the effectiveness of management actions and provide adaptive feedback mechanisms for adjustment of management strategies.	28000 (I/E)		4000 (E)		12000 (I/E/P)			Q1-4, Y1-Y3	44,000
Activity 1.6.2 Conduct socio economic assessment including demographic censuses, resources use attitude surveys, and consumption trends, monitoring of hunting pressure monitoring and bushmeat off-take quantitatively and qualitatively at key sites in the concessions.	22500 (E)		4000 (E)					Q1-4, Y1-Y3	26,500
Activity 1.6.3 Monitor large mammal populations and human use patterns using recce-transect methods and forest clearing monitoring in relation to use zones and management efforts.	84120 (I/E/G)		4000 (E)		13500 (E)			Q3, Y1-Y3	101,620
Activity 1.6.4 Directed study of the direct and indirect effects of logging on wildlife populations (across hunted and unhunted treatment areas.)	9500 (I/E/G)		4000 (E)		12500 (I/E/P)			Q1-4, Y1-Y2	26,000
Activity 1.6.5 Test and monitor techniques to mitigate elephant-human conflict in logging concession	7500 (E)		4000 (E)					Q1-3 Y1, Q2&4 Y2-Y3	11,500

Activity 1.6.6 Undertake investigation of indigenous forest peoples (Bambendzele pygmies) natural resource use patterns and traditions to inform strategies to support semi-nomadic peoples' sustainable livelihoods and ensure that their interests are taken into account in management planning.	44000 (I)		13000 (I)					Q1&4 Y1,Q4 Y2-Y3	57,000
Activity 1.6.7 Investigation of source-sink dynamics and applications to spatial factors in management of wildlife populations.	9500 (I/E/G)							Q1-4, Y2-Y3	9,500
Activity 1.6.8 Design and testing of methods for monitoring freshwater fisheries use and inform fishing management strategies to reduce commercial hunting pressures on wildlife populations.	7500 (E)				10000 (E)			Q2-4, Y2-Y3	17,500
Activity 1.6.9 Training researchers in applied data collection and research methods for monitoring forest and wildlife management plan implementation.	20000 (E)			4500 (I/E)				Q4, Y1-Y3	24,500
Subtotal Output 1.6	232620 (I/E/G)	-	33000 (I/E)	4500 (I/E)	48000 (I/E/P)	-	-		318,120
Output 2.1 Private sector, NGO, Government actors from key forest concessions in the periphery of Lobeke National Park, Cameroon and Dsangha-Sanghs/Dzangha-Ndoki CAR trained in the PROGEPP approach to management and adopt improved management strategies where appropriate.									

Activity 2.1.1 Conduct training sessions for tri-national partners to develop similar approach in forest concessions adjacent to other TNS protected areas in Cameroon and CAR	11000 (E)				3500 (I/E)			Q4, Y1-Y3	14,500
Activity 2.1.2. *Design and promote production forest management policy reforms in requirements for wildlife and biodiversity management in concessions in TNS conservation area following agreements signed by the Heads of State.*			18000 (I/E/G)		5000 (I/E)			Q1, Y2-Y3	23,000
Subtotal Output 2.1	11000 (E)	-	18000 (I/E/G)	-	8500 (I/E)	-	-		37,500
Output 2.2 Wildlife management programs for the Ngombe concession (Danzer-IFO east of Odzala NP) and Mokabi concession (Rougier company north of the NNNP) initiated and monitored with private sector partners based on the PROGEPP approach.									-
Activity 2.2.1 Develop and monitor implementation of collaborative agreements for NGO-Government-Private sector collaboration for management of Ngombe and Mokabi concessions.	10000 (E)		14000 (I/E/G)		3500 (I/E)			Q1-2, Y1	27,500
Activity 2.2.2 Elaborate principles and directives for the *conservation and management of wildlife to be incorporated in the internal regulation of Ngombe and Mokabi SA*.	6900 (E)							Q3-4, Y1	6,900
Activity 2.2.3 *Conduct training sessions for Ngombe, Mokabi, and other northern Congo concession management partners to develop wildlife management programs in forest concessions.*	28512 (G)		6000 (E)					Q4, Y1	34,512

Activity 2.2.4 Multiple stakeholder (Private Companies, MEF, WCS, and local community representatives) meetings for adoption and monitoring of wildlife management regulations.	15000 (E)							Q1, Y2	15,000
Subtotal Output 2.2	60412 (E/G)	-	20000 (I/E/G)	-	3500 (I/E)	-	-		83,912
Output 2.3: *Appropriate wildlife and biodiversity management policies and requirements for national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions designed based on field tested approaches and adopted by the Government of Congo and Industry*.									-
Activity 2.3.1 Design national standards and requirements for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions based on field tested approaches developed under Specific Objective 1.	15500 (I/E)		34600 (I/E/G)		7500 (I/E)			Q3, Y1-Y3	57,600
Activity 2.3.2 *Multiple stakeholder workshop to adopt national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forest concession management.*	22000 (I)				3000 (I/E)			Q1, Y1-3	25,000
Subtotal Output 2.3	37500 (I/E)	-	34600 (I/E/G)	-	10500 (I/E)	-	-		82,600
Grand Total*	1,316,442	-	380,100	177,100	329,700	18,000	88,391		2,309,733

I	**I**TTO		
E	**E**xecuting Agency - WCS		
P	**P**rivate Sector - CIB		
G	**G**overnment of Host Country - Congo		

*A contribution from IFO of $80,000/year (500fcfa/1USD) for wildlife management has been agreed upon but the detailed breakdown has yet to be defined. Negotiation of commitments by other forest companies, as appropriate, will be part of the output under specific objective 2.

7.1 .2. Unit Costs Table Budget Justification.

BUDGET COMPONENTS						
Outputs and Activities	Inputs		Unit Costs	Quarter Year	Budget Compt.	GRAND TOTAL
	Units and Quality	No.				
Output 1.1: Project coordination and management unit in place and functioning soundly.						
Activity 1.1.1 Project management, administration, and reporting.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		178,500
	1) Administrators' salaries:					
	WCS Internat'l Admin	1	34,000	Y1-3	15	102,000
	WCS Nat'l Admin	1	10,240	Y1-3	11	30,720
	WCS Nat'l Admin Asst/Logist	1	5,760	Y1-3	11	17,280
	2) Home Leave for Administrator	1	2,500		32	5,000
	3) Office Supplies (paper, envelopes, ink, …)	~	3,333	Y1-3	54	10,000
	4) Yearly Audit	1	4,500	Y1-3	62	13,500
Activity 1.1.2 Infrastructure expansion and improvement, and acquisition of materials.				Q1-2, Y1-Y3		262,600
	1) Project Infrastructure					
	Maintain & Improve Project Base & Infrastructure	~	57,000	Y1-2	41	57,000
	Case de Passage Kabo	1	30,000	Y1	41	30,000
	Toyota Landcruiser	1	39,000	Y2	43	39,000
	Outboard Motors	2	7400-7700	Y2-3	44	15,100

	1 Generators & 2 ACs	~	17,000	Y1 & Y3	44	17,000
	5 Computers, 3 Printers & Accessories & Repair	~	2000-2500	Y2-3	44	14,500
	2) Shipping of Purchased Equipmt/Mat'ls to Base	1	6500-7000	Y1-3	32	20,000
	3) Vehicle Parts & Tools for the Base	~	20-26000	Y1-3	54	70,000
Activity 1.1.3 Continue steering committee guidance and animation of project coordination				Q1&3, Y1-3		118,891
	1) Stakeholder Steering Committee Meeting	1	3,000	Y1-3	14	9,000
	2) WCS Project Director (estimated by time)	~	6,167	Y1-3	15	18,500
	3) MEFE Project Co-Manager (estimated by time)	~	1,000	Y1-3	11	3,000
	4) Monitoring And Review Costs (ITTO)	1	19,269		81	19,269
	5) Ex-post Evaluation Costs (ITTO)	1	15,000	Y3	82	15,000
	6) Programme Support Costs (ITTO)	1	54,122		83	54,122
Activity 1.1.4 Multiple stakeholder (CIB, MEF, WCS, and local community representatives) meetings held regularly				Q2&4, Y1-3		51,000
	1) WCS Project Director (estimated by time)	~	6,167	Y1-3	15	18,500
	2) Expert Forester CIB (estimated by time)	~	10,000	Y1-3	15	30,000
	3) Home Leave for Director	1	2,500		32	2,500
Subtotal Output 1.1						610,991
Output 1.2: Wildlife management plan implemented and monitored in concessions with appropriate control and protection mechanisms.						

Activity 1.2.1 Wildlife management plan implementation with appropriate stakeholder participation for sustainable wildlife utilization and protection. Congolese laws and CIB company interior regulations enforced by ecoguard/MEFE brigades using fixed and mobile patrols.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		717,578
	1) MEFE Co-Manager & Patrol Leaders (est. time)	5	4500-6000	Y1-3	11	85,338
	2) Ecoguard Salaries (45 guards)	45	2,560	Y1-3	11	345,600
	3) Field Assts and Other Personnel	4	1,087	Y1-3	13	13,040
	4) Chauffeurs for Ecoguard Trucks	2	3,250	Y1-3	13	19,500
	5) MEFE Leaders Missions (food, lodging in the field)	4	1,250	Y1-3	31	15,000
	6) Ecoguard Missions (food, lodging in the field)	45	1,171	Y1-3	31	158,100
	7) Ecoguard Field Equipmt (camping eqpmt,GPSs,etc)	1	8,167	Y1-3	51	24,500
	8) Fuel Vehicles & Motors (3 trucks,2 motors-1.2mill.ha.)	~	17,333	Y1-3	53	52,000
	9) Insurance (Vehicle insurance)	~	1,500	Y1-3	61	4,500
Activity 1.2.2 Annual training of ecoguards locally recruited to implement monitor and enforce wildlife management regulations.				Q1, Y1-3		41,600
	1) Ecoguard Training (45 guards)	45	222	Y1-3	14	30,000
	2) Supplies-Base/Ecoguards (buckets,dishes,tarps, etc)	~	~3500-3900	Y1-3	51	11,600

Activity 1.2.3 Management techniques including hunting pressure manipulation, organized hunt systems, with appropriate zoning and monitoring system.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		21,746
	1) Research Assts Salaries	1	2,582	Y1-3	11	7,746
	2) Research & Monitoring Missions (food, lodging in the field)		~1200-1400	Y1-3	31	4,000
	3) Fuel Vehicles & Motors (3 trucks,2 motors-1.2mill.ha.)	~	~3200-3400	Y1-3	53	10,000
Activity 1.2.4 Complete refinement and adoption of community wildlife management zoning within CIB concessions with stakeholders.				Q1-4, Y1		20,621
	1) Researchers Salaries	2	3,873	Y1	11	7,746
	2) Project Coordination Missions (food,lodging for field missions/visits w/ local authorities in regional capital)	~	12,875	Y1	31	12,875
Subtotal Output 1.2						801,545
Output 1.3: Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) program implemented and monitored to support the FSC certification process.						
Activity 1.3.1 Implementation of reduced impact logging techniques in the CIB concessions through trained technicians and forestry administration agents in geographical information systems use and database management.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		19,200
	1) GIS National Technician Salary	1	6,400	Y1-3	11	19,200
Activity 1.3.2 Assess potential costs and benefits of implementation of RIL on concession wide scale and monitoring of costs, efficiency, and results of RIL				Q1, Y1-Y3		30,000
	1) Expert Forester CIB (estimated by time)	~		Y1-3		30,000

			10,000		15	
Activity 1.3.3 Integration of biodiversity database into CIB forestry management plan implementation for the Kabo, Pokola, and Loundougou concessions				Q1&3 Y1, Q2&4 Y2-Y3		46,250
	1) WCS Project Director (estimated by time)	~	3,700	Y1-3	15	11,100
	2) Expert Forester CIB (estimated by time)	~	10,000	Y1-3	15	30,000
	3) Project Coordination Missions (food,lodging for field missions/visits w/ local authorities in regional capital)	~	1,717	Y1-3	31	5,150
Activity 1.3.4 Support appropriate environmental impact assessments with appropriate local NGO participation.				Q1, Y1		15,000
	1) Expert Forester CIB (estimated by time)	~	15,000		15	15,000
Activity 1.3.5 Application of ITTO criteria and indicators and technical advising on appropriate biodiversity conservation measures in CIB's FSC certification process.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		15,000
	1) Expert Forester CIB (estimated by time)	~	5,000	Y1-3	15	15,000
Subtotal Output 1.3						125,450
Output 1.4: Alternative activity studies, pilot projects, and plan implemented and monitored.						
Activity 1.4.1 Implementation of appropriate alternative activity plan to reduce direct pressure on wildlife populations in forest concessions.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		13,056
	1) Alternative Act Technician Salary	1	4,352	Y1-3	11	13,056

Activity 1.4.2 Field experimentation and pilot testing for innovative alternative activities including micro projects aiming at developing economic and food alternative to bushmeat				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		17,100
	1) Alternative Act Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	~2200-2400	Y1-3	31	7,000
	2) Alternative Act Materials (fencing, nets,...)	~	~3000-3500	Y1-3	51	10,100
Activity 1.4.3 Support development and generalization of food alternative to bushmeat in each logging company industrial site and camps through supply of imported proteins including cattle or frozen food				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		30,000
	1) Expert Forester CIB (estimated by time)	~	10,000	Y1-3	15	30,000
Activity 1.4.4 Promote small scale husbandry in traditional villages (pork, chickens, fish, etc) in collaboration with local NGOs as an alternative revenue to commercial hunting.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		36,056
	1) Alternative Act Technician Salary	1	4,352	Y1-3	11	13,056
	2) Alternative Act Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	~2500-2700	Y1-3	31	8,000
	3) Alternative Act Materials (fencing, nets,...)	~	5,000	Y1-3	51	15,000
Activity 1.4.5 Promote diversification of domestic economy for the traditional villages present in the forest concession (fishing, agro-forestry, micro projects, etc.) as an alternative revenue to commercial hunting.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		35,056
	1) Alternative Act Technician Salary	1	4,352	Y1-3	11	13,056
	2) Alternative Act Missions (food, lodging in the	~	~2200-	Y1-3		7,000

	field)		2400		31	
	3) Alternative Act Materials (fencing,nets,...)	~	5,000	Y1-3	51	15,000
Subtotal Output 1.4						131,268
Output 1.5: Environmental education and awareness program implemented and monitored.						
Activity 1.5.1 Further expand the information campaign developed under Phase I. at key group, village, and company levels to increase understanding of the rationale behind wildlife management and land-use planning.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		62,736
	1) Educator Salary	1	4,352	Y1-3	11	15,736
	2) Education Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	~2200-2400	Y1-3	31	9,000
	3) Wildlife Managmt Media Awareness & Nature Clubs	~	~2200-2400	Y1-3	14	7,000
	4) Education Materials (posters,brochures,books)	~	~6800	Y1-3	51	20,000
	5) Fuel Vehicles & Motors (3 trucks,2 motors-1.2mill.ha.)	~	~3500-3700	Y1-3	53	11,000
Activity 1.5.2 Formalize a consultation mechanism on management systems based on the wildlife management zoning plan in CIB concessions.				Q2&4Y1-Y3		12,875
	1) Project Coordination Missions (food,lodging for field missions/visits w/ local authorities in regional capital)	~	~4200-4300	Y1-3	31	12,875
Activity 1.5.3 Develop a specific awareness raising and environmental education program for semi nomadic forest people developing a specific interface and using appropriate materials.				Q3 Y1,Q1&3 Y2-Y3		32,736

	1) Educator Salary	1	4,352	Y1-3	11	15,736
	2) Education Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	~2200-2400	Y1-3	31	7,000
	3) Education Materials (posters,brochures,books)	~	5,000	Y2-3	51	10,000
Activity 1.5.4 Training of educators and teachers in the primary and secondary schools of the region, illustrative presentations in villages, and use of the CIB television media system for conservation education.				Q1&3,Y1-Y3		10,000
	1) Asst Educator Salary	1	3,335	Y1-3	11	10,000
Subtotal Output 1.5						118,347
Output 1.6. Applied research and monitoring systems implemented to ensure adaptive management.						
Activity 1.6.1 Iterative implementation and refinement of ecological and socio-economic monitoring tool developed during Phase I. to assess the effectiveness of management actions and provide adaptive feedback mechanisms for adjustment of management strategies.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		44,000
	1) Researchers & Research Assts Salaries	2	~3800-6900	Y1-3	11	18,000
	2) Field Assts Salaries	3	~1200	Y1-3	13	10,000
	3) Research Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	~1200-1400	Y1-3	31	4,000
	4) Fuel Vehicles & Motors (3 trucks,2 motors-1.2mill.ha.)	~	4,000	Y1-3	53	12,000

Activity 1.6.2 Conduct socio economic assessment including demographic censuses, resources use attitude surveys, and consumption trends, monitoring of hunting pressure monitoring and bushmeat off-take quantitatively and qualitatively at key sites in the concessions.				Q1-4, Y1-Y3		26,500
	1) Researchers & Research Assts Salaries	3	~3800-6900	Y1-3	11	22,500
	2) Research Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	~1200-1400	Y1-3	31	4,000
Activity 1.6.3 Monitor large mammal populations and human use patterns using recce-transect methods and forest clearing monitoring in relation to use zones and management efforts.				Q3, Y1-Y3		101,620
	1) Researchers & Research Assts Salaries	3	~3800-6900	Y1-3	11	15,000
	2) Field Assts Salaries	15	~1400-1600	Y1-3	13	69,120
	3) Research Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	~1200-1400	Y1-3	31	4,000
	4) Research Equipmt (camping mat'ls,GPS, binoclulars...)	~	4,500	Y1-3	51	13,500
Activity 1.6.4 Directed study of the direct and indirect effects of logging on wildlife populations (across hunted and unhunted treatment areas.)				Q1-4, Y1-Y2		26,000
	1) Researchers & Research Assts Salaries	2	~3500	Y1-2	11	7,500
	2) Field Assts Salaries	1	1,087	Y1-2	13	2,000
	3) Research Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	2,000	Y1-2	31	4,000
	4) Fuel Vehicles & Motors (3 trucks,2 motors-1.2mill.ha.)	~	~6000-6500	Y1-2	53	12,500

Activity 1.6.5 Test and monitor techniques to mitigate elephant-human conflict in logging concession.				Q1-3 Y1, Q2&4 Y2-Y3		11,500
	1) Researchers & Research Assts Salaries	2	~3500	Y1-3	11	7,500
	2) Research Missions (food, lodging in the field)	~	~1200-1400	Y1-3	31	4,000
Activity 1.6.6 Undertake investigation of indigenous forest peoples (Bambendzele pygmies) natural resource use patterns and traditions to inform strategies to support semi-nomadic peoples' sustainable livelihoods and ensure that their interests are taken into account in management planning.				Q1&4 Y1,Q4 Y2-Y3		57,000
	1) Consultant for Forest People Issues	1	~14000-15000	Y1-3	16	44,000
	2) Per Diem Consultant	1	1,670	Y1-3	31	5,000
	3) International Travel consult	3	900	Y1-3	32	8,000
Activity 1.6.7 Investigation of source-sink dynamics and applications to spatial factors in management of wildlife populations.				Q1-4, Y2-Y3		9,500
	1) Researchers & Research Assts Salaries	2	~3500-4000	Y2-3	11	7,500
	2) Field Assts Salaries	1	1,000	Y2-3	13	2,000
Activity 1.6.8 Design and testing of methods for monitoring freshwater fisheries use and inform fishing management strategies to reduce commercial hunting pressures on wildlife populations.				Q2-4, Y2-Y3		17,500
	1) Researchers & Research Assts Salaries	2	~3500-4000	Y2-3	11	7,500

	2) Research Equipmt (camping mat'ls,GPS, binoclulars...)	~	5,000	Y2-3	51	10,000
Activity 1.6.9 Training researchers in applied data collection and research methods for monitoring forest and wildlife management plan implementation.				Q4, Y1-Y3		24,500
	1) WCS Project Director (estimated by time)	~	~6800	Y1-3	15	20,000
	2) 2 Computers	~	2000-2500	Y2-3	44	4,500
Subtotal Output 1.6						318,120
Output 2.1 Private sector, NGO, Government actors from key forest concessions in the periphery of Lobeke National Park, Cameroon and Dsangha-Sanghs/Dzangha-Ndoki CAR trained in the PROGEPP approach to management and adopt improved management strategies where appropriate.						
Activity 2.1.1 Conduct training sessions for tri-national partners to develop similar approach in forest concessions adjacent to other TNS protected areas in Cameroon and CAR				Q4, Y1-Y3		14,500
	1) WCS Project Director (estimated by time)	~	~3600-3700	Y1-3	15	11,000
	2) International Communications	~	~1000-1500	Y1-3	54	3,500
Activity 2.1.2. *Design and promote production forest management policy reforms in requirements for wildlife and biodiversity management in concessions in TNS conservation area following agreements signed by the Heads of State.*				Q1, Y2-Y3		23,000
	1) National Travel (plane tickets to regular meetings w/ Gov't, lodging, etc…)	~	9,000	Y2-3	33	18,000
	2) International Communications	~	2,500	Y2-3	54	5,000
Subtotal Output 2.1						37,500
Output 2.2 Wildlife management programs for the Ngombe concession (Danzer-IFO east of Odzala NP) and Mokabi concession (Rougier company north of the NNNP) initiated and monitored with private sector partners based on the PROGEPP approach.						

Activity 2.2.1 Develop and monitor implementation of collaborative agreements for NGO-Government-Private sector collaboration for management of Ngombe and Mokabi concessions.				Q1-2, Y1		27,500
	1) WCS Project Director (estimated by time)	~	10,000	Y1	15	10,000
	2) National Travel (plane tickets to regular meetings w/ Gov't, lodging, etc…)	~	14,000	Y1	33	14,000
	3) International Communications	~	3,500	Y1	54	3,500
Activity 2.2.2 Elaborate principles and directives for the *conservation and management of wildlife to be incorporated in the internal regulation of Ngombe and Mokabi SA*.				Q3-4, Y1		6,900
	1) WCS Project Director (estimated by time)	~	6,900	Y1	15	6,900
Activity 2.2.3 *Conduct training sessions for Ngombe, Mokabi, and other northern Congo concession management partners to develop wildlife management programs in forest concessions.*				Q4, Y1		34,512
	1) MEFE Co-Manager & Patrol Leaders (est. time)	5	4500-6000	Y1	11	28,512
	2) MEFE Leaders Missions (food, lodging in the field)	3	2,000	Y1	31	6,000
Activity 2.2.4 Multiple stakeholder (Private Companies, MEF, WCS, and local community representatives) meetings for adoption and monitoring of wildlife management regulations.				Q1, Y2		15,000
	1) WCS Project Director (estimated by time)	~	15,000	Y2	15	15,000
Subtotal Output 2.2						83,912
Output 2.3: *Appropriate wildlife and biodiversity management policies and requirements for national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions designed based on field tested approaches and adopted by the Government of Congo and Industry*.						
Activity 2.3.1 Design national standards and requirements for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions based on field tested approaches developed under Specific Objective 1.				Q3, Y1-Y3		50,100
	1) Wildlife Managmt Policy Meetings	~	~5000-5200	Y1-3	14	15,500

	2) Project Coordination Missions (food,lodging for field missions/visits w/ local authorities in regional capital)	~	~6500-7000	Y1-3	31	20,600
	3) National Travel (plane tickets to regular meetings w/ Gov't, lodging, etc…)	~	~4400-4700	Y1	33	14,000
Activity 2.3.2 Activity 2.3.2 *Multiple stakeholder workshop to adopt national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forest concession management.*				Q1, Y1-3		32,500
	1) International Communications	~	2,500	Y1-3	54	7,500
	2) Wildlife Managmt Policy Workshops	~	10000-12000	Y1-3	14	22,000
	3) Office Supplies (paper, envelopes, ink, …)	~	1,000	Y1-3	54	3,000
Subtotal Output 2.3						82,600
Grand Total*				-		2,309,733

*A contribution from IFO of $80,000/year (500fcfa/1USD) for wildlife management has been agreed upon but the detailed breakdown has yet to be defined. Negotiation of commitments by other forest companies, as appropriate, will be part of the output under specific objective 2.

Overall Project Budget By Source

		Budget Components	Total	ITTO	WCS	CIB	CONGO
10		Project Personnel					
	11	National Experts					
		MEFE Project Co-Manager & Patrol Leaders	113,850				113,850
		Administrative/Logistical Personnel	48,000	17,280	30,720		
		GIS National Technician	19,200	19,200			
		Educator & Assts	41,472	27,648	13,824		
		Ecoguards	345,600	76,800	38,400	230,400	
		Researchers & Research Assts	100,992		100,992		
		Alternative Act Technicians & Assts	39,168	26,112	13,056		
	12	National Consultants					
	13	Other Labor					
		Field Assts and Other Personnel	96,160	69,120	23,040		4,000
		Chauffeurs	19,500			19,500	
	14	Fellowships and Trainings					
		Wildlife Managmt Media Awareness & Nature Clubs	24,500	16,500	8,000		
		Training, & Policy Meetings & Workshops	22,000	22,000			
		Stakeholder Conference	9,000	4,500		4,500	
		Ecoguard Training	30,000		7,500	22,500	
	15	International Experts					
		WCS Project Director	111,000		111,000		
		WCS Administrator/Manager	102,000		102,000		
		Expert Forester	150,000			150,000	
	16	International Consultants					
		Consultant for Forest People Issues	44,000	44,000			
	19	Component Total	1,316,442	323,160	448,532	426,900	117,850
20		Sub-contracts					
	21	Sub-contract (with A)					
	22	Sub-contract (with B)					
	29	Component Total	0	0	0	0	0
30		Duty Travel					
	31	Daily Subsistance Allowance					
		MEFE Project Co-Manager & Patrol Leaders	24,000		24,000		
		Wildlife Protection Field Missions	158,100	36,000	15,000	107,100	
		Research & Monitoring Field Missions	24,000		24,000		
		Education & Alt Act Missions	36,000	25,500	10,500		
		Project Coordination Missions	51,500	27,500	9,000		15,000
		Per Diem Consultant	5,000	5,000			
	32	International Travel	7,500		7,500		
		International Travel consult	8,000	8,000			
	33	Transport costs					
		National Travel	46,000	26,000	11,000		9,000
		Shipping and Freight	20,000	17,000	3,000		

	39	Component Total	380,100	145,000	104,000	107,100	24,000
40		Capital Items					
	41	Premises					
		Project Base & Other Infrastructure Kabo	57,000	21,000	6,000	30,000	
		Case de Passage Kabo	30,000			30,000	
	42	Land	0				
	43	Vehicles	0				
		Toyota Landcruiser	39,000	39,000			
	44	Capital Equipment	0				
		Boats & Outboard Motors	15,100	15,100			
		Generators & Appliances	17,000	13,000	4,000		
		Computers, Printers & Accessories & Repair	19,000	14,500	4,500		
	49	Component Total	177,100	102,600	14,500	60,000	0
50		Consumable Items					
	51	Raw Materials					
		Education & Alt. Act. Materials	70,100	24,000	9,500	36,600	
		Ecoguard Field Equipment	24,500	5,000	19,500		
		Research Field Equipment	23,500		23,500		
		Tools & Supplies	15,000	11,000	4,000		
		Vehicle Parts & Maintenance	55,000		13,000	27,000	15,000
		Supplies for Base	11,600				11,600
	52	Spares					
	53	Fuel and Utilities					
		Fuel for Vehicles & Motors	97,500	17,000	11,500	69,000	
	54	Office Supplies	13,000	6,500	6,500		
		International Communications	19,500	8,000	11,500		
	59	Component Total	329,700	71,500	99,000	132,600	26,600
60		Miscellaneous					
	61	Sundry					
		Insurance	4,500		4,500		
	62	Auditing	13,500		13,500		
	63	Contingencies					
	69	Component Total	18,000	0	18,000	0	0
70		Executing Agency Management Cost					
	79	Component Total	0	0	0	0	0
80		ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration					
	81	Monitoring And Review Costs	30,000	30,000			
	82	Ex-post Evaluation Costs	15,000	15,000			
	83	Programme Support Costs	54,981	54,981			
	89	Component Total	99,981	99,981	0	0	0
99		Grand Total *	2,321,323	742,241	684,032	726,600	168,450

*A contribution from IFO of $80,000/year (500fcfa/1USD) for wildlife management has been agreed upon but the detailed breakdown has yet to be defined. Negotiation of commitments by other forest companies, as appropriate, will be part of the output under specific objective 2.

Consolidated Yearly Project Budget by Source

Yearly Project Budget ITTO

		Budget Components	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10		Project Personnel				
	11	National Experts				
		Administrator/Logistician	17,280	5,760	5,760	5,760
		GIS National Technician	19,200	6,400	6,400	6,400
		Educator & Assts	27,648	9,216	9,216	9,216
		Ecoguards	76,800	25,600	25,600	25,600
		Alternative Act Technicians & Assts	26,112	8,704	8,704	8,704
	12	National Consultants				
	13	Other Labor				
		Field Assts and Other Personnel	69,120	23,040	23,040	23,040
	14	Fellowships and Trainings				
		Stakeholder Conference	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
		Wildlife Managmt Media Awareness & Nature Clubs	16,500	6,000	5,000	5,500
		Policy Meetings & Workshops	22,000	5,000	5,000	12,000
	15	International Experts				
	16	International Consultants				
		Consultant for Forest People Issues	44,000	20,000	12,000	12,000
	19	Component Total	323,160	111,220	102,220	109,720
20		Sub-contracts				
	21	Sub-contract (with A)				
	22	Sub-contract (with B)				
	29	Component Total	0	0	0	0
30		Duty Travel				
	31	Daily Subsistance Allowance				
		Wildlife Protection Field Missions	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
		Education & Alt Act Missions	25,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
		Project Coordination Missions	27,500	9,500	8,500	9,500
		Per Diem Consultant	5,000	2,200	1,400	1,400
	32	International Travel				
		International Travel consult	8,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
	33	Transport costs				
		National Travel	26,000	9,000	8,000	9,000
		Shipping and Freight	17,000	5,500	5,500	6,000
	39	Component Total	145,000	50,700	45,900	48,400
40		Capital Items				
	41	Premises				
		Project Base & Other Infrastructure Kabo	21,000	10,000	5,000	6,000
	42	Land				
	43	Vehicles				

		Toyota Landcruiser	39,000		39,000	
	44	Capital Equipment				
		Boats & Outboard Motors	15,100		7,700	7,400
		Generators & Appliances	13,000	5,000		8,000
		Computers, Printers & Accessories & Repair	14,500		4,500	10,000
	49	Component Total	102,600	15,000	56,200	31,400
50		Consumable Items				
	51	Raw Materials				
		Education & Alt. Act. Materials	24,000	10,000	7,000	7,000
		Ecoguard Field Equipment	5,000			5,000
		Tools & Supplies	11,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
	52	Spares				
	53	Fuel and Utilities				
		Fuel for Vehicles & Motors	17,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
	54	Office Supplies	6,500	2,000	2,500	2,000
		International Communications	8,000	4,000		4,000
	59	Component Total	71,500	26,000	17,500	28,000
60		Miscellaneous				
	61	Sundry				
	62	Auditing				
	63	Contingencies				
	69	Component Total	0	0	0	0
70		Executing Agency Management Cost				
	79	Component Total	0	0	0	0
80		ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration				
	81	Monitoring And Review Costs	30,000			
	82	Ex-post Evaluation Costs	15,000			
	83	Programme Support Costs	54,981			
	89	Component Total	99,981			
99		Grand Total	742,241			

Consolidated Yearly Project Budget WCS

		Budget Components	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10		Project Personnel				
	11	National Experts				
		Administrative Personnel	30,720	10,240	10,240	10,240
		Educator & Assts	13,824	4,608	4,608	4,608
		Ecoguards	38,400	12,800	12,800	12,800
		Researchers & Research Assts	100,992	33,664	33,664	33,664
		Alternative Act Technicians & Assts	13,056	4,352	4,352	4,352
	12	National Consultants				
	13	Other Labor				
		Field Assts and Other Personnel	23,040	7,680	7,680	7,680
	14	Fellowships and Trainings				
		Wildlife Managmt Media Awareness & Nature Clubs	8,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
		Ecoguard Training	7,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	15	International Experts				
		WCS Project Director	111,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
		WCS Administrator/Manager	102,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
	16	International Consultants				
	19	Component Total	448,532	148,844	149,844	149,844
20		Sub-contracts				
	21	Sub-contract (with A)				
	22	Sub-contract (with B)				
	29	Component Total	0	0	0	0
30		Duty Travel				
	31	Daily Subsistence Allowance				
		MEFE Project Co-Manager & Patrol Leaders	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
		Wildlife Protection Field Missions	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
		Research & Monitoring Field Missions	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
		Education & Alt Act Missions	10,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
		Project Coordination Missions	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	32	International Travel	7,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	33	Transport costs				
		National Travel	11,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
		Shipping and Freight	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	39	Component Total	104,000	34,000	35,000	35,000
40		Capital Items				
	41	Premises				
		Project Base & Other Infrastructure Kabo	6,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
	42	Land				
	43	Vehicles				

	44	Capital Equipment				
		Generators & Appliances	4,000		2,000	2,000
		Computers, Printers & Accessories & Repair	4,500	2,000	2,500	
	49	Component Total	14,500	5,000	6,500	3,000
50		Consumable Items				
	51	Raw Materials				
		Education & Alt. Act. Materials	9,500	2,000	3,500	4,000
		Ecoguard Field Equipment	19,500	3,500	8,000	8,000
		Research Field Equipment	23,500	5,500	9,000	9,000
		Tools & Supplies	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
		Vehicle Parts & Maintenance	13,000	4,000	4,500	4,500
	52	Spares				
	53	Fuel and Utilities				
		Fuel for Vehicles & Motors	11,500	4,000	3,500	4,000
	54	Office Supplies	6,500	2,000	2,500	2,000
		International Communications	11,500	3,500	5,000	3,000
	59	Component Total	99,000	25,500	38,000	35,500
60		Miscellaneous				
	61	Sundry				
		Insurance	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	62	Auditing	13,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
	63	Contingencies				
	69	Component Total	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
70		Executing Agency Management Cost				
	79	Component Total	0	0	0	0
80		ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration				
	81	Monitoring And Review Costs				
	82	Evaluation Costs				
	83	Programme Support Costs				
	89	Component Total	0	0	0	0
99		Grand Total	684,032	219,344	235,344	229,344

Consolidated Yearly Project Budget CIB

		Budget Components	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10		Project Personnel				
	11	National Experts				
		Ecoguards	230,400	76,800	76,800	76,800
	12	National Consultants				
	13	Other Labor				
		Chauffeurs	19,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
	14	Fellowships and Trainings				
		Stakeholder Conference	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
		Ecoguard Training	22,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
	15	International Experts				
		Expert Forester	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	16	International Consultants				
	19	Component Total	426,900	142,300	142,300	142,300
20		Sub-contracts				
	21	Sub-contract (with A)				
	22	Sub-contract (with B)				
	29	Component Total	0	0	0	0
30		Duty Travel				
	31	Daily Subsistence Allowance				
		Wildlife Protection Field Missions	107,100	35,700	35,700	35,700
	32	International Travel				
	33	Transport costs				
	39	Component Total	107,100	35,700	35,700	35,700
40		Capital Items				
	41	Premises				
		Project Base & Other Infrastructure Kabo	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
		Case de Passage Kabo	30,000	30,000		
	42	Land				
	43	Vehicles				
	44	Capital Equipment				
	49	Component Total	60,000	40,000	10,000	10,000
50		Consumable Items				
	51	Raw Materials				
		Education & Alt. Act. Materials	36,600	12,200	12,200	12,200
		Vehicle Parts & Maintenance	27,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	52	Spares				
	53	Fuel and Utilities				
		Fuel for Vehicles & Motors	69,000	23,000	23,000	23,000

	54	Office Supplies				
	59	Component Total	132,600	44,200	44,200	44,200
60		Miscellaneous				
	61	Sundry				
	62	Auditing				
	63	Contingencies				
	69	Component Total	0	0	0	0
70		Executing Agency Management Cost				
	79	Component Total	0	0	0	0
80		ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration				
	81	Monitoring And Review Costs				
	82	Evaluation Costs				
	83	Programme Support Costs				
	89	Component Total	0	0	0	0
99		Grand Total	726,600	262,200	232,200	232,200

Consolidated Yearly Project Budget Congo

		Budget Components	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10		Project Personnel				
	11	National Experts				
		MEFE Project Co-Manager & Patrol Leaders	113,850	37,950	37,950	37,950
	12	National Consultants				
	13	Other Labor				
		Field Asst.s and Other Personnel	4,000		2,000	2,000
	14	Fellowships and Trainings				
	15	International Experts				
	16	International Consultants				
	19	Component Total	117,850	37,950	39,950	39,950
20		Sub-contracts				
	21	Sub-contract (with A)				
	22	Sub-contract (with B)				
	29	Component Total	0	0	0	0
30		Duty Travel				
	31	Daily Subsistence Allowance				
		Project Coordination Missions	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	32	International Travel				
	33	Transport costs				
		National Travel	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	39	Component Total	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
40		Capital Items				
	41	Premises				
	42	Land				
	43	Vehicles				
	44	Capital Equipment				
	49	Component Total	0	0	0	0
50		Consumable Items				
	51	Raw Materials				
		Vehicle Parts & Maintenance	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
		Supplies for Base	11,600	5,200	3,200	3,200
	52	Spares				
	53	Fuel and Utilities				
	54	Office Supplies				
	59	Component Total	26,600	10,200	8,200	8,200
60		Miscellaneous				
	61	Sundry				

	62	Auditing				
	63	Contingencies				
	69	Component Total	0	0	0	0
70		Executing Agency Management Cost				
	79	Component Total	0	0	0	0
80		ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration				
	81	Monitoring And Review Costs				
	82	Evaluation Costs				
	83	Programme Support Costs				
	89	Component Total	0	0	0	0
99		Grand Total	168,450	56,150	56,150	56,150

Yearly Budget by Source

Yearly Budget ITTO

		Budget Component ~~Annual Disbursements~~	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10		Project Personnel	323,160	111,220	102,220	109,720
20		Sub-contracts	0			
30		Duty Travel	145,000	50,700	45,900	48,400
40		Capital Items	102,600	15,000	56,200	31,400
50		Consumable Items	71,500	26,000	17,500	28,000
60		Miscellaneous	0			
		Subtotal 1	642,260	202,920	221,820	217,520
70		Executing Agency Management Cost	0			
80		ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration				
	81	Monitoring And Review Costs	30,000			
	82	Ex-post Evaluation Costs	15,000			
		Subtotal 2	687,260			
	83	Programme Support Costs (8% of Subtotal 2)	54,981			
90		Refund of Pre-Project Costs	0			
99		ITTO TOTAL	742,241			

Yearly Budget WCS

		Budget Component ~~Annual Disbursements~~	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10		Project Personnel	448,532	148,844	149,844	149,844
20		Sub-contracts	0			
30		Duty Travel	104,000	34,000	35,000	35,000
40		Capital Items	14,500	5,000	6,500	3,000
50		Consumable Items	99,000	25,500	38,000	35,500
60		Miscellaneous	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
70		Executing Agency Management Cost				
99		Executing Agency (WCS) TOTAL	684,032	219,344	235,344	229,344

Yearly Budget CIB

		Budget Component ~~Annual Disbursements~~	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10		Project Personnel	426,900	142,300	142,300	142,300
20		Sub-contracts	0			
30		Duty Travel	107,100	35,700	35,700	35,700
40		Capital Items	60,000	40,000	10,000	10,000
50		Consumable Items	132,600	44,200	44,200	44,200
60		Miscellaneous	0			
70		Executing Agency Management Cost				
99		CIB TOTAL	726,600	262,200	232,200	232,200

Yearly Budget CONGO

		Budget Component ~~Annual Disbursements~~	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10		Project Personnel	117,850	37,950	39,950	39,950
20		Sub-contracts	0			
30		Duty Travel	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
40		Capital Items	0			
50		Consumable Items	26,600	10,200	8,200	8,200
60		Miscellaneous	0			
70		Executing Agency Management Cost				
99		HOST GOV'T. (CONGO) TOTAL	168,450	56,150	56,150	56,150

PART III: OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Management structure

This project will be executed by Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) (Annex I.) in collaboration with the General Direction of the Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment (MFEE) the Congolaise Industrelle des Bois (CIB). The Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment, Government of Congo, is charged with the management of forests and forest resources. Wildlife Conservation Society, an international non-governmental conservation organization based out of New York, USA, has worked with the Government of Congo since 1991 to establish and manage the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park and since 1999 to improve wildlife management and forestry planning in the peripheral zone.

The official basis for project implementation has been defined a forest ecosystem management agreement ("Protocol d'Accord) which outlines the basic management structure of this project. WCS, CIB, and MEF will implement the project with coordination meetings held once every three months. The management structure of the project is shown in Figure 5. WCS is the executing agency of the project in collaboration with the Government of Congo. A WCS project director, working in collaboration with a senior Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment counterpart director, is responsible for overall project management, personnel management, administration, and reporting. A WCS administrator/assistant project manager will help coordinate project activities and assure sound project administration. WCS will undertake banking and financial administration responsibilities for the project under its cooperative agreement with the Government of Congo (1991 & 1994). *In project implementation WCS is directly responsible for ecological and socio-economic research and monitoring, environmental education, technical advice to CIB and the Government on wildlife and biodiversity management, and technical support on alternative activities programs in traditional villages (non-CIB sites).*

The WCS-Congo Program office in Brazzaville will provide institutional, administrative, and programmatic oversight and support to the project. The WCS-Congo Program Director will oversee landscape program development and liaise with the Government of Congo and WCS-headquarters. The WCS-Congo Financial Director and WCS Legal advisor will oversee general accounting and administrative processes. An administrative and accounting tracking system will produce administrative reports.

The Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment is responsible for all wildlife and forest law administration and judicial procedures relating to this project. The Direction of Wildlife and Protected Areas and the Direction of Forest Management will contribute to the project in the areas of national and regional policy development. The General Direction will be responsible for monitoring and integrating the projects results into regional and national strategy development. The MEFE is responsible for the strategic development and implementation of wildlife protection activities, applying wildlife and forestry laws, and legal adoption of community based natural resource zoning.

The Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment, represented by the MEFE Homologue Director will be directly involved in all aspects of field management of the project in collaboration with the WCS PROGEPP Director. *The MEFE is directly responsible for the wildlife protection program and monitor law enforcement efforts which will be implemented in the field by four MFEE officers overseeing locally recruited and trained ecoguards. A Government expert in alternative activities will work to design and implement the program activities with CIB at CIB sites and with WCS at traditional village sites. The General Direction of the MEFE will be responsible for integration of lessons learned from the CIB concessions into national wildlife management standards and requirements and ensuring their appropriate replication in the Ngombe and Mokabi concessions and national concession management norms under Objective 2.*

CIB is a private commercial forestry company with shareholders Hinrich Feldmeyer of Bremen, Germany and TT Timber International of Basel, Switzerland. CIB has worked in Congo since 1962 and currently holds exclusive commercial forestry exploitation rights to the Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou concessions adjacent to the Park. Under the first phase of the project (PD 4/00), CIB, WCS, and the MFEE have worked together on collaborative implementation of activities to improve management of forest resources and conservation of biodiversity of the forestry concession. CIB will be directly responsible for the improved forestry management and reduced impact logging components of the project.

A CIB expert in forestry management planning and GIS will work closely with the WCS and MEF project managers to assist coordination of project activities with the overall management planning process and with the CIB company in general. The CIB forest plan manager and CIB Directors of exploitation will collaborate directly in the implementation of project activities related to CIB. The CIB direction and its national/expatriate staff will be actively involved in collaborative implementation of the wildlife management program and will directly implement aspects of the program concerning the company's employees and operations. MFEE and WCS will provide technical assistance to the CIB management planning unit. *CIB is directly responsible for the integration of biodiversity and wildlife management in its reduced impact logging program and concession planning, support to alternative protein source availability at CIB site, and ensuring that its personnel follow the interior regulations regarding wildlife management.*

Table 3. Detailed Clarification of Responsibilities of Government, WCS, Private Sector

Outputs	Roles and Responsibilities
Output 1.1 Project coordination and management unit in place and functioning soundly.	-WCS responsible for financial administration. -Overall project jointly managed by WCS and MEFE.
Output 1.2 Wildlife management plan implemented and monitored in concessions with appropriate control and protection mechanisms	-MEFE responsible for all aspects of law enforcement, management of ecoguards, and legally adopting wildlife management programs. -CIB responsible for ensuring respect of its interior regulations. -WCS technical advice to MEFE on all aspects of law enforcement and monitoring of efforts.
Output 1.3 Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) program implemented and monitored	-CIB responsible for developing program. -WCS expert advice on biodiversity rules -MEFE responsible for integrating rules in national norms
Output 1.4 Alternative activity studies, pilot projects, and plan implemented and monitored.	-CIB responsible for ensuring alternative protein availability at CIB sites -MEFE and WCS technical support to CIB at CIB sites -MEFE and WCS implementation at non-CIB sites (traditional villages)
Output 1.5 Environmental education and awareness program implemented and monitored.	-WCS responsible for overall program design. -CIB sensibilisation of its employees -MEFE sensibilisatoin of local authorities
Output 1.6 Applied research and monitoring systems implemented to ensure adaptive management.	-WCS responsibility -Expert consultant on semi-nomadic forest peoples research and program
Output 2.1 Private sector, NGO, Government actors from key forest concessions in the periphery of Lobeke National Park, Cameroon and Dsangha-Sangha/Dzangha-Ndoki CAR trained in the PROGEPP approach to management and adopt improved management strategies where appropriate.	-WCS and MEFE responsibility with TNS partners
Output 2.2 Wildlife management programs for the Ngombe concession (Danzer-IFO east of Odzala NP) and Mokabi concession (Rougier company north of the NNNP) initiated and monitored with private sector partners based on the PROGEPP approach.	-MEFE responsibility to ensure that agreements are signed by MEFE,WCS, and industry -WCS and MEFE responsibility for developing strategic wildlife management plans in direct collaboration with private sector -Industry responsibility for integrating program in management planning processes.
Output 2.3 *Appropriate wildlife and biodiversity management policies and requirements for national standards for wildlife and biodiversity management in forestry concessions designed based on field tested approaches and adopted by the Government of Congo and Industry*.	-WCS responsibility for designing and proposing policies -MEFE responsibility to ensure that norms are adopted and applied

A local NGO-Association for Protection of Tropical Ecosystems and Development of the Sangha (APETDS) will be associated for implementation of certain components of the alternative activities program. A national Forest People's Interests NGO will be associated for implementation of forest people's investigations and development of strategies to ensure that their concerns are taken into account. Independent consultant sociologist experts on forest communities will be associated to work with the project team and national NGOs to develop understanding of traditional forest peoples customs and integration in sustainable natural resource management planning systems.

A steering committee will be established similar to that under Phase I. to guide project development. Members of the committee will include: ITTO Secretariat, MFEE General Director, Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas, Director of Forests, the WCS project director, the MFEE project director, CEO of CIB, and the General Director of CIB, CIB Management Plan Coordinator, General Director WCS-Congo, as well as members of donor countries. The committee will meet once a year.

A technical committee will be established to design, develop and coordinate project activities focused on Specific Objective 2. Members of the committee will include: MFEE General Director, Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas, Director of Forests, Director of CNIAF, the WCS project director, the MFEE project director, and the General Director WCS-Congo. The committee will adopt strategies and requirements with IFO-Ngombe and Rougier-Mokabi and work with transboundary partners for training and model replication. This committee will review policy needs and requirements for standardization of wildlife management in forest concession management based on lessons learned from the CIB concessions. The technical committee for Specific Objective 2. will meet twice a year in Brazzaville.

Trans-boundary coordination with partners in Cameroon and CAR (WWF, GTZ, Governments of Cameroon and Congo) is assured through a technical committee that meets on a biannual basis. The activities planned for Specific Objective 2. regarding Tri-National sharing of lessons learned will be planned with the TNS technical committee.

CVs of the following Key Staff are provided in Annex II.:

WCS Project Director- To be identified (Conservation Biology expert)

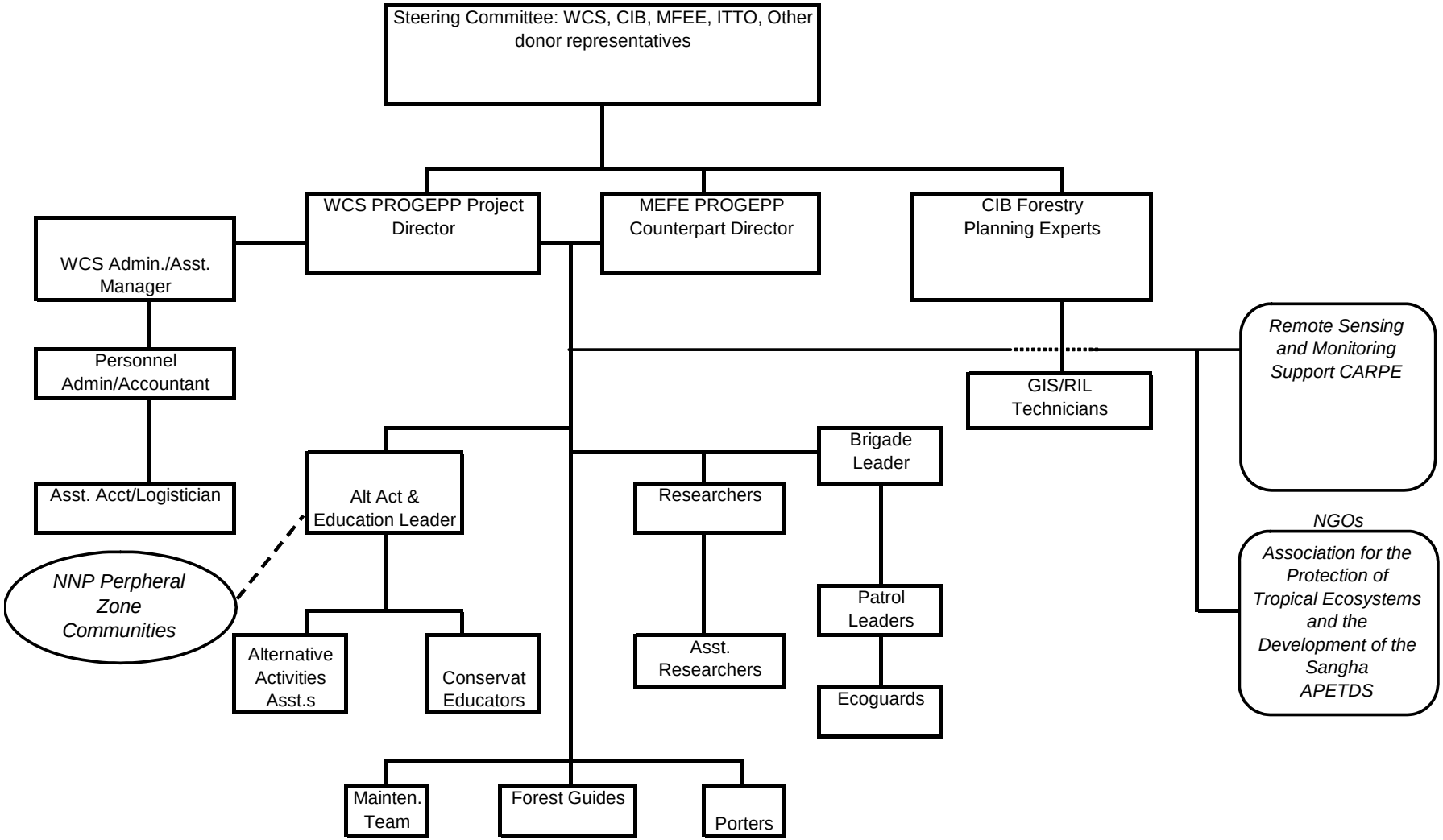
MEF Counterpart Project Manager in CIB concessions- Mr. Pierre KAMA (Forest and wildlife policy expert, Forestry Engineer)

WCS Administrator/Assistant Manager - Mr. Colby PREVOST (Administration and logistics expert)

CIB Forestry Management Expert - Dr. Dominique PAGET (Forest management expert)

WCS Republic of Congo Program Director- Dr. Paul ELKAN (Conservation Biology Expert and Program Coordination with National Strategies)

Figure 5. Project Management Structure



2. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

2.1. Arrangement for ITTO monitoring and review

Progress reports will be produced after every six months and submitted to ITTO, WCS, CIB, and MFEE. WCS will be responsible in general for this reporting. Financial reports will be produced every six months. Specific project components will produce reports every six months by responsible implementers.

2.2 Arrangement for reporting

The steering committee of which ITTO is a member will monitor and review the development of the project. The committee will meet once a year and the first meeting will be scheduled to occur six months after the start of the project.

2.3. Evaluation

An assessment will be made by a group composed of MFEE representatives and international experts during in the 2nd semester of the second year of project implementation to assess the progress and make recommendations for further sustainable integration into long term management systems.

3. Future operation and maintenance

The results of the project will contribute directly to the overall ecosystem management and forest management plan implementation for the CIB concession and the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park. CIB and the National Park will adaptively incorporate strategies and tools developed by the project into the management plans for the respective management areas. Selected local NGOs will be associated with the process to help build local capacity. Efforts will be made to integrate long term costs of wildlife management, socio-economic programs, and RIL progressively into concession management plans supported by the timber industry and Government of Congo.

The MFEE will apply results and experiences from this project to other concessions, in particular in developing the management of the Mokabi and Ngombe concessions. The Regional Directions of the Ministry and brigades will gain skills and strategies from the project. Training of MEFE officers, TNS partners, and timber concession management planners will increase capacity and promote replication of the model approach.

The initiative is giving rise to interest in developing similar ecosystem approaches in other concessions adjacent to protected areas of the TNS in Cameroon and CAR and concessions in northern Congo. Phase II. will help promote the replication of the approach in these key areas, monitor their initiation, and provide an appropriate policy framework. It is hoped that this project will serve as a model for initiatives related to the ITTO objectives of biodiversity conservation in production forests and sustainable forest management in the context of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership.

PART IV: TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK

1. Compliance with ITTA 1994 Objectives

The project will monitor and adaptively manage the forest and wildlife management systems established in the Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou concessions forming a broad buffer region for the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, northern Republic of Congo. The project will establish a model concession for reduced impact forestry exploitation, wildlife management and conservation in the context of commercial production of high quality tropical timber contributing to an ecosystem approach to biodiversity conservation. The resulting managed buffer zone will ensure the long-term integrity of the Park and include participative management of forest resources in collaboration with local communities. Private sector-Government-conservation NGO based wildlife/forest management collaboration for management of forestry concessions has proven to be a necessary and effective management strategy for ensuring the long-term integrity of forest ecosystems, biodiversity conservation, and the well being of local communities.

The proposed project is directly related to the following objectives established in Article 1. of the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994:

Objective d.: To enhance the capacity of members to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources by the year 2000.

Objective f.: To promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forests.

Objective j.: To encourage members to support and develop industrial tropical timber reforestation and forest management activities as well as rehabilitation of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources.

Objective l.: To encourage members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade.

The proposed project directly meets the criteria for project selection described in paragraph 2 of Article 25 of the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994:

Criteria a. Relevance to objectives of the Agreement.
The project works directly towards accomplishment of the above cited objectives of the Agreement.

Criteria b. Environmental and social effects.
The rational use and conservation of forest ecosystems is the overall goal of this project. Sustainable forestry and wildlife management practices will contribute directly to the long-term benefit of local communities and indigenous forest peoples.

Criteria d. Interests in characteristics of each of the developing producing regions.
Congo has a strong interest in developing its international commercial forestry sector in a sustainable manner towards the conservation of its natural resources. The Government of Congo views this project as a model for strategy development with potential applications throughout its forestry sector and development of certification initiatives.

Criteria f. Cost-effectiveness
The results of the project will contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the management plan for Kabo-Pokola-Loundougou concession. The investment in this project permits the continued development and refinement of practical applied strategies that will be integrated into resource

management policy and practice at a National level with implications for the forestry sector of Central Africa. Private sector contributions to the project provide a mechanism for integration of the costs of biodiversity conservation in production forest management. This has direct implications for certification standards in tropical forests worldwide.

Criteria g. Need to avoid duplication of efforts.
It is unlikely that the activities and management actions to be undertaken by this project will be duplicated. This concession has been attributed under a long term lease to CIB by the Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment for commercial forestry exploitation. CIB, Ministry of Forestry Economy and the Environment and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) have a long standing collaboration with a signed 1999 agreement to work with local communities towards improved forest and wildlife management of the concession. An agreement was signed between IFO-Ngombe, WCS and the Government of Congo in December 2004 for wildlife management in the Ngombe concession.

2. Compliance with ITTO Action Plan

The project conforms to the Action Plan of the ITTO in the domain of reforestation and forest management and the primary objective of bringing production forests under rational management by the year 2000.

The project is directly related to achieving ITTO Goals and Actions:

GOAL 1: Support activities to secure the tropical timber resource base

Support the effective enforcement of forest laws and regulations that ensure sustainable forest management and secure the production base.

Support networking and the exchange of information with relevant international organizations to maintain the integrity of the resource base, including protected area networks.

Promote the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable management of threatened forest ecosystems, *inter alia* mangroves[1], in collaboration with relevant organizations.

Assess opportunities for, and promote development of, non-timber forest products and forest services which can improve the economic attractiveness of maintaining the forest resource base.

Encourage members and assist them, where appropriate, to:

Assess the current and potential productivity of major tropical forest types, taking into account the need to promote future growth and effective regeneration;

Develop innovative mechanisms and relevant legislative frameworks, including incentives and market-based instruments, to secure and expand, where appropriate, the forest resource base;

Secure the forest resource base through the implementation of forest policy, legislation and associated strategies, revised and updated where appropriate, which address:

Land use planning which defines forests appropriate for production and provides sufficient representation through protected, reserved and conservation areas to ensure biodiversity conservation and watershed protection;

- Tenure rights, taking into account traditional ownership and/or use; and

- National guidelines and regulations for forest utilization which ensure local stakeholder rights and secure conservation and environmental services.

Identify and prevent irregular forestry activities;

Identify shortcomings in enforcement of forest laws and regulations, and overcome them; and

Incorporate operational knowledge of forest ecosystem behavior in planning and management prescriptions.

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GOAL 2: Promote sustainable management of tropical forest resources

Promote the implementation of ITTO guidelines and C&I and review and improve these as necessary.

Promote the implementation of sustainable forest harvesting, including RIL.

Develop and promote the implementation of guidelines for the management of secondary tropical forests, the restoration of degraded tropical forests and the rehabilitation of degraded forest land.

Establish and promote the implementation of an auditing system for ITTO's Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests.

Monitor and assess the social, economic and environmental costs and benefits of sustainable management of natural forests.

Monitor the impact of conservation, protection and transboundary areas and their relationship to achieving sustainable forest management and the Organization's objectives.

Assist members, as appropriate, to build capacity to engage in voluntary certification to enhance market acceptance of tropical timber and tropical timber products.

Encourage members and assist them, where appropriate, to:

Improve the formulation and implementation of plans for sustainable forest management, with particular emphasis on harvesting limits;

Implement appropriate forest harvesting, including RIL, as a component of sustainable forest management;

Improve the productive capacity of natural forests, where appropriate, through intensified Sylva cultural practices, better utilization of lesser-used species, the promotion of non-timber forest products, guided natural regeneration, enrichment planting and reforestation;

Test and enhance examples of collaborative forest management for tropical production forests;

Establish and manage forests for multiple uses in close cooperation with local forest owners and communities living in forest areas;

Establish areas dedicated to biodiversity conservation in accordance with ITTO guidelines, including transboundary conservation areas, in close collaboration with other relevant organizations and bodies;

The actions and strategies employed by this project are directly related to those outlined under the ITTO Guidelines on the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Tropical Production Forests (ITTO Policy Development Series No. 5, 1993) and ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (ITTO Policy Development Series No. 1, 1992).

This project employs the following specific strategies described in the ITTO Guidelines:

- Strengthen a national agency to include biodiversity conservation in production forests in their mandate.
- Develop practical biodiversity appraisal systems to guide forest land use allocation at both the landscape level and within the management units of production forests.
- Develop and adapt practical techniques, such as environmental impact assessment for assessing the consequences of different forest management techniques on biodiversity.
- Incorporate biodiversity monitoring into on-going management programs for all forests.
- Surround Totally Protected Areas with sympathetically managed near-natural production forests to minimize edge effects and ensure the protection of ecological function.
- Link TPA reserves by providing “corridors” of natural forest and ensuring that habitat at known ends of migration routes are maintained.
- Reduce individual gap size as far as possible unless specifically required for the regeneration of key species.
- Management inventories should aim to locate key areas within all production forest units that are known to have higher biodiversity values.
- Particular care should be taken in applying Sylva cultural treatments to ensure that adequate populations of species which are important in food chains or in providing ecological functions (keystone species) are retained.
- Working plans should prescribe appropriate management measures in accordance with the specific biodiversity value of these key areas. Buffer strips of no intervention should be established along streams and around lakes and wetland areas.
- Efforts should be made to involve local people in the management of the forests, and to ensure that they obtain benefits, which will motivate the people themselves to use their traditional knowledge in support of the conservation of biodiversity.
- Forest management operations can have important positive or negative environmental consequences, both in the forest itself and outside (trans-boundary effects). These consequences should be assessed in advance of operations to ensure overall sustainability.
- Application of the ITTO Criteria and Indicators for sustainable management of natural tropical forests will be used as part of the forest management plan monitoring program.

ANNEXES

Annex I. Profile of the Executing Agency

The expertise of the executing agency.

The Wildlife Conservation Society is highly qualified to serve as the implementing organization of the project outlined in this proposal. WCS has been dedicated to conserving the earth's biodiversity since its establishment in 1898 as the New York Zoological Society. Our mission is to save wildlife and wild lands. We achieve our mission through science-based international conservation programs, working to save endangered species and ecosystems in 60 nations, pioneering environmental education programs used in 14 nations and 50 states, and managing the world's largest system of urban wildlife parks led by the flagship Bronx Zoo.

WCS annually manages more than 350 conservation projects in 60 countries around the world, gathering essential information on wildlife ecology, training scientists and managers, and working with local communities and government agencies to develop and implement conservation strategies. WCS has worked long term with government, non-governmental organizations and local people to establish and strengthen protected areas, manage wildlife in areas of human use, restore healthy ecosystems and landscapes, influence policy, and train the next generation of conservation professionals. The efforts of WCS scientists have assisted in the protection of 120 million acres including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, Chang Tang Reserve in Tibet and Nouabale-Ndoki National Park in Congo. WCS has played a key role in strengthening science education across the country and around the world through its award-winning environmental education programs. WCS recently earned the prestigious National Science Board Award for Public Service in Science Education from the National Science Foundation.

WCS is a US private organization registered as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, tax-exempt voluntary organization with a long history of approved performance under US government assistance instruments. WCS has a strong record of administering US government grants, agreements and contracts. We consistently meet or exceed goals and targets, control costs, meet narrative and financial reporting requirements, and adhere to schedules. The effectiveness of WCS management, in both home and field offices, is well recognized. We consistently monitor and evaluate our programs and our success is indicated directly by the effective conservation of wildlife and wildlands in the places we work, and indirectly by the high rate of funding renewal by our private, public and corporate sponsors.

WCS has long-term experience in designing, implementing, monitoring and adapting conservation projects within large landscapes that span multiple land-use zones and jurisdictions, and involve a diverse network of local, government and private sector stakeholders.

Republic of Congo – For the last 15 years WCS has assisted the government in managing more national parks, reserves and buffer zones in the Republic of Congo than any other organization. In 1992 WCS field staff worked with the government to set aside an un-logged forestry concession as the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park (NNNP), and in 2001 convinced the CIB logging company and the government to annex the Goualougo triangle to the NNNP – an area where humans have rarely entered and the wildlife are therefore naïve and unafraid. Our field staff are leaders in training the next generation of national park managers, biologists, and community conservationists. Over the last 5 years WCS scientists Paul and Sarah Elkan and their team have put in place the first, largest, and most effective wildlife management collaboration with a logging company, making WCS a leader in demonstrating that NGO-private sector partnerships can reap significant conservation payoffs outside of protected areas, in lands zoned for economic development. WCS has the proven capacity to identify conservation priorities and convince government to act. Through long experience, WCS has developed a profound understanding of the ecological and socio-political context for conservation in Congo, and has developed the tried and trusted relationships with government, private-sector, and local community actors required to make conservation happen.

Infrastructure

The headquarters of Wildlife Conservation Society is based at the Bronx Zoo in New York, USA. WCS manages the Bronx Zoological Park, Central Park Zoo, and New York Aquarium. The Living Institutions house one of the most extensive collections in the world. The WCS Veterinary, Education, and Media Departments support the Living Institutions and also provide support to the WCS International Program. The International Program is structured through four regional programs Africa, Asia, North America, and South America and supported be cross-cutting programs: Living Landscapes, Carnivore, Science and Exploration, and Hunting Program. The majority of WCS staff are based at field sites in some 350 projects around the world. In countries with significant program activities, WCS country program offices support, oversee and coordinate activities. This is the case in the Republic of Congo where the country office based in Brazzaville supports and coordinates six field projects with a staff of over 325 employees. WCS also has country offices in Kinshasa, Libreville and Yaounde.

3.3 Wildlife Conservation Society International Program Budget Components

	Financial Year in US Dollars		
Budget Component	2002	2003	2004
Personnel	$ 10,385,872	$ 12,015,867	$ 15,642,100
Sub-Contracts	$ 6,065,754	$ 8,484,362	$ 11,245,595
Duty Travel	$ 3,339,414	$ 4,183,482	$ 6,179,094
Capital Items	$ 1,805,443	$ 2,259,687	$ 3,776,581
Consumable Items	$ 2,985,969	$ 3,896,939	$ 5,398,678
Total	$ 24,582,452	$ 30,840,336	$ 42,242,047

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3.4 Wildlife Conservation Society Personnel in Wildlife and Forest Conservation related fields (2004)

(a) 155 PhD level experts

(b) an estimated 2750 professional staff working worldwide in conservation related fields

Annex II. CVs of Key Staff

Pierre KAMA MEFE Counterpart Director PROGEPP

EDUCATION:

Etude universitaire en foresterie de1985 à 1988
Ecole nationale des Eaux et Forêts de 1976 à 1979
Lycée d'enseignement général de 1974 à 1976

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Juin 2001 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY)
présent Directeur Homologue WCS-PROGEPP représentant le gouvernement auprès de la WCS, dans la gestion et la coordination du Projet de Gestion des Ecosystèmes Périphériques au Parc National Nouabalé-Ndoki. **(PROGEPP)** avec pour taches spécifiques:

Coordination des activités relatives aux questions de l'application de la loi congolaise sur l'exploitation et la conservation de la faune;
Chargé des relations entre le Projet et l'administration forestière, puis d'autres structures d'Etat.
Gestion et encadrement de tout le personnel fonctionnaire affecté au Projet
Coordination de la formation des Eco gardes,

1992-1997 Projet OIBT PD 77/79 (F) Congo Brazzaville
Directeur Gestionnaire du Projet OIBT PD 77/79 (F)
Comptabilité du projet
Recrutement du personnel temporaire
Organisation du travail au sein des équipes
Coordination et supervision des opérations de mise en place du dispositif expérimental sur l'étude de l'amélioration de la croissance des espèces nobles de forêt naturelle;
Rédaction des rapports d'activités du projet
Organisation des réunions de comité de direction du projet

Avril 1989 CENTRE PILOTE D'AFFORESTATION EN LIMBA (CPAL)
Novembre 1992 **Congo Brazzaville**
Homologue représentant le Gouvernement auprès du CTFT au Centre Pilote d'Afforestation en Limba de Ngouha 2,

Planification des travaux sylvicoles
Suivi du programme amélioration de l'enracinement des boutures de Limba (*Terminalia superba*)
Organisation du personnel.

Octobre 1979 DIRECTION REGIONAL DES EAUX ET FORET
Congo Octobre 1984 **Brazzaville**

Chef de bureau des statistiques forestières
Chef de service forêt
Classeur des Bois Tropicaux

Colby W. Prevost WCS Manager/Administrator PROGEPP
4501 River Rd., NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 362-8036 – 871 762 134 135
E-mail: colbycongo@yahoo.com

KEY QUALIFICATIONS:

I have lived in French speaking West and Central Africa since December 2000 collaborating with many local communities and NGO's to aid in development projects, wildlife conservation projects, as well as humanitarian assistance projects. I have been responsible for managing budgets, producing financial reports, program management, management of local staff and ex-patriot staff, coordinating logistics while coordinating with regional authorities on behalf of these projects.

EDUCATION:

August 1990 - Bachelor of Cultural Anthropology Minors: Environmental Studies, Women's Studies
May 1994 Graduation: May 1994
WHEATON COLLEGE
Norton, Massachusetts, USA

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

June 2001- WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY (WCS) Kabo, Republic of Congo, Central Africa
Present Administrator / Assistant Programs Manager for The Project for Ecosystem Management in the Periphery of the Nouabalé Ndoki National Park (PROGEPP- Buffer Zone Project)

Monitor overall budgets exceeding $1,300,000 from eight donors with regular updates on expenditures and availability of funds.
Monitor bank transfers, banking activities, monthly payroll, arrange purchasing; procure equipment, logistics, and other administrative activities.
Assist the WCS Project Director, Project Officer and the Congolese Ministry Director of Water and Forests in sound coordination of on-site project activities and personnel management working with the team leaders, chief of personnel, and assistant administrator.
Coordinate logistics at the Kabo base and antenna bases in the project zone while also conducting thorough and regular inventories of existing Project equipment and infrastructure.
Assist in the management of the Project in collaboration with national staff, regional and local authorities while preparing regular activity reports, work plans and budgets, organization of Project logistics and responsibility for project accounting reports for all expenditures.
Assist in recruiting, training and managing of national staff required for implementing activities, special focus on computer training and preparation of sound reports.
Assist in communication, reporting and administrative requirements with donors in consultation with the WCS Project Director and Project Officer.
Assist in the organization of evaluations of current national staff levels and competence, in order to insure that Project personnel will be capable of fulfilling the goals and activities of future work plans.

Dominique PAGET CIB Forest Management Coordinator

36 ans, marié, deux enfants

151 allée des Narcisses
74 120 Megève (France)
Tel. : 04 50 21 29 30
E-mail : paget.dominique@wanadoo.fr

CIB Pokola
BP 41 Ouesso (République du Congo)
E-mail : dominique.paget@cibpokola.com

ECOLOGUE ET AMENAGISTE FORESTIER

formation

1999 : **Doctorat** de l'ENGREF, spécialité Sciences Forestières.
1990 : DEA de Biologie Végétale et Forestière. Université de Nancy I.
1989 : Maîtrise de Biologie des Organismes et des Populations. Université de Franche-Comté.
1987 : BTSA option Productions Forestières. Ecole d'agriculture de Poisy-Annecy.
Langue : anglais scientifique

EXPERIENCE

depuis 2002 (2 ans) **Chef de la cellule aménagement** de la Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (R. du Congo)
Coordination des études préalables à l'aménagement forestier (inventaires multi-ressources sur 1 300 000 ha, études dendrométriques, études socio-économiques, étude d'impact environnemental) ; mise en œuvre d'une gestion durable (exploitation forestière à impact réduit, gestion de la faune dans le cadre du projet de gestion des écosystèmes périphériques au parc national Nouabalé-Noki)
Rédaction des plans d'aménagement
Gestion administrative de la cellule aménagement CIB

2000 - 2001 (18 mois) **Chercheur** post-doctorant - *Cirad-Forêt (Guyane)*
Etude écologique des forêts tropicales humides de Guyane (analyse des paysages, étude des sols, inventaires botaniques, cartographie)
Appui au gestionnaire forestier (vulgarisation scientifique, animation de formations)

1995 - 1999 (4 ans) **Doctorant** - Ecole Nationale du Génie Rural, des Eaux et des Forêts (ENGREF, financement ONF - Guyane et Nancy)
Recherche sur la faisabilité d'une typologie forestière en Guyane (analyse géomorphologique et pédologique des habitats ; caractérisation de la végétation : identification botanique, dendrométrie, télédétection et cartographie ; analyse des relations sol-végétation)
Enseignement et encadrement d'étudiants (stage DESS, écoles d'ingénieurs)

Publications et rapports d'etude

Paget D., Freycon V., Ferry B. (en préparation) - Relationships between forest structure and edaphic factors in a tropical rain forest. Soumis à Journal of Tropical Ecology.
Ferry B., Freycon V., Paget D. (sous presse) - Genèse et fonctionnement hydrique des sols sur socle cristallin en Guyane. Revue Forestière Française.
Freycon V., Sabatier D., Paget D., Ferry B. (sous presse) - Influence du sol sur la végétation arborescente en forêt guyanaise : état des connaissances. Revue Forestière Française.

Paul W. Elkan: Conservationist/WCS Congo Director

Personal Details
Date and Place of Birth October 4, 1967, New York, USA

Nationality US Citizen

Education

PhD Conservation Biology, 2003, University of Minnesota, , U.S.A.
BA Government, 1989, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY, U.S.A

Professional Experience

2003-Present WCS-Congo Program Director
Wildlife Conservation Society- USAID/CARPE/ITTO
Country of Employment: Republic of Congo
Services Performed: As a conservation scientist with WCS, oversaw development, coordination, implementation and monitoring of WCS projects and activities in the Republic of Congo. Responsible for a $4 million annual budget supporting management of 5 protected areas (Conkouati-Douli, Lac Tele, Northern Odzala, Bambama-Lekana, Nouabale-Ndoki) and the buffer zone initiative surrounding the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park.. Development of policy and capacity building initiatives with the Government of Congo for improved forest and protected area management.

1999-2003 Project Director, Project for Ecosystem Management
Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Northern Congo
Wildlife Conservation Society/USAID/CARPE/ITTO
Country of Employment: Republic of Congo
Services Performed: As an associate conservation ecologist with WCS, initiated a progressive project for wildlife management and reduced impact logging in the forestry concessions surrounding the NNNP. Responsible for the design, development, and management of the project implemented jointly by Wildlife Conservation Society, Congolaise Industrielle de Bois (CIB), Ministry of Forestry Economy (Government of Congo), and local communities. This project works toward harmonization of multiple-use resource management and biodiversity conservation programs within forestry concessions providing for buffer zones for the Park.

1995-1999 Researcher
Kabo Forest Wildlife Conservation Society/ University of Minnesota/Columbus Zoo
Country of Employment: Republic of Congo
Services Performed: Established the Mombongo conservation and research program in the region southwest of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park. Conduct a long-term investigation of the population ecology and conservation of bongo antelope (*Tragelaphus euryceros*) in the Kabo forestry concession. The objective of this study is to develop understanding of the demography, social organization, and habitat use of bongo in order to develop a comprehensive management and conservation plan for the species in northern Congo and tri-national region (Cameroon, C.A.R., and Congo).

Annex 3. Recommendations of Expert Panel

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

Assessment by the Twenty-eighth Panel

A) Overall Assessment

The Panel recognized the importance of the project as a model to be transferred to others forest companies in Congo or in other countries in the Congo Basin region. The Panel noted that the proposal did not strictly follow the ITTO format, although problems were well defined and very clear on what to accomplish within the second phase. The Panel also noted that the second specific objective presented weaknesses on how to expand the model to other companies. Contrary to the NGO and the private sector, the role of the Government in the partnership was not clearly presented, with the view of balancing the involvement of these three partners. The problem tree was not presented. The Panel further noted that the FSC advising was mentioned without clear explanation. It was questioned if the ITTO budget could be used for activities that were questionable to ITTO's scope, or for social security taxes and other payroll fees. In addition, the Panel noted that some budget sub-components were high. There was a need to clarify some budget sub-components. Finally, the Panel noted that there was no information on the involvement of other forest companies in the preparation of the project proposal.

B) Specific Recommendations

The proposal should be revised taking into account the overall assessment and the following:

1. Follow the ITTO standard format in the Manual for Project Formulation (second edition, May 1999) for all the components of the project proposal;

2. Improve the second specific objective with relevant outputs and activities that could contribute to its achievement, as only trainings are not enough to ensure the transfer of the model to other forest companies;

3. Provide information ensuring the full commitment of other forest companies for their involvement in the implementation of the second phase;

4. Include a problem tree;

5. Present clearly the role of the Government in relation to the role of two other partners (NGO and private sector) with the view of balancing their respective roles;

6. Provide clear technical information on what FSC advising involves in its relation to the application of ITTO Criteria and Indicators;

7. Clarify the following budget sub-components: Forest People (10); Wildlife Protection Field Missions (31); Education & Alt Act Missions (31); Per diem Project Coordination(31); Other Supplies and Materials (50); Shipping and Freight (50); and Technical, Administrative and Policy Assistance (60);

8. Justify ITTO funding/relevance to scope for Activities 1.3.5, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.5 & 1.6.8 or remove from ITTO budget and find other funding sources;

9. Revise the budget in the following way:

    a. Provide the table of unit costs for the purpose of budget justification,
    b. Remove from the ITTO budget the sub-component regarding social security taxes and other payroll fees,
    c. Include the contribution of other forest companies to be involved in the second phase,

Annex IV. Clarifications and revisions of proposal upon the recommendations of the 28th expert panel.

Expert Panel Recommendation	Clarifications and/or Amendments
1. Follow the ITTO standard format in the Manual f Project Formulation (second edition, May 1999) for components of the project proposal;	1. The proposal has been entirely restructured following the ITTO standard format (Second ed May 1999).
2. Improve the second specific objective with releva outputs and activities that could contribute to its achievement, as only trainings are not enough to e the transfer of the model to other forest companies	2. The second specific objective has been mod include the Ngombe concession and the output activities revised to include policy development monitoring. (page 5-6)
3. Provide information ensuring the full commitmen other forest companies for their involvement in the implementation of the second phase;	3. A formal agreement was signed by IFO-Dar WCS and the Government of Congo in Decem 2004 for the development of wildlife manageme the Ngombe concession. In late November 20 discussions Rougier indicated its willingness to develop wildlife management activities in the M concession to begin in early 2005. The Genera Direction of the Government of Congo has requ that forestry companies develop wildlife manag components and will ensure adequate participa other forest companies in the specific objective second phase of the project. A technical comm will be established to ensure this and coordinat Specific Objective 2 activities.
4. Include a problem tree;	4. A problem tree has been included on page 1
5. Present clearly the role of the Government in rel the role of two other partners (NGO and private sec with the view of balancing their respective roles;	5. The role of the Government has been furthe clarified on pages 60-61 regarding both objecti and 2 of the project as well as field project implementation.
6. Provide clear technical information on what FSC advising involves in its relation to the application of Criteria and Indicators;	6. Activity 1.3.5 has been adjusted as follows: Application of ITTO criteria and indicators and technical advising on the integration of appropr biodiversity conservation measures in CIB's FS certification process.

	This activity will entail WCS, CIB, MEFE use of ITTO criteria and indicators system in relation t CIB management planning and ensuring that re biodiversity information and factors are taken in account in CIB management planning which se meet FSC standards.
7. Clarify the following budget sub-components: Fo People (10); Wildlife Protection Field Missions (31) Education & Alt Act Missions (31); Per diem Projec Coordination(31); Other Supplies and Materials (50 Shipping and Freight (50); and Technical, Administ and Policy Assistance (60);	7. The following clarifications are provided Forest People (10)- This indicates the costs of Forest People Issues expert international socio consultant Wildlife Protection Field Missions (31)- This en food for ecoguard teams during their field miss Education & Alt Act Missions (31)- This entails and lodging for education teams during their fie missions. Per diem Project Coordination(31)- this entails and lodging for other Project staff, such as Administrators and Project team leaders for mi of coordination with the local authorities. Other Supplies and Materials (50)- has been re to be more clear as Tools and Supplies and wil used to supply field teams with sundry material as water bottles, buckets, machetes, etc. Shipping and Freight (50)- is for shipping of the purchased equipment/materials from the USA o Brazzaville to the Project site. Technical, Administrative and Policy Assistanc has been removed and the costs re-disbursed appropriate categories
8. Justify ITTO funding/relevance to scope for Acti 1.3.5, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.5 & 1.6.8 or remove from IT budget and find other funding sources;	8. Activities 1.3.5- ITTO funding is not being re for this activity, although it is an important comp as explained above. 1.4.3- Technical advice is provided to the priva company on development of alternative protein

	systems for industrial sites. The direct costs of systems are covered by the private company. 1.4.4 & 1.4.5- Alternative livelihoods developr an alternative to commercial hunting are critica components contributing to sustainable forest a wildlife management. ITTO funds are requeste fund technical support and pilot interventions to these activities. This will directly contribute to decreasing pressures on wildlife and promote b zone management support for the neighboring protected area. 1.6.8 - Fisheries management investigations v undertaken with other sources of funding (non- nonetheless, they are important to addressing t bushmeat trade issues.
9. Revise the budget in the following way: a. Provide the table of unit costs for the purpose of justification, b. Remove from the ITTO budget the sub-compone regarding social security taxes and other payroll fe c. Include the contribution of other forest companie involved in the second phase, d. Scale down the costs regarding the following sul components: publicity, training, clubs & workshops vehicles and motors, national travel, and offices su e. Recalculate the ITTO Programme Support Costs specified in the budget so as to conform with new s rate of 8% of the total ITTO project costs, as decide the 35th ITTC; and	9. The following clarifications or revisions have provided: a. A table of unit costs has been provided in Annex V b. The sub-component regarding social securit and payroll fees have been removed from the b details. However, it should be noted that Cong law requires that employers cover these costs. Therefore any salaries for staff to be paid unde any other project in Congo) should adhere to th employment norms. c. The IFO-Danzer company agreed to an annu contribution of est. $100,000 for the developme wildlife management in the Ngombe concessio Rougier company has not yet signed an official agreement but has agreed to support initiation wildlife protection in the Mokabi concession. Given that Specific objective 1 of Phase II of th project focuses entirely on the CIB concessions have presented the CIB matching funds for this component. Since specific objective 2 is limite providing training and partial monitoring suppor Ngombe and Mokabi concession we have not p a detailed budget concerning the IFO Danzer contribution nor the proposed Rougier participa formal matching funds. We hope that the infor

	added to the proposal regarding the commitme IFO through an official agreement will be suffic demonstrating the engagement of the other co participating in specific objective 2 of the secor of the project. d. The costs have been revised and resources reallocated to Output 2.3 which was added bas the recommendations of the Expert Panel. e. The ITTO Programme costs have been reca as recommended.

Annex V. Resume of Report of Independent Assessment Excerpt from Aveling et al. 2004

La collaboration CIB-WCS-MEFE est une initiative novatrice regroupant une société forestière (CIB), une ONG internationale de conservation (WCS) et le gouvernement congolais (MEFE) pour promouvoir une gestion intégrée (faune, forêt, populations) d'une concession forestière au nord Congo. Depuis la mi-2001 la collaboration a reçu l'appui financier de plusieurs pays à travers l'OIBT dans le cadre du projet PROGEPP. Le WCS (fonds propres, USAID, CARPE, et autres bailleurs) et le CIB ont également apporté leurs financements propres. La GTZ a apporté une contribution financière (30%) à l'élaboration du Plan d'Aménagement (PA), financé à 70% par la CIB.

La présente évaluation rapide (« assessment » en anglais) a pour but d'estimer le niveau de réussite du projet par rapport aux objectifs au terme de l'actuelle phase et d'étudier dans quelles conditions cette approche collaborative pourrait être répliquée ailleurs. La mission devait analyser également le bien fondé des critiques extérieures émises à l'égard du projet.

La mission a été composée de 3 consultants indépendants et un représentant du bailleur de fonds. Elle s'est déroulée du 9 au 25 juin 2004, dont 11 jours passés sur le terrain. La mission a eu des contacts avec des représentants des trois collaborateurs, les communautés villageoises, les travailleurs de la CIB et le personnel du projet. La mission a également pu consulter une soixantaine de documents (rapports du projet, études techniques, textes loi, règlements etc…). La mission a également assisté à la réunion du Comité de Pilotage du projet le 24 juin.

Le rapport est structuré autour des chapitres suivants :
Une description de la situation actuelle (conservation et exploitation forestière dans la région par rapport à la politique congolaise de développement socio-économique et environnementale et le code de conduite IFIA, les principales partie prenantes, l'évolution de la collaboration WCS-CIB-MEFE)
Analyse de résultats obtenus par rapport aux produits attendus, et les contraintes
Analyse de perceptions des acteurs et critiques externes
Analyse de performance de la collaboration CIB-WCS-MEFE
Leçons apprises et réplicabilité

Par rapport aux produits attendus :

Coordination du projet et unité d'aménagement :
Le WCS assure la maîtrise d'œuvre du projet et assure une bonne gestion technique, administrative et financière. La structure centrale de coordination du PROGEPP est le Comité de Suivi et de Pilotage (CSP) regroupant les représentants des trois partenaires ainsi que les bailleurs de fonds et se réunissant 1 fois par an.

Sur le terrain les collaborateurs se concertent de manière régulière pour suivre l'exécution des activités. Un dialogue permanent est également maintenu avec les acteurs de terrain (syndicats de travailleurs CIB, chefs de villages, comités de chasseurs, etc…).

Plan de gestion et de protection de la faune sauvage
S'agissant de l'application de la législation en matière de la faune une approche progressive a été nécessaire permettant de sécuriser les zones prioritaires en premier lieu (villages et zones limitrophes au PNNN), avant d'étendre les activités à des zones plus éloignées de l'aire protégée. L'élargissement du rayon d'action du projet a évolué d'une part en fonction de l'accroissement des moyens financiers, et d'autre part en fonction de la sensibilité et contexte des zones d'intervention. En particulier une approche progressive, nécessitant un important travail de sensibilisation et de négociation, a été nécessaire à Pokola compte tenue des coûts sociaux importants liées à l'introduction des nouvelles mesures de gestion de la faune et à l'application de la loi.

Une organisation effective de gestion de la faune a été mise en place par le projet caractérisée par :
Une réduction très nette de la pression de chasse, particulièrement impressionnante sur les espèces protégées, basée sur une application stricte de la législation sur la faune (espèces protégées, interdiction de la chasse au piège, réglementation de l'utilisation des armes, respect de la période de chasse, etc….).
Un dispositif d'écogardes, recrutés exclusivement au sein des communautés locales, assurant une surveillance permanente (postes fixes et patrouilles) des Unités Forestière d'Aménagement de la concession CIB, et bénéficiant d'un encadrement rigoureux et efficace par le projet.
L'adoption d'un Règlement Intérieur par la CIB visant la réduction de la commercialisation de viande de chasse par les restrictions sur le transport de la viande de chasse (légalement chassée) dans la concession et l'application des sanctions en cas d'infraction. Le RI s'applique sur le terrain et vient renforcer la législation nationale.
Délimitation, discussion, adoption et mise en œuvre d'un plan de zonage de la chasse permettant un accès réglementé à la ressource pour tous les acteurs locaux, une réduction de la pénétration par des chasseurs commerciaux extérieurs et un renforcement du sens de propriété communautaire de la faune.
Une intégration du zonage de la faune dans le Plan d'Aménagement du CIB.

La mise en place des nouvelles mesures de gestion de la faune a été accompagnée d'un important travail de sensibilisation à l'environnement dans le milieu scolaire avec un matériel didactique bien adapté. Dans le milieu hors scolaire des campagnes d'information ont également été menées (en moyenne 29 réunions / semestre). Il convient de souligner que la sensibilisation est un travail qui nécessitera un effort continu, et de longue haleine, avant d'obtenir une totale compréhension et acceptation dans les villages et campements de la législation et des règles de gestion de la faune en vigueur dans le site du projet.

Les contraintes liées aux questions juridiques ont été identifiées. Selon le Code Forestier la forêt et ses ressources appartiennent à l'Etat. Hors forêts classées les droits d'usage sont reconnus mais ils sont limités aux besoins personnels des bénéficiaires et la vente est explicitement interdite, toute utilisation commerciale (PNFL, faune, pêche) devant faire l'objet d'un permis spécial. Toute l'économie rurale dans la région ayant une composante commerciale est donc actuellement illégale (chasse, pêche, chenilles, vin de palme, raphia). Par ailleurs la condition de jouissance des droits est la résidence et non l'origine ethnique, alors que le plan pilote de zonage vise le renforcement des droits traditionnels sur l'utilisation des ressources en délimitant les zones par rapport aux communautés d'autochtones.

Stratégies et techniques d'exploitation forestière à impact réduit (EFIR)
Une bonne stratégie d'exploitation forestière à impact réduit (EFIR) a été adoptée et mise en œuvre. Il convient de noter en particulier la mise en place d'un système d'information géographique (SIG) performant, une méthode d'inventaire d'exploitation adaptée au SIG (numérotation et géo-référencement d'arbres) et le démarrage de l'utilisation du SIG pour la planification des routes et du débardage. Les mesures volontaires de limitation des pieds à exploiter (pour limiter les dégâts) ont également été adoptées ainsi que d'autres mesures de protection telles que la localisation des milieux à protéger. Par ailleurs le personnel a été formé dans les bonnes méthodes d'abattage.

La CIB s'est engagée dans le processus de certification FSC et a mobilisé les moyens nécessaires pour y aboutir. Parallèlement la CIB a également mis en place des procédures et des méthodes de contrôles conformes à la norme ISO 14.000 pour compléter sa démarche vers la certification FSC.

Activités pilotes de remplacement
Un système efficace d'approvisionnement en protéines animales d'origine domestique, basé sur l'importation de bœufs sur pieds et de produits congelés (poulet, poisson) a été mis en place. Une chaîne du froid performante (chambres froides et congélateurs) a été installé par la CIB sur les différentes bases vie dans les UFA de la CIB et a occasionné une augmentation significative de la consommation de viande domestique.

D'autres activités alternatives pilotes sont développées : le métayage ovin, l'élevage (volaille, escargots, cobayes, porc-épic), la pisciculture, l'appui à la pêche (fourniture d'armatures au prix coûtant) et l'appui à la production de légumes. Dans les limites des ressources du projet affectées au développement de ces activités, seul l'appui à la pêche et l`importation des produits congelés (importés par la CIB) semble présenter des perspectives prometteuses dans le contexte actuel. Les autres activités testées ont fourni des résultats modestes. Toutefois il convient de souligner la nécessité d'approfondir les données de base afin de permettre une diagnostique socio-économique efficace. En particulier une analyse approfondie des filières, des règles traditionnelles de gestion des terroirs des villageois, et de l'impact social et financier des restrictions de la chasse est nécessaire.

Programmes de suivi et recherche scientifique
Un système de suivi écologique et de gestion de la faune a été mis en œuvre et permet de disposer d'une base de données de qualité. Les éléments principaux suivis sont l'abondance relative et la distribution des espèces animales et des activités humaines, l'effort de patrouille des écogardes et des infractions relevées, et les caractéristiques de la faune chassée (quantités, poids, espèces, classes d'age / sexe, etc..). L'ensemble de données collectées confirme un bon niveau de protection des populations animales dans la zone d'intervention du projet.

Les études plus pointues sont en cours pour comprendre les impacts réels des différentes manipulations (chasse, exploitation forestière) sur des espèces particulières, notamment les céphalophes dont les interprétations de données de suivi écologique posent certains problèmes.

Un suivi socio-économique et démographique est mené à travers des enquêtes dans les villages et un recensement annuel dans les sites de la CIB. Parallèlement des enquêtes de consommation sont menées dans un échantillon de ménages des sites de la CIB pour suivre les changements alimentaires par rapport à la mise en place de protéines animales alternatives. Cependant l'interprétation de ce suivi nutritionnel est limitée par le fait que seuls sont relevés les types de protéines mangées au cours des repas et non les quantités de protéines effectivement consommées.

Performance de la collaboration
Une collaboration constructive a été établie, malgré des différends, entre CIB, WCS et MEFE pour la mise en œuvre du projet débouchant sur des réalisations concrètes, et notamment la conception du plan d'aménagement de la CIB. Actuellement l'exploitant industriel CIB présente une réelle stratégie à long terme d'aménagement forestier et de développement industriel. WCS a eu le grand mérite de s'impliquer fortement dans une approche concertée de l'aménagement d'une forêt multi usages, en zone intertropicale et d'instaurer un vrai dialogue avec les différents partenaires. Le MEFE est effectivement impliqué dans les opérations d'aménagement forestier et l'encadrement de l'USLAB. La faiblesse des ressources financiers et techniques du MEFE a limité sa capacité de jouer un rôle plus proactif dans la réflexion globale en cours sur le concept de l'aménagement forestier intégré. Toutefois il convient de noter que l'augmentation importante des revenues liés a l`exploitation forestier depuis janvier 2003 devrait permettre à MEFE de mobiliser plus de moyens financiers par rapport au début du projet.

Contraintes
Plusieurs contraintes techniques, politiques et fiscales ont été identifiées et analysées dans le rapport. Il convient de rappeler que la situation « d'après guerre », caractérisée par l'insécurité et le retrait de certains acteurs internationaux et bailleurs de fonds ont rendu le démarrage et le fonctionnement du PROGEPP difficile pour les trois partenaires, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les activités d'application de la loi qui provoquaient des tensions sociales.

Un problème de fond, touchant tous les volets du projet, est celui de l'absence d'intégration du secteur forestier dans une vision à long terme de développement régional, aucun plan d'aménagement du territoire n'existant pour le Congo qui définirait les objectifs à long terme pour tous les secteurs concernant l'utilisation du sol et le développement démographique. Il y notamment un problème de cohérence et de détermination des priorités entre les objectifs de conservation et les objectifs de

développement. On ne peut, par exemple, comme le fait le Gouvernement de la République du Congo, encourager la transformation locale des bois et exiger de l'entreprise la mise en place d'équipements sociaux très supérieurs à ceux dont dispose l'ensemble de la population et, dans le même temps, s'inquiéter de l'attrait des sites industriels et de leur croissance démographique.

Perception des acteurs et critiques externes
Les critiques de fond portant d'une part sur la pertinence de l'utilisation des fonds internationaux pour financer ce projet, et d'autre part sur l'impact négatif du projet sur les groupes sociaux les plus fragiles ont été analysées plus en détail.

Par contre la mission constate que de nombreuses critiques de forme (p.ex. niveau de contrôle de la chasse, conditions sociales à Pokola, écrémage dans l'exploitation du bois…) manquent de pertinence dans le contexte actuel.. Dans la majorité des autres cas ces critiques ne sont plus d'actualité compte tenu des résultats atteints par le projet.

A l'avenir la transparence de l'opération pourrait être considérablement améliorée par le processus de certification FSC auquel la CIB s'est engagée. Ce processus permettra de fournir des informations objectivement vérifiées sur le terrain par des experts indépendants, et adressera spécifiquement les points qui font partie des critiques émises.

Leçons apprises et réplicabilité
Les facteurs de réussite de la collaboration ont été analysés par rapport aux aspects institutionnelles, géographiques / spatiales, politiques, techniques et financiers.

Le modèle de gestion développé par PROGEPP présente l'avantage d'une flexibilité susceptible de permettre, à terme, d'imposer le paiement des coûts de la conservation de la biodiversité dans les concessions forestières par l'utilisateur (l'acheteur du bois), ce qui n'est pas le cas pour la gestion des aires protégées. Cependant ceci n'est possible que si les mêmes conditions (contraintes) sont imposées à tout le monde dans les différentes UFA's. Ainsi, à l'heure actuelle, les coûts supplémentaires de la conservation pris en charge par la CIB représentent un désavantage pour la société par rapport à leur compétitivité avec les autres exploitants. Ceci est d'autant plus vrai dans le contexte actuel où le gouvernement a entamé une réforme de la fiscalité forestière se traduisant par une augmentation très importante (et immédiate) des charges fiscales, et dont l'impact financier sur les exploitants situés à 1200 km des ports est particulièrement ressenti.

Une interrogation est faite sur la durabilité financière d'une approche nécessitant un très haut niveau d'encadrement des écogardes. Là où l'exploitation forestière se poursuit, les mécanismes de financement durable devraient être basées sur les revenues (fiscaux et autres) de l'industrie forestière. Toutefois la nécessité d'évoluer, dans le moyen terme, vers une plus grande responsabilisation des communautés locales est soulignée, tout en tenant compte des spécificités locales et de la nécessité de procéder de façon progressive et pragmatique.

Enfin, si le PROGEPP a testé un certain nombre d'activités économiques alternatives pilote, le projet considère que le volet socio-économique a pour rôle principal de appuyer la réalisation de l'objectif central de gestion durable des ressources naturelles (en particulier la faune sauvage), la plupart des possibilités de retombées économiques provenant directement des activités liées à l'exploitation forestière (emplois, services annexes, etc). Il est donc nécessaire d'articuler cette stratégie de façon claire et lisible à long terme. Il convient également d'approfondir la connaissance du contexte socio-économique local (structures traditionnelles, filières économiques, économie des ménages) pour bien asseoir cette stratégie. Pour ce faire un renforcement des capacités de conception, d'analyse, et d'encadrement est nécessaire. L'association au projet d'un intervenant (institution / assistant technique) ayant une expérience avérée dans le domaine de la diagnostic socio-économique et de l'animation rurale, et disposé à développer une présence de longue durée sur le site du projet, est recommandée.

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Annex VII. Assessment and Recommendations of the Twenty-ninth Panel

PD 310/04 Rev.1 (F) **Biodiversity Management and Conservation in Forest Concessions Adjacent to Totally Protected Area (Nouabale-Ndoki National Park), Northern Republic of Congo (Phase II)** (Republic of Congo)

A) Overall Assessment

The Panel noted that the revised proposal addressed most of the previous Expert Panel's recommendations. The Panel took note of the conclusion of the report of an independent evaluation of the project PD 4/00 Rev.1 (F), which was the Phase I, commended by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and conducted from June to August 2004. While recognizing the importance of the project as a model to be transferred to others forest companies in Congo or in other countries in the Congo Basin region, the Panel also noted that the second specific objective still presented weaknesses on how to replicate the model to other companies with those outputs presented under it. The Panel further noted that contrary to the NGO and the private sector, the role of the Government in the partnership was not yet clearly described, with the view of balancing the involvement of these three partners, in accordance with the conclusion of the above-mentioned independent evaluation. There was not a clear linkage between biodiversity management and forest production activities. No figures on the 1999-2004 collaboration for the protection of endangered species were provided to illustrate the qualitative information about the reduction of hunting. Finally, the Panel noted that there was no information on the involvement of other forest companies in the preparation of the project proposal, and it was not clearly presented how new forest companies will be involved in the implementation of the second phase in order to promote the replication of this approach.

B) Specific Recommendations

The proposal should be revised taking into account the overall assessment and the following:

1. Improve the second specific objective with relevant outputs and activities that could contribute to its achievement, in order to ensure the transfer of the model to other forest companies;

2. Clarify in the project strategy how forest production activities should contribute to the biodiversity management;

3. Provide figures illustrate the qualitative information about the reduction of hunting during the 1999-2004 collaboration for the protection of endangered species;

4. Provide information ensuring the full commitment of other forest companies for their involvement in the implementation of the second phase;

5. Present clearly the role of the Government in relation to the role of two other partners (NGO and private sector) with the view of balancing their respective roles;

6. Delete Activities in the logical framework matrix and concentrate it on Objectives and Outputs;

7. Revise the budget in the following way:

    a. Besides CIB, include the contribution of other forest companies to be involved in the implementation of the second phase,
    b. Include US$ 15,000.00 for ex-post evaluation costs and then recalculate the ITTO Programme Support Costs specified in the budget so as to conform with new standard rate of 8% of the total ITTO project costs, as decided by the 35th ITTC; and

Annex VIII. Clarifications and revisions of proposal upon the recommendations of the 29th ITTO expert panel.

Expert Panel Recommendations	**Clarifications and/or Amendments**
1. Improve the second specific objective with relevant outputs and activities that could contribute to its achievement, in order to ensure the transfer of the model to other forest companies;	1. The second objective has been clarified and relevant outputs and activities adjusted on page 10, 23-27. The role of the Government in promoting the transfer of the model to other forest companies has been clarified page 74-76.
2. Clarify in the project strategy how forest production activities should contribute to the biodiversity management;	2. The project strategy has been clarified to demonstrate how production forest management activities take into account and contribute to biodiversity management (page 21 under Environmental Aspects).
3. Provide figures illustrate the qualitative information about the reduction of hunting during the 1999-2004 collaboration for the protection of endangered species;	3. Detailed figures and results from scientific monitoring have been provided on pages 4-7.
4. Provide information ensuring the full commitment of other forest companies for their involvement in the implementation of the second phase;	4. Support from industry is confirmed by the letter of support from Uni-Congo Annex IX. and the signed IFO agreement Annex X..
5. Present clearly the role of the Government in relation to the role of two other partners (NGO and private sector) with the view of balancing their respective roles;	5. Additional clarifications have been provided on pages 74-76 and a detailed table specifying responsibilities has been added.
6. Delete Activities in the logical framework matrix and concentrate it on Objectives and Outputs;	6. Logical framework has been revised as recommended.
7. Revise the budget in the following way: a. Besides CIB, include the contribution of other forest companies to be involved in the implementation of the second phase, b. Include US$ 15,000.00 for ex-post evaluation costs and then recalculate the ITTO Programme Support Costs specified in the budget so as to conform with new standard rate of 8% of the total ITTO project costs, as decided by the 35th ITTC;	7. a. The IFO company will be contributing an estimated $80,000 per year to support wildlife management activities. The details of this contribution have not yet been defined. See agreement Annex IX.. The support of other forest companies to be involved under Specific Objective 2 in the implementation of the second phase is indicated in the Uni-Congo letter. We are not able to include details of the participation at this time because negotiating and defining commitments to wildlife management will be part of the output of Specific Objective 2 of the project. b. The requested changes have been made.

Annex IX. Letter of Support from Forestry Industry of Republic of Congo.

UNICONGO

UNION PATRONALE ET INTERPROFESSIONNELLE DU CONGO

J-J. S./Bm
N° 074/UNIC-2005

Monsieur le Président Délégué
à
Monsieur Manuel SOBRAL
Directeur Exécutif de l'OIBT

YOKAHAMA - JAPON

Brazzaville, le 25 avril 2005

Objet : Soutien d'UNICONGO
au projet OIBT PD 310/04 phase II

Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif,

UNICONGO est une Organisation Patronale et Interprofessionnelle qui regroupe en son sein, entre autres les représentants des sociétés d'exploitation forestière installées au Congo, en vue de représenter leurs intérêts tant moraux que matériels, dans le cadre de l'exercice de leur profession.

Reconnaissant le modèle pilote de gestion concertée de la faune et de la biodiversité dans les concessions forestières attribuées à CIB autour du parc national Nouabale-Ndoki, nous venons en notre qualité de syndicat , soutenir la proposition OIBT PD 310/04 phase II.

Nous adhérons en particulier à l'objectif de ce projet qui vise à partager les expériences de gestion de la faune dans les UFA CIB avec d'autres compagnies forestières au nord Congo afin de promouvoir la réplique de ce modèle dans les autres concessions forestières.

Aussi, nous exprimons notre intérêt à participer dans ce processus avec le Ministère de l'Economie Forestière et de l'Environnement et la WCS et à promouvoir la gestion durable de la forêt du Congo.

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Association type loi 1901- Dépôt légal n° 539/INT.AG du 21/07/1960 - Membre de l'Organisation Internationale des Employeurs

Les entreprises d'exploitation forestière, membres d'UNICONGO pourront ainsi contribuer au développement des capacités de gestion de la faune et de la biodiversité dans les concessions forestières et à la mise en œuvre des stratégies nationales en la matière à travers notre participation effective aux ateliers organisés à cet effet à l'échelle nationale.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Pour le Fédération Agri-Forêts
Le Vice Président

Philippe VAN NYEN

Pour le Président Délégué
Le Vice Président

Joseph BARALONGA

Copie
- UNICONGO Pointe-Noire
- Tous les adhérents de la Fédération Agri-Forêts

Annex X. Excerpt from IFO-MEFE-WCS Agreement signed 17 February 2005.

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
Unité – Travail – progrès
.=.=.=.=.

Protocole d'accord sur la gestion de l'Unité Forestière d'Aménagement (UFA) Ngombé, zone périphérique au Parc National Odzala-Kokoua, nord Congo

Novembre 2004

1

Entre les soussignés,

Le Gouvernement de la République du Congo ci-après désigné, le "Gouvernement", représenté par Monsieur Henri DJOMBO, Ministre de l'Economie Forestière et de l'Environnement,

D'une part,

Wildlife Conservation Society ci-après désigné "WCS", représentée par le Docteur John G. ROBINSON, Senior Vice Président, Directeur Général du Programme International, et le Docteur Paul W. ELKAN, Directeur de WCS-Congo, en sa qualité de Représentant Légal de la WCS au Congo,

et

La **Société Industrie Forestière de Ouesso** ,en sigle IFO, concessionnaire de l'UFA Ngombe, ci-après désignée la "Société IFO", représentée par Monsieur K.B. HANSEN son Directeur Général,

D'autre part,

Autrement désignés les « Parties ».

Il a été préalablement exposé :

Le Gouvernement a défini une politique forestière de gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers. La conservation et la gestion durable de la faune constituent l'un des fondements de cette politique.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de cette politique, des accords de coopération ont été signés entre le Gouvernement, WCS et d'autres partenaires, notamment la Congolaise Industrielle des Bois, en vue de la gestion durable et de la conservation de la diversité biologique. C'est ainsi qu'il a été procédé en 1999 à la gestion des zones périphériques du Parc National Nouabalé-Ndoki dans les UFA Kabo, Pokola, Toukoulaka et Loundougou.

Débuté en 1999, le Projet de Gestion des Ecosystèmes Périphériques au Parc National Nouabalé-Ndoki « PROGEPP-KPL » a connu un développement important avec la mise en place des mécanismes de gestion durable de la faune.

La réussite de cette expérience a amené le Gouvernement à étendre l'initiative PROGEPP à l'UFA Ngombe dont la Société Industrie Forestière de Ouesso est attributaire, en périphérie du Parc National Odzala-Kokoua. Ce projet de divers volets, substitue le Protocole d'Accord relatif à la création d'une Unité de Surveillance et de Lutte Anti-Braconnage, en sigle USLAB, dans l'UFA Ngombé dans le Département de la Sangha.

L'UFA Ngombé est frontalière au Parc National Odzala-Kokoua et à l'UFA Pokola. Elle est aussi située en périphérie de la zone Tri Nationale de la Sangha. Les habitats forestiers, les populations de faune et les sites de biodiversité particuliers qu'elle comporte sont des compléments essentiels des écosystèmes des deux Parcs Nationaux avoisinants.

Article 49 : Le présent Protocole d'Accord est régi par les lois en vigueur en République du Congo.

Article 50 : Le présent Protocole d'Accord entre en vigueur à compter de la date de sa signature.

En trois exemplaires originaux

Fait à Brazzaville, le. 17 FEV 2005

Pour la Société IFO

Le Directeur Général,

K.B. Hansen

Pour le Gouvernement

Le Ministre de l'Economie Forestière
et de l'Environnement,

Henri DJOMBO

Pour WCS

- Senior Vice Président
Directeur Général du Programme International
Wildlife Conservation Society,

John G. Robinson

- Représentant Légal de WCS en République du Congo

Paul W. ELKAN,