

## FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

### I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Name:** Conservation International

**Project Title:** Hunting to Extinction: Addressing the Threat of the Bushmeat Trade to Wildlife in the Upper Guinea Forest

**Project Dates:** January 2001 – April 2004

**Date of Report:** August 25, 2004

### II. OPENING REMARKS

***Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.***

This project, which was conducted over several years in Ghana, has been extremely successful in increasing the public's awareness of the crisis created by the bushmeat trade for biodiversity conservation in the country. The project established a National Stakeholders task force which mobilized stakeholders (chiefs, elders, NGOs, government officials, bushmeat traders, and representatives of development organizations) to adopt a concerted effort and a multifaceted approach to deal with the crisis. During the National Conference on the bushmeat crisis, stakeholders adopted a National Bushmeat Extinction Declaration as a guiding principle for the conservation of wildlife in Ghana, which is known now as the Accra Declaration.

The project has been instrumental in the drafting of new legislation to control bushmeat trade and indiscriminate hunting which is currently under Parliamentary Review. It has also encouraged the government to take an active role in the protection of endangered species by empowering the Wildlife Division to enforce existing regulations.

Due to research conducted by the project, and publicized results through the National media campaign, the general public is now alert as to public health implications of consuming bushmeat caught with pesticides which has reduced public demand.

The project has produced a number of reports and resource documents, which are available upon request.

### III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

***Project Purpose:*** Reduce and where possible, eliminate the threats of the bushmeat trade to wildlife in Ghana.

#### Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

<p><b>Increased public awareness of threats to wildlife resulting in a decrease in the demand for and consumption of bushmeat</b></p>	<p>The project achieved very high levels of awareness throughout Ghana. It is estimated that 85% of all the bushmeat road markets from Accra to Cape Coast and Kumasi have ceased operation because of a consumer boycott brought about by the project's national awareness campaign.</p> <p>Decreased demand in bushmeat has also been proved through protein choice survey, which CI conducted, interviewing 17,500 school children in Accra (50% representation). During this survey, bushmeat was ranked as number 7 out of 10 choices.</p> <p>An additional survey of Teacher Training College instructors, conducted during the training workshop, showed increased knowledge of wildlife threats. Instructors also stated their intent to reduce or stop eating bushmeat, and to teach others about the threats and human health dangers.</p>
<p><b>Reduced or no trade in endangered species</b></p>	<p>The major bushmeat markets in Accra and Kumasi are no longer selling bushmeat of the key species highlighted by the campaign such as elephant, endangered duikers, bongo, porcupines, and traditional totems.</p> <p>Additionally, the Ghana Standards Board has produced guidelines for export of dry and wet meat, which include regulations against the export of endangered species. Although not yet officially approved by Ghana's Cabinet these guidelines have led to increased enforcement by customs at Ghana's National Airport.</p>
<p><b>Greater commitment of policy makers to wildlife conservation and regulation of the bushmeat trade</b></p>	<p>The Government is committed to review current by-laws and enforcement policies.</p> <p>To date, the Ghana Standards Board has instituted new bushmeat export permission arrangements based on EU export specifications, which has reduced bushmeat exports.</p>

	<p>The EPA and Minister of Environment and Science have also expressed their interest and commitment to the conservation of endangered species as a result of the Environmental Education workshop held during the project.</p> <p>Additionally, at an international trade level, many EU countries have banned entry of bushmeat from West Africa (particularly through Heathrow Airport.) This was achieved through collaboration with the EU bushmeat campaign group.</p>
<p><b>Improved enforcement of hunting regulations within and outside protected areas</b></p>	<p>There have been several steps by the Ghanaian Government to improve enforcement of hunting regulations.</p> <p>Simultaneous to the project, the Forestry Commission established Community Biodiversity Advocacy Groups (CBAGs) in the forest fringe communities of protected areas. These groups assist the Wildlife Division in carrying out awareness campaigns in the communities and also arrest illegal hunters for prosecution. The establishment of these CBAGs has aided in getting the projects message to forest fringe communities and has empowered local communities to protect their forests from illegal hunters.</p> <p>Also, new laws on the commercialization of the bushmeat trade and hunting of endangered species is currently in progress within Ghana's legal system. These new regulations will give the enforcement system the needed power to effectively prosecute and punish illegal hunters. This has already begun to happen as a result of the public nature of the campaign. . The police, the District Assemblies, and chiefs and elders now carry out enforcement of current hunting regulations. Prosecution of illegal hunters is carried out by the courts of law in Ghana and to date two people have been imprisoned and others fined for hunting endangered species.</p> <p>Finally, as a result of this project, the</p>

	<p>annual ban on bushmeat hunting from 1 August-1 December each year is officially announced by the Minister of Lands and Forestry on the radio and television giving the ban the necessary publicity for it to be effective.</p>
<p><b>Increased involvement of traditional authorities in the enforcement of wildlife conservation laws and regulations</b></p>	<p>Traditional authorities across the country have been empowered through District Assembly bylaws to protect wildlife in their areas. Following this directive from Government, many traditional leaders have banned hunting in their areas, particularly the hunting of totems (sacred species). Currently in these traditional areas, hunting is only permitted for species like grasscutter that are in abundance and who's hunting is lawful year round.</p> <p>During this project, the National House of Chiefs (Ghana's most powerful traditional government body) invited CI to present the Accra declaration during one of their regular meetings. After the meeting representatives made a decision and statement that all chiefs should take necessary steps to implement provisions of the declaration, through technical backstopping by CI.</p>
<p><b>Total compliance with closed season for hunting</b></p>	<p>Due to the campaign and the publicity it created around the bushmeat crisis, only species that are not protected such as grasscutter can be found in the market during the closed season.</p> <p>Though some hunters may still illegally trade other species, it is now done covertly, so supply has visibly reduced.</p> <p>Individuals in communities have also started domestication of wildlife for consumption, which is beginning to reduce demand for wild-caught meat.</p> <p>The fear of arrest is successfully reducing</p>

	<p>the number of illegal hunters and gun owners within the country. The government has made it a law that all citizens with guns must register them with the police because of the implication gun ownership is having on social and political stability in the region. A number of people have been arrested for not licensing their guns. This has had a good effect on bushmeat hunting. Because the police have been empowered to arrest hunters without licenses covering the animal hunted and the gun use, most illegal hunters are no longer in operation.</p>
<b>Wildlife hunting and marketing reduced to sustainable levels</b>	<p>As a result of this project and the positive changes made in the country during the life of the project, demand has decreased and supply has visibly reduced. Ghanaian tastes are changing due to fears of chemical toxins. As a result the Ghanaian public has begun to reduce its reliance on bushmeat or is choosing domesticated wildlife options.</p> <p>Although, since wildlife populations have been so effected by the trade, it will take many years to bring populations back to sustainable levels. CI will continue to support the Ghanaian government to monitor this trend.</p>
<b>Stable and viable wildlife populations</b>	<p>Again stable and viable populations will take several years to prove, however we have seen increasing instances of crop raiding around protected areas and forest reserves that has often been attributed to the projects success in reducing hunting.</p> <p>This is currently an issue of food security in the country and has been seen as a negative result of campaign, as the carrying capacity is currently a question within fragmented protected areas. This is an issue CI is currently addressing though corridor development and through projects with partners such as Wildlife Division and FAO among others.</p>
<b>Active participation of children and educators in the dissemination of</b>	<p>As a result of the teacher training workshop conducted through this project,</p>

<b>campaign messages</b>	there are 36 Teacher Training Colleges active in disseminating campaign messages through implementation of Regional Action Plans for outreach to schools in all regions of Ghana.
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***Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.***

The CEPF funded bushmeat extinction awareness campaign is yielding measurable results. All of the intended impacts are being seen, however some of the impacts such as sustainable populations of wildlife will have to be monitored for several years to come.

The project has built broad-based support to eliminate threats posed to Ghana's wildlife by the bushmeat trade. CI Ghana supported the creation the National Stakeholders Task Force, a multidisciplinary group made up of policy makers, research institutions, NGO's and traditional leaders. Together the task force launched a national awareness campaign focused on two main messages, the restoration of traditional protection practices once afforded to Ghana's wildlife, and the associated health issues surrounding bushmeat consumption. The project has been extremely successful in raising public awareness to the threats imposed by the bushmeat trade. It has received high attention from the print, radio, and TV media, which has been instrumental in getting the message to a broad audience. The project has reawakened socio-cultural and scientific concerns for the rapid extinction of wildlife species throughout the country.

The major successes to date achieved through this project include, a coordinated effort among all national partners through the creation of the National Stakeholder Task Force, consumer boycotts of bushmeat in Accra and Kumasi, development of alternative bushmeat supplies, increased investment by the international community including the FOA and other major donors, increased prosecution of illegal hunters, pledges from the traditional leaders from Ghana's ten major regions to uphold traditional laws and sanctions, the ban all hunting of totems animals, use of toxic chemicals and automatic rifles, bush burning and group hunting practices by Ghana's most influential traditional leader, and the Accra Declaration On the Bushmeat Crisis (a set of recommendations to all members of society outlining possible contributions to end the crisis and halt further species extinctions within Ghana).

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

Crop raiding has recently increased around several of the protected areas in Ghana. Although unsubstantiated, many in Ghana have attributed the rise in crop raiding to the reduction of hunting and increased populations of wildlife as a result of the bushmeat campaign. As this is a huge issue, leading to food insecurity and increased poverty in fringe communities it must be dealt with to avoid a backlash of hunting. CI is currently collaborating with the Wildlife Division and the FAO on a project aimed to develop deterrents to crop raiding.

On the positive side, WWF is in the process of organizing a workshop to address the bushmeat crisis across West Africa in partnership with CI, the Ghana Wildlife Society, and FAO. The workshop is intended to use the Ghanaian example to develop lessons learned and shared with stakeholders across the region. CI will be sharing its experience in order to help other countries develop their own action plans.

#### IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

##### **Project Outputs:**

##### **Planned vs. Actual Performance**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual at Completion</b>
<b>Output 1: Comprehensive strategy for curbing the bushmeat trade in Ghana implemented</b>	
<i>Indicator 1.1 Workshop held prior to June 01</i>	A National Stakeholders Meeting on Endangered bushmeat was organized by CI and held in Kumasi in February 2001.
<i>Indicator 1.2 Partnerships established to implement strategy by June 01</i>	During the meeting a National Bushmeat Crisis Stakeholders Task force was established which has continued to provide insight and collaboratively steer the project activities.
<i>Indicator 1.3 Strategy written by June 01</i>	During the workshop a strategy was developed to assist all stakeholders to participate in the project. Throughout implementation stakeholders have continued to participate in various activities such as the revision of laws, analysis of bushmeat samples, distribution of awareness materials, among others.
<i>Indicator 1.4 Computers with CD-ROM for storing information procured</i>	Computers were procured by the CI Ghana office and have been used to hold all data relating to the bushmeat project.
<b>Output 2: Handbook targeting the general public in Ghana produced by June 2002, highlighting information on endangered species (which ones, where to they live), key information on bushmeat issues in general and specific to Ghana</b>	
<i>Indicator 2.1 Maps to show distribution of threatened bushmeat species produced by December 2001</i>	The handbook contains maps of forests and protected areas within Ghana as well as species ranges in the country.
<i>Indicator 2.2 Handbook published</i>	The Handbook on Endangered species in Ghana has been published in collaboration with CEPF CABS and the National Stakeholders Task force.

<i>Indicator 2.3 Bushmeat handbook launched and made available nationwide by June 2002</i>	Distribution was carried out throughout country. The handbook was given to traditional leaders, universities, ministries, research institutions, NGOs schools and colleges.
<i>Indicator 2.4 Available knowledge on threatened bushmeat species compiled by January 2002</i>	All available knowledge was compiled with the assistance of the following institutions: Balme, Institute of Renewable Natural Resources, Department of Zoology, EPA and the Wildlife Division.
<i>Indicator 2.5 Field/markets surveys conducted to fill gaps in available knowledge (e.g. population size of threatened bushmeat species) conducted by February 2002</i>	Market surveys were carried out to fill gaps and finalize the report.
<b>Output 3: Existing wildlife laws reviewed and recommendations made for their revision by June 2002.</b>	
<i>Indicator 3.1 Legal consultant hired to review existing legal and traditional wildlife regulations from November 2001 to January 2002</i>	Laws were reviewed by the stakeholder's legal team and submitted to Attorney General's department for Codification. The revised laws have been given to a Parliament Select Committee; CI has been assured it will pass before termination of current government in 2004.
<i>Indicator 3.2 Workshop held in February 2002 to examine consult recommendations with key stakeholder participation, including the Wildlife Division of Ghana</i>	The consultant's recommendations were reviewed and approved by the National Stakeholders Task force, which was assembled through this project.
<i>Indicator 3.3 Consultations with the Wildlife Division and technical expertise offered to help revise targeted laws from March to June 2002</i>	Revised laws were drafted based on the consultant's recommendations and in collaboration with the Wildlife Division and the National Stakeholders Task force.
<i>Indicator 3.4 Revised laws published</i>	The recommended revised laws were made public during the National Conference on the Bushmeat Crisis. The Revised laws are still with Parliament. CI will continue to follow up on codification.
<i>Indicator 3.5 Capacities of enforcement agencies strengthened</i>	Through awareness campaign enforcement agencies have become more knowledgeable especially in the adoption of the Accra Declaration. Enforcement has improved throughout the enforcement chain demonstrated by the recent arrest and public prosecution of illegal hunters.
<i>Indicator 3.6 Increased public awareness of revised laws</i>	The media coverage, both print and radio of the recommended revised laws has increased public awareness of the laws.



	The public coverage of the illegal hunters' recent arrest has also generated increased awareness among the general public.
<b>Output 4: Traditional conservation norms and sanctions re-instituted</b>	
<i>Indicator 4.1 Consultations with relevant traditional authorities held in October and November 2001</i>	Consultation with traditional authorities was initiated during the initial phases of the campaign and continued throughout due to the strong role and influence that traditional authorities across the country had in/on the adoption of campaign messages.
<i>Indicator 4.2 Available traditional knowledge relevant to wildlife conservation (e.g. inventory of totemic animals in different Ghanaian communities) compiled by December 2002</i>	A National inventory of Totem animals was conducted through the project. This information was compiled into a database and published for public distribution.
<i>Indicator 4.3 Recommendations for appropriate traditional regulations/sanctions to be enacted as bye-laws made by January 2002</i>	Meetings were held with the National and regional Houses of chiefs. Chiefs throughout the country were requested to recommend traditional sanctions for wildlife conservation.
<i>Indicator 4.4 Habitats of culturally significant but threatened bushmeat species identified and delineated for conservation</i>	<p>Traditional Authorities have imposed sanctions in their traditional areas, to prevent poaching of totem animals.</p> <p>Ashanti Traditional council has established the Ashanti Tourism development Agency in Kumasi to protect totem and scared animals. They have also identified a forested area for protection of the porcupine, the totem of the Ashanti Nation. This area has been set aside for increased conservation and tourism. CI will continue to support traditional authorities to identify similar areas throughout Ghana.</p>
<i>Indicator 4.5 Appropriate traditional regulations/sanctions enacted as bye-laws</i>	Several of the Houses of Chiefs have developed traditional bans for things such as group hunting, the use of automatic weapons, night hunting, and hunting during the closed season.
<i>Indicator 4.6 Increased awareness of and compliance with traditional regulations</i>	Through the projects chiefs have been encouraged to renew their traditional responsibilities to protect Ghana's wildlife. This project theme has been one of the most successful in empowering local communities to comply with and when necessary enforce traditional laws and

	sanctions. This has been seen in the recent trial where the hunters were initially arrested by the local traditional authorities and then turned over to the police.
<i>Indicator 4.7 Increased populations of culturally significant but threatened wildlife species</i>	CI's participation in the Ashanti Commission will help to design a method for monitoring wildlife populations and will assist in implementation. The chiefs will use festivals as an indicator of the wildlife populations. The Ashantihene (Ghana's traditional leader) has made local chiefs the official monitors of totem species.
<i>Indicator 4.8 Nature tourism enhanced</i>	Nature Tourism, such as the project piloted by the Ashanti Tourism development Agency are beginning to be developed throughout the country. There also seems to be a renewed interest in developing ecotourism sites in the country as demonstrated by several recent requests to CI for assistance.
<i>Indicator 4.9 Meetings held with traditional leaders to encourage their participation in the Bushmeat campaign</i>	Meetings were continually held with traditional leaders throughout project implementation.
<i>Indicator 4.10 Distribution of Totem Animals of Ghana document to all essential traditional leaders and decision makers to ensure understanding and involvement in the campaign</i>	4000 copies have been distributed of the publication throughout the country.
<b>Output 5: Effective coordination of NGO involvement in bushmeat extinction prevention program</b>	
<i>Indicator 5.1 Funding is found for external partners so that they can carry out their part of the strategy</i>	<p>Ministry of Lands and Forestry have secured funding from FAO to undertake a project involving 10 communities around Kakum to ensure their livelihood as a result of crop raiding. CI has been selected to facilitate the implementation of this project. Experts are being fielded to provide necessary technical backstopping. Project (of \$232K) will last for 1.5 years. Additionally, the Ashanti Traditional council has received 4.5 Million for economic development that will include funding for ecotourism development (including totem based ecotourism) in the region.</p> <p>FAO in conjunction with the Min of Lands and Forestry will be hosting the African</p>

	<p>Wildlife commission in Accra, which will look specifically at the bushmeat issue. WWF is looking to sponsor an additional conference in West Africa as a follow up to the National Conference on the bushmeat crisis. They have received funds for this and have asked CI to participate in the organization. The workshop is aimed to encourage the expansion of the campaign across the sub-region.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 5.2 Effective information sharing between all partners coordinated by CI</i></p>	<p>The bushmeat Stakeholders Task force is continuing to meet to coordinate efforts and share information. Recent meeting have focused on the organization of an exchange with Peruvians also working on continuing bushmeat issues. It is intended that after the project, the Wildlife Division will adopt management of the task force in order to continue its progress.</p> <p>CI also facilitated the expansion of partners to include the formal and non-formal education systems by linking the EPA's national and regional environmental education officers, and the Ghana Education Service Teacher Education Division to resources on bushmeat.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 5.3 Technical advice provided to partners</i></p>	<p>Throughout the project the Stakeholders Task force provided a cohesive body to exchange ideas, discuss issues, and build the capacities of local partners to implement components of the project. CI used this platform to pilot its ideas and provide technical backstopping to project partners.</p> <p>Through the two education workshops, EPA and GES representatives were trained and provided with educational tools to teach about bushmeat.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 5.4 Bushmeat alternatives produced</i></p>	<p>During the National Conference on the Bushmeat Crisis in Ghana the Wildlife Division expressed its interest in working with local communities to develop bushmeat alternatives. Currently the FAO is providing funding and technical</p>

	expertise to further develop wildlife farming projects across the country.
<i>Indicator 5.5 Increased understanding of social dimensions of bushmeat trade</i>	<p>Information gathered through the project has provided the Stakeholders with an increased understanding of the social dimensions of the trade. Information on traditional totems, cultural heritage, the public's taste preferences, hunting methods, supply and demand, among others have help the task force to design an appropriate campaign to target the threats to wildlife.</p> <p>An evaluation of Teacher Training College workshop showed a significant increase in knowledge of links between bushmeat consumption and human health concerns.</p>
<i>Indicator 5.6 Increased understanding of ecology of threatened bushmeat species</i>	Information gathered on the threats to bushmeat species, their role in maintaining ecosystem health, and causes of deforestation was distributed to the public through the awareness campaign. A year later, a survey of Teacher Training College instructors showed increased knowledge of wildlife threats. This representative survey demonstrated the increased understanding within the county of the ecology of bushmeat species.
<i>Indicator 5.7 Sound management strategies developed</i>	The Accra Declaration, adopted during the National Conference on the Bushmeat Crisis, has provided a framework for wildlife management within Ghana. This comprehensive strategy, currently being implemented by numerous partners in the country incorporates issues such as law revision, enforcement, community wildlife management, wildlife domestication, as well as consumer choice and information distribution.
<b>Output 6: Wildlife Data Bank established to house information on wildlife species in Ghana so that trends in population size and threats can be detected early and gaps in knowledge identified</b>	
<i>Indicator 6.1 Relevant libraries visited and inventory of available bushmeat literature</i>	Inventories were taken from several institutional libraries in Ghana including

<i>taken</i>	the following: Balme (University of Ghana), Institute of Renewable Natural Resources, Department of Zoology, the EPA and the Wildlife Division.
<i>Indicator 6.2 National colloquium organized to gather information on past and on-going wildlife/bushmeat-related research</i>	A National Conference on the Bushmeat Crisis was organized in Accra. Numerous stakeholders including representatives from government agencies, other Local NGOs, media, traditional leaders, religious groups, research institutions, bushmeat traders associations, bushmeat sellers associations, hunters, development agencies, and others attended it. During the conference members of the National Task force presented the results of their research and exchanged ideas and discussions with other attendees. The final result of the conference was the adoption of the Accra Declaration. A strategy framework for all to participate in managing Ghana's wildlife.
<i>Indicator 6.3 Targeted research and monitoring to generate relevant data completed</i>	Stakeholders conducted numerous studies to establish a database on wildlife in Ghana. This information is housed at CI and shared with partners. CI is continuing to work with the Wildlife Division and traditional leaders to develop monitoring plans to address wildlife management throughout the country.
<i>Indicator 6.4 Computers with CD-ROM for storing information procured</i>	Computers were purchased for the CI offices, which are used to house the database on wildlife. This information has been used to produce numerous publications that have been widely distributed throughout the country.
<b>Output 7: Greater understanding of Ghanaian preferences for bushmeat gathered in order to more effectively address the bushmeat crisis</b>	
<i>Indicator 7.1 Protein choice surveys are carried out focusing on policy makers, civil society, and school children</i>	The survey has been completed; focusing on school children, as it was decided that their preferences would be reflective of their entire families and as such a better indicator group. 17,500 JSS students, roughly 50% of Accra's school children, were surveyed. School children were also the chosen target for the survey because their choices will have lasting effects on wildlife hunting for years to

	<p>come. The results of the survey have been published (1,500 copies) and launched during the Biodiversity Reporting Award Ceremony.</p> <p>Results show that bushmeat now ranks 7<sup>th</sup> among Ghanaian protein preferences.</p>
<b>Output 8: Targeted educational tools and activities developed to increase educators' and students' understanding of the bushmeat crisis and its effects on biodiversity in Ghana</b>	
<i>Indicator 8.1 National Stakeholders meeting on environmental education carried out in August 2002</i>	<p>In order to engage partners in this effort and institutionalize biodiversity education in the country, CI and the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) organized the Workshop to Integrate Biodiversity Conservation into the Ghana National Environmental Education (EE) Strategy, in June 2003<sup>1</sup>. CI and more than 20 partners developed an action plan for biodiversity education in Ghana. Key biodiversity issues such as wildlife hunting and trade, bushfires, farming practices and deforestation, and tactics to reach audiences through Ghana are now part of the strategy, which formerly focused on urban issues.</p>
<i>Indicator 8.2 Curriculum supplement with background text and activities developed and distributed to pilot schools, providing teachers and students with an understanding of the bushmeat trade and its effects on Ghana's wildlife populations, forests, cultural heritage and economy</i>	<p>A curriculum on Ghana's biodiversity and key threats (bushmeat trade, habitat loss, bushfires) was developed, printed and distributed through training to 36 Teacher Training Colleges. Over half of these materials were adapted for Ghana from other resources, including the CI-WWF publication <i>Exploring Biodiversity</i>, the Bushmeat Education Task Force's <i>Bushmeat Education Resource Guide</i>, articles from the Biodiversity Reporting Award, and <i>The Use of Fire and its Implications</i>, a teachers' guide developed by CI-Brazil.</p> <p>Each college also received a bushmeat coloring book, biodiversity news articles from Ghanaian papers, <i>Exploring Biodiversity</i>, the <i>Say No to Bushmeat</i> documentary, posters on endangered</p>

<sup>1</sup> See Final Report *Workshop to Integrate Biodiversity Conservation into the Ghana National Environmental Education (EE) Strategy*, June 2003

	wildlife of Ghana, and bushmeat campaign posters and stickers. Fifteen participants also received copies of the publication Endangered Bushmeat Species of Ghana as prizes during the workshop.
<i>Indicator 8.3 Educators trained to integrate lessons on bushmeat and biodiversity conservation into their teaching, using the curriculum supplement and other tools</i>	In March 2004, 38 instructors from 36 Ghanaian Teacher Training Colleges attended a 3-day workshop hosted by CI-Ghana, the International Environmental Education Program, the EPA and the Ghana Education Service's Teacher Education Division. Workshop materials and methods provided information and teaching tools about bushmeat, bushfires, wildlife trade, habitat loss and other issues threatening Ghana's biodiversity. Instructors created action plans for how they will share materials and methodologies from the workshop with directors, colleagues, and students at their colleges. A workshop evaluation showed increased knowledge of wildlife threats. Instructors stated intent to reduce or stop eating bushmeat, and to teach others about the threats and human health dangers. After the workshop one participant wrote, "I shall be a vocal point as an agent of change in my community; I shall seriously tackle the issue of the rate of bushmeat consumption in my area."
<i>Indicator 8.4 Involve local schools in Bushmeat campaign by conducting a number of activities with selected schools</i>	Teacher Training Colleges (TTC), the EPA, and other partners are carrying out local school activities. All teachers in the country are trained at the TTCs and instructors greatly influence both topics and methods taught throughout all schools in Ghana.
<b>Output 9: General public sensitized to bushmeat crisis through awareness activities targeting Ghanaian youth</b>	
<i>Indicator 9.1 Youth component of the Bushmeat Campaign designed by Sept 2002, including activities such as a youth symposium, poster and storybook contests, Ghanaian wildlife parade, murals, or sports competitions</i>	The Teacher Training College instructors created Regional Action Plans for outreach to schools in all regions of Ghana. Activities include video discussions, the creation of environmental clubs, workshops, and grasscutter rearing.
<i>Indicator 9.2 Illustrated children's storybook with associated messages</i>	A Bushmeat Coloring Book (developed by Oakland Zoo) was printed and distributed

<i>designed and produced by December 2002</i>	to Teacher Training Colleges.
<i>Indicator 9.3 Public event targeting youth, the general public and the media, as designed through Indicator 1, held to raise public awareness and spread messages about the bushmeat crisis and biodiversity conservation</i>	This indicator was eliminated as a result of the consensus opinion during the stakeholder workshop.

***Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.***

The project completed all of its intended outputs and has been a great success in generating a public debate on bushmeat issues within the country. Evidence has been seen that the public's choices have begun to change and that the demand and supply of bushmeat in the country has been reduced.

Most importantly, the project has succeeded in developing a strong collaboration among various actors within the country to tackle this issue. This collaboration has been absolutely essential in conducting such a multifaceted project that addressed the bushmeat crisis from every angle. All of the relevant stakeholders continue to be involved through the National Stakeholders task force, which has been extremely successful in providing a collaborative mechanism for the campaign. Efforts are currently underway to transfer management of the task force to the Wildlife Division where it would continue to operate and have lasting impact beyond the life of the project.

***Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?***

Although progress has been made towards each of the outputs as explained above, it has taken longer than expected to process the amended wildlife laws through the proper channels within the Ghanaian government. CI however remains involved working with the Ministries to see them through and expects to have them passed in the coming months.

Additionally, the outputs for the project relating to the education strategy were revised during the National Stakeholder Workshop on the Environmental Education Strategy for Ghana. The project originally planned to conduct some campaign type events, however consensus of CI's key partners and stakeholders led to a change in strategy targeting the formal education system. By engaging high level teacher trainers, it was possible to ensure that the materials and training tools generated by the project would have a life beyond the project itself, reaching more people over more time.

A new initiative was implemented targeting instructors of environmental studies, agriculture, science and social studies at Ghana's Teacher Training Colleges. These instructors now have full kits of educational materials to train other instructors, teachers in training and in-service teachers. The Teacher Education Division and the EPA are both very committed to this process and will ensure sustainability through follow-up.



## V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

***Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.***

Not applicable.

## VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

***Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.***

One of the key lessons learned through this project was the value of collaboration. The Development of the National Stakeholders Task force was extremely valuable to the success of this project as it allowed CI to access and leverage opportunities it may not otherwise have been able. The task force was also important as the project's subject bushmeat hunting is a controversial issue in Ghana. By presenting project activities through a collaborative force, CI was able to address the issue of wildlife conservation in relation to other issues such as food security, human health, ecosystem services, education etc. This proved to be an extremely effective tool for achieving the projects goal.

Ghana's "top down" education system creates opportunities to affect change throughout the system by engaging the right people. Teacher Training College instructors are already interested in biodiversity topics and eager for more information, materials and training. They are important allies in multiplying conservation messages, especially to audiences without access to mass media.

***Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)***

Flexibility proved to be one of the most important components of project design throughout implementation. CI created this project with the full intention of engaging partners and developing strategies in a collaborative manner. The flexibility created within the project design that allowed for modifications along the way was key to its success. It allowed for the members of the Stakeholder Task Force to assume ownership and responsibility for its outcome, thus ensuring their full involvement throughout.

For example, both the Teacher Education Division of the Ghana Education Service and the EPA's Office of Environmental Education have both taken this project on as their own. CI integrated the initiative into existing initiatives, such as the existing EE Strategy, rather than proposing something new. We provided materials and training, which assist our partners in doing their jobs - training teachers (GES) and raising awareness and facilitating EE (EPA).

***Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)***

Again flexibility and consensus building among the stakeholder task force was important for the projects success. Without the full buy-in and involvement of each of the project's partners this project would not have been nearly as successful.

Another key aspect of the project's execution was the selection of messages for the campaign. The main messages, the restoration of traditional protection practices once afforded to Ghana's wildlife, and the associated health issues surrounding bushmeat consumption were extremely useful because they were messages the general public cared about and quickly absorbed. Without these key points the campaign may not have been adopted in the way it was throughout the country.

## **VII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Training College Tutors play a vital role in EE in Ghana and are a key partner for CI. The National EE strategy that CI assisted EPA to develop contains a wide range of activities that can be undertaken by teachers and students. Participating instructors recommended that CI support the formation of the Association of EE Teachers and then introduce members to relevant portions of the EE Strategy as a source for selecting annual themes and developing activities. CI could also offer support in the form of materials and resources to enable trained tutors to organize specific activities identified in their Action Plans.

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