



Darwin Initiative

Annual Report

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	<i>14-010</i>
Project Title	<i>Facilitating forest restoration for biodiversity recovery in Indochina</i>
Country(ies)	<i>Thailand, China, Laos, Cambodia</i>
UK Contractor	<i>East Malling Research</i>
Partner Organisation(s)	<i>Kunming Institute of Botany - ICRAF, China; Forest Research Centre, Laos; Forest and Wildlife Science Research Institute, Cambodia; Forest Restoration Research Unit, Thailand</i>
Darwin Grant Value	<i>£169653</i>
Start/End dates	<i>1 April 2005 to 31 March 2008</i>
Reporting period (1 Apr 2005 to 31 Mar 2006) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	<i>1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 Annual Report Number 1</i>
Project website	<i>www.forru.org</i>
Author(s), date	<i>David Blakesley, Stephen Elliott, Horst Weyerheuser, Sounthone Ketphanh and So Thea</i>

2. Project Background

This project is located in Indochina, and includes partners in Thailand, China, Laos and Cambodia. It builds on a previous Darwin Initiative project carried out by the Forest Restoration Research Unit of Chiang Mai University (FORRU-CMU), northern Thailand, in collaboration with the same U.K. contractor, East Malling Research (EMR) and Wildlife Landscapes.

Since 1994, FORRU-CMU has adapted and tested the framework species method of forest restoration to successfully accelerate biodiversity recovery on degraded areas in the highlands of northern Thailand. The method involves planting 20-30 indigenous trees species, which grow quickly, shade out weeds and produce resources - especially fruit - which attract seed-dispersing wildlife. The planted trees restore forest ecosystem structure and functioning, whilst animals attracted to them bring in seeds of non-planted trees, leading to rapid biodiversity recovery.

In 2002, a Darwin Education Team was established to disseminate this original knowledge to local organisations in northern Thailand. The education team gained valuable experience in running workshops, extension visits and producing educational materials, for government officers and community groups, to encourage them to establish their own tree nurseries and start forest restoration projects. During

this project, several organisations from neighbouring countries requested assistance to replicate FORRU's approach, including training assistance and the translation of FORRU-CMU's literature into their local languages.

The framework species concept and the techniques developed to select, propagate, plant and care for framework species could be variously adapted to suit the different local socio-economic conditions found across Indochina. Following initial contact with key organisations in China, Laos and Cambodia, the present Darwin project was formulated. It is providing a mechanism for training, information exchange and technology transfer that will enable key organisations involved in forestry and biodiversity conservation to adapt and develop the concept of framework forestry to suit the different conditions in three Indochinese countries.

Extensive national-level reforestation schemes are currently underway in China, Laos and Cambodia, mostly involving the establishment of monocultures of pines, eucalypts or a handful of other commercial tree species. Provision of new skills and knowledge to encourage development of a more "wildlife-friendly" approach to forestry would significantly increase biodiversity recovery in such reforestation projects, especially those within conservation areas. None of the partners are aware of any such project in their respective countries, and believe that this will be both an innovative and highly inspirational project in the participating countries.

3. Project Purpose and Outputs

Project Purpose

To facilitate restoration of forest ecosystems for biodiversity recovery in Indochina by transferring skills and proven technologies to key forestry stakeholders in China, Laos and Cambodia, enabling them to develop local versions of the framework species technique of forest restoration, which accelerate biodiversity recovery in degraded areas. This project will assist these countries to design research tree nurseries and experimental plots to adapt the technique to local ecological and socio-economic conditions and demonstrate it to local people.

Logframe outputs: (progress reported below)

1. Establish a forest biodiversity restoration network within each country, in the form of a database managed by participants in China, Laos and Cambodia.
2. Publish local versions of the Darwin field guide 'How to Plant a Forest', in China, Laos and Cambodia, for wide distribution and use in future training programmes
3. Three workshops in Thailand training 45 key personnel from China, Laos and Cambodia in forest restoration, and planning adaptation of generic manual to local conditions
4. Three workshops in China, Laos and Cambodia training 75 individuals
5. Publish a generic Manual on Establishing a Forest Restoration Research and Training Unit – suitable for adaptation across Indochina – translated into Chinese, Laotian and Khmer in Cambodia.
6. Three implementation plans for model forest restoration research programmes in China, Laos and Cambodia; project proposals to be presented to funding agencies during the concluding workshop of this project.
7. One joint regional implementation workshop.

The outputs and activities for the first year have mostly been achieved, and these are detailed in Section 4 below. We are pleased to report that the project is running largely on, or ahead of schedule.

Modifications to the operational plan:

During face-to-face discussions among the Thai, Chinese and English partners early in Year 1, it became apparent that it would be far more productive to publish local adaptations of the field guide ("How to Plant a Forest") first (in Year 2), since the demand for such a product was immediate and very high. The generic manual (How to Establish a FORRU) could wait until Year 3, since it would be used by a smaller number of people, only after project plans had been completed. This adjustment would provide information when it is most needed by the different target groups of each publication. Participants also requested more networking amongst themselves so an extra meeting was scheduled for May 2007, to bring together representatives of all participating countries to share experiences gained during preparation of implementation plans and adaptation of the field guide. This meeting can be accommodated within the existing budget, by making small adjustments.

Consequently, we proposed a revision to our payment timetable to the Darwin Initiative Secretariat, which involved moving some of the funds requested for Year 3 into Year 2 of our project. The overall total amount requested remained the same. We forwarded to the Darwin Secretariat (September 29, 2005) the original proposal, in which we made the changes to the logframe, milestones, outputs and budget. The Project Leader subsequently discussed this with Margaret Okot in December 2005, and the changes were approved. A copy of the modified proposal is attached to this report which contains all the changes made to the timetable of outputs and milestones: included in this is the most up-to-date schedule we have for the timing of the workshops, to which we have recently made minor changes to accommodate the commitments of the various organisations.

4. Progress

Brief history

Consultation with the Chinese partner and local community representatives was developed through a meeting hosted by FORRU in Chiang Mai in December 2003, followed by a visit by the FORRU director to Yunnan in 2004. Several consultation visits to Chiang Mai by ICRAF staff were made to develop the Darwin project. Laotian and Cambodian partner staff and other stake-holders visited Chiang Mai twice (hosted by DANIDA) to discuss development of the project proposal. It was clear from these meetings that there was an urgent need in these countries to develop techniques to restore forest ecosystems for biodiversity conservation. Requests were made to FORRU to provide research and training, which would lead to technology and information exchange to enable local organisations to adapt the framework species technique of forest restoration to local conditions for biodiversity recovery.

Progress against agreed timetable

As has been indicated already, the outputs and activities on the modified timetable have been met. The main differences in scheduling are minor, and relate to the times of the workshops and international visits. The workshop for the Chinese partners was held in June (timetabled for May), and as a consequence, the visit of the project leader was delayed until June, to coincide with this workshop. The workshop for the Laotian partners was held in August (postponed from July) and the workshop for the Cambodian partners was held in November (postponed from October). In addition, the project was presented to a meeting of international foresters, mostly Thai and Scandinavian, at a workshop in Kasetsart University in Bangkok in January 2006.

Progress against logframe

Four activities included in the logframe were scheduled for the first year of the project; progress against each of these is detailed below.

1. Collate information on stake holders that would be involved in establishing and managing a forest restoration research unit, and establish network by Mar 06.

Progress: Information on key organizations likely to be involved in establishing a FORRU in each country was assembled locally. Representatives from each of the organizations identified were then invited to attend the Chiang Mai workshops. Since the workshops, the Chinese partners have established a small database at the national park field station in Tengchong. This database is linked to the herbarium at the Kunming Institute of Botany (KIB), where colleagues received training in species collection, preparation, taxonomy, etc. The database will be made available on line through KIB. In Cambodia, twenty new stakeholders from government agencies and NGOs involved in forest restoration have been identified since the Chiang Mai workshop. In Cambodia, the Forestry Administration (FA), including the Forest Research Institute and local offices of the FA from the Gulf and Northern Tonle Sap Lake Inspectorates are the main stake holders. Other stakeholders include: national and international NGOs; local communities; Forestry Faculties of the Royal University of Agriculture; and the Prek Leap National School of Agriculture. Darwin newsletters have been distributed to all of these agencies. In Laos, progress on assembling a database has been slower, although following the training workshop in Chiang Mai, the Laotian partners have been networking in Luang Pabang and Oudomxay Provinces, both remote and mountainous areas. They have also been in contact with colleagues in Sangthong District about possible sites for establishing a Laotian FORRU in the future.

2. Collation of information from FORRU educational material and workshop inputs. Draft manual produced by July 07, publication by December 07.

Progress: the scope, structure and contents of the manual were discussed and agreed upon amongst all project partners during the three Chiang Mai workshops. A detailed book plan has been written and first draft of some parts completed. This manual will be largely written in the second year for the project.

3. Three training workshops in Thailand to assist partners to adapt the Framework Species technique to local ecological and socio-economic conditions (10 days in June, August and November 2005).

Progress: these workshops were very successful, and all concerned were delighted with the outcome. Further details are presented below, and in the workshop reports (Appendix).

4. Collation of information from FORRU research databases, educational material and workshop inputs. All field guides published by March 2007.

Progress: English text and illustrations for the field guide "How to Plant a Forest" were provided to Laotian, Chinese and Cambodian participants during their workshops in Chiang Mai. Discussion sessions on how best to adapt and translate the material to suite local conditions were held during the workshops. Adaptation and translation began immediately after the Chiang Mai workshops for each country and is ongoing. First drafts in local languages should be ready for review at the in-country workshops early in the second year of the project.

Project's achievements

The project has run very smoothly, and all milestones and outputs have been successfully achieved. The first workshop was held in Chiang Mai in June 2005 for the Chinese partners. This was attended by the UK Project Leader, and Dr Neil Hipps from East Malling Research. The workshop was a great success, and the FORRU staff were very pleased with the enthusiasm and expertise shown by the participants. A detailed workshop report and evaluation document was produced after the workshop (see Appendix), and this was circulated to all partners. The second and third workshops were held in Chiang Mai in August and November, for

the Laotian and Cambodian partners respectively. These were also successful, and once again, we were very encouraged by the interest and co-operation shown by the participants. Reports of these workshops (Appendix) were circulated. In September, the Thai Project Leader visited the UK and met with EMR officials to discuss scheduling and budget modifications to improve the planning and implementation of the project. Two editions of the project newsletter were produced and distributed as scheduled (Appendix).

The adaptation and translation of FORRU's publication "How to Plant a Forest" (a best-practices field guide) into Chinese, Laotian and Cambodian was discussed in detail at the respective workshops. Decisions were taken concerning which of the materials provided by FORRU would be translated directly, and which would require adaptation to the ecological and socio-economic conditions of the respective countries. In each country, one person was nominated to take responsibility for the translation, and this started immediately after the workshops. Those chapters requiring modification, such as 'recognising forest types' and 'selecting framework tree species' will be reviewed by the authors of the Thai/English version of 'How to Plant a Forest'. When complete, the Field Guides will be reviewed locally in China, Laos and Cambodia.

The translation of the text is currently underway: in China, the work is being undertaken by Mr Wu, but progress is not as advanced as planned. This may cause a slight delay in the publication schedule included in the workplan for year 2. The Thai and Chinese partners will meet to discuss this in early May (2006), and the Thai and UK project leader will meet a few weeks later in the UK. The Laos partners report that the majority of the translation has been completed. Several chapters of the Cambodian version have already been translated into Khmer, and the rest are on schedule.

Difficulties

Once again, we feel it necessary to raise the issue of funding in arrears. This creates considerable problems for project management. In this project we have partners, particularly in Laos and Cambodia, who have very little capacity to fund project activities in advance of receiving payments from Darwin. We feel strongly that Darwin should reconsider this policy with some urgency, particularly where it affects poorer, developing countries.

Project design enhancement

The project has been enhanced, by a revision of the timetable of project outputs, as described in Section 3.

Workplan for year 2

Month	Description
April	Draft Field Guide for China sent for external expert review
	Year 1 Annual Report submitted
May	Thai project leader visits UK
July	Press releases in each country
	Radio and/or TV coverage in each country
	Workshop in Laos (25 people over 7 days)
August	Draft Field Guide for Laos sent for external review
September	Workshop in China (25 people over 7 days)
	6 month report
	Newsletter (100 copies distributed)
October	Publish Field Guide in China
November	Workshop in Cambodia (25 people over 7 days)
	Publish Field Guide in Laos
	Draft Field Guide for Cambodia sent for external review
January	Workshop evaluation reports complete
March	Publish Field Guide Cambodia

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable

6. Partnerships

Collaboration between the UK and the host country partners

Collaboration between the UK partners and the host country partners has worked well. The project leaders in England and Thailand have been in almost daily contact by email, with regular telephone discussions. The Project Leader, David Blakesley, together with Neil Hipps (EMR) visited Chiang Mai in June 2005, and met with the Chinese partners. The Thai Project leader, Stephen Elliott, visited the UK in September 2005. The Project Leader in the UK has also kept in regular email contact with the other host countries, and followed very closely all activities taking place overseas, particularly the international workshops held in Thailand. The only difficulties encountered related to budget payments: it has been very difficult for the UK partners to explain to the host countries, Darwin's policy of making payments in arrears, when it is so very difficult for those organisations to find the funding in advance.

Collaboration with similar projects (Darwin or other)

Thailand:

Vietnamese scientists involved in the central Vietnamese Green Corridor project (funded by WWF and other organizations) have shown great interest in this project. During a visit from Dr. Hoang from Hue University to Chiang Mai, a request was

received to duplicate this project in Vietnam to assist with tree planting to interconnect protected areas. Dr. Hoang has asked to join the workshop in Laos in July as an observer. In addition, we had a visit from high level Malaysian government representatives who also expressed an interest in establishing a similar project.

China:

In China, WWF and Conservation International have expressed an interest to work with the Chinese partners and to learn from their experience and field sites. IUCN is interested to collaborate with them on restoration projects using the framework species approach in Yunnan and other provinces in southwest China. Partners from the forestry department who participated in the training workshop are developing their own applied version of the framework species method. After selecting up to 24 different species for different sites they have already set up trials with seeds and seedlings to improve present 'traditional' single species reforestation and plantation methods at state owned forest farms. Together with local communities colleagues from the forest department have also successfully established sites around villages, using the FORRU approach for communal tree planting at marginal sites.

Laos:

A request has been received by the project staff at the Forest Research Centre (FRC) to work with Australian forest restoration experts on a propagation manual for small holders and forest nurseries on key NTFP species located in the Mekong region of Laos and Vietnam. They have also been approached by WWF to discuss a project on rattan enrichment planting. The Laotian partner has also extended an invitation to Dr. Hoang from Hue University, Vietnam to visit.

Cambodia:

In Cambodia, the Darwin project is closely linked to the Cambodia Tree Seed Project (CTSP), for which one of the key objectives is the conservation of indigenous tree species. The national project coordinator has been using the CTSPs' office facilities and shared some of their office material.

7. Impact and Sustainability

Thailand: The project has been promoted in the newsletters produced and at two major meetings in Bangkok: one on sustainable forestry held by RECOFT (Regional Community Forestry Training Centre); and also at a joint training program for Thai and European foresters (mentioned above). In addition, FORRU's main field demonstration site has had several visitors interested in adopting a similar approach in their countries. This might lead to drafting an additional project proposal, similar to the current Darwin project, to bring more countries on board at a future date.

China:

Chinese partners have developed a power point presentation in Chinese on the framework species method, and are promoting this method at their offices. At the Yunnan Vocational Forestry School, colleagues are developing the curriculum for a new course on framework species tree planting to be used for teaching and extension at the school and at the forest department. At a related workshop held close to the field site in Yunnan (Baoshan), a local television company was invited to visit, and they subsequently ran a short feature on the project on the local TV station.

Laos:

The profile of the Darwin project has been raised through a series of oral presentations at forestry institutions around the country. These created interesting discussions, although audiences still identified more with commercial species at this stage. The Darwin project concepts will be discussed again at a rubber tree workshop to be held in May 2006 at NAFRI/FRC.

Cambodia:

As a result of the Darwin project, the Head of Forestry Administration has shown a lot of interest in the concept of forest restoration. For example, forest restoration and the Chiang Mai training course reports were presented in a quarterly meeting of the Forestry Administration with its own local forestry officers. Foresters and practitioners in forest related programs are generally only familiar with monoculture tree planting, mainly for commercial purposes. Until now they were not familiar with the idea of forest restoration. It is clear from these meetings that training and extension are urgently needed in order to change their perspectives and improve the practices in forest restoration programs.

8. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

Project Implementation Timetable

The modified project implementation timetable has been achieved in full. The item removed from this, as a result of the revision of the timetable, was the completion of the draft Manual; this has been moved into year 3.

October 2005:	Newsletter produced on time
November 2005:	Workshops at FORRU-Thailand completed as planned
January 2005:	Workshop evaluation reports completed on schedule
March 2006:	Local networks established

Project Outputs Schedule

April to March:	Local networks and links with NGOs etc established
May:	UK project staff visit Thailand; David Blakelsey (Wildlife Landscapes) and Neil Hipps (EMR) visited Chiang Mai in June, during the workshop for the Chinese partners
June:	Workshop for Chinese partners successfully held in Chiang Mai
August:	Workshop for Laotian partners successfully held in Chiang Mai
September:	Thai project leader visited the UK
October:	First 6 monthly report submitted on time; newsletter distributed on time
November:	Workshop for Cambodian partners successfully held in Chiang Mai
January:	All workshop evaluation reports complete

Dates of workshops varied slightly, but all were completed within first 8 months of the project.

Additional outputs

In Thailand, the project was presented to a meeting of international foresters, mostly Thai and Scandinavian, at a workshop in Kasetsart University in Bangkok in January 2006. As mentioned earlier, Vietnamese scientists involved in the central Vietnamese Green Corridor project have shown great interest in this project. Dr. Hoang (Hue University) visited the project and a request was received to try to duplicate this project in Vietnam to assist with tree planting to interconnect protected areas. Dr. Hoang has asked to join the workshop in Laos in July as an observer. In addition, we had a visit from high level Malaysian government representatives who also expressed an interest in future similar projects.

The Kunming Institute of Botany and the World Agroforestry Centre have presented the Darwin project at a number of workshops and seminars in both China and in Europe. The project staff and partners are in close collaboration with the Forestry Department to ensure that project ideas and results from trials are used to improve forest extension. The Chinese partners have also developed a power point presentation in Chinese on the framework species method and are promoting this method at their offices. At the Yunnan Vocational Forestry School, colleagues are developing the curriculum for a new course on framework species tree planting to be used for teaching and extension at the school and at the forest department.

In Laos, the Darwin project has already been discussed with local authorities and farmers, and future demonstration sites for forest restoration considered. There was a strong request from local people for training in forest restoration to be provided by government forestry staff, which is very encouraging for the Darwin project. Some techniques learned during the workshop in Chiang Mai have already been demonstrated in training held in the FRC and two other nurseries in northern Laos. Other activities involving rattan and NTFPs were described above.

Details of dissemination activities

Dissemination activities (two newsletters) were completed as scheduled in Thailand. The newsletters reaching Cambodia were distributed to the various project stakeholders (listed earlier in this report). In addition to various activities in China also detailed earlier in this report, colleagues from the nature reserve in Tengchong are compiling information on the project and ongoing and planned activities, to disseminate on DVD and through their own, or the KIB website.

Table 1. Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total
17A	Local networks and links with NGOs etc established	
	Thailand	For this project FORRU's networking has dealt with making initial contacts with the project partners and promoting the project in other countries. In addition we have maintained a database of >1,000 contacts to receive FORRU newsletter and other publications, about 33% of which are international, and the rest Thai
	China	Colleagues from the nature reserve in Tengchong are compiling information on the project and ongoing activities to disseminate on DVD and through their own, or the KIB website.
	Laos	The concept of a FORRU was spread inside NAFRI/FRC. The field guide "How to Plant the Forest" was presented to NAFRI, Sangthong District and appropriate visitors to FRC. The interest in a Laos version of the field guide was significant and has raised considerable interest in the project amongst potential stakeholders
	Cambodia	Around 20 governmental agencies and NGOs have been identified and received newsletters from the project leader.
	UK project staff visit Thailand	2 people
8		
6A, 6B, 14A	Workshop for Chinese partners in Thailand	14 people over 10 days
6A, 6B, 14A	Workshop for Laotian partners in Thailand	15 people over 10 days
8	Thai project leader visited the UK	1 person
16A, 16B	Newsletter distributed on time	900 copies, of which 300 distributed internationally
6A, 6B, 14A	Workshop for Cambodian partners in Thailand	15 people over 10 days

Table 2: Publications

Type	Detail	Publishers	Available from	Cost £
Newsletters	Two Darwin Newsletter 2005/06	FORRU	www.forru.org	

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3: Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project schedule)	Expenditure	Balance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			0
Office costs (e.g. postage, telephone, stationery)			0
Travel and subsistence			0
Printing			0
Conferences, seminars, etc			0
Capital items/equipment			0
Others			0
Salaries (specify)			0
TOTAL			0

- Highlight any recently agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons

Evaluation methods

In this first year, the main source of evaluation came from questionnaires and discussion sessions, held at the end of each international workshop. These showed a general high level of satisfaction with workshop programs. Following the initial workshop for the Chinese partners, modifications were made to the programme to reflect comments made by the participants. A similar exercise was carried out at the end of the Laotian workshop, in preparation for the final workshop.

The measurable indicators for the outputs have all been met in full (see Annex 1), following the means of verification outlined in the logframe. The measurable

indicators for the project purpose are less prescriptive: however we refer to the workshop reports which describe the level of knowledge acquired by the participants, and their response to the quality of the workshops. A truer measure of the quality and impact of the knowledge transferred, and its impact on the overall project purpose may be gained by reviewing the activities of the Chinese, Laotian and Cambodian partners following their workshops in Thailand. The Chinese partners in particular have been very active since the workshop and are clearly using some of the concepts, knowledge and skills picked up. They have started a phenology trail and small herbarium and seed collection program at Gaoligaoshan; with tree planting. A more comprehensive evaluation exercise will be undertaken in the second year, which includes the results of the Annual Report review, reports from the in country workshops, and peer review of the three Field Guides.

Lessons

Framework forestry for biodiversity is a new concept, somewhat at odds with traditional views of forestry for solely economic purposes in the partner countries. With some groups the concept was readily taken up, and sometimes it took more time for the concept to be fully appreciated, especially with groups from poorer countries with poorly developed forestry infrastructure and very low salaries for government employees. However, even amongst very different cultures and socio-economic situations, it seems that framework forestry has a role to play and will probably be adjusted and modified to meet local needs.

The biggest problem has been to get funding into the hands of the Cambodian and Laotian participants on time, since they have no capacity to absorb even short term debt or facilities for borrowing money.

11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum)

■ I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

The outstanding achievement of this project has been that a small, University-based research unit in Thailand has been able to promote an innovative new form of forestry to enhance biodiversity recovery in three biodiversity-rich areas namely Yunnan in China, Laos and Cambodia. Moreover, the techniques being promoted have all been researched and developed within the Indo-Chinese region (i.e. northern Thailand) at very low expense. This is a classic example of technology transfer from one developing country to others, assisted by British technical expertise and funding.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2005/2006

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005-Mar 2006	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose (insert original project purpose statement)</p> <p>To facilitate restoration of forest ecosystems for biodiversity recovery in Indochina by transferring skills and proven technologies to key forestry stakeholders in China, Laos and Cambodia, enabling them to develop local versions of the framework species technique of forest restoration, which accelerates biodiversity recovery in degraded areas. This project will assist these countries to design research tree nurseries and experimental plots to adapt the technique to local ecological and socio-economic conditions and demonstrate it to local people.</p>	<p>(insert original purpose level indicators)</p> <p>New knowledge on framework species method as a basis for improving forest restoration acquired in China, Laos and Cambodia</p> <p>Support material in form of Manual and Field Guide published in each of these countries to aid adaptation to local conditions</p> <p>Implementation Plans in place and follow up funding sought</p>	<p>(report impacts and achievements resulting from the project against purpose indicators – if any)</p> <p>As a result of the Chiang Mai workshops, new knowledge on the framework species method has been transferred to partners in China, Laos and Cambodia. The partners have already begun to disseminate this information in their own countries to a wide range of stakeholders, and to enthusiastically start to incorporate some of the practical techniques into their current programs.</p>	<p>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight key actions planning for next period)</p>
<p>Outputs</p>			
<p>(insert original outputs – one per line)</p>	<p>(insert original output level indicators)</p>	<p>(report completed activities and outcomes that contribute toward outputs and indicators)</p>	<p>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight key actions planning for next period)</p>

				<i>next period</i>
Establish forest biodiversity restoration network within each country	Network established in year 1	Networks established		
Three workshops in Thailand training 45 key personnel from China, Laos and Cambodia in forest restoration, and planning adaptation of generic manual to local conditions	Workshops held, participation target reached, feedback from questionnaires, year 1	Workshops held, reports and evaluation included with report		
Publication of field guides on How to Plant a Forest in each country respectively	Peer review of field guides publishers and publication date established, year 2	Ongoing work		
Three workshops in China, Laos and Cambodia training 75 individuals	Workshops held, participation target reached, feedback from questionnaires, year 2	Year 2		
Generic Manual on Establishing a Forest Restoration Research and Training Unit suitable for adaptation across Indochina	Peer review of Manual, publishers and publication date established, year 3	Year 3		
Three implementation plans for a model forest restoration programme in each country	Three implementation plans completed in year 3	Year 3		
One joint implementation workshop	Implementation workshop year 3	Year 3		

Note: Please do NOT expand rows to include activities since their completion and outcomes should be reported under the column on progress and achievements at output and purpose levels.