DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 14 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation

Name:	Address:
The Natural History Museum	Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Tools and training for fern conservation and monitoring (El Salvador).

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date:		Duration of project:		End date:	
Darwin funding requested	Total £108,940	2006/07 £23,750	2007/08 £32,640	2008/09 £42,900	2009/2010 £9,650

4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

To provide the baseline data, training and tools necessary for the assessment and monitoring of fern diversity in El Salvador to enable the development of a country-wide monitoring strategy as required by El Salvador's national biodiversity action plans – the National Biodiversity Strategy and National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy. In so doing, build on and improve existing taxonomic capacity for plant conservation, description and identification, develop a strategy, using ferns as an exemplar indicator group, for the monitoring of plant diversity as part of El Salvador's National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy (NIMS), help meet Targets 1, 2, 15 and 16 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (CBD COP Decisions V/10, VI/9 and VII/10), provide training for those monitoring biodiversity for the strategy and promote a wider public awareness of the diversity of ferns and the habitats in which they grow in El Salvador.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Knapp		Escobar Lechuga
Forename (s)	Sandra		Roberto
Post held	Individual Merit Researcher, Global Biodiversity		Director
Institution	NHM		Jardin Botánico La Laguna
Department	Botany		

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

In last 12 years NHM has led on 23 DI projects working in 17 countries; staff associated with this project (Knapp, Monro and Peña-Chocarro) have been involved in four of these since 1994 ("Recording and relating traditional knowledge to modern studies of biodiversity, Southern Honduras"; "Biodiversity inventory of the Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve, Paraguay"; "Empowering local people to manage the biodiversity of El Salvador"; and "Information incentives for CBD implementation (Argentina/Paraguay)").

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

The Department of Botany has 54 scientific staff and is one of five science departments within the Natural History Museum, London. In common with its sister departments, the Department of Botany aims to maintain and develop its collections and to use them to promote the discovery, understanding, responsible use and enjoyment of the natural world.

Activities (50 words)

Research involves all plant groups as well as managing and developing the extensive collections of specimens. Particular emphasis is placed on the production of practical tools for the recognition of key taxa, creating databases and reference collections to underpin biodiversity investigations, and developing interactive methods for the assessment of conservation priorities.

Achievements (50 words)

Collaborative projects are currently being pursued with 80 universities and research institutes in 44 countries. Much of the output is placed in the public arena via topical scientific articles, scholarly textbooks, field guides and contributions to conservation literature. Each year, visiting scientists spend ca. 2,500 days in the Department examining the collections and working with staff.

8. Please list the UK (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Roberto Escobar Lechuga, Director, Jardín Botánico La Laguna. Has supported the development of this project and made key contributions to discussions as to administration and running of the project. He will act as the project coordinator and manager in El Salvador, and be responsible for the day to day management of the Darwin Fellow (J. Monterrosa).

Jorge Alberto Monterrosa Salómon, proposed Darwin Fellow, Jardín Botánico La Laguna. Helped develop this project with NHM partners whilst on a Darwin Scholarship funded placement to the NHM in 2005. He will carry out the research and training programme and will be responsible for the final production of the fern field guide.

Jorge Ernesto Quezada Díaz, CBD National Focal Point, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN). Has supported the development of this project and suggested what ancillary biodiversity data would contribute most fully to the implementation of El Salvador's National Biodiversity and National Inventory and Monitoring Strategies. During the project he will help with the selection of trainees and will provide updates on the national strategies and country needs. He will be the key contact point with MARN and ensure that the project deliverables meet MARN needs.

Juan Marco Alvarez, Director, SalvaNATURA. NGO responsible for the management of two of El Salvador's national parks and promoting conservation awareness in El Salvador; has expressed interest in participating in the project and in monitoring activities in general. He will participate in the selection of trainees over the course of the project.

9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities? Please include details of any contact with the government not already provided.

Other stakeholders associated with the project will include other organisations managing national parks and protected areas and local associations managing small protected areas. These locally designated and

managed protected areas are key to the conservation of El Salvador's biodiversity, and during the course of the project we will be in contact with them, through MARN, and will be involving members of these organisations in the training programmes that are an integral part of the project. In consultation with other project partners, key staff from these organisations will be invited to participate in the monitoring network.

In addition to MARN and SalvaNATURA, both of whom are part of the project team, other NGOs whose involvement we anticipate are ARDM, PRODETUR and PRISMA, all of whom are involved in management of protected areas and natural resources in El Salvador. The project team will work together closely to ensure training is a broadly based as possible.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

This project is an indirect development of a previous Darwin Initiative project "Empowering local people to manage biodiversity in El Salvador" (162/8/150) undertaken in 1999-2002, and builds on the taxonomic and managerial capacity developed during the course of that project. That project was focused on identification of key biodiversity indicators on coffee farms and training local workers to undertake inventory. This project differs in being country wide and directly related to MARN's implementation of El Salvador's National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy. The development of the country wide inventory and framework for monitoring are significant differences from the previous project. Skills developed by the proposed Darwin Fellow during the previous project have been subsequently enhanced through his participation in a Norwegian/Mesoamerican project, and through this project will be further enhanced and then disseminated to a wider community within El Salvador involved in biodiversity conservation.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

The project will directly help El Salvador in its implementation of Article 7 of the CBD through the development of a country-wide monitoring programme for ferns, that can be expanded to encompass other taxonomic groups in the future [20%].

The project directly addresses and contributes to Targets 1 (a working list of all known plant species), 2 (preliminary conservation assessments), 15 (trained people working in conservation activities) and 16 (networks for plant conservation activities) of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (CBD COP Decisions V/10, VI/9 and VII/10) [20%].

The project will provide training in taxonomic identification and information management for a wide variety of potential actors by training conservationists, and will leave in-country participants with the capacity and materials to train others after the end of the project (Article 12) [15%]

By strengthening capacity at the national level to achieve conservation on the ground and building links with UK scientists the project will facilitate international technical and scientific cooperation between El Salvador and other countries (Article 18) [15%]

The project addresses Objective 2 of the programme of work of the Global Taxonomy Initiative in that it helps to build taxonomic capacity in support of biodiversity conservation [10%]

Involving a wide range of stakeholders in the training will contribute to public education and awareness, and will enable more actors to be directly involved in the monitoring of biodiversity (Article 13) [10%]

The project will also facilitate the exchange of information nationally and internationally (Article 17) [10%]

Training and monitoring are both priorities in the Estregía Nacional de Biodiversidad (National Biodiversity Strategy), and MARN sees training as critical to the implementation of the National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy. The national CBD focal point in El Salvador is one of the project team, ensuring integration of deliverables to identified national needs.

12. How does this project meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

With a democracy only a decade old, public institutions operating with reduced capacity and national education levels low, El Salvador's institutions are fragile and participation in CBD-related activities narrow. Recovery from decades of civil war means El Salvador has many competing national priorities in order to achieve stability and sustainability. In the second National Report, the government of El Salvador placed the development of a national biodiversity inventory as one of five national priorities, but despite this priority given to inventory, national resources are extraordinarily scarce in El Salvador's still developing democracy. In addition to inventory activities, public understanding of and participation in conservation is also identified as a national priority in El Salvador's second National Report. El Salvador's GTI report stated that "El Salvador needs support in the implementation of a Biodiversity Inventory and Monitoring Strategy, including strengthening of institutional capacities and human resources".

El Salvador's National Biodiversity Strategy and National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy both have a strong monitoring component. The development of a monitoring programme based on sound taxonomic knowledge is essential if these strategies are to effectively support the conservation of the country's remaining biodiversity. The Salvadoran Ministry for the Environment (MARN) considers the development of a national training programme critical for the implementation of the inventory and monitoring component of its BAP.

Implementation of the National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy and its component country-wide monitoring programme requires training and tools for biodiversity identification. Training needs include the development of identification skills as well as monitoring techniques with a wide network of non-specialists, supported by local taxonomic capacity. To support the monitoring programme, identification tools in the form of field guides and data sheets for monitoring are vital. The project directly addresses needs for both tools and programmes and for the development of human resources for CBD implementation.

Ferns represent a pragmatic indicator plant group with which to start a monitoring programme; they are easy to recognize for non-specialists, represent a manageable level of diversity and are good indicators of life zone class and habitat change. Taxonomic, and hence monitoring, capacity for ferns is not well-developed in El Salvador or Central America as a whole. A single local taxonomist would not be able to undertake a full monitoring programme, even in a small country like El Salvador, single-handed.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country.

Trainees from the project's two training courses will have potential employment opportunities in the monitoring programme in future years, and will be better able to train others and to help further development monitoring activities country-wide. The integration of inventory and monitoring into MARN activities will indirectly impact sustainability in El Salvador by broadening the societal base and integration for biodiversity conservation in-country, thus making conservation and care for biodiversity a part of everyday Salvadorean life.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

The direct impact of the work will be the production of a field guide that will be used in monitoring in El Salvador in order to implement national strategies (National Biodiversity Strategy and National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy). MARN has identified the development of the inventory and monitoring as a priority, and will use the project to establish a framework for beginning inventory and monitoring in other taxonomic groups.

Results of the project will be disseminated through the publication of the field guide and through regular meetings with all project partners. Workshops and local training will feed directly into national biodiversity targets and broaden participation in conservation activities in local society throughout El Salvador.Training courses and workshops, open to the interested public, will also be a key factor in the dissemination of project results and methodologies, as will specific press activities planned at key times during the project lifetime. MARN's close involvement in the project will ensure that project results will feed directly into national priorities, and MARN will widely disseminate results and lessons throughout the Salvadorean conservation community and to wider society at large.

Impact of the project will be further strengthened via the ploughing back of 50% of the money earned by LAGU from field guide sales into a scholarship programme for taxonomic work on cryptogamic botany in El Salvador. Previous field guide demand has far exceeded availability, making this scholarship programme a viable opportunity; additional support for the programme will be sought from the private sector during the life of the project in order to strengthen this further. Since the fern guide produced for this project will be comprehensive, it will have greater regional impact throughout Mesoamerica, as ferns tend to be relatively widely distributed. The field guide will be publicized at regional meetings and at Latin American Botanical Congresses (2006, 2008) and through the Red Mesoamericano de Herbarios (the Mesoamerican Herbarium Network). We will also publicize the results of the project through appropriate natural history societies in the UK (British Pteridological Society, and Botanical Society of the British Isles), thus disseminating not only the results of the project, but also the work of the Darwin Initiative to new sectors of UK conservation.

Scientific results from the project will be published in peer-reviewed journals, and the information-rich database will be available through the participating organizations and linked to other international initiatives such as GBIF and through them, Species 2000 and other global biodiversity inventory efforts.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

A primary legacy of the project will be the fern field guide, which will be useful far beyond the borders of El Salvador in adjacent Mesoamerican countries. That half of the profits from the sale of fern field guides will be invested in student capacity building will ensure a legacy of continuing support for taxonomic work on ferns and other cryptogamic and largely neglected plant groups, and will continue to show that taxonomic work is important for achieving conservation goals in El Salvador.

The taxonomic capacity that will be developed, both in taxonomic institutions and in non-specialists, will aid El Salvador in its GTI obligations and targets, and the collections made over the course of the project will provide a lasting legacy of information about fern diversity in EL Salvador for generations to come. The establishment of a monitoring programme as a model for the continuation of monitoring under the National Strategy will kick-start the implementation process in-country, and the network of conservation actors established will serve to facilitate communication and action for conservation long after the project end date.

16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

The project will provide the first nation-wide monitoring framework targeted towards the implementation of the national BAP. Commitments made by the government of El Salvador to the implementation of the National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy and the CBD targets will ensure that the project's tools will be used in national activities. The tight collaboration with MARN in the development and implementation of this project will ensure that project tools will address the needs identified by MARN for the implementation of the National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy and for future monitoring across taxonomic groups. Establishment of the conservation and monitoring network will develop cross-sectoral communications so that fragmentation of effort and activity is avoided in the future. Involvement of a wide variety of sectors in training in the project will help to make the network, and the monitoring that follows the project, more efficient and targeted directly to national strategic goals. In collaboration with project partners, who include MARN (responsible for CBD implementation) we will endeavour to select network participants from across the Salvadorean conservation community and beyond to ensure their long-term participation beyond the project lifetime.

17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used?

The DI logo will be used on dissemination materials, publications and in all information about the project. In addition, the student projects funded through sales of the fern field guide will be labelled as Darwin Initiative assisted grants/scholarships (becas), thus ensuring the DI name and logo will be used in association with project developments long after the project end-date. Any media publicity done in association with project activities (e.g. all interviews and press releases at the time of workshops and training courses) will include explanations of the goals of the Darwin Initiative and its relevance to global conservation targets.

18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

Integral to the project are two training courses of 4-5 days each, each for between 12 and 20 people, who will be drawn competitively from various different sectors of Salvadorean society involved with biodiversity conservation. Trainees will apply for the courses and places will be awarded based on need and excellence. Trainees will be assessed both pre- and post-course, and their progress will be assessed at the end of the project through a survey done at the final workshop. It is important that trainees be drawn from as many different sectors as possible, as the maintenance of contacts between sectors is critical to avoid fragmentation of conservation effort. A database of trainees will be given to MARN, who will use this to identify people with skills necessary for the implementation of the national monitoring programme that is integral to the El Salvador National Biodiversity and National Inventory and Monitoring Strategies.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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** • **the conservation of biological diversity,** • **the sustainable use of its components, and** • **the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources**			
Purpose Provide the training, tools and baseline data necessary for the establishment of a biodiversity monitoring programme for ferns in El Salvador.	1. Framework for the monitoring of fern diversity in place by project end. 2. Capacity for monitoring of fern diversity in place by project end 3. Capacity for non-specialists to identify fern species in place. 4. Ferns species to serve as indicators of lifezone and habitat change selected and incorporated into monitoring framework. 5. Up-to-date baseline fern inventory data available to the National Biodiversity Inventory and National Report.	1. Monitoring assessment forms and database available through MARN. 2. A user-friendly field guide to the ferns of El Salvador published. 3. List of trained non-specialist provided in project reports. 4. Indicators of disturbance and key life zones identified in field guide, national report and project reports. 5. Monitoring ferns identified as key activity in National Inventory Strategy; fern data and monitoring referenced in El Salvador's National Report to the CBD.	Ferns represent a pragmatic choice of indicator organism in Central America. El Salvador retains taxonomic capacity for ferns resulting from previous Darwin awards. Developing a monitoring framework and capacity for ferns will act as a catalyst to the inventory of other groups. Capacity and tools for non-specialists generated in El Salvador will be important at regional level. MARN will undertake to develop a monitoring programme as stated in the National Biodiversity and National Inventory and Monitoring Strategies.

Outputs			
Monitoring manual and framework; framework developed for other taxa.	Manual and framework delivered to MARN; included in National Inventory Strategy	Copy of manual and framework included in project final report.	MARN supports inventory as part of strategic activities; will use monitoring framework for other groups of plants and animals.
2 x training courses for 12-20 non-specialists in fern monitoring and identification.	24-40 non-specialists trained.	Individuals trained and their job titles to Darwin.	Training seen as essential to national strategy implementation; staff released; training using ferns is transferable.
Biological collections made and used to strengthen taxonomic capacity.	Duplicate sets collections deposited nationally and internationally.	Specimens collected cited in taxonomic works; duplicates distributed.	Current collecting regulations remain in place; collecting remains safe.
Database of ferns of El Salvador.	Database handed over to MARN at project end.	Copy of database sent to Darwin.	National Inventory and Monitoring Strategy requirements remain lifezone and species oriented.
Updated inventory with indicator species & preliminary conservation assessments.	Inventory published in hard copy and online.	Inventory included in field guide and published in peer-reviewed journal.	Indicator species identifiable from data collected; existing lifezone classification recognised.
Field guide to the ferns of El Salvador.	2000 copies of the field guide printed.	Copies supplied to DI and British Library.	Agreement reached; partners able to design guide.
Conservation work supported by sales of field guide.	University student projects to be partially supported by sales.	Darwin recognised in theses; candidates detailed to Darwin.	Sales of the field guides will be strong; students interested in participating.
Network of national specialist, relevant NGOs and GOs.	Network will have met at least 3 times; partners confirm intention to continue.	Participants and minutes of meetings sent to Darwin; joint expression of intent signed.	GOs & NGOs continue to work together to support national biodiversity inventory.
Public awareness of plant (fern) diversity of El Salvador raised.	Articles in the press, radio interviews, public lectures.	Copies to be included in project reports, web site interest monitored.	Salvadoran media will express strong interest.
Activities	**Activity Milestones**		**Assumptions**
Annotated database of ES ferns.	**Yr 1**. Inventory of fern collections nationally and internationally (Honduras); database; DI Fellow to visit Chicago (10/2006); **Yrs 2-4**. Updating of database.		Herbaria selected hold key collections.
Targeted plant collecting programme in-country.	**Yrs 1-4**. Collecting programme throughout El Salvador, targeting protected areas and fragments of natural vegetation (7/2008); all fern collections made as part of project labelled and distributed (9/2008).		All species found; permits remain in force; logistical support provided by MARN.
Lifezone indicators; preliminary conservation assessments.	**Yr 1**. Lifezone indicators selected using ecological data from database (11/2006). **Yr 3**. Preliminary conservation assessment for all Salvadoran ferns (12/2008).		Existing lifezone classification remains valid; indicator species identifiable; assessment possible.
Network establishment and strengthening..	**Yr 1**. Establishment of a group with government, NGO and academic representatives. (12/2006). **Yrs 2-4**. Group meets on a regular basis and with NHM staff when they are in-country.		Groups will agree; work together to implement BAP; commit to a future arrangement.
Monitoring format sheets for BAP.	**Yr 1**. Monitoring format for non-specialist use produced and agreed with MARN (12/2006)..		MARN support for monitoring continues.
Training in identification and monitoring	**Yr 2**. First training course for non-specialists in monitoring (6/2007). **Yr 3**. Second training course in identification and monitoring using draft guide (4/2008).		MARN sees training as essential to BAP implementation; staff released; training using ferns is relevant for other plant groups
Production of fern identification guide.	**Yr 1**. Workshop to agree design and layout; consultation with user groups (1/2007). **Yr 1-2**. Produce line drawings, amass images, prepare identification keys and descriptions (10/2008). **Yr 3**. Print 2000 copies of the guide (12/2008).		Agreement reached; participants enthusiastic; illustrators and printers still available; work proceeds on time.

| Competition for student project on conservation. | **Yr 4**. Select first student project. (4/2009). | Students willing to participate; theses part of degree course. |
| Promote awareness of ES plant diversity. | **Yrs 1-4**. Press releases, public and university lectures. **Yr 4**. Public invited to final project workshop at La Laguna (5/2009). | Media coverage broad and noted by public. |

20. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	**Financial year**	**Key milestones**
Jun 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Project databasing initiated; project begins; project MOUs agreed and signed
Jun 2006	Apr/Mar 2006/7	Poster on project presented at Latin American Botanical Congress, Santo Domingo
Oct 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	DI Fellow to Field Museum of Chicago for herbarium visit and databasing of ES ferns
Nov 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Lifezone indicator species selected
Nov 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Collecting programme initiated
Dec 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Network participants selected, invitations to first meeting sent out
Dec 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Draft monitoring sheet format agreed with MARN
Jan 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Field guide design workshop held in El Salvador
Jan 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	NHM staff to El Salvador for design workshop and first network meeting
Jan 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Agreement of draft field guide design; content development begun; agreement on monitoring data sheets by all project partners
Jan 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	First conservation network meeting, all participants including NHM staff
Apr 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Conservation network meeting
Jun 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	NHM staff to El Salvador for first training course
Jun 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	First training course held at Jardin Botánico La Laguna
Jun 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Meeting of conservation network with NHM staff
Sep 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Monitoring data sheet finalized following 1st field course trial and discussions with MARN
Feb 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Draft field guide produced
Apr 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	NHM staff to El Salvador for second training course
Apr 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Second training course held at Jardin Botánico La Laguna
Apr 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Meeting of conservation network with NHM staff
May 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Corrections to draft guide from second training course implemented
Jul 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Intensive collecting programme ends
Jul 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Poster on project presented at Latin American Botanical Congress
Jul 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Consrevation network meeting
Aug 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Website design contractor hired; website design begun
Sep 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Duplicate collections distributed to international herbaria
Oct 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Final field guide completed and to publishers
Nov 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Monitoring data sheet format handed over to MARN
Nov 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Website completed and on-line
Dec 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Inventory of El Salvador ferns completed and on-line on project website
Dec 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Field guide printed and published
Jan 2009	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Preliminary conservation assessments completed for all El Salvador ferns
Jan 2009	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Conservation network meeting
Feb 2009	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Inventory submitted for hard-copy publication to peer-reviewed journal
Mar 2009	Apr-Mar 2008/9	Advertise student project competition
Apr 2009	Apr-Mar 2009/2010	Selection of student project
May 2009	Apr-Mar	NHM staff to El Salvador for final project workshop

	2009/2010	
May 2009	Apr-Mar 2009/2010	Paper about setting up the monitoring framework prepared with all project partners; submitted to peer-reviewed journal
May 2009	Apr-Mar 2009/2010	Final project workshop; announcement of student project winner
May 2009	Apr-Mar 2009/2010	Meeting of conservation network with NHM staff; mechanism in place for continuation

21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	**Standard output number (see standard output list)**	**Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)**
2006-Jun	14B	Poster to be presented at Latin American Botanical Congress, Santo Domingo (SK)
2007-Jan	8	UK staff in El Salvador for 5 person/weeks
2007-Jan	15A	One national press release in El Salvador
2007-Jan	17A	Conservation network established; first meeting to be held with NHM staff in attendance
2007-Jan	19A	One radio interview (national) in El Salvador with project staff about goals and linkages
2007-Jun	6A	1st project training course at LAGU
2007-Jun	6B	20 person/weeks of training provided
2007-Jun	8	UK staff in El Salvador for 6 person/weeks
2007-Jun	15A	One national press release in El Salvador
2007-Oct	15C	One press release in UK about project progress
2007-Jun	19A	One radio interview (national) in El Salvador with project staff about goals and linkages
2008-Apr	6A	2nd project training course at LAGU
2008-Apr	6B	20 person/weeks of training provided
2008-Apr	8	UK staff in El Salvador for 8 person/weeks
2008-Apr	15A	One national press release in El Salvador (at least)
2008-Apr	19A	One radio interview (national) in El Salvador with project staff about training and CBD implementation
2008-Jul	13A	Collection completed; handed over to LAGU
2008-Jul	13B	Determinations completed on LAGU ferns (those not collected during course of project)
2008-Jul	14B	Poster presented at Latin American Botanical Congress
2008-Nov	9	Monitoring data sheet handed over to MARN for use in BAP implementation
2008-Nov	11B/16 (?)	Website completed and on-line
2008-Dec	10	El Salvador fern field guide published
2008-Dec	?	Inventory on-line on project website
2009-Jan	11B	Inventory paper submitted to peer-reviewed journal
2009-Feb	11B (?)	Preliminary conservation assessments submitted
2009-May	5	Three years training provided for Salvadorean taxonomist
2009-May	8	UK staff in El Salvador for 5-6 person/weeks
2009-May	11A	Inventory paper published in peer-reviewed journal
2009-May	11B	Paper about building the monitoring framework submitted to peer-reviewed journal
2009-May	14A	Final project workshop open to public
2009-May	15A	One national press release in El Salvador
2009-May	15C	One press release in UK about project progress
2009-May	19A	Two radio interviews (national) in El Salvador with project staff about project products and scholarship programme

2009-May	20	Estimated £10K of equipment and mounted collections left in El Salvador
2009-May	21	Scholarship programme in place using funds from sales of fern field guide; administered by LAGU
2009-May	23	In-kind contributions to value of approximately £70K (see Financial Aspects) applied to project

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

Progress towards on the work plan and to achieve LF indicators will be monitored and evaluated by project partners in collaboration through:

1) The NHM's own project assessment and annual performance review process, which is firmly objective based. A similar objective based review will be put in place for staff based in partner organizations.

2) Annual meetings between all partners in association with workshops and training courses will be used to review progress and evaluate objectives.

3) Quarterly reports from NHM to partners and vice versa will negate any potential problems, and identify areas of concern.

4) Regular communication by telephone, fax and e-mail between all project partners.

5) Project-only website for updating data will keep all on the same level.

6) Each objective of the project will be broken down into a number of smaller targets around the project outputs, and these will be monitored on a 3-monthly basis by all participating institutions.

7) Communication mechanism set up for post-project cooperation will be running smoothly before the project ends.

8) Scientific publications resulting from work carried out during the project will be published in international peer-reviewed journals.

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