



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



DARWIN200

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Darwin Project Information

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Project Title	Building natural resource monitoring capacity in Ethiopia's key Afro-montane ecosystems (CAMP-Community Afromontane Monitoring Project)
Country(ies)	Ethiopia
UK Contract Holder Institution	The Macaulay Land Use Research Institute
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Other Partner Institution(s)	
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Project Leader Name	Justin Irvine /Simon Thirgood
Project website	www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP
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Acronyms

ACCA	Abune-Yoseph Community Conservation Area
CAMP	Community Afromontane Monitoring Project
CBM	Community Based Monitoring
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management
CMT	Community Monitoring Team
CLO	Community Liaison Officers (
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
GCCA	Guassa Community Conservation Area
FFE	Forum for the Environment
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
JTO	Junior Technical Officers
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MI	Macaulay Land Use Research Institute
OBARD	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
OFWE	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Project Steering Committee
WG	Wondo Genet College of Forestry

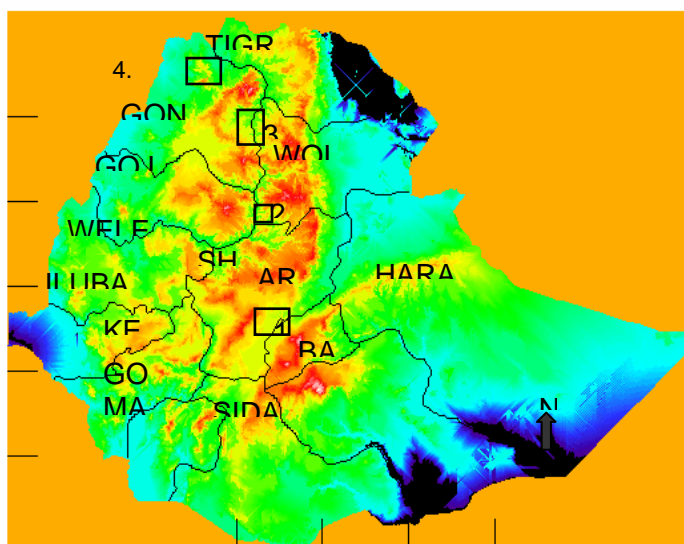
1. Project Background

Ethiopia's Afro-montane ecosystems harbour globally important biodiversity and are crucial for the provision of ecosystem services for resource-dependant local communities and downstream hydrological users. Flagship species such as the mountain nyala, walia ibex and Ethiopian wolf are severely threatened and 97% of the original habitat has been lost to human expansion, agriculture, grazing and unsustainable natural resource use.

Government, civil society and conservation and development actors are working towards the implementation of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in both forest and other habitats, through policy and legislation development and field initiatives. However, although community based monitoring of natural resources and their use is a key component of CBNRM development and implementation, it has not been strongly developed in Ethiopia. This DI project (known in-country as Community Afro-montane Monitoring Project (CAMP)) aims to build the human and institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring and thereby contribute to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia.

Four Afro-montane areas, with land over 3000m asl, were originally selected as target areas for project implementation: The Bale Mountains (Fig.1, 1), the largest area of habitat on the continent, and three areas in northern Ethiopia, comprising the Guassa and Abune Yoseph Community Conservation Areas (Fig 1,2&3) and the Simien Mountains (Fig1, 4).

Figure 1, Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia.



2. Project Partnerships

Macaulay Institute (MI) has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with *Frankfurt Zoological Society* (FZS) which provides that FZS will facilitate the formal and legal arrangements for operating and implementing the project in Ethiopia. In order to do this an MoU was set up between FZS and the relevant Ethiopian government agencies: Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) and the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) outlining the legal status of the project and the responsibilities for its implementation. (Annex 3a, b &c)

The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority, EWCA, is the lead partner at the federal level as they have the overall mandate for natural resource management in Ethiopia. EWCA coordinates the project in Ethiopia by chairing the Project Steering Committee (PSC), guiding project development, overseeing regional coordination for implementation and providing feedback to policy-makers. EWCA have taken the PSC leadership role and provided guidance on any issues that have developed and assisted greatly with emergency procedures after the PL accident.

The Macaulay Institute has a MoU with *The University of Aberdeen* (UA) (Annex 3d) and has actively participated in the project's implementation. Dr Pinard visited Ethiopia in March 2009 (to attend the first PSC meeting) and June 2009 to further develop the project activity plan. UA's involvement since the project was conceptualised greatly assisted the smooth handover of project leadership and helped fill the management gap within the UK partner institutions after the original MI PL was killed. A project coordination meeting was held in Aberdeen at that point. Since then a new MI PL has taken over project coordination and gained a good grounding in project strategy and activities. Subsequent to being awarded the grant additional money was secured to fund a PhD for the project coordination officer. The PhD is fully integrated into the activities and outcomes of CAMP and the funding covers his salary and field costs plus the costs of supervisor travel to Ethiopia. This opportunity represents significant added value to the project allowing FZS to employ two additional junior technical officers (JTO). The Aberdeen based partners have facilitated the training and development of the project officer during his two-month stay in Aberdeen in October and November 2009. During this period, planning specific activities associated with the log frame was carried out and training in appropriate methodologies was undertaken under the supervision of Dr Pinard at the University of Aberdeen and Dr Fischer at the Macaulay Institute. Dr Fisher from MLURI visited the project area in February 2010 and contributed expertise and advice for local project staff members.

FZS Ethiopia, an international NGO registered locally in Ethiopia, are providing the main support for implementation of the project, as they are driving the implementation of CBNRM in the project areas that is the required baseline for DI project implementation. FZS have provided a designated office in their Addis Ababa office and an overall in-country project coordinator from matching funds, as well as providing the institutional and legal basis for hiring and managing staff and financial management in Ethiopia. Currently two junior technical officers are employed with project funding for project implementation. As a result of the original PL's death on the project, FZS have acted as an intermediary to provide additional management support for project implementation.

Forum for the Environment (FFE) are a local NGO and will be principally involved in the dissemination of technical reports and papers nationally and internationally as well as convening six public meetings from Year 2 onwards. FFE have actively participated in PSC meetings and involved in organizing national workshop about community monitoring.

Oromia Region. Originally represented by the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development (OBARD), but with the handing of national parks to EWCA, wildlife and forest areas are now under the management of a new government para-statal organisation, Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise (OFWE). A Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting has not been held since this changeover of responsibility, but Oromia have been involved in the MoU formulation and are included as a partner on the in-country project registration documents and agreements. Up to present, OBARD attended the PSC meetings as the regional representative for Oromia.

Amhara Region; With the handing of national parks to EWCA, the Amhara partner was downgraded to the Amhara Bureau of Culture and Tourism with responsibility for the GCCA and ACCA, along with local government administrations. Personnel have actively supported and participated in project activities and are taking a lead in the GCCA where the CBNRM and associated monitoring process is most advanced. PaDPA and woreda representatives from ACCA and GCCA attended both PSC meetings to date.

Wondo Genet College of Forestry (WG). It was planned that WG would be one of the project coordinators in Ethiopia and that the Ethiopian Project Manager (an Ethiopian national to be recruited at the onset of the project) would operate out of WG. However this partnership arrangement has not worked, due to misunderstandings on this wording and how the project would be staffed. WG expected one of their staff members to be assigned to the project, rather than an open recruitment process being followed. WG attended the initial PSC meeting and subsequently the project has offered to work with WG on CBNRM curricula development as part of their contribution to the project goals and capacity building in country.

Partnership relationships are generally managed through email and phone conversations, but meetings have also taken place during visits of the project leader (ST) to Ethiopia (twice), when Project Steering Committee meetings were held. The project coordinator also visited UK once during the year, which greatly assisted with communication and agreement on project activities.

Other Collaborations: CAMP has also collaborated with a new EU-funded projects in Ethiopia developing Participatory Forest Management (PFM). A workshop in March 2009 was held under the Ethiopia PFM Working Groups auspices, of which CAMP is now a member, to review a) the implementation of community monitoring of natural resources as part of CBNRM and b) the draft Federal Forest Management regulations. There have also been links to other in-country and international institutions with expertise in ecological monitoring (see Annex4 for a participant list).

Whilst CAMP has no direct links to a CBD focal point it is developing the capacity of Amharra local government and EWCA to address the issues under CBD.

3. Project progress

Fundamental to the implementation of CAMP is the official project agreement with the Ethiopian authorities. The legal basis for the CAMP project was established and agreed with the correct Ethiopian authorities (DMFSS, EWCA) and an MoU with FZS outlined the responsibilities for project implementation in July 2009 (Annex 3b). With this in place, work at the community level work could proceed as planned. Overall, CAMP is on track in relation to the main purpose. Management capacity assessments have been completed with both the authorities and local communities and an additional method for measuring and evaluating management has been devised. Progress on empowering communities to carry out CBNRM is well underway with a Community Monitoring Team (CMT) set up in the Guassa Community Conservation area. Guassa also provides a showcase for adaptive CBNRM because of high recognition by the community of the importance of CBM. The project team have completed baseline assessments and their experience has influenced the National Participatory Forest Management working group which have adopted a number of action points proposed by the Guassa CMT for developing CBM. This progress has been achieved despite the initial delays in obtaining permission to conduct the project in Ethiopia and in arranging project coordination, management and implementation with partners. The accident on the project at the end of Q2, when the UK project leader was killed, also caused a hiatus in activities. However by the end of Year 1, the project inception activities were completed and field activities had gathered pace.

Implementation of Community Based Monitoring (CBM) depends on CBNRM groups being in place and functioning. However, in the BMNP and ACCA, CBNRM groups are were not fully functional by the time this DI project was operational and although planning for CBM implementation is under way, efforts to set up CBM have been concentrated in GCCA. This approach has the advantage of providing experience through 'learning-by-doing' in one area and that 'best practice' for setting up CBMs and CMTs can be transferred to the Bale Mountains and ACCA during the next project period.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1:

1.1 Liaise with partner organisations and CBNRM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users.

Formal meetings were held with partners at the national level and with other organisations involved in PFM to discuss CBNRM. At the National level, meetings discussed roles and responsibilities. Agreement was reached on project management and implementation as well as the sharing of resources and information. More detailed work plans were developed and agreed.

Two national workshops "*Sharing Lesson of CBNRM and CBM practices*" and "*Enriching the draft national forest regulation*" were collaboratively organized in discussions with a range of relevant in-country NGOs involved in PFM projects (Farm Africa, SoS Sahel, Ethio-wetland & Natural Resource Association, GTZ and EU). See Annex 5.

A workshop involving CAMP personnel and the PFM working group was held to help establish priorities for ecological monitoring in the target areas, thereby providing a guideline for the implementation of 'scientific' ecological monitoring, against which the results of community monitoring on natural resources can be compared as necessary.

At the community level the assessment of resource users had previously been defined for Guassa CCA. This approach was repeated for the three areas in Bale and in Abune Yoseph and the experience and information was shared among the participants.

1.2 Conduct PRA of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area

Participatory assessments of forest resources were facilitated in three areas around the Bale Mountains NP during July -Sept and is ongoing in the Abune Yoseph CCA (Annex 6)

1.3 Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities

Participatory mapping was supported and completed in the three areas of the Bale Mountains in Jan-Mar and in all areas the forest boundary was agreed. Boundary descriptions are held by local communities and next step is to develop maps to include with the boundary descriptions. .

Output 2:

2.1 Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources.

In Guassa CCA, workshops held with local community and government members provided the basis for the establishment of a Community Monitoring Team (CMT) Task force. The First workshop was held in Guassa in August 2009 and attended by EWCA, FZS, ACCA and GCCA and MI representatives (Annex 7). The second workshop was organized in Feb 2010 where ten community representatives and four district government staff collaboratively developed important monitoring variables. This workshop selected a long-list of potential indicators and conducted preliminary discussions of associated methods (Annex 8). Later workshops were held to establish CMT/TF and roles and responsibilities defined with 8 community monitors selected. Preliminary transects and data collection methodologies were selected in two of the four areas within Guassa.

2.2 Provide training opportunities to project staff and partners

Assessment of Protected Area management capacity and effectiveness. As part of obtaining baseline information on management capacity partner and project staff needed to be able to use the WWF/WB Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). Training was therefore provided and the local capacity and effectiveness of management for each area was assessed. Guassa and Abune-Yoseph delivered by FZS in Nov 2009 (Report held in Addis). The next step is to train partner and community members in the use of the technique using an improved and locally adapted METT process.

In the Bale target areas, a four day practical training course held in January 2010 on participatory baseline resource assessment was attended by CAMP personnel, project partners, 4 community liaison officers (CLO) and 3 government development agents. A Field Guide and PRA training material was produced for use in extending the PRA approach to new The CLO also provided training for 8 local government field staff in Bale and they used the technique to train government staff to undertake communal forest status baseline surveys with community members. The output of baseline participatory resource assessment will be used later for participatory management plan preparation for the village forests.

A 3-day workshop on "Afro-Montane Ecosystem Monitoring in Ethiopia" was held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 25 March 2009 with the aim of building capacity of local government management authorities to monitor the status of protected areas. Ecological monitoring and management is a core part of safeguarding the long-term future of the exceptional natural resources and biodiversity of Ethiopia's Afro-montane ecosystems. The workshop was attended by a range of experts from diverse backgrounds and from a number of institutions and organisations in Ethiopia and internationally. The overall objective of the workshop was to develop ecological monitoring plans for key Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia. The specific goals of the workshop were to identify Afro-montane ecosystem monitoring priorities and to develop

effective and efficient ecosystem monitoring data collection protocols. Participants increased their ability to implement appropriate community based monitoring approaches and identify indicators under Output 3 and obtained a better understanding of the importance of ecological monitoring generally and for self-monitoring by communities (Annex 4)

Training in database design, set-up and operation was provided for five project and partner staff in March 2010 in Bale Mountain target areas. Next steps is to establish databases in each of these project sites.

A one week management skills training course was provided for five project and partner staff in Dec 2009.

2.3 Organise experience sharing trip to other participatory and community-based natural resource monitoring projects

In addition, other participatory natural resource management systems are being investigated in order to learn from their experiences. Twenty one community representatives from Bale visited three sites (in Chilimo, Adaba Dodola and Guassa areas) to share experience of CBNRM with existing Planning for another experience-sharing trip is underway and will take place next year.

Output 3

3.1 Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches to NR monitoring in target areas

A review of the literature on community-based monitoring approaches has been conducted by the project officer. International experts were consulted via e-mail discussions to devise 'best practice' which was reviewed at the PFM workshop described in 1.1 above.

Participatory forest management systems were visited and as a result a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews designed for baseline survey of local actors working in other existing PFM systems (Annex 11).

3.2 Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas.

Community level meetings were held in GCCA to develop the community-based monitoring systems the first draft of protocols and implementation plans for Guassa have been drawn up (revised during a visit by Dr Pinard in April 2010; Annex 8), and these are being trialled with community monitors during May and June 2010.

Community level meeting with four villages to explain the need for participatory monitoring and selection of 8 community monitoring team conducted in February and March 2010.

3.3 Implement monitoring plan

The technical capacity of project personnel and community members have been developed in the above activities. In addition to the above, four motorbikes have been purchased along with basic ecological monitoring equipment in order to survey the agreed transects in GCCA initially. Next steps include initiation of data collection in this target area.

Output 4

4.1 Organise and run project initiation workshop to agree project monitoring indicators and monitoring and evaluation plan, work plans and to develop MoUs with project partners

A project initiation meeting was held 23 March 2009 in Addis Ababa and attended by all the project partners to overview the project goals and discuss project implementation plans (Annex 9). MoUs were drawn up between MI and FZS and MI and UoA in Aug 2009 (Annex 3). The next official PSC meeting was held on 28 August 2009 and attended by most of the project partners (Annex 10) A local planning workshop was held from 29-30 August 2009 in the Guassa Community Conservation Area attended by EWCA, FZS, MI, ACCA and GCCA to discuss the way forward in two of the project sites (ACCA and GCCA) but this was cut short to deal with the Guassa accident (Annex 7).

4.2 Organise and hold twice yearly PSC meetings

In the first year a kick off meeting was held in March 2009 (Appendix 9) and an official PSC in August 2009 (Appendix 10). At the initiation meeting it was agreed that central PSC meetings were only necessary on an annual basis, however it was recommended that local project coordination meetings be conducted more regularly at each project site.

4.3 Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally and internationally

Initial project webpage developed on Macaulay website. www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP

The web site is currently under review and will be updated by end of May

The project and its goals was also presented at the National PFM meeting in Feb 2010. Community meetings have been held to raise awareness of the project and its goals in the target areas. In addition baseline information for project monitoring, attitude and awareness of local communities has been collected in the Guassa, Bale and ongoing in Abune Yoseph Community Conservation Areas. This has also served to introduce the project and its objectives to the local communities (Questionnaire in Appendix).

4.4 Disseminate project results and lessons learned.

Best practice from setting up CMT and CBNRM in Guassa has been developed and the project now has influence on the PFM group through membership of its committee. As a result a one day meeting was hosted by PFM to review CBM practice in Ethiopia. A field guide to PRA and appropriate training material has been developed. No formal publications have yet been produced. The main project officer has registered with the University of Aberdeen as a PhD student and will work with researchers in the UK and Ethiopia to produce peer-reviewed publications in high impact conservation journals.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Output 1 Understanding of the ecosystem and limits of sustainable natural resource use enhanced

1.1 By end year 3, four papers in peer reviewed journals on biodiversity, ecosystem function, or sustainable natural resource use.

A preliminary literature search and review has been carried out together with the collation of existing relevant reports. This will facilitate writing journal articles in the latter phases of the project.

1.2 By end year 3, limits of sustainable use identified and jointly agreed by authorities and stakeholders in target areas.

Progress on this output depends on the assumption that local communities are willing to share information on resource use and that there is success in identifying and agreeing sustainable levels of resource use. To date there has been a high degree of willingness by communities to engage in an analysis of resource users and their resource use. It is too early to state confidently that sustainable levels of resource use have been agreed but the project is on track to achieving this in Guassa and lessons learned here will speed up the process in the other communities.

Output 2 Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to undertake natural resource monitoring.

2.1 By end year 1, Community Monitoring Task Force established.

This has been established in GCCA and is in the process of being established in ACCA

2.2 By end year 1, 24 community monitors selected and trained in simple monitoring techniques.

Eight community monitors have been selected and trained in Guassa. Although there has been a delay in establishing CMT in ACCA and Bale, community monitors there should be selected and trained early in the next reporting period

2.3 By end year 2, on-the-job training provided for all staff assigned to the project by in-country partners.

Training has been initiated with the project officer working with community monitors in rotation around target areas in GCCA. Training of community monitors in ACCA communities will take place in the next period. Two SMNP ecologists have been trained in database and ecological monitoring and three development agents have been trained in participatory rural appraisal

2.4 By end year 3, two experience sharing trips undertaken by park ecologists

An experience sharing trip is being organised for Year 2

Output 3 Participatory natural resource monitoring developed under CBNRM

3.1 By end year 1, monitoring plans and indicators and data collection protocols developed for key natural resources and threats

There is a strong willingness in GCCA to be involved in self-monitoring activities as demonstrated by the monitoring plans and indicators which have been developed in this area. The preliminary work to agree 'scientific' ecological monitoring plans and indicators in the other target areas is well underway. Local stakeholder workshops have been held and indicate a willingness to engage in self monitoring in these areas as well. Resource mapping as well as the assessment of resource users and resource use has been undertaken in ACCA and the Bale Mountains. The next steps are the creation of a Community Monitoring Team in these target areas and the development of locally specific monitoring manuals and training in the use of databases and report writing.

3.1 By end year 2, baseline data collected

3.3 By end year 3, monitoring plan implemented

3.4 By end year 3, adaptive management of CBNRM being undertaken in focal target communities

Output 4 Awareness of the (i) links between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and (ii) role of participatory natural resource monitoring under CBNRM raised nationally in Ethiopia and internationally

4.1 By end quarter 1, project initiation workshop held with all project partners to develop MoUs

The project initiation workshops has been held in March 2009 and MoUs have been agreed and were circulated for signatures (see Annex 3 & 9).

4.2 By end year 1, Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and meeting twice yearly.

It was decided that only one PSC meeting was necessary and that time and resources were better spent on local project initiation and planning meetings in order to manage the capacity building at the local level. An initiation PSC meeting was held in March 2009 and subsequent PSC meeting was held in August 2009 (Annex 10). Progress continues to be made due to regular meetings and training events overseen by project personnel and in particular the FZS project leader and junior technical advisors appointed by the project.

4.3 By end year 1, project webpage developed and linked with in-country and international partner websites (updated in year 2 and year 3).

The web site has been constructed and is hosted at the Macaulay Institute. www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP

4.4 All years, technical reports and publications distributed to communities, government, university libraries, and partners (also local exhibits as per Output 1) and internationally via websites (above) and scientific literature (papers as per Output 1)

Training manuals and agreed monitoring plans and indicators are being developed in one area and are being used to provide best practice guidance for the other target areas. This approach of learning by doing in one area should facilitate a speedy development of CBNRM capacity in the other areas

4.5 In year 2 and year 3, six public meetings held by FfE to raise national profile of the project

One of these meetings (National PFM) was held in year 1.

4.6 By end year 3, presentation of project outputs at international conference (e.g. SCB) and final project workshop held.

Planning for this will start to take place towards the end of the next reporting year.

3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Standard Measures (note the list of standard measures does not suit this project outputs , particularly in terms of community engagement)

Standard Measure No	Description	# achieved Year 1	# planned for Year 1	# planned for project	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)				
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	1 ongoing	1	0	√
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)				
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (i.e. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)				
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training				
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided				
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training				
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided				
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)				
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	15	15	0	√
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	3	3	0	√
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country				√
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	6 weeks	3 weeks		√
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country				√
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	1	1		√
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals				√
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals				√

Standard Measure No	Description	# achieved Year 1	# planned for Year 1	# planned for project	Tick if Relevant
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	1	1	3	√
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country				
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)				
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)				
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	1	1		√
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2	1		√
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)				√
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)				
15C	Number of national press releases in UK				
15D	Number of local press releases in UK				√
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced				
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)				
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK				
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established				√
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended				√
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)				
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK				
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)				
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK				
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)				√
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK				
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)				
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK				
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)				√

Standard Measure No	Description	# achieved Year 1	# planned for Year 1	# planned for project	Tick if Relevant
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased				
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased				√
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	1	1	0	
24	Number of communities engaged with CBM in project	7	7	11	
25	Number of experience sharing trips	2	2	2	
26	Number of community Monitoring task force developed	1	1	3	
27	Number of community monitors selected and trained	8	8	20	
28	Number of monitoring plans developed and implemented with communities and other partners	1	1	3	
14c	Number of community meetings held to share understanding about CBM	11	11	11	
	Number of site level partner organisations	5	5	5	

Table 2 Publications

Type (egg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
None to date publicly accessible				

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

It is too early in project implementation to expect changes effected by the project at outcome level, such as improved community governance and ownership over natural resources, improved livelihoods or resilience from shocks, or improved coordination and partnerships between government and communities to support CBNRM.

The foundation for CBM is effective CBNRM thus the project has initiated baseline data collection on indicators that will determine the strength/sustainability of CBNRM in the project sites (initially done in Bale and Guassa). But equally, CBM under this project should increase community commitment to CBNRM under their respective CBOs by providing feedback on the state of resources and resource use in their community-conservation areas. This outcome and associated indicators will be monitored as per the baseline assessment.

Better coordination and partnerships have been formed with all members of the PSC in developing a joint and coordinated plan for implementation of the project. Some evidence is provided by the number of participants at the kick-off and PSC meeting and the development of a joint MoU. Other indicators for monitoring attitudes, buy-in, and cooperation have been developed and baseline data collected as these will be changing quickly as project goes forward. Indicators have also been developed at community and national level for understanding, support and awareness of CBNRM and CBM. We will also monitor how CBNRM

legislation and its implementation changes, partially due to the projects activities and also how institutions (CBOs and government) are strengthened to support CBNRM. this is likely to change. However, with a small project such as this, expectations should be realistic.

The purpose level assumptions are still generally holding. However, the implementation of new federal regulations, put in place after the project was conceived, that now do not allow resource use inside 'National Parks' has changed the focus of the project area. Currently the project is now working in 3 forest areas immediately adjacent to the Bale Mountains National Park rather than inside it, in addition to the Guassa and Abune Yoseph Community Conservation Areas. The project has decided not to work in areas around the Simien Mountains National Park at the moment. In other respects there is increasing commitment for CBNRM in Ethiopia and new legislation and donor funded projects are supporting its implementation.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

Baseline data on identified Project SubGoal and Purpose indicators in the logframe were collected as per the planned M&E activities. Thus in Year 1 a household socio-economic, knowledge, attitudes and practices questionnaire was developed and baseline data collected in the Bale Mountains, GCCA and is ongoing in ACCA target sites. This will also be used to assess benefit sharing and governance, design project interventions. The WWF/ World Bank Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) was used for assessment of the status of management capacity and practice in GCCA and ACCA. A series of questions for an additional METT assessment for community managed wildlife areas were also developed for trialling.

It is still too early in the project's implementation to report substantive progress towards impact and indeed any such impacts are unlikely within the project lifetime. However in due course, the status of resources should improve if CBM effectively contributes to CBNRM by communities under their respective CBOs. In Abune Yoseph CCA, communities are currently agreeing on who are rightful users of the common property grazing and grass resource, and have also made preliminary agreements to limit grazing to certain times of year. This should have an impact on sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing. Biodiversity Indicators are the same as those developed for ecosystem status monitoring in the target areas. Baseline data on their status will come out of CBM itself through indicators developed at the community level by the community monitors or other designated group under the CBO.

Monitoring of ongoing project implementation is carried out and coordinated through the oversight of the Project Leader and an FZS Programme Manager. Annual operations planning combined with internal monthly planning and reporting systems are being used to plan and track work and ensures good communication between all associated project staff. Moreover on a quarterly basis internal evaluation by in-country staff takes place of the project activities and progress against milestones and discussion of changes in the risks and assumptions.

In addition, 2 meetings were held in October–November 2009 in UK when the Ethiopian Project Coordinator was in UK and after the change in Project Leader where MI, UoA and FZS reviewed the project log-frame, project progress, staffing set up and discussed future activities. This combined with the visits from UK partners to Ethiopia, have ensured a regular review and adjustment of project activities in Year 1.

CAMP also reports both financially and narratively to the Ethiopian authorities on a quarterly basis.

Lessons learned from this year's work.

The level of capacity of communities is a key element in designing the monitoring systems using appropriate and sustainable technology. Whilst communities need to be empowered governments need to be convinced.

Working with communities and partners with low capacity or awareness of the particular objective or system, such as CBM requires considerable effort, time and patience. Thus it is essential to take this into account when planning projects and expectations must be adjusted.

This project has benefited from the experience and reputation of existing projects and partners in order to make relatively rapid progress and minimise start up time. This also greatly enhances the likelihood of achieving proposed outcomes, particularly when working with communities, in the short time frame and funding cycle in which DI projects operate.

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

N/A

5. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

During a project workshop in late August, at the field site in the Guassa Community Conservation Area, a roof over an outside seating area collapsed during a freak storm and killed the UK project leader and injured a key project partner staff member. This caused some delay both in the field and in project management. The field workshops to assess current situation and develop a detailed activity plans in the two community conservation areas were cut short and postponed and a subsequent stakeholder coordination meeting also had to be postponed. It has also precipitated the need to change project leadership at the Macaulay Institute and delayed the signing of the MoU between partners.

Another challenge was the appointment of additional junior technical advisors/project staff in CBNRM. Twice staff were appointed, but failed to take up the position at the last minute, when they decided to take up another job offer. However a final position was filled in February 2010 and this has allowed field activities to gather pace.

Although national elections have slowed the pace of activities in Q4 and will hamper project implementation in Q1 of year 2, we don't envisage any long term problems

6. Sustainability

The project is gaining profile within Ethiopia through its membership and involvement in the Ethiopian PFM working group and local government have been involved in the project from the beginning. As such, the project's concept and approach have been adopted by key stakeholders, and other conservation and development actors, including federal and local government. The commitment by local government to institutionalise the approach will be a key component in building sustainability.

Institutional, financial and environmental sustainability are integral parts of the project, being key outcomes from successful implementation of CBNRM, of which CBM is a component. Although early in the project, communities in GCCA already empowered have greater capacity to manage and monitor their own resources. However, details of the exit strategy, that in general is to build and leave secure community based organisations that are self-financing and self-managing and that also have the capacity to ensure resource use in their areas of remit is sustainable, will be developed during the second to third year of the project and with input from the external evaluators.

7. Dissemination

A national workshop was convened with partners and partners' projects, as part of the Ethiopian Participatory Forest Management Working Group. A presentation was given on the project at this meeting, to present the projects aims and objectives. In addition, one day's discussion was held on the importance of CBM as part of CBNRM, reviewing other projects in Ethiopia. Little has been done on many projects, but its importance as an integral component of CBNRM was recognised and an action plan drafted to develop appropriate models and follow up on implementation in partners' projects. Thus this project has catalysed other actors to review their activities and prioritise CBM.

The project website was set up but now needs further development: www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP.

8. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing			
Conferences, seminars, etc			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others (fieldwork)			
Salaries (specify by individual)			
TOTAL			

9. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

Community based monitoring adopted as a priority issue for CBNRM in Ethiopia amongst government and NGO actors. This resulted from a one day workshop, convened by the project, to examine the importance of CBM, past practice as part of CBNRM and future action steps. Little had been done on CBM in many existing projects in Ethiopia, but its importance as an integral component of CBNRM was recognised. An action plan drafted to develop appropriate models and follow up on implementation in partners' projects. Thus this project has catalysed other actors to review their activities and prioritise CBM.

Importance of community based monitoring of natural resources has been recognised and adopted by Guassa Community and as a result the community are actively and voluntarily contributing their time and resources to CBM. Such strong community engagement should provide a good basis for the sustainability of the approach.

A notable achievement was the development of a partnership with EPLA in Guassa. These government representatives are now fully engaged with project, and are participating in the implementation of CBM in the area and directly involved in data storage, analysis and reporting. This is an important component in ensuring the sustainability of the CBM in is greatly assisting project implementation in the area.

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

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2009/10 for Macaulay Institute's Community Afromontane Monitoring Project (CAMP)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>			
<p>Purpose Human and institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring built and contributing to community-based natural resource management in four key Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia</p>	<p>P1. By end year 3, capacity of management authorities and communities to conduct, interpret, manage and adapt natural resources monitoring is enhanced</p> <p>P2. By end year 3, communities in target areas empowered to participate in monitoring activities under CBNRM</p> <p>P3. By end year 3, national awareness of monitoring as part of adaptive management of CBNRM increased among stakeholders and policy-makers</p>	<p>METT management capacity assessments completed. Additional method to measure management capacity devised.</p> <p>Guassa Community CMT set up</p> <p>Guassa Community aware of importance of CMT, Baseline assessments completed. National PFM Working Group adopted action points to develop CBM</p>	<p>Support set up of CBNRM in ACCA and Bale areas through community meetings and training, infrastructure and equipment provision</p> <p>Training and capacity building of communities and local government partners for CBNRM/CMT</p> <p>Support CMT in Guassa CCA formation and implementation of monitoring plan Facilitate selection of indicators and formation of CMT in Bale and ACCA</p> <p>Support further PFM Working group meetings to share experience and develop best model of CBM in Ethiopia</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
Output 1. Understanding of the ecosystem and limits of sustainable natural resource use enhanced	<p>1.1 By end year 3, four papers in peer reviewed journals on biodiversity, ecosystem function, or sustainable natural resource use</p> <p>1.2 By end year 3, limits of sustainable use identified and jointly agreed by authorities and stakeholders in target areas</p>	Literature review carried out.	
Activity 1.1 Liaise with partner organisations and CBNRM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users		<p>6 meetings held between in-country project coordinators, in-country partners and international experts</p> <p>Partner organisations implementing CBNRM, principally FZS, consulted and liaison between projects for implementation, set up and agreement reached on sharing information and resources, where appropriate.</p> <p>Meetings held with key NGO involved in PFM</p> <p>CAMP personnel joined PFM Working Group in Ethiopia and organised workshop to share information on the progress of implementing CBM in existing CBNRM/PFM sites.</p> <p>Ecological monitoring workshop hosted as matched activity, that provided priorities for each area</p> <p>Community level</p> <p>Resource users assessed in 3 groups in Bale and Abune Yoseph. Guassa CCA users already defined and information shared.</p>	<p>Liaison between projects will continue Both formally in regular meetings 3x year and on an informal basis more regularly.</p> <p>CAMP will continue to be an active/driving member of the PFM Working Group</p> <p>Facilitation the assignation of user rights to communities in Abune Yoseph CCA and 3 PFM groups in Bale in next period.</p>
Activity 1.2. Conduct PRA of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area		PRA assessments supported in 3 areas around BMNP and ongoing in ACCA	Support boundary definitions and assessment of extent of use in ACCA and remaining 2 areas around BMNP

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.3 Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities		Participatory mapping supported and completed in the 3 areas around BMNP	Support PRA and mapping in ACCA and remaining 2 areas around BMNP
Output 2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to undertake natural resource monitoring	<p>2.1 By end year 1, Community Monitoring Task Force established</p> <p>2.2 By end year 1, 24 community monitors selected and trained in simple monitoring techniques</p> <p>2.3 By end year 2, on-the-job training provided for all staff assigned to the project by in-country partners</p> <p>2.4 By end year 3, two experience sharing trips undertaken by park ecologists</p>	<p>PFM Working group discussed CBM and subgroup formed for CBM. 1 local Task Forces set up and comp.</p> <p>CM selected in Guassa, .</p> <p>METT assessment carried out by manager in Community Areas and BMNP</p> <p>2 SMNP ecologists trained in database and ecological monitoring techniques</p> <p>3 Development agents and 4 other partner trained in PRA in Bale</p>	
Activity 2.1 Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources.		<p>Community meeting held in Guassa for ACCA and GCCA stakeholders to introduce project and how to set up CBM and Community Monitoring Team under CBOs</p> <p>Community workshop held in GCCA to draw up long list of potential NR indicators</p> <p>Community Monitoring Team (CMT) established by GCCA and facilitated selection of 8 community monitors. Roles and responsibility clarified for CMT with authorities</p>	CMT need to be set up in Bale and ACCA: Meetings at woreda and community level. TOR for CMTs, selection of community monitors
Activity 2.2. Provide training opportunities to project staff and partners		Capacity and effectiveness assessments carried out using the WWF/WB METT system for each area	Training needs assessments in all areas METT adapted for CBNRM areas compiled

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>5 project and partner staff attended database set up and ecological monitoring methods training in BMNP</p> <p>Four days practical training on participatory baseline resource assessment carried out for partner's 4 community liaison officers and 8 government development agents</p> <p>Field guide and PRA training material prepared Partner and project staff trained in importance, selection and prioritisation of ecological monitoring indicators</p> <p>5 project and partner staff attended 5 day management skills course</p>	<p>Training for CMT members in all areas as set up.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Organise experience sharing trip to other participatory and community-based natural resource monitoring projects</p>		<p>N/A</p>	<p>Site and participant selection, itinerary organisation, trip undertaken</p>
<p>Output 3. Participatory natural resource monitoring developed under CBNRM</p>	<p>3.1 By end year 1, monitoring plans and indicators and data collection protocols developed for key natural resources and threats</p> <p>3.1 By end year 2, baseline data collected</p> <p>3.3 By end year 3, monitoring plan implemented</p> <p>3.4 By end year 3, adaptive management of CBNRM being undertaken in focal target communities</p>	<p>Scientific ecological monitoring plan developed for GCCA, and some priority indicators and protocols developed. Long list of community-chosen and relevant indicators drawn up.</p> <p>Community monitoring team (CMT) set up in GCCA and 8 members selected.</p> <p>SMNP ecological monitoring plan prioritised and some protocols reviewed and developed.</p> <p>Ongoing protocol revision for scientific monitoring of forest areas in BMNP.</p> <p>Priority ecosystem components and threats identified by stakeholders in ACCA</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.1. Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches to NR monitoring in target areas		Literature reviewed and email discussions conducted with experts internationally to ascertain best practice. 3 PFM areas visited and SSI and questionnaires conducted to help design baseline surveys Best practice also reviewed at PFM WG workshop.	Stakeholder workshops planned in Y2 for Bale and ACCA, once management areas decided and CBOs formed.
Activity 3.2 Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas		Community meeting held to develop indicators for community natural resource use in Guassa CCA. Methods discussed and potential activity plan, permanent plots and transect routes drafted and agreed in 2/4 areas	Further work to determine refine indicators, priorities and protocols in GCCA Similar workshops and activities need to be hosted in ACCA and Bale sites
Activity 3.3 Implement monitoring plan		4 motorbikes purchased. Basic equipment purchased for monitoring. Transects	Develop field schedules in GCCA. Initial data collection and storage in GCCA. Further training and ongoing technical support to CMT to implement in GCCA as required.
Activity 3.4 Create feedback mechanisms for incorporating monitoring into adaptive management of CBNRM			Workshop to identify data storage and dissemination in all areas, and set up of 'scientific' databases. Support synthesis of data and feedback to user groups in GCCA Document any decision and actions taken as a result of monitoring information in GCCA
Output 4 Awareness of the (i) links between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and (ii) role of participatory natural resource monitoring under CBNRM raised nationally in Ethiopia and internationally	4.1 By end quarter 1, project initiation workshop held with all project partners to develop MoUs	4.1.a Permission to carry out project obtained from the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority and project approved and registered with the Ethiopian Charities and Societies Agency. b. Initiation Workshop held both centrally and for 2 local sites. c. MoU draft completed and agreed, but the partners required to sign the MoU are very widely scattered and inaccessible electronically. This, in addition to the uncertain involvement of Wondo Genet, has prevented	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>4.2 By end year 1, Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and meeting twice yearly</p> <p>4.3 By end year 1, project webpage developed and linked with in-country and international partner websites (updated in year 2 and year 3)</p> <p>4.4 All years, technical reports and publications distributed to communities, government, university libraries, and partners (also local exhibits as per Output 1) and internationally via websites (above) and scientific literature (papers as per Output 1)</p> <p>4.5 In year 2 and year 3, six public meetings held by FfE to raise national profile of the project</p> <p>4.6 By end year 3, presentation of project outputs at international conference (e.g. SCB) and final project workshop held</p>	<p>finalisation of the MoU, but this will be completed in next quarter.</p> <p>4.2 PSC established. Central annual meetings only considered necessary now.</p> <p>4.3 Webpage developed linked to Macaulay Institute, http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP. The website will be upgraded and progress reports added early in Year 2.</p> <p>4.4 Not yet relevant. Internal reports available</p> <p>1 PFM Working Group Workshop convened with 40 participants</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1 Organise and run project initiation workshop to agree project monitoring indicators and monitoring and evaluation plan, work plans and to develop MoUs with project partners</p>		<p>Initial project meeting held and then first PSC, so 2 meetings in total. MoU developed for key partners and signed. Legal status for project implementation obtained and 3-way agreement signed by key in-country partners..</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
		Local project initiation workshop held for the two community conservation areas, ACCA and GCCA, but cut short due to Guassa accident	
Activity 4.2 Organise and hold twice yearly PSC meetings		Central PSC meetings considered to be necessary only on an annual basis, but local project coordination meetings will be held regularly at each target site.	PSC planned for Y2 Q2 Site level meetings 3x year
Activity 4.3 Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally and internationally		<p>Baseline attitude and awareness surveys conducted in Bale and Guassa Community level meetings held in all sites to introduce project and goals</p> <p>Initial project webpage developed on Macaulay website. www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP.</p> <p>Project organised Ethiopian PFM Working Group (NGOs and Government) workshop in February 2010 (40 attendees) to discuss CBM, Presented project and facilitated review and discussion on CBM in CBNRM in Ethiopia. Action steps draw up.</p>	<p>Baseline survey in ACCA Website updated and technical reports uploaded Prepare poster and leaflet on CMT practice for field sites Newsletter produced National Working Group PFM meeting/workshop</p>
Activity 4.4 Disseminate project results and lessons learnt		<p>PRA field guide and training manual developed PFM working group involvement is a tool for dissemination</p>	<p>Disseminate Further PFM WG meetings</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Ethiopia's natural resources conserved, sustainably utilized and contributing to the social and economic well-being of present and future generations	G1. Five years after project completion, natural resource and socio-economic indicators show positive trends towards attaining and maintaining their desired states in target areas, as set out by the project and ongoing monitoring and evaluation	Target area ecosystem monitoring databases and reports	
Purpose: Human and institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring built and contributing to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in four key Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia	P1. By end year 3, capacity of management authorities and communities to conduct, interpret, manage and adapt natural resources monitoring is enhanced P2. By end year 3, communities in target areas empowered to participate in monitoring activities under CBNRM P3. By end year 3, national awareness of monitoring as part of adaptive management of CBNRM increased among stakeholders and policy-makers	Capacity assessment measures in year 1 (baseline) and year 3 M&E reports from GMP and CBNRM implementation Awareness surveys in year 1 (baseline) and year 3 Final evaluation report	Management authorities and communities remain supportive of participatory CBNRM Sustainable natural resource use is tractable in Ethiopia
Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary) 1. Understanding of the ecosystem and limits of sustainable natural resource use enhanced	1.1 By end year 3, four papers in peer reviewed journals on biodiversity, ecosystem function, or sustainable natural resource use 1.2 By end year 3, limits of sustainable use identified and jointly agreed by authorities and stakeholders in target areas	Web-based journal databases Technical reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Communities are willing to share information on resource use Sustainable levels of use can be identified and agreed by stakeholders

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to undertake natural resource monitoring	<p>2.1 By end year 1, Community Monitoring Task Force established</p> <p>2.2 By end year 1, 24 community monitors selected and trained in simple monitoring techniques</p> <p>2.3 By end year 2, on-the-job training provided for all staff assigned to the project by in-country partners</p> <p>2.4 By end year 3, two experience sharing trips undertaken by park ecologists</p>	<p>Meeting minutes and Terms of Reference for Task Force and CMs</p> <p>Annual progress reports</p> <p>Trip reports</p> <p>Mid-term and final evaluation reports</p>	<p>International and national technical expertise and knowledge applicable to local context in target areas</p> <p>Community staff have sufficient level of knowledge to participate in training</p>
3. Participatory natural resource monitoring developed under CBNRM	<p>3.1 By end year 1, monitoring plans and indicators and data collection protocols developed for key natural resources and threats</p> <p>3.1 By end year 2, baseline data collected</p> <p>3.3 By end year 3, monitoring plan implemented</p> <p>3.4 By end year 3, adaptive management of CBNRM being undertaken in focal target communities</p>	<p>Stakeholder workshop reports</p> <p>Monitoring programme manual, reports and databases</p> <p>Mid-term and final evaluation reports</p>	<p>Simple indicators can be developed for community-based monitoring</p> <p>CBNRM agreement(s) signed between communities and authorities as per GMPs</p> <p>Communities are willing to engage in self-monitoring activities</p>
4. Awareness of the (i) links between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and (ii) role of participatory natural resource monitoring under CBNRM raised nationally in Ethiopia and internationally	<p>4.1 By end quarter 1, project initiation workshop held with all project partners to develop MoUs</p> <p>4.2 By end year 1, Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and meeting twice yearly</p> <p>4.3 By end year 1, project webpage developed and linked with in-country and international partner websites (updated in year 2 and year 3)</p> <p>4.4 All years, technical reports and</p>	<p>Workshop report and MoUs</p> <p>Annual progress reports</p> <p>PSC meeting minutes</p> <p>Internet / websites (e.g. www.balemountains.org)</p> <p>Technical reports, publications, presentations</p>	<p>Partners and other stakeholders remain engaged in PSC and other project activities</p> <p>FfE can engage a sufficiently wide range of stakeholders</p> <p>Abstract accepted by SCB</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>publications distributed to communities, government, university libraries, and partners (also local exhibits as per Output 1) and internationally via websites (above) and scientific literature (papers as per Output 1)</p> <p>4.5 In year 2 and year 3, six public meetings held by FfE to raise national profile of the project</p> <p>4.6 By end year 3, presentation of project outputs at international conference (e.g. SCB) and final project workshop held</p>	<p>Seminar proceedings</p> <p>Conference proceedings</p>	
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Liaise with partner organisations and CBRNM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users 1.2. Conduct participatory rapid assessment of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area 1.3. Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities 2.1. Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources 2.2. Provide training opportunities to project staff and partner 2.3. Organise experience sharing trip for park ecologists to other participatory and community-based natural resource monitoring projects (in ET or internationally as appropriate) 3.1. Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches (protocols) to natural resource monitoring in target areas 3.2. Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas 3.3. Implement monitoring plan 3.4. Create feedback mechanisms for incorporating monitoring into adaptive management of CBRNM 4.1. Organise and run project initiation workshop to agree project monitoring indicators and monitoring and evaluation plan, work plans and to develop MOUs with project partners 4.2. Organise and hold twice yearly Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings 4.3. Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally, and internationally 4.4. Disseminate project results and lessons learnt 			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Monitoring activities:</p> <p>Indicator G1a: Baseline and ongoing field data collected on ecological and natural resource ‘targets’- as per The Nature Conservancy’s Conservation Action Planning (<i>TNC CAP</i>) terminology. Targets to be identified under A3.1 and specific methodology and timeframes to be developed under 3.2.</p> <p>Indicator G1b: Household surveys, key information interviews, and focus group discussions to monitor socio-economic ‘targets’ (Targets, methods, and timeframes to be determined as above)</p> <p>Indicator P1 and P2: Capacity and effectiveness assessments in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3 as per METT (WB/WWF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) scores</p> <p>Indicator P3: Community awareness and attitude surveys in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Database of relevant publications updated regularly</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Data from all studies and copies of papers, reports filed in EWCA library and local park or government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: Minutes from all meetings taken and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2, 2.3, 2.4: Reports from all training courses and experience sharing trips written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: Workshop reports written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 and 3.3: as per G1a and G1b</p> <p>Indicator 3.4: Meeting minutes from CMTF and CNRMF (or other community NR management forum as appropriate) filed in park and government offices</p> <p>Indicator 4.1: Workshop reports written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2: Minutes from all meetings taken and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3: Website updated regularly</p> <p>Indicator 4.4: Database of reports, publications and recipients updated regularly</p> <p>Indicator 4.5: Minutes from all meetings taken and reported on FfE and project websites as well as in park and government offices.</p> <p>Indicator 4.6: Conference proceedings obtained and workshop report written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p>			

See separate documents for Annexes 3 to 10

Annex 3

- a) MoU between MI and FZS
- b) MoU between FZS and EWCA and DMFSS
- c) Project Document to which MoU refers
- d) MoU between MI and UA

Annex 4 Ecological Monitoring Workshop Mar-2009

Annex 5 Forest Regulation workshop

Annex 6 PRA Report

Annex 7 Guassa Workshop Aug-2009

Annex 8 Monitoring indicators workshop revised Feb 2010

Annex 9 PSC minutes Mar-2009

Annex 10 PSC minutes Aug-2009

Annex 11 PFM questionnaire

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	