

CEE India/FSC UK
Biodiversity Conservation Training Project



CEE North-East

CEE NE - India
FSC - UK

Conserving India's Biodiversity -
NGO training and projects with Local Community

Final Report

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The Darwin Initiative/FSC/CEE

Conserving India's Biodiversity -
NGO training and
projects with Local Community

Final Report

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1. Basic Project Details

Project Title	Conserving India's Biodiversity - NGO training and projects with local communities.
Contractor	Field Studies Council
Partners	CEE India
Project Value	£129, 954.00
Funding from Darwin	£114,779.25

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2. Project Expenditure

2.1 Total grant expenditure

2.2 Breakdown of expenditure

Spreadsheet overleaf

2.3 The explanation for any variations +/- 10%

2.3.1. Salaries

Please note that Dissemination Workshop Fees are shown under Dissemination Workshops. Some of the funding for FSC salaries was used by the FSC to fund additional visits to India to support the training delivery and monitoring stages of the project. Additional Salaries for CEE staff will be paid on the submission of the final report from CEE

2.3.2. Rent, rates

FSC agreed with Darwin Initiative not to charge for Rent, rates etc and to use this funding to support additional visits to India.

2.3.3 Postage

FSC overestimated the figure for postage. Most communication was undertaken by email over the life of the project. Money saved was used to support additional visits to India.

2.3.4 Travel

The overspend was a result of additional visits to India in the Training and monitoring phases of the project.

2.3.5 Subsistence

The overspend was a result of additional visits to India in the Training and monitoring phases of the project.

2.3.6 Printing

Within the 10% limit

2.3.7 Capital

Within the 10% limit

2.3.8 Dissemination Workshop

Within the 10% limit

DARWIN INDIA

Breakdown of Costs to end of Project FSC/CEE

Category	
Salaries/Fees	
UK	
India	
Dissemination Workshop	
Additional funding for salaries	
Rent, rates, etc	
UK	
India	
Post, Telephone, Stationery	
UK	
India	
Travel	
To India from UK	
Within India	
Indian NGO/Local Community	
Subsistence	
UK Consultant	
Indian NGO/Local Community	
Indian CEE Staff	
Printing	
Manual	
Publicity	
Capital Item	
Computer	
Other	
NGO Project support	
Dissemination Workshop	
Total	
Total Income from Darwin	

DARWIN INDIA
Breakdown of Costs to end of Project FSC/CEE

Category
Salaries/Fees
UK
India
Dissemination Workshop
Additional funding for salaries
Rent, rates, etc
UK
India
Post, Telephone, Stationery
UK
India
Travel
To India from UK
Within India
Indian NGO/Local Community
Subsistence
UK Consultant
Indian NGO/Local Community
Indian CEE Staff
Printing
Manual
Publicity
Capital Item
Computer
Other
NGO Project support
Dissemination Workshop
Total

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3. Project Background

3.1 Why was the project needed? How was it developed?

CEE and the FSC first came into contact through a British Government Scheme to train Indian Environmental Educators. Abdhesh Gangwar, the Head of the CEE NE Regional Cell participated in one of these courses and as a result of discussions then and subsequently, the project was developed.

CEE has a wide national remit to develop environmental education amongst a range of target groups throughout India. These group include NGOs, and those working in both the formal and non formal education sectors. One of the critical environmental issues in NE India is the loss of biodiversity through a range of human activities from deforestation to the latest World Bank funded Coal Development project. CEE identified a need to train NGOs to understand biodiversity issues and work with local communities to enable them to work toward protecting their own resources.

CEE and the FSC saw the Darwin Initiative as one way of assisting CEE to meet these training needs of NGOs and through the project also enable the NGOs to implement practical small scale projects

3.2 How was it related to the conservation priorities of the host country?

India, a signatory to CBD, has biodiversity conservation on top of its agenda. North-East India is rich in biodiversity and one of the hot spots. Majority of the population in the region depends on natural resources (biodiversity) for livelihood. The loss of biodiversity during recent past reached alarming proportion and adversely affected the quality of life of the people. Land and natural resources, in NE India, belong to the community, not to the government. Therefore, capacity building of the NGOs to help them work effectively with communities on biodiversity conservation issues attains paramount importance.

Creating awareness and educating people through information collection and dissemination, and networking of the biodiversity conservation efforts was another priority. The project helped in the preparation of relevant locale-specific education material that was a felt need. Imparting training to NGOs in using this material and producing new one was another success.

3.3 How was it intended to assist the host country meet it's obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

North-East India, rich in biodiversity and endemism, lacks information. Communities do not know the worth of their biodiversity wealth. The region is also rich in indigenous knowledge that is not documented and recorded. Because of ignorance and lack of records cases of biopiracy, taking raw material, medicinal and other important ones, outside the region and sending finished products back at a much higher price is prevalent. Communities, the guardians of their biodiversity, do not get their due share. There are implications of violation of intellectual property rights as nothing is recorded. The Darwin Initiative project has created awareness and education amongst

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communities regarding the worth of their biodiversity and their rights. It will ensure sharing equitably the benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge, skills, innovations and practices. It has forged regional, national and international co-operation. It has empowered communities and the local NGOs to ward off exploitation. Through about 60 small scale NGO projects habitats and ecosystems are protected and biodiversity conserved *in situ* to a significant extent.

3.4 Was there a clear "end user" for the project in the host country? Who?

There are a number of end users for the Project in India

- (a) CEE NE and CEE as a whole.
One target group was the CEE Team at CEE NE. This consisted of the Director, Project Manager and other project co-ordinators at CEE NE. Other CEE regional cell officers also took part in the project.
- (b) NGOs
The major target group were the NGOs that CEE works with. This is a varied group but most have a thrust area of education and conservation. Most of the representatives of these NGOs are volunteers.
- (c) Those the NGOs work with
A third target group were those that the NGOs work with. Like the NGOs, this is a varied group of people.

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4. Project Objectives

4.1 Project Objectives

The overall purpose of the project was for CEE NE and FSC to devise and deliver a model Biodiversity Training Package for NGOs and local people in the NE of India so that the package could then be used on a national basis and as a model to develop packages for other key target groups.

The specific objectives were

- (a) to develop a framework for a ten day Biodiversity Training course for NGOs.
- (b) to devise and deliver a documented training package for the course
- (c) to deliver and trial the training course to 10 NGOs in the NE India
- (d) to train trainers in 5 other CEE regional cells in India
- (e) to deliver the package to NGOs on a regional basis throughout India
- (f) to use the model to develop a training package for local community representatives in India.

4.2 Were the objectives of the project revised. If so, how?

The objectives of the project were not substantially revised. The main revisions that took place were in

- (a) the process of achieving objective (d)
- (b) the emphasis given to objective (f)

4.3 Achievement of Project Objectives

- (a) This was achieved. The ten day course was delivered over two training events. NGOs were also supported through visits by the Project Manager to different events held in the States.
- (b) This was achieved. A Biodiversity Training Package and Training of Trainers Package were developed. This involved two meetings with NGOs representatives to find out what they wanted and needed in terms of training and then the writing of the materials through two workshops.
- (c) This was achieved. Ten NGOs, at least one from each of states of NE India, attended the training courses.
- (d) This was achieved. Representatives of the different regional cells were involved in the development of the manuals and attended the writing workshops. They also supported the training in NE India acting as trainers. Through this process and other coaching support the officers from other regional cells were trained.
- (e) This was achieved. The five other Regional Cells each delivered the training package to at least 10 NGOs in the regions, usually covering several states.

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In total 60 NGOs were trained. The process of delivery varied from cell to cell, but most delivered two training workshops and a mini project.

- (f) This was achieved in a revised format. CEE NE has developed a short training manual for those involved in local administration, and has trialled this course in the NE with 10 people.

4.4 Differences between Stated and Achieved Objectives

- (a) The process of achieving objective (d) was revised. Initially a formal training of trainers course was envisaged. However, this was not felt to be appropriate for CEE officers as a group, as it was considered that they were already effective trainers. Therefore their professional and personal development took place through a core involvement in the development of the manuals and delivery and trialling of the courses in the NE, and being coached and mentored through this process.
- (b) The emphasis given to objective (f). Less emphasis was given to this objective for two reasons. Firstly, a number of the NGO through their small scale projects worked with local administrators and decision makers. They felt that they were able to adapt the materials that had already been developed and use this in training courses for these target groups. Secondly, the success of the NGO projects meant that CEE spent more time supporting these small scale projects to ensure they achieved impact.

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5. Project Outputs

5.1 Project Outputs and Achievement of Project Outputs.

Those listed below were listed as outputs on the Darwin Grant Acceptance form signed by the FSC.

Training Outputs

CEE NE

6A 3 CEE NE members trained on "Understanding communicating and improving biodiversity" course and on "Being a good trainer" course.

6B 9 weeks training for 3 CEE members

Achieved

Abdesh Gangwar (Director CEE NE), Kenneth (Project Officer CEE NE) and Amba Jamir (Darwin Project Officer CEE NE) were all involved in the development of the two courses and were coached by the UK trainers James Hindson and Steve Tilling in the delivery of the courses to the CEE NE NGOs.

NE India NGOs

6A 10 NGO representatives trained on "Understanding and Communicating Biodiversity"

6B Each representative completes a two week course.

More than Achieved

Ten NGOs from the NE states sent representatives to three five day workshops. The NGOs were also coached through at least two visits from the Project Director or Project Officer

NE India - communities

6A 10, 5 day workshops for between 10 and 50 people each

6B 100 training weeks provided on workshop training.

Achieved

Each of the NGOs ran a variety of different mini projects and training events. For some, this was a formal training course for teachers, whilst for others the training was more informal through village meetings, discussions with the village chief, and other events. It is difficult to quantify the exact time spent on training, though 5000 people were trained.

CEE Officers

6A 5 CEE officers trained on "Understanding communicating and improving biodiversity" course and on "Being a good trainer" course.

6B Each representative completes a two week course.

Achieved

Each CEE regional cell nominated a person to be responsible for the project. In addition, senior three senior members of CEE Head Office staff also took part in the project, a total of eight CEE personnel. As explained above, there was no formal training for the 8 CEE officers involved in the project. Instead, they were involved in working with CEE NE to develop and trial the manuals.

6A 10 NGO representatives training on "Understanding and communicating biodiversity" in each of the 5 other regional cells

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- 6B Each representative completes a two week course
- 6A 10, 5 day workshops for between 10 and 50 people each, run by each of the NGOs trained in each of the 5 regional cells
- 6B 100 training weeks provided on workshop training.

These outputs refer to the training provided to NGOs throughout India by the five other CEE Regional Cells using the manuals and process developed and trialled in NE India. The CEE regional cells are in Lucknow, Delhi, Bangalore, Pune and Ahmedabad. Following the NE pattern, the training was delivered flexibly to meet the needs of the NGOs and the NGOs themselves also took a flexible approach to the training they provided. Altogether over 60 NGOs were trained throughout India, and in turn over 10,000 people have been involved in the project in some way. Depending on the purpose of the mini project some NGOs reached over 1000 people.

- 6A 100 Local Community Leaders receive training on "Conserving Biodiversity - a training course for local administrators"
- 6B 2 weeks training provided for 100 local community leaders
One short training course has been developed by CEE NE for local administrators and the 3 day course was attended by 300 people.

Training materials produced

7. Train the Trainers manual produced
More than achieved - three manuals instead of one
A ToT Manual of over 100 pages has been produced in English. Sections of the manual have also been translated into Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi
7. Biodiversity Manual for NGOs produced
More than achieved - 6 manuals instead of one
A Core Biodiversity Manual has been produced for the NE. This was circulated to all the regional cells on disc and each regional cell produced their locality specific manual. It was designed in such a way to allow regional Indian case studies to illustrate specific biodiversity issues to be put in the manual to replace those used in the NE Core version. As a result, 6 regional versions have been produced.
7. Participants Manual completed
It was decided not to produce a specific participants manual for the workshops, as this would have been too inflexible. The two manuals produced are user friendly, and allow those using them to put together a flexible workshop, depending on the needs of the participants and their starting points in terms of biodiversity. Most of the NGOs produced their own training resources for participants and these ranged from photocopies from the manuals to more complex workshop booklets with some additional activities.
7. Local Community Leaders Manuals produced
As has been mentioned natural resources belong to the communities in the travel areas. Therefore a manual addressing their needs was felt important. A short booklet for local community leaders has been produced for the NE. Region and countrywide networks were established.

Publicity

15/18/19

Newspaper, radio and TV publicity

The project has been very successful in terms of publicity outputs. On average each of the 60 NGOs taking part in the project managed to place between 2 and 5 articles in local newspapers; 1 or 2 articles in local magazines. Around one third of the NGOs also managed to get a mention of the project on local radio, and about one quarter were mentioned on television. CEE NE managed to persuade the national television channel to make a 30 minute programme about the project. CEE NE also placed at least one article a month on average in key NE India daily papers, that mentioned the project. At least 75% of these were on the front page.

5.2 Other Outputs from the NGO Projects

The 60 NGOs taking part in the project all undertook a mini project. These mini projects in themselves often generated outputs that could not be predicted at the start of the project. Those outputs that fall within the categories of the Darwin Initiative are listed below

Type of Output	Number
9. Habitat Management Plan	9
10. Field Guide	12
11. Academic Paper	17
12. Database	27
13. Collection	21

5.3 Additional Dissemination Outputs

There have been some additional outputs to the project. Many teaching aids, information booklets, guides, activity booklets, cartoon charts, posters, games, drama, poetry, slogans, stickers, t-shirts etc. were produced under the project and disseminated.

5.3.1 Darwin Newsletter

One of the successes of the project has been the production of a regular newsletter circulated to over 250 NGOs throughout India. Sixteen issues have been produced. Nearly all the projects have been featured in the newsletter over the project. The newsletter has been highly valued by the NGOs as it has not only given information about the Darwin Project but has also included general biodiversity related

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information. It has also provided a mechanism for adding information to the manuals. CEE is planning to continue the newsletter in some format.

5.3.2 Dissemination Networks

Linked to the newsletter, an informal Darwin network has been created between the NGOs taking part in the project.

6. Project Operation/Management

6.1 Research Projects

No specific research projects were planned for the project, however some of the NGOs undertook small scale community based research as part of their local projects. Examples include: About 15 projects have documented the medicinal and other important plants in their areas, their local and English names, uses for curing various ailments, and the method of use etc. Herbariums were made of the uncommon plants. Three projects were to prepare the biodiversity registers of their locality. These registers contain information on biodiversity and a management plan. Two projects did a comparative study of the organic, using traditional local varieties versus intensive farming using chemicals and high yielding varieties.

6.2 Training Projects

The core of the project involved training NGOs in the NE India. A summary of the outputs of this training have been described in detail above. The details of the workshops themselves, the content, process and selection processes for the participants have all been presented in previous reports to the Darwin Initiative. A summary is presented below.

In each of the 6 CEE regional cells, 10 NGOs were selected to take part in the project. Selection was done through an application process after the project had been publicised through various NGO networks and through CEE information (CEE News).

The NGOs in the NE then attended three training events. The content of these events and other activities is summarised in the table below. NGOs in other areas attended one or two training events.

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Event	Content
Training Event 1	<u>Introduction to Biodiversity and the Darwin Project.</u> The purpose of this workshop was to give the participants content based training in biodiversity
Home Task	To identify local biodiversity issues with other members of the NGO and local community
Training Event 2	<u>Project Development and Management</u> The purpose of this workshop was how to identify needs and develop a small scale project related to these - and how to structure and manage a project.
Home Task	To develop a mini project proposal with members of the NGO and local community to bring to the next workshop
Training Event 3	<u>Training of Trainers</u> The purpose of this workshop was to train the NGO on how to work with members of the local community using participative training methods. The project proposal developed as a result of the home task was brought to the training event and approved after discussion and amendment.
Home Task	The NGOs undertook the mini project.
Evaluation Visit	Officers from CEE NE visited the project at least once, and on one occasion together with a member of the FSC.

6.3 Difficulties or Issues that arose during the Project

These are considered in section 10 below.

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7. Project Impact

7.1 To what extent has the project helped the host country to meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

It has produced enormous database on local biodiversity, prepared management plans for the local biodiversity and ecosystems, created and increased awareness about biodiversity and related issues, build up the capacity of local NGOs and the communities in handling biodiversity sustainably. Significant amount of *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems has taken place. Tribal people will be able to ward off exploitation of their biodiversity resources, claim due share of the profit arising out of the use of their biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and skills. Local, regional and international co-operation has happened and networks established. Empowerment of women and tribal communities has taken place.

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8. Sustainability

8.1 Host country resources

8.2 The value of these resources

For the majority of the development activities associated with the project, both CEE and FSC received fee and salary income to manage the Darwin Initiative Project to cover staff costs (see below for some of the issues). Most overhead and running costs were also covered.

However, there was also substantial in kind support from CEE that was largely in the form of staff time during the development and trialling of the manuals. During this process 5 representatives from other regional cells and 3 staff from CEE Head Office. This staff time was provided a highly subsidised rate, and in some cases free of cost

CEE also made no charge for the use of workshop space during the project.

8.3 How did Darwin act as a catalyst

8.4 What is the monetary value of these resources?

Local resources were provided for the mini projects that each of the 60 or so NGOs undertook. The Darwin Initiative provided some of the funding but it was expected that this was matched by the NGOs themselves where necessary for their mini projects.

Approximately 60% of the NGOs found other sources of income in cash, and on average this amounted to sum £200 per project (around 1500 Rupees). This does not sound a huge sum, but in an Indian NGO context it is relatively substantial.

For about half of the NGOs this came from their own resources and core funding, and in other cases it was found through sponsorship and other grants. The other grants tended to come from Government sources such as Department of Tourism or Nature.

In addition to cash support, the NGOs provided a huge amount of in kind support especially in terms of volunteers to undertake workshops and working with different groups.

The small sum of funding from the Darwin Initiative often did act as a catalyst to release funding, especially when this came from sources other than the NGOs own resources.

8.5 How is the project likely to be continued in the future?

At a national level in CEE there are several plans to continue the work of the project. Plans are in preparation to put the Biodiversity Manual on to the CEE and FSC web sites. CEE are also investigating the possibility of publishing the manual. The Darwin Newsletter has been a tremendously successful aspect of the project and it is planned to continue this in some format in the future.

It is difficult to give a firm quantifiable answer to this question at this stage in relation to how the NGOs will continue the project. This is largely because the nature of the mini projects they undertook was so diverse.

However, at least 75% of the NGO mini projects developed a product or activity that will be on going. For example, one NGO set up a protected area around the village, another produced a book for teachers, another set up a medicinal plant garden at an agricultural college, whilst another started 10 youth groups. Given the appropriate resources and enthusiasm these activities will continue in the future.

More generic aspects of the learning from the project both in terms of training and biodiversity will almost certainly continue to be used by the NGOs in their work. All the NGOs have the manuals as reference materials and have already given feedback about the usefulness of these. The sections in the Training of Trainers manual for example, on how to run a workshop have been found exceptionally useful by many of the NGOs. It is also hoped that an awareness and knowledge of biodiversity will be integrated into further projects and stimulate other work by the NGO.

CEE is a nodal agency for some of the Government of India's funding schemes. The work initiated under the Darwin project is being supported from various schemes. Most of the NGOs of the NE region have been helped by CEE NE with a much bigger funding.

8.6 Has the project acted as a catalyst?

The project has acted as a catalyst in that it has brought each CEE regional cell into direct contact with more NGOs. As a result of seeing these NGOs in action and providing them with some training, CEE has felt confident in providing them with further funding from other national projects that it manages, to allow them to continue to undertake biodiversity related work. For example, STAM (Science Teachers Association Mizoram) has secured further funding from CEE under the National Environmental Education Programme.

CEE has also assisted NGOs access funding from other sources, and through the Darwin related training provided the NGOs with more fund raising skills themselves. The NGOs are probably more sustainable as a result of the project.

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9. Outcomes in the absence of Darwin Funding

9.1 Had Darwin Funding been unavailable for the project, what would have been the most likely outcome?

Had funding not been granted by the Darwin Initiative, the FSC and CEE would have sought funding from elsewhere. However, given the difficulty of finding funding for the support of environmental projects, it is highly likely that this project would not have happened without funding from the Darwin Initiative.

9.2 Had the project not been undertaken, how would the beneficiaries have met their requirements?

Because of the varied and geographically diverse nature of the beneficiaries, this question is difficult to answer specifically. For many of the NGOs this was the first time that they had been involved in a biodiversity related project. For the majority of NGOs the need to focus on biodiversity was not apparent until the Darwin Project was initiated. Although some of the NGOs might have tried to undertake biodiversity related projects funded from other sources, most would probably not have felt this need.

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10. Key Points

10.1 Key Successes

- (a) Production and planned publication of the Biodiversity and Training manuals, using a participatory process. The production of local Biodiversity Manuals and the translation of parts of the manuals in other Indian languages was a wonderful unplanned outcome.

Both manuals have been highly praised by those using them and over 50% of the NGOs used substantial sections of the manuals during the project. They have also been used in other projects that FSC is managing related to biodiversity.

- (b) The active participation of over 200 NGOs in the project and over 10,000 people from all over the country

60 NGOs were selected from throughout India to take part in the project and over 50 of them were highly active and developed successful mini projects.

Large number of NGO members and those they worked with have been affected by the project. The project has not only trained NGOs members, but has also given some of the NGOs greater confidence in the work they do, and has established others as leading NGOs in their region or area of work. In general the project has successfully built NGO capacity in biodiversity projects.

- (c) The meaningful outcome of the 50 mini projects

The NGOs developed over 50 mini projects. These were incredibly varied and in most cases have produced sustainable outcomes. Projects have included the establishment of protected areas, the development of teaching materials, the starting of children's clubs, the planting of medical plant gardens, surveys of biodiversity, the training of porters as biodiversity guides and many others. Over 75% of the projects claim to have had a positive impact on their local biodiversity.

- (d) The high level of publicity for the project.

The project received an exceptionally high level of publicity especially in the NE of India, where the CEE NE cell managed to ensure that there was at least, on average, one article a month about the project, in a major NE daily paper. One national TV programme was also made. In nearly all the articles the project support was credited correctly!

- (e) The dedication of the NGOs in the participation in the project.

The commitment of the NGOs to the project has been impressive. Again this was particularly the case in NE India where NGOs working for environmental protection can sometimes have a difficult time. They face a number of problems including the threat of insurgency as well as the huge lack of environmental awareness amongst local people and decision-makers, as well as some international agencies. On top of this, simply getting to workshops for many involved a 36 hour bus journey, with the threat of being hijacked along the way.

10.2 What were the main problems/difficulties encountered by the project?

- (a) The project has been relatively trouble free in many ways, and the difficulties that have been encountered are not significant when compared with the project outcomes. Most of the issues were a result of working in a challenging and varied social political and economic environment, and had an impact on the timescale of the project more than anything else.
- (b) Political Situation
The insurgency issue in the NE caused a few problems for the project. In summary these were: the NGOs in Tripura were unable to complete their small scale projects because of insurgency action; on occasions the monitoring visits to the NGOs were disrupted. The appointment of the project officer had to be made without an advertisement to avoid an insurgent group nominating a candidate that would have to be selected.
- (c) Communication and timescale
Communication is difficult in NE India, and not only physically. Very few NGOs have easy access to phone, faxes and email. This meant that by and large, everything had to be done by post. Sometimes letters can take up to three weeks to be delivered. Effective ways of monitoring projects in other parts of the world, and encouraging them to be kept on timescale through personal conversations by phone, were not easily possible.
- (d) Different working processes between CEE and FSC
Some of the tasks have taken longer to achieve than originally planned because of the different working cultures of CEE and FSC. CEE has a relatively hierarchical decision making structure, which when linked to a consultative process meant that activities such as the development of written materials, took longer than planned. The need to ensure expert comment on the manuals also meant a delay to the final production, and hence a delay to the CEE regional cell workshops.
- (e) Availability of time
Very few NGOs in NE India have any full time or even part time paid staff. All the work is done by volunteers who have other full time jobs! It is difficult to insist on hard deadlines in these circumstances, especially when their commitment to the project is linked to a difficult economic environment.
- Although the same is not true of the CEE regional cells, some found it difficult to keep to the timescale because of the level of other project commitments.
- (f) Budget
The budget was adequate for the scale of the project. However, both FSC and CEE have gone over budget, largely because our organisational commitments to the NGOs taking part in the project and their expectations of support. For example, FSC made a number of evaluation visits to NGOs in the field. This was partly expected by the NGOs themselves as they wanted the FSC to see

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their achievements in the field, and as a result considered to be important by the FSC to encourage the NGOs.

10.3 What are the key lessons to be draw from the experience of this project?

- (a) The key lessons for the FSC are related to working in a challenging environment, with a partner that has a different organisational culture, and ensuring that these factors are more carefully taken into account when planning the timescale for the project.
- (b) The key lessons for CEE are

10.4 Does the experience of this project imply a need to review arrangements for developing and managing projects funded as part of this Initiative?

The FSC has been more than happy with the administration and management of the project from the Darwin Initiative. The only suggestion for improvement that could be made is associated with funding. During this project it became apparent that it would be useful to translate the Manual on Biodiversity into different Indian languages. This had not been budgeted for. It would be very useful for the Darwin Initiative to have a small contingency fund each year to allow additional support to be granted to a project in circumstances like these, where the success of the project requires additional funding to meet specific needs.

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Additional Information
Matrixes from CEE Cells

Darwin India - CEE North East Guwahati

Use of the manuals

Project	a Bip Used	b Bip - sections used most	c Bip - overall usefulness	d Tot - used	e Tot - sections used most	f Tot - overall usefulness	g Other materials used for	h Has the project raised your awareness	i Your knowledge	j your skills	k Have you used your new skills with teachers	l Team aware of BiP/ROT	m Team used BiP/ROT
STAM	50	at	75	50	Trashing Workshop Planning Project Management	50	CEE Biodiversity Kit TALEEM materials	50	60	80 yrs - in workshop with teachers	all	30%	
MAPS	60	4,2,5	90	70	Project proposal project management	75	NEAPS materials	25	25	75 yrs in workshops with teachers and writing new proposals	all	40%	
ESN	25	n/a	50	35	Managing workshop	60	NEAPS materials	75%	75%	75% - in workshop	some	0%	
APSE	30	2,3,4	50	0	for workshops raising personal awareness	0	Resource People local institutes	100	75	25 yrs - in workshop	little	0	
Amity/Atyong Womens Group	0		0	0	n/a	0	Resource People VHC/organisation	50	50	50 Proposal Development	none	0	
KCC	10	ind sure	100	40	communication fund raising	75	Mountain Institute Materials for PLA 4D	50	50	30 Fund Raising	25	50	
Emry Birds	60	Local Case Studies	85	n/a	n/a	85	Local Science Mag WWF and CEE materials	30-100	30-100	30-100 Active teaching Games used in workshops Case Studies	50	50	

ab - none of the group speaks/writes in English

Darwin Initiative - North East - Guwahati
Environmental Education a New Generation
Achievements - Quantitative

Project	a How much has the environment improved?	b How much has biodiversity been protected?	c How much has awareness been raised?	d Have the project objectives been achieved?	e Have the project outputs been achieved?	f Have they been achieved on time?	g Were they revised during the project?	h Did you have problems?	i Did you manage to solve them?	m Benefits of the Project
STAM	none	none	amongst target group 100%	100%	100%	100% 3 months	no	relief for teachers timescale funds	yes yes yes	more aware of biodiversity increased skills of project proposal writing Report writing, Project management, running a workshop and general communication and management skills increase in confidence.
MAPS	none	a little through school projects	amongst target group 100%	90%	90%	80% 1 month	slightly	timescale High School Teachers Strike Time for volunteers	yes partly yes	increased skills in project proposal writing increased workshop and training skills NGO reevaluated area of activities and has become more focused NGO is focusing more on environmental education
Environmental Society of Nagaland	none	none	50% amongst target not measured directly	65%	65%	40% 3 months	substantially	disagreements between ESN and NGO delivering project cultural and communication issues	only partially	more awareness of biodiversity increased some project management and workshop skills.
Assam Pradesh Sewa Sangh	little	little	75 amongst the target group	75	75	75 3 months	no	managing resource persons workshop costs transportation teachers strike	yes	networking the NGO more awareness
Amity/Pakyong Womens Group	none	a little	30%	100%	100%	100% yes	no	Capacity building Sharing with members Experience of doing a project for the first time Confidence Building		
KCC	none	none	30%	100%	100%	100% 3 months	timing extended	Increased awareness Sustainable and concrete outputs		
Early Birds	none	none	30-100%	100%	100%	100% slight	no	Capacity Building Publicity for EB Raised awareness of Eco Club Project Proposal writing		
Totals				80.55			0		0	0

Darwin India - CEE North East Guwahati

Communication

Project	a Newspaper articles	b Magazine articles	c Darwin News articles	d Radio broadcast	e TV broadcast	f Leaflets	g Posters	h booklets	i printed other	j printed	k Conferences/ Seminars
STAM	30	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAPS	6	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	120	Green Mizoram Committee Keynote addresses at World Env Day and World Ozone Day Ministry events
ESN	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
APSS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	none
Arinity/Pakyong Womens Group	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
KCC	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	Inf. Boards	4
Early Birds	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	Teachers workshops and Eco Clubs Seminar
Totals	65	7	7	7	6	0	0	0	600	249	0

Darwin India - North East - Guwahati

People	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Project	NGO members	Involved in the project (total)	No workshops members	No trained	No of target group	No workshop target group	No target trained	Target Adults	Target Children	Aware of Project Education	Environment	Business
										yes	yes	no
STAM	530	16	1	16	teachers		1	100 teachers	3600	yes		no
MAPS	300	8	0	0	teachers students	3	3	25	175	yes - partly	yes	no
ESN	800	10	0	0	villagers	2	2	350	0	yes	yes	no - n/a
APSS	17	3	1	3	teachers students	2	2	100	80	no	no	no
Amity Pakyong Womens Group	60	18	2	18	Housewives	2	2	60	0	0	0	0
KCC	25	12	0	0	Porters	3	3	112	0	0	0	0
Early Birds	50	25	12	25	Teachers	2	2	55	25	Teachers/Ed Dept	Forest Dept	Local Glove councillor
Totals	1782	92	16	62	0	18	977	597	3880	0	0	0

Darwin India - North East - Guwahati					
Project	a Sponsorship raised	b Internal finances used (R)	c Support in Kind	Kind	From
STAM	0	2000	yes	office space salaried staff time equipment	STAM STAM STAM
MAPS	0	1550	yes	transport workshop room equipment	MAPS Schools Schools
ESN	0	0	0	0	0
APSS	7000	0	yes	transport copying rooms resource people	sponsorship from CEE in kind from GP Pand Institute
Amity Pakyong Womens Group	0	0	yes	time of people	Housewives
KCC	0	0	yes	time of people	Porters
Early Birds	0	0	yes	transport	worth 20000R

Darwin India - North East - Guwahati						
Evaluation and Sustainability						
Project	a Questionnaire pre	b Questionnaire post	c Interview	d Sustainability rating	e Sustainability activities	f Sustainability support
STAM	yes for students	planned	yes Executive Committee	90	Reports required from schools attending workshop - 5 received	CEE NEAP Project based with STAM other applications support
MAPS	yes for students/ teachers	planned for students and teachers	yes Executive Committee	50	Letter will be sent to schools asking for progress against their action plan	CEE NEAP Project based with MAPS CEE encouraged other Indian Gnt funding application
ESN	no	no	yes Executive Committee	25	none	personal NEAPS project
APSS	yes	no	yes Executive Committee	25	visit to schools	personal
Amity Pakyong Womens Group	no	no	yes Executive Committee	10 without funding		
KCC	no	no		90	Training is needed Porters see income generation possibilities through accreditation	KCC selected an EE Node KCC have ben doing further training (NFI)
Early Birds	no	no	Yes Executive Committee	80	More teaching materials needed for Eco Clubs	Getting grants Extending ideas to other EB projects Planting medicinal herbs

Darwin India - CEE Central - Pune

Project	a Newspaper articles	b Magazine articles	c Darwin News articles	d Radio broadcast	e TV broadcast	f Leaflets	g Posters	h booklets	i other printed	j printed	k Conferences/ Seminars
Reach The Outdoor People	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 100 (xero)	0	0
VNCS	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	Four	
SNRCHE	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0 Sides	35	0
WE CARE	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 Side show 70 slides	1 camp 11 meetings	
Adharshila *	1 article publi in 40 papers	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shram Niketan Sanstha *	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 School activity sch Teach aids	0	0
Nisarg Mitra, Kolhapur	4	2	1	1	24	24	300	0	0 Sides - 80 Photos-35	0	2
Nisarg Mandal, Alibag	4	0	1	0	1	1000	5	0	0 Herbaria 1400 specmen	0	0
BNVSAM	5	0	1	1	0	500	0	0	0 Audio tapes 4 developed	0	2
MP REALS *											
Totals	14	3	8	2	3	28	308	0	6	1	35

Darwin India - CEE Central - Pune

People	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Project	NGO members	Involved in the project (total)	No wkshops members	No trained	No of target group	No wkshp target group	No target trained	Target Adults	Target Children	Aware of Project Education	Environment	Business
Reach	3	2	1	1	1	1	NA	General public	NA	Can't say	Can't say	Can't say
VNCS	26	17	106	55	teachers youth community adults	3	3	12 665 2000	2677	yes	yes	no
SNRCE	7	3	1	1	villagers, youth Nehru Yuwa Kendra Collectorate ASI	4	4	0	350	0 yes	yes	no - n/a
WE CARE	38	16	1	8	villagers, youth teachers students	8	Youth, teachers	30	30	20	9	15
Adharshila*	6	6	0	0	Parents	0	0	75	40	75	0	0
Shram Niketan	?	30	2	2	Students, teachers	Teachers	Teachers	20	20	More than 200	20	Can't say
Sansatha*	42	12	8	8	Various, villagers, Students, teachers	14	14	14	40	160	200	200
Nisarg Mitra Kolhapur	40	30	1	10	Teachers, students local villagers	Students Teachers Local people	5	15 3 5	90	10	90	10
Nisarg Mandai Alibag	14	13	3	13	Children, teachers Women's groups	Teachers	10	10	45	Over 1500	100	20
BNVSAM												
MP REALS*												
Totals	176	129	123	98	1	21	2849	3292	265	419	245	204

Darwin India - CEE Central - Pune					
People					
Project	a Sponsorship raised	b Internal finances used (R)	c Support in Kind	Kind	From
Reach	No	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
VNCS	Yes	No	yes	Office space Camp expenses Volunteer services	VNCS
SNRCHE	No	Yes	Yes	Staff time	Own Society
WE CARE	No	Yes	Yes	Staff time	Own
Adharshila*	No	No	yes	2 Parents agreed to grow local varieties on their own expense	Parents
Shram Niketan Sanstha*	No	No	Yes	Staff time	Teachers
Nisarg Mitra, Kolhapur		0 Yes	Yes	Equipment	Own club
Nisarg Mandal, Alibag		0	0	0 No	n/a
BNVSAM		0 Rs. 5000	No	-	Own club
MP REALS*					

Darwin India - CEE Central - Pune						
Evaluation and Sustainability						
Project	a Questionnaire pre	b Questionnaire post	c Interview	d Sustainability rating	e Sustainability activities	f Sustainability support
Reach	No	No	yes Informers Village and indigenous people	50	Gathering of information documentation on personal basis Dissemination on personal and professional level	In regular work
VNCS	yes	No Effect was judged from meeting in each village after completion of project	yes Village and indigenous peopl	1	Project taken up in schools in the villages for continuing EE activities Initiating a resource centre for training JFM	CEE EOSE project sanctioned and already started Seeking funds Community support and involvement.
SNRCHE	no	no	yes 15 farmers	100%	Development of eco- tourism plan for a much larger area incl the current project area.	Adventure Tours project supported by the Min. of HRD, GOI with Nehru Yuva Kendra
WE CARE	No	No	yes	60%	Restoration of degraded areas Translation of village and sacred grove doc. into Marathi	Voluntary
Advrashila*	no	no	yes Parents/ elders	100%	Seed banks Integration of concepts into future school studies	Own Villagers and parents
Shram Niketan Sanstha*	no	no	No	100%	Information for teachers Integration of concepts into future school studies	Own
Nisarg Mitra Kolhapur	Yes	No	Yes	30-40%	Exhibitions, lectures etc. awareness creation activities	Own Society and other groups
Nisarg Mandal Akbag	Yes	Yes	Yes	100%	Marine ecology studies by students Awareness creation among local villages	College
BNVSAM	No	No	Yes	30%	Will continue to document folk songs related to BD and environment	Own club resources
M P REALS*						

Darwin India - CEE Delhi

Use of the manuals

Project	a Bip Used	b Bip - sections used most	c Bip - overall usefulness %	d Tot. - sections used %	e Tot. - sections used most	f Tot. - overall usefulness %	g Other materials used	h Your awareness	i Your knowledge	j your skills	k How you used your new skills	l Team aware of BIP/TOT	m Team used BIP/TOT
National Gas Show	70% all		75	65	Workshop Planning Project Management	60	CEE Booklets/AT, Products & Broch posters	80%	85%		50% yes - in workshop with children	all	70%
Physician Varsity	50%	1, 2, 5	60	70	Project proposal project management	50	Booklet on peptides CEE Booklets/AT Farmers	50%	60%		75% yes in workshops with farmers and writing new proposals	all	60%
Chaudhri Vihar Singh	40%	1, 3, 5	50	35	Workshop Communicating with people	50	CEE Booklets/AT Resource People	75%	45%		75% Yes - in workshop	some	30%
Prinshya consortium for Himalayan Conservation	50%	2, 3, 4	50	0	For workshops raising awareness of the target group	0	Resource People CEE part University	30%	75		25% yes - in workshop	100	20%
Middle School of Inda	80%	all	80	60	Training and building how to use for networking and networking	65	Resource People information & training package	50	50		75% survey	some	65%
Swachh	25%	not use	20	0	0	0	CEE Booklets/AT resource experts	80%	65%		60% Fund Raising		25
LEDNG	60%	Local Case Studies	85	50	Communication Fund raising Planning management & Evaluating project	70	CEE Booklets/AT Products and Broch posters	80-100%	80-100%		Funds raising		40%
LEPHO	45%	Local Case Studies	40	30	Training Planning	40	Local people resource persons	60%	70%		45% yes - in workshop with local people		35%
RIJCHI	40%	Local case studies	50	20	Networking & Planning Communication	45	CEE Booklets/AT and other CEE educational materials	45%	50%		60% teaching games		35%

Darwin India - CEE Delhi											
Communication											
Project	a Newspaper articles	b Magazine articles	c Dawn News articles	d Radio broadcast	e TV broadcast	f Leaflets	g Posters printed	h booklets printed	i other printed	j Conferences/ Seminars	
National Bal Bhawan	0	0	1	0	0	0	60	0	0	1000	3 Biodiversity workshops organised by CEE Delhi
Prayavan Vahini	0	0	1	0	0	1	500	0	0	0	Awareness generation campaigns in each of the 5 blocks of Rohtak District
Chaubisee Vias Sangh	0	0	1	1	1	1	500	0	0	100	Rally on World environment day, Biodiversity conservation march, training programme for instructors of NFE centres.
Himalaya consortium for Himalayan Conservation	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8 training programmes
Wildlife Society of India	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Biodiversity workshops organised by CEE Delhi
											Collection sheets Information & training package for Biodiversity assessment
Search	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3 training workshops organised by SEARCH 3 biodiversity Workshops organised by CEE Delhi
											Album on medicinal plants histographs questionnaires worksheets Sample Field Notes
LEDaG	0	1	1	1	0	0	500	0	0	500	Handout 250 Brochure
LEHO	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Seminar on Biodiversity in Leh for planners, Administrators and officials
RUCHI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	3 Training programmes for target group on Biological Diversity.
Totals	2	1	6	3	1	3	1500	60	1	2271	0

Darwin India - CEE Delhi

People	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Project	NGO members	Involved in the project (total)	No workshops members	No trained	No of target group	No wkshp target group	No target trained	Target Adults	Target Children	Aware of Project Education	Environment	Business
National Bai Bhawan	75	4	2	2	2	100 School children between 12-14 years	100	100	20	100	yes	no
Parivaran Vahini	5	2	2	2	2	130 Farmers	130	130	0	yes - partly	yes	no
Chaubisee Vikas sangh	10	2	2	1	1	Non Formal Education children & tutors	2	110	10	100	yes	no - n/a
Himalayan Consortium for Himalayan conservation	10	5	1	1	1	Local farmers (women) of Tehri Garhwal U.P.	8	80	80	yes-partly	yes	no
Wildlife Society of India	50	6	0	0	0	Post Graduate Students	0	5	5	0	yes	no
SEARCH	30	2	1	1	1	School Children & teachers	3	55	5	50	yes-partly	0
LEDeG	250	10	12	12	12	Local people tour operators Tourists (Trekters)	2			yes-partly	yes	no
LEHO	100	8	2	2	2	Villagers	3	120	120	no	yes	no
RUCHI	50	4	0	0	0	Rural Communities especially women	4	195	100	95	yes	no
Totals	580	43	21	21	21	0	252	795	458	545	0	0

Darwin India - CEE Delhi					
People					
Project	a Sponsorship raised	b Internal finances used (R)	c Support in Kind	Kind	From
National Bal Bhawan	0	0	yes	office space salaried staff time equipment Technical support	National Bal Bhawann National Bal Bhawann National Bal Bhawann WWF & NMNH
Paryavaran Vahini	0	1077	yes	transport office space	Paryavaran Vahini Paryavaran Vahini
Chaubisee Vikas sangh	0	865	yes	Technical support transport space for NFE Centres office space	D.F.O CVS local people CVS
Himalayan Consortium for Himalayan conservation	0	0	yes	training Land resource people	D.S.T. Govt. of India HIMCON G B Pant University, Vaid, Gunis
Wildlife Society of India	0	73	yes	Maps transport Time	U.P. Forest officials Wildlife Society of India Local People
SEARCH	0	0	yes	time of people land Resource persons	Housewives, farmers schools PLIM Ghaziabad
LEDeG	Financial assistance from J & K Tourism department	0	yes	time	local people
LEHO	0	980	yes	time	local people
RUCHI	0	47	yes	rooms time camps	schools local people RUCHI

Darwin India - CEE Delhi						
Evaluation and Sustainability						
Project	a Questionnaire pre	b Questionnaire post	c Interview	d Sustainability rating %	e Sustainability activities	f Sustainability support
National Bai Bhawan	yes for students	planned	no	90%	Field study handbook on insects for children Biodiversity Projects becoming a part of annual activities of NBB	institutional
Paryavaran Vahini	no	no	no	75	farmers are taking initiative to make aware their fellow farmers. PV is conducting followup workshop for evaluating the impact of campaign	institutional Local experts and resource persons
Chaubisee Vikas sangh	no	no	no	60%	CVS is playing supportive role at community level in formation of active groups & motivating NFE children & tutors about Biodiversity & its conservation	institutional
Himalayan Consortium for Himalayan conservation	no	no	no	50%	to revive the age old tradition of use of medicinal plants	institutional
Wildlife Society of India	Yes	Yes	no	100%	Checklist of birds of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary being prepared Publicising the existence of Swamp Deer & its conservation through posters, pamphlets etc.	institutional U.P. Forest Department
SEARCH	yes for students/local People	Yes		25%	To organise similar activities in 10 more new schools Setting up low cost green houses in interested schools and training them to conserve endangered species of the area.	institutional Pharceutical laboratory of Indian Medicines, Ghaziabad
LED&G	no	no	no	80%	More teaching materials needed for Eco Tourist Guides	institutional CEE
LEHO	no	no	no	40%	To organise awareness campaigns to avoid the use of chemical fertilizers & pesticides.	institutional
RUCHI	no	no	no	30%	Nature clubs already set up will be encouraged by competitions	institutional schools

DARWIN PROJECT - CEE North

Use of the manuals

NGO Project	A BIP use	B BIP Sections Used most	C BIP overall Usefulness	For	D TOT used	E TOT sections Used most	F TOT overall usefulness	For	G Other material used	H Has the project raised your awareness	I Your Knowledge	J Your Skill	K Have you use your new skill	L Team aware of BIP/TOT	M Team used BIP/TOT
Haritika	100%	3 and 6	70%		70	2 and 3	60	Training	CEE Biodiversity Kit and other	80%	60%	60%	All	60%	
Tarumitr	100%	5 and 6	60%	For raising awareness	60	2 and 4	50	Networking and partnership	CEE Biodiversity Kit and other	90%	70%	60%	All	70%	
SHRMS	100%	All	70%	For awareness workshop and implementation	50	2 and 3	50	Training	-do-	90%	70%	70%	All	60%	
PGVS	100%	2,3,6	50%	For awareness and implementation	50	2 and 3	60	Training	-do-	50%	60%	Yes in All	All	60%	
MGSS	100%	3 and 6	50%	For awareness and implementation	50	1,3, and 8	60	Networking And partnership	-do-	50%	50%	50%	All	60%	
SEWAA	100%	All	70%	For raising awareness	50	1,2,3	70	Training	-do-	90%	80%	80%	All	80%	
Nav Nirm	100%	All	70%	For raising awareness	50	1,2,3	75	Planning and Managing Projects	-do-	90%	90%	30%	All	60%	
Dalyon K Dargya	100%	5,6	50%	Raising awareness at the target gr	60	1,5,6	75	Planning and Monitoring Projects	-do-	70%	60%	50%	All	50%	
Institute o Ecology & Environm	100%	All	70%		60	2,3,8 and 9	60	Project Management	-do-	90%	90%	60%	All	60%	
Lok Chetna Manch	100%	5,6,7	50%	For raising awareness	60	2,3,8 and 9	50	Project Management	-do-	80%	80%	70%	All	65%	
CEE Nort	100%	All	75%	For awareness	80	2,3,8	80	Training, Networking and partnersh	-do-	100%	100%	100%	All	100%	

Use of manuals

NGO Project	A Sponsorship Raised	B Internal finance used (R)	C Support in Kind	D Kind	E From
Haritika	0		Yes	Office space, salaried, staff time	Haritika Local People
Tarumitra	0		Yes	Technical Administrative implementation	Environmentalists, Govt. minist and local institutions
SHRMS	0		Yes	Technical Time	NADEP KAKA
PGVS	0		Yes	Time	Local people including women
MGSS	0		Yes	Office space	Farmers
SEWAA	0		Yes	Time Technical	MGSS
Nav Nirman	0		Yes	Time	Principal and teachers
Dalyon Ka Dagrya	0		Yes	Time	Noted environmentalist and persons of repute
Institute of Ecology and Environment	0		Yes	Office space Documentation	Priests, Saints and local people their parents
Lok Chetna Manch	0		Yes	Office space	IEE CEE North
CEE - North	0		Yes	Office space, Time Technical Documentation	Lok Chetna Manch CEE - North

DARWIN PROJECT - CEE North
Achievement Quantitative

NGO Project	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	How much has the environment improved?	How much has biodiversity protected?	How much awareness has been raised	Have the project objectives been achieved?	Have the project outputs been achieved?	Have they been achieved on time?	Were they revised during the project?	Did you have problem?	Did you manage to solve them	Benefits of the project
Haritika	Cannot be quantified in Short term	Indirectly - to some extent	75%	90%	90%	Yes	No	- Lack of documents on the flora of the region - Inadequate funding - Short time	Yes	- General awareness about Biodiversity Conservation among masses of the area - A list of medicinal and drug yielding plants and endangered plants species compiled for the benefit of communities. - A cultivation package has been developed. - Economic viability of these herbs has been explored.
Tarumitra	Environment especially the micro climate of the area has considerably improved through the creation of bioreserve	Considerably	90%	100%	100%	Yes	No	- Mismatch of project and academic calendars - Short time - Funds inadequate	Yes	- Students and youth been made to realize the relationship between the cultural diversity and plant diversity. - Genetic Nursery of rare species has been established and Genetic oxygen belts have been developed. - A Bio reserve having endangered species of plants has been established.
SHRMS	Considerably improvement in local environment through sustainable agriculture practices	Considerable protection of crop biodiversity	90%	80%	80%	Yes	No	Illiteracy among tribal folks ad their unorganized way of living	Yes	- Preparation and use of NADEP Bio fertilizer has been encouraged. - Women get involved in the Bio-diversity campaign. - Women learn to create their own herbal kitchen garden. - The success of this project has made the villagers to take future initiatives.
PGVS	Cannot be quantified	To some extent only	80%	80%	80%	Yes	No	-	-	- Detail knowledge about harmful and beneficial insects has been acquired and disseminated to villagers.
MGSS	Environment improvement of the rural areas was visible as the participants were aware about their local environment	To some extent	100%	100%	100%	yes	No	- Short term for building rapport with communities - Resource crunch	Yes	Local self government (Panchayat) functionaries were made aware about the biodiversity of the area and its importance
SEWAA	Not quantifiable	To some extent	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	- The parents as well as teachers were not interested to send their wards for more visit in fully tracks. - Project duration was short.	Yes	- Increased awareness about biodiversity among school children. - School teachers were trained to use nature and biodiversity as teaching aids.
Nav Nirman	Not quantifiable	Considerable	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	- Duration of the project was short. - There were problems in getting support of religious leaders	Yes	The local priests and school teachers were made aware of the importance of conserving Bio-diversity of the area

Dalyon Ka Dargya (The friends of Trees)	its not possible to assess in such a short span	Considerable	90%	80%	80%	Yes	No	Yes	- The school and college students were made aware about the biodiversity of the area. - The rural masses became aware about the protection of the Bio sphere reserve.
Institute of Ecology and Environment	No quantifiable over a short period	Indirect protection through raising awareness	90%	100%	100%	Yes	No	Yes	- A compilation of medicinal plants of the area has been brought out. - People were made aware about medicinal and Drug yielding plants of the area and their uses.
Lok Chetna Manch	Not quantifiable in short period	Considerable	80%	80%	75%	Yes	No	Yes	General awareness about Biodiversity
CEE -- North	Excellent	Raising awareness about Zoo	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	Yes	- An information booklet about Lucknow Zoo and its animals has been developed. - Awareness drive conducted among target groups. - Youth and Zoo visitors have been made aware about fast declining Bio-diversity and its impact.

DARWIN PROJECT - CEE North

Communication

NGO PROJECT	A Newspaper Articles	B Magazine Article	C Darwin News Letters	D Radio Broad Cast	E TV Broad Cast	F Leaflets	Printed	G Posters	H Printed	H Booklets	Printed	I Other	Printed	Conferences and Seminar
Haritika	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	-	One
Tarumitra	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	Newsletter	-	Two
SHRMS	5	0	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	Three
PGVS	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	One
MGSS	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	One Conservation of Biodiversity
SEWAA	9	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Eco friendly greetings	Two
Nav Nirman	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	One
The Friends of Trees	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Two
Institute of Ecology & Environment	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	One
Lok Chetna Manch	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	One
CEE North	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Two

Darwin India - CEE North

People

NGO Project	A NGO members	B Involved in the project	C No. workshop members	D No. Trained	E No. of Target group	F No. workshop Target group	G No. target Trained	H Target Adults	I Target Children	J Aware of Project education	K Environmen	L Business
Haritika	9	4	2		1 (Farmers)	50	15	10	0	Yes	Yes	No
Taramitra	250 Schools 65000 student members	12	2	2	2 Students and youth)	120	115	10	150	Yes	Yes	No
SHRMS	65	7	2	2	1 (Farmers)	100	110	100	0	Yes	Yes	No
PGVS	11	3	1	2	2 (farmers and general communiti	20	112	50	0	Yes	Yes	No
MGSS	12	5	1	2	1 (Village Panchayat Functionaries)	10	170	10	0	Yes	Yes	No
SEWAA	15	4	1	3	2 (teachers and students)	100	120	45	100	Yes	Yes	No
Nav Nirman	15	1	1	2	3 (Religious leaders, pilgrims, general community)	100	112	100	-	Yes-Partly	Yes	No
Dalyon Ka Dargya	15	2	2	2	3 (villagers, students teachers)	80	110	50	50	Yes-partly	Yes	No
Institute of Ecology and Environment	11	3	2	2	1 (General masses)	50	115	100	0	Yes	Yes	No
LCM	25	2	2	2	1 (Rural Community)	50	115	80	0	Yes	Yes	No
CEE North	6	3	3	3	1 (Zoo visitors)	50	200	400	50	Yes	Yes	No

DARWIN PROJECT - CEE North

Evaluation and Sustainability

NGO Project	A Questionnaire Prepared	B Questionnaire	C Interview	D Sustainability rating	E Sustainability activities	F Sustainability support
Haritika	No	No	No	75%	Booklets and Handbook on Biodiversity	Institutional and Local people
Tarumitra	Yes For students	Planned	No	90%	Bio- reserve, Genetic oxygen Belts	Principals and parents
SHRMS	No	No	No	90%	Use of NAEDP Bio fertilizer community participation	NADEP KAKA and Local people
PGVS	No	No	No	80%	Different insects and their role in Biodiversity get recognized	Local People
MGSS	No	No	No	60%	Hand Bill documents	Academicians
SEWAA	Yes (For students)	Planned	No	80%	Teaching aids (Books, video) provided to teachers and students	Principals, teachers
Nav Nirman	No	No	No	60%	Pilgrims get booklet about biodiversity	Priests
Dalyon Ka Dagrya	No	No	No	60%	School children get leaflets and hand bill	Institutional, teachers, student and local people
Institute of Ecology and Environment	No	No	NO	70%	Dissemination of documents prepared	Institutional and local people
Lok Chetna Manch (LCM)	No	No	No	70%	Booklets and dissemination	Local people
CEE North	No	No	No	100%	Booklets, Manuals and other Documents	Institutional , local people, Environmentalist

Darwin Initiative – Southern Region

Use of Manuals

NGO/Project	(A) BIP used	(B) BIP sections used most	(C) For	(D) TOT used	(E) TOT sections used most	(F) TOT – Overall usefulness	(G) For	(H) Other materials used	(I) Your awareness	(J) Your knowledge	(K) Your skills	(L) Your new skills	(M) am aware of IPTOT
SVS, Tirupati	40%	Agricultural biodiversity	Preparation of pamphlets	30%	Socio-economic Survey	25%	Awareness camps in villages	Posters, information brochures, and charts from various sources	Adequately aware of the local agricultural scenario (65%)	Modest (60%)	Organising skills	No	yes
VK, Kanyakumari	30%	Diversity of medicinal plants	Preparation of booklets	30%	Biodiversity survey	35%	Training workshops	Monographs of Kanyakumari; Medicinal plants of western ghats; Kanyakumari Gazette (1995)	Yes, it is a continuing process	Yes, it is a continuing process	Organising skills	Nursery techniques for medicinal plants	Yes
Rural college (RC), Kanakapura	50%	General biodiversity	Preparation of wksp materials	50%	Biodiversity Surveys	40%	Students and teacher training activities	Pamphlets, articles, booklets, from various sources	Yes, it has increased to an extent	Yes, it has increased to an extent	Organising skills	Skills to assess biodiversity	Yes
SEEK, Kannur	50%	General biodiversity	Preparation of EE materials on butterflies	60%	Biodiversity surveys	60%	Field work	30 slides on common butterflies	Yes, steps have been taken to conserve butterflies	Yes, enhanced knowledge on relationship between plants and butterflies	Identification of butterflies	Rearing butterflies	Yes
SSGC, Tumkur	50%	Traditional festivals and biodiversity	To get an overview of the traditional festivals	60%	Biodiversity elements used during festivals	90%	Project planning process	Reference materials from the library; Tumkur gazette	Adequately aware of the traditional festivals of the area	Adequately aware of the traditional festivals of the area	Survey and observation skills	Observation skills, Report writing	Yes
SNAC, Sringeri	75%	Chapters 3,4,5,6	Help in questionnaire development	Yes	Questionnaire Development	50%	Field surveys	---	Yes; fair knowledge of the local traditions	Yes; fair knowledge of the local traditions	Observations pertaining to agricultural and medicinal practices	---	Yes

Use of Manuals (Continued)												
(A) NGO/Project	(B) BIP sections used most	(C) For	(D) TOI used	(E) TOI sections used most	(F) TOT –Overall usefulness	(G) For	(H) Other materials used	(I) Your awareness	(J) Your knowledge	(K) Your skills	(L) Your new skills	(M) Team aware of BIP/TOT
Shravani, Rajahmundry	50%	Coastal ecosystem details	70%	Socio-economic survey, activity planning	Was useful for community leaders and women	In developing training skills	Photos, charts, slides	Adequate awareness about Mangrove ecosystems	More information on mangroves	Organizing surveys, workshops	Development of educational materials like photoalbum	Yes
GVC, Bangalore	50%	Forest ecosystems	---	---	---	---	---	Awareness has been raised among the grazers	Improved	Biodiversity surveys through transect and quadrat methods	Biomass and grazing pressure estimations	Yes
MCITRA Kozhikode	20%	Chapters 3 & 5	20%	Chapters 6 and 7	20%	Used to acquire skills of training	---	Improved awareness about biodiversity	Basic knowledge about biodiversity improved	Motivation skills were improved	Information gathering skills on marine biodiversity improved	Yes
ESoI, Tirupati	65%	Chapters 2,3,4,5,6	50%	Chapters 3,4,6	60%	Used in orientation programme for school teachers and developing teacher's manual	CEE's Edutech materials	Improved awareness	Enhanced knowledge	Lecture and debating skills	Sensitising and motivating skills	Yes

Darwin Initiative – Southern Region

Communication														
NGO/ Project	(A) Newspaper articles	(B) Magazine articles	(C) Darwin News articles	(D) Radio broadcast	(E) TV broadcast	(F) Leaflets	Printed	(G) Posters	Printed	(H) Booklets	Printed	(I) Others	Printed	(J) Conferences/ Seminars
SVS	No	No	No	No	No	On agr'l biodiversity	1500 copies	None	None	None	None	None	None	3
VK	2 articles each in two local news papers	2 articles in two VK magazines	---	One speech Dr. Ganapathi	---	On medicinal plants (MPs)	2000 copies	21 charts and 39 laminated panels	For permanent use in seminars and wksp	1 booklet on MPs	2000 copies	Primary health care kits	Simple home remedies	Awareness camps
Rural college, Kanaka-pura	1 article in "Samyukta Karnataka" Newspaper	1 article Rural Colleges magazine	---	---	---	1 type	300 copies	None	None	Booklets on general biodiversity	2800 Photocopies	None	None	1 wksp for teachers and students
SEEK, Kannur	6 articles in local newspapers	2 articles in NGO magazine	---	---	---	---	---	30 laminated panels on butterflies	---	---	---	30 slides	---	1 workshop & 20 teacher training programmes organised DPEP
SSGC, Tunkur	An article in a local daily	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SNAC, Sringeri	2 articles in local dailies	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2 village meetings
Sravani, Rajahmundry	4 times in local dailies	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1000	1 Photo album	---	Awareness camps, photo exhibition, capacity building of Mangrove protection samitis
GVC	1 article in Prajavani	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MCITRA Kozhikode	Reported thrice in the local dailies	MCITRA's "Neethal" magazine	---	Once in AIR Calicut	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3 dossiers	Distributed among the participants of the wksp	A consultations with experts and community leaders was organised.
ESoT	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	8 teacher meetings were organised

Environmental Education – A new generation
Achievements-Quantitative

Project/NGO	(A) How much has the environment improved? Not quantifiable (NQ)	(B) How much has biodiversity been protected? Not known	(C) How much has awareness been raised? Yes but not quantifiable (NQ), Yes but not NQ	(D) Have the Project objectives been achieved?	(E) Have the Project outputs been achieved?	(F) Have they been achieved on time?	(G) Were they revised during the project?	(H) Did you have problems?	(I) Did you manage to solve them?	(J) Benefits of the Project.
SVS	NQ	Not known	Yes but not quantifiable (NQ), Yes but not NQ	Yes 85% Yes	Yes 80% Yes	Yes Yes	No No	No Yes	-- Yes, to an extent	Sustainable agriculture; conservation of Agrobiodiversity Farmers, NGOs, Natru Vaidyas were motivated to conserve MPs
Rural college, Kanakapura	NQ	NQ	Yes but not NQ	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, modified accordingly	Yes, while collecting local-specific information	Yes	Enhanced awareness on local biodiversity; Resource materials for local school teachers
SEEK, Kannur	NQ	NQ (change in attitudes of the children)	Yes but NQ	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, non-availability of reference books on local butterflies	Yes, timely help of some experts	Enhanced awareness among the NGO personnel, teachers and students.
SSGC, Tumkur	NQ	NQ	60%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	In report writing	Partially	Scientific perspectives and new dimensions of traditional festivals
SNAC, Sringeri	NQ	NQ	80%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	--	Awareness created among the villagers, sustainable biodiversity conservation
Sravanti, Rajahmundry	NQ	NQ	70%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	--	Communities could recognize the need for protecting the mangroves; a meaningful collaboration among Mangrove protection samitis

Darwin Initiative – Southern Region

Environmental Education – A new generation Achievements-Quantitative (Continued)										
Project/ NGO	(A) How much has the environment improved?	(B) How much has biodiversity been protected?	(C) How much has awareness been raised?	(D) Have the Project objectives been achieved?	(E) Have the Project outputs been achieved?	(F) Have they been achieved on time?	(G) Were they revised during the project?	(H) Did you have problems?	(I) Did you manage to solve them?	(J) Benefits of the Project.
GVC	NQ	NQ	60%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	--	Awareness created among the target gp, GVC staff improved their skills in surveying and report writing.
MCITRA	NQ	NQ	30%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No (2 months late)	The Project incharge of this program resigned hence the delay	Yes, by appointing a new personnel	The awareness will help sustain traditional fishing activities in the project area. A mass campaign was organised involving fisherfolk in order to conserve the marine biodiversity.
ESoT	NQ	NQ	60%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	--	Improved knowledge; positive attitudinal changes in the children

Darwin Initiative – Southern Region

Project/ NGO	Funds				From
	(A) Sponsorship raised	(B) Internal finances used	(C) Support in kind	Kind	
SVS	None	None	None	--	--
VK	None	Partially from CAPART	Resource persons from VK, resource materials, local communities	---	---
Rural college, Kanakapura	None	None	Resource materials from CEE, Forest department	Library facilities of Kanakapura RC; Workshop space by Lion's Club; stuffed animals from the Forest department	---
SEEK, Kannur	None	None	Reference materials on butterflies	---	--
SSGC, Tumkur	None	None	None	None	---
SNAC, Sringeri	None	None	None	None	---
Stravanti, Rajahmundry	None	None	None	None	---
GVC	5600/-	None	Information and Technical know how was provided by the Centre for Ecological Sciences, Bangalore	None	---
MCTIRA	None	Rs. 3144/-	None	---	---
ES6T	None	None	None	None	---

Darwin Initiative - Southern Region

Project/NGO	People												
	(A) NGO members	(B) Involved in the project (total)	(C) No. of members attended the workshops	(D) No. trained	(E) No. of target groups	(F) No. workshop target group	(G) No. target trained	(H) Target Adults	(I) Target child-ren	(J) Aware of project education	(K) Environment	(L) Business	
SVS	10	10	2,200	200	3	3 Awareness camps	Farmers	200	--	All farmers in the study villages	~ 50%	Helpful in livestock management and possibly enhanced milk production, but difficult to quantify	
VK	24	12	576	50	5	3 wksp 5 target gp	356	356	30	Yes	Yes	Helpful to natuvaidyas to use the traditional medicinal systems through conservation of MIPs	
Rural college, Kanakapura	105 (teachers & students of RC)	50 teachers of local schools	155	155	2 (teachers & students)	2	155	55	100 (degree students)	Yes	Yes	---	
SEEK, Kanur	20	10	50	50	3	1 wksp+ 20 DPEP classes	1000 to 1200	40 teachers and many others	500 students	Yes	Yes	Possibly enhanced crop yield and reduction in weed plants ?	
SSGC, Turukur	50 Students	80 local people	---	50	3	---	50	---	50 students	Yes	Yes	Restricted exploitation	
SNAC, Sringeri	20	8	30	Villagers of the project area	4	---	---	All	---	Yes	Yes	The PBR can be useful in microplanning process of the village	
Stravanti, Rajahmundry	18	4	447	447	6	5	447 Fisher-women & children	390	57	Yes	Yes	Education package developed will be helpful in future training programmes	

Darwin Initiative – Southern Region

People (continued)												
Project/NGO	(A) NGO members	(B) Involved in the project (total)	(C) No. of members attended the workshops	(D) No. trained	(E) No. of target groups	(F) No. workshop target group	(G) No. target trained	(H) Target Adults	(I) Target children	(J) Aware of project education	(K) Environment	(L) Business
GVC	9	4	45 grazers	45 grazers	1	3	45	45	--	Yes	Yes	Awareness raised among the grazers would help in a long run
MCITRA	20	27	219	86	3	4	86	133 (majority were youth)	---	Yes	Yes	Training package developed for the fisherfolk could be used elsewhere in the country.
ESoT	15	10	300	300	3	3	30	30 teachers	270 (school and college students)	Yes	Yes	The Educational materials developed on biodiversity could be used in future environmental education programmes of ESoT

Evaluation and Sustainability						
Project/ NGO	(A) Questionnaire – Pre Yes (household details)	(B) Questionnaire - post Yes	(C) Interview No	(D) Sustainability rating 75%	(E) Sustainability activities Training camps to the farmers; organizing field trips and exhibitions	(F) Sustainability support Internal finance generation from SVS members and donations from local wellwishers.
SVS	Yes	Yes	No	75%	Training camps to the farmers; organizing field trips and exhibitions	Internal finance generation from SVS members and donations from local wellwishers.
VK	Yes	No	Yes	60%	Organised awareness camps, exhibitions & training Programmes	Internal finances, CAPART
Rural college, Kanakapura	Yes (for students, teachers and villagers)	Yes	Yes	50%	Environment related programmes for NSS students	Rural College, Kanakapura
SEEK, Kannur	No	No	No	60%	Slide shows, exhibitions, field trips and observations	---
SSOC, Tumkur	Yes	No	Yes	70%	Awareness programmes during the festival occasions	Temple trusts and local people should support
SNAC, Sringeri	Yes	No	Yes	70%	PBR can used in future development of the village	Gram panchayat and Forest department of Karnataka
Shravanti, Rajahmundry	Yes	Yes	Yes	60%	Training package developed could be used in other mangroves ecosystems of India	AFPRO, MSSRF, Forest Department, OXFAM, IGSSS
GVC	Yes	No	Yes	75%	Continuing the vegetation study; organizing monthly meetings to appraise the vegetation and foraging status	Grants from Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology.
MCITRA	No	No	No	60	Awareness through mass campaign; initiation of turtle conservation at Payyoli in Kerala	---
ESoT	Yes	Yes	Yes	50%	Educational programs on biodiversity are planned in the schools not covered under this project.	---

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1. Use of the manuals

Project	Has the project raised										Have you used	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Bip - sections used most	Bip - overall usefulness	for	Tot - used	Tot - sections used most	Tot - overall usefulness	for	Your awareness	Your knowledge	your new skills	Team aware of Bip/ToI	Team used Bip/ToI
JATAN	no							Other available materials with us	yes	yes	yes	no
LOKMITRA	no			no				Panchal Biodiversity Introductory Book	yes	yes	no	no
MAGRA MEWAR VIKAS SANSTHAN (AMVS)	yes	wildlife protection of bio-plants	yes	yes	methods-participatory system	yes	training organisation	other available materials	yes	yes	yes	yes
SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SSD)	yes	All	yes	yes	all	yes	for education & information	other books	yes	yes	yes	yes
LOKVIKAS	no			no				books related to agril.l. Biodiversity available materials	yes	yes	no	no
PARYAVARANIYA VIKAS KENDRA (PVK)	no			no				biodiversity related materials	yes	yes	no	no
GRAMBHARATI	no			no				books related to medicinal plants	yes	yes	no	no
ABHINAV TRUST - MATHAVADA	no			no				other available materials	yes	yes	yes	yes
CEE-JASDAN	yes	all	yes	yes	most of	yes	training proposal communication	other biodiversity related materials	yes	yes	yes	yes
ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY	yes	few	yes	yes	few	yes	workshop training, planning		yes	yes	yes	yes

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2. Achievements - Quantitative

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	m
Project	How much has the environment improved? unable to quantify	How much has biodiversity been protected? unable to quantify	How much has awareness been raised? yes	Have the project objectives been achieved? yes	Have the project outputs been achieved? yes	Have they been achieved on time? yes	Were they revised during the project? yes	Did you have problems? yes	Did you manage to solve them? yes	Benefits of the Project awareness
JATAN	unable to quantify	unable to quantify	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	awareness
LOKMITRA	Is it possible to get such achievement by so short project?	unable to quantify	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
MAGRA MEVAR VIKAS SANSTHAN (MMS)	Approx. 40 %	50	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	many
SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SSD)	20	20	20	20	yes	no	yes	no	no	awareness generation regeneration of plants
LOKVIKAS	unable to quantify	unable to quantify	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	knowledge awareness
PARYAVARANTIYA VIKAS KENDRA (PVK)	unable to quantify	unable to quantify	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	awareness
GRAMBHARATI	80	80	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	awareness
ABHINAV TRUST - MATHAVADA	90	80	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	awareness
CEE-JASDAN	50	50	80	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	awareness
ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY	unable to quantify	unable to quantify	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	awareness knowledge

3. Communication												
Project	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	Newspaper articles	Magazine articles	Darwin News articles	Radio broadcast	TV broadcast	Leaflets	printed posters	printed booklets	printed	other	printed	Conferences/Seminars
IATAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	game	4	0
LOKMITRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	game	0	0
MAGRA NEWAR VIKAS SANSTHAN (NMVS)	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	yes	0	0
SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SSD)	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	report	0	0
LOKVIKAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
PARYAVARANIYA VIKAS KENDRA (PVK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
GRAMBHARATI	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ABHINAV TRUST - MATHAVADA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEE-JASDAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

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A. PEOPLE

Project	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	NGO members	Involved in the project (total)	No wkshps members	No trained	No of target group	No wkshp target group	No target trained	Target Adults	Target Children	Aware of Project Education	Environment	Business
JATAN	3	2	0	0	0 school children	3	300	0	300	yes	yes	yes
LOKMITRA	7	6	0	0	0 farmer students	2	292	83	209	yes	yes	yes
MAGRA MEWAR VIKAS SANSTHAN (MMVS)	10	2	0	0	0 students women panchayat	2	50	30	20	yes	yes	no
SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SSD)	11	4	0	0	0 villagers	2	47	47	0	yes	yes	yes
LOKVIKAS	3	1	0	0	0 community	1	50	50	0	yes	yes	yes
PARYAVARANIYA VIKAS KENDRA (PVK)	3	2	0	0	0 children youth	2	175	30	145	yes	yes	yes
GRAMBHARATI	3	2	0	0	0 children teacher	1	1250	20	1230	yes	yes	yes
ABHINAV TRUST - MATHAVADA	7	3	0	0	0 children community	0	0	0	0	yes	yes	yes
CEE-JASDAN	250	3	0	0	0 youth children community	1	26	26	0	yes	yes	yes
ENVIRONMENT SOCEITY	5	2	0	0	0 student	1	68	0	68	yes	yes	yes

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B. PEOPLE

Project	a Sponsorship raised	b Internal finances used (R)	c Support in Kind	kind	From
JATAN	0	565	yes	workshop room salaried staff time equipment	JATAN
LOKMITRA	2330 participants contribution	3899	yes	financial manpower equipment	JATAM
MAGRA MEWAR VIKAS SANSTHAN (MMVS)	0	0	yes	manpower	MMVS
SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SSD)	0	1047	yes	staff time office computer	SSD
LOKVIKAS	0	0	yes	staff time infrastructure	LOKVIKAS
PARYAVARANIYA VIKAS KENDRA (PVK)	0	0	yes	staff time infrastructure	PVK
GRAMBHARATI	0	0	yes	staff time infrastructure	GRAMBHARATI
ABHINAV TRUST - MATHAVADA	0	2000	yes	staff time infrastructure	ABHINAV TRUST
CEE-JASDAN	0	0	yes	staff time infrastructure	CEE
ENVIRONMENT SOCEITY	0	0	yes	staff time infrastructure	ENVIRONMENT SOCEITY

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C. EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY						
Project	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Questionnaire pre	Questionnaire post	Interview	Sustainability rating (in Percentage)	Sustainability activities	Sustainability support
JATAN	no	no	no			
LOKMITRA	no	no			batrela	LOKMITRA
MAGRA MEWAR VIKAS SANSTHAN	yes	yes	yes	50	protection of plants	Gram Panchayat
SOCIETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SSD)	no	no	yes	70	knowledge	in house
LOKVIKAS	yes		0	50	documentation of local agricultural diversity	LOKVIKAS
PARYAVARANIYA VIKAS KENDRA (PVK)	no	no	no	65	children's activities in schools	PVK
GRAMBHARATI	yes	no	no	75	children's activities in schools	GRAMBHARATI
ABHINAV TRUST - MATHAVADA	no	no	yes	90	Medicinal plants exhibitions	ABHINAV TRUST's on going programme
CEE-JASDAN	no	no	no	80	school programmes youth activities	CEE's on going programme
ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY	no	no	yes	80	activities by students	ES