



EIDPO037

Submit by Monday 30 November 2009



DARWIN200

**DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 17: POST PROJECT**

**1. Name and address of organisation**

<b>Name:</b> ADEPT Foundation Ltd	<b>Address:</b> 32, Oakley Road, Chinnor, Oxfordshire OX39 4HB, UK
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**2. Post-Project details**

<b>Project Title (max 10 words):</b> Tarnava Mare: securing the future of a Transylvanian HNV landscape.				
<b>Proposed start and end dates:</b> 1 April 2010 - 30 March 2012. <b>Duration of project:</b> 24 months.				
<b>Darwin funding requested</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>Total</b>
	£86,750	£69,950	£-	£156,700

**3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number**

<b>ADEPT – Agricultural Development &amp; Environmental Protection in Transylvania</b>
<b>Project ref: 15- 008</b>

**4. Principals in project. One page CV for each of these named individuals. Letters of support from the host country partner(s) endorsing partnership and value of funding.**

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
<b>Surname</b>	Page	1. Akeroyd 2. Jones	Banaduc
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Nathaniel	1. John 2. Andrew	Angela
<b>Post held</b>	Project Manager	1. Senior Botanist 2. Grassland Ecologist	Head of Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>			Faculty of Sciences, University Lucian Blaga, Sibiu
<b>Department</b>			Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Email</b>			

**5. Define the purpose of the Post Project (extracted from logframe) and explain how it is linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project? (Max 200 words)**

**Purpose of the Darwin post-project proposal:** consolidate management measures developed under main project into an official management plan triggering state support, while continuing to build local capacity, to secure the future good management of the project area and conserve its remarkable biodiversity, plus leaving a wider legacy in Romania of increased capacity for conservation of High Nature Value Farmed (HNVF) landscapes.

**Original project purpose** was conservation of rich biodiversity in the semi-natural landscape of southeast Transylvania, linked to local benefits through sustainable use of forest and grassland ecosystems. The project met its targets and developed a wider significance, with impact on national and EU policy towards High Nature Value Farmland (HNVF) areas.

However, it was not possible during the main project to consolidate the varied project outcomes into an officially-recognised integrated management plan, since national guidelines had not been created in time. An approved plan is key to long-term viability since it will trigger state funding and political support, and will establish a practical administrative structure.

In the post-project, main project results will therefore be consolidated into a management plan, while further building local capacity by but progressively handing over management to local people working closely with UK experts.

**6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date? (max 300 words)**

Need for the project stemmed from under-representation of HNVF landscapes in Romania's protected area network, and threats posed by lack of recognition of their value, abandonment, intensification.

The project has brought multi-disciplinary partners and stakeholders together to achieve challenging and varied outputs. Team members are well positioned within the Romanian government, academic and civil society and are actively promoting ADEPT as a 'good case study' at EU level.

Outcomes include:

- mapping of key areas for conservation
- building flexible GIS database through use of bespoke software.
- sectoral management plans for a range of habitat types
- acceptance of area as Romania's largest continental Natura 2000 SCI (Site of Community Interest, under EU Habitats Directive).
- 200 farmers participating in Romania's only grassland management pilot scheme 2006-7
- 80% uptake in region of agri-environment package under National Rural Development Programme (NRDP) 2007-2013 compared to 30% national average
- school classes, and summer camps for 50 children
- agri-environment and agro-tourism training to 100 farmers and producers
- 85-page book on the area, numerous articles and scientific papers
- national campaign to promote flexible food hygiene regulations for small producers, including a guide for small producers that has had national influence
- dissemination of the project via monthly local newspaper
- significant national TV and newspaper coverage
- promotion of branded products at national and international trade fairs
- increased incomes for farmers from biodiversity-branded local products
- technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development (MAFRD) on design of agri-environment measures.
- helped Romania's implementation of CBD articles 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.

UK expertise has had significant effects on all levels: universities (research into HNVF landscapes); national, local and regional government (inputs into policy); local communities and individual farmers (establishing economic incentives).

**7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs of the original project will be achieved within the original project term? (max 200 words)**

**Project was completed in March 2009. Final Report Review (July 2009)** states that “the project outputs were well achieved in respect of both quality and quantity.”

**Original Project purpose** achieved by a combination of practical steps, working with local communities and awareness-raising/lobbying at local and national level. The UK project leader is fluent in Romanian and experienced in government-level as well as farmer-level contacts.

**Original Project outputs**

- 1. Conservation.** Data collection/data base achieved. Proposals for conservation management were incorporated into national grassland agri-environment schemes, representing practical use of scientific data. Completion of officially recognised management plan was prevented by delay in publication of national guidelines, now published.
- 2. Awareness** - achieved.
- 3. Economic incentives** - achieved as a national model for grasslands. Forest management incentives were delayed by major changes in forest ownership during the main project period, but High Conservation Value forest within the area has been identified.
- 4. Incentive schemes**- achieved.
- 5. Local Steering Group** - achieved. Local Action Group established in 2007, now operating effectively.
- 6. Assist local people to access EU agri-environmental schemes** - achieved.
- 7. Promote agro-tourism**- achieved.
- 8. Input into National Biodiversity Strategy / National Rural Development Programme** - achieved.

**8. Please list the UK/collaborative and host country partners that will be involved in the Post Project, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project and in the original project (if applicable). Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including Post Project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project.**

<p><b>Lead UK institution and website:</b>                  ADEPT Foundation Ltd.  <a href="http://www.fundatia-adept.org">www.fundatia-adept.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b>  <b>ADEPT Foundation</b> staff have been working in rural development Romania experience since 2000, although it was not established as a UK charity until 2005. It brings together UK and Romanian expertise to conserve the High Nature Value (HNV) landscapes of Transylvania, and to use it to benefit local communities. Other projects carried out by ADEPT include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable management of Natura 2000 site to create favourable conditions for biodiversity conservation. Funding - Romanian Government Environment Fund. Oct 2006 - Dec 2007.</li> <li>- Policy assistance and capacity building in agri-environment and food safety, Romania. Funding - Environment for Europe (UK) Jan-Dec 2007.</li> <li>- Grassland Alliance NGO network. Funding - Dutch government - MATRA-KAP. Oct 2007- Sept 2008.</li> <li>- Promotion of Community Management in Natura 2000 Sighisoara-Tarnava Mare area using the LEADER approach. Funding - UNDP / GEF/Small Grants programme. Nov 2007 - Nov 08.</li> <li>- Promoting sustainable production for small-scale farming communities in a Natura 2000 landscape, Transylvania. Funding -Innovation Norway. July 09 - May 11.</li> <li>- Farmer training. Training of farmers in Good Agriculture Practice, EU Funding and Agri-environment. Funding - World Bank/MAFRD.</li> <li>- Minimum Food Hygiene Conditions for Small Producers. Funding - EU delegation / Dutch government MATRA-KAP / Orange Romania .</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Lead host country Partner and website:</b></p> <p><b>University Lucian Blaga Sibiu</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.ulbsibiu.ro">www.ulbsibiu.ro</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b></p> <p><b>ULB-Sibiu</b> is a leading state university in natural sciences. The Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection has considerable experience in research projects concerning protected areas, vegetation and flora, fauna, habitats, land use, land management, water management, etc. The Department has post-doctoral specialists in terrestrial and aquatic ecology, plant and animal taxonomy and systematics, geology, climatology, geography, chemistry, toxicology, population genetics.</p> <p>In period 2006-2009, under the original project, the Department coordinated Romanian university activities, participated in habitat, fauna and flora assessments, and created the monitoring plan which is one final output of the main project.</p> <p>ULB-Sibiu has contributed significantly to Post-Project design. If approved, under the Post project they will continue scientific coordination role, and provide post-doctoral specialists, making use of the knowledge built up of the area, and will be the main Romanian partner, with ADEPT (UK) and Daphne (Slovakia) in design of the management plan. ULB-Sibiu undergraduates will participate in field activities as part of HNV landscape conservation capacity building.</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name and website:</b></p> <p><b>2. University Babes-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.ubbcluj.ro">www.ubbcluj.ro</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b></p> <p><b>UBB-Cluj</b> is a leading state university in natural sciences. The Department of Taxonomy and Ecology has jointly managed various research projects such as 'Grasslands Inventory in Romania' (PIN MATRA), 'Important Protected Areas in Romania' (Natura 2000). Scientific staff includes leading specialists in terrestrial plant and animal taxonomy and ecology (algae, fungi, lichens, bryophytes, vascular plants, invertebrates and vertebrates).</p> <p>During the original project 2006-2009, the Department of Taxonomy and Ecology made major contributions to habitat, fauna and flora assessments, putting at the project's disposal post-graduate and post-doctoral specialists, in order to carry out annual field work for the identification and assessment of priority habitats and species.</p> <p>UBB-Cluj have been involved during the preparation of this PP application. They will continue this role in the PP period 2010-11, making use of the knowledge built up of the area. UBB-Cluj undergraduates will participate in field activities as part of HNV landscape conservation capacity building.</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name and website:</b></p> <p><b>3. The University of Medicine &amp; Pharmacy, Targu Mures, Department of Pharmaceutical Botany</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.umftgm.ro">www.umftgm.ro</a></p>	<p><b>UMF-TgM</b> has the leading field botanists for the area on its staff. It is a member of the Romanian Association of Botanic Gardens. UMF-TgM worked in cooperation with UBB-Cluj in the 'Important Protected Areas in Romania' (Natura 2000) project, and is member of the International Association of Phytosociology. Professor Oroian and colleagues have published a study of actual and potential Protected Areas in Mures, based on their own field work. They have been the leading team responsible for the botanical assessment of the project area in 2003-2004.</p> <p>During the original project 2006-2009, they made the major contribution to habitat and flora assessments, with considerable annual field work.</p> <p>They will continue this role in the PP period 2010-11, making use of the knowledge built up of the area. They have been consulted during the preparation of this PP application.</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name and website:</b></p> <p><b>4. Ministry of Agriculture Forests and Rural Development (MAFRD)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.maap.ro">www.maap.ro</a></p>	<p><b>MAFRD</b> actively supports the rural development and agri-environment elements of the ADEPT project. During the original project 2006-2009, MAFRD became a close collaborator: they supported ADEPT's integrated conservation/ rural development activities, and fed back ADEPT results into policy -making, especially agri-environment policy.</p> <p>Under the Post Project this cooperation will continue. MAFRD nationally and regionally (including payment agencies responsible for monitoring of agri-environment schemes) will work closely with ADEPT and will support proposals for a regional agri-environment package, suited to lowland grassland HNVF systems. ADEPT's experiences will continue to be fed into policy-making, including through their membership of the National Rural Development Programme Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>MAFRD have been consulted during the preparation of this PP application and have written a letter of support.</p>
<p><b>Partner Name and website:</b></p> <p><b>5. Regional Environmental Protection Agency</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.arpm7c.ro">www.arpm7c.ro</a></p>	<p><b>The Regional Environmental Protection Agency (REPA Sibiu)</b>, under the MoE, is responsible for 6 counties in Romania: the project area lies within 3 of these counties - Mures, Sibiu and Brasov. Together with the county-level Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs), REPA Sibiu is responsible for implementation of environmental policies, legislation and current regulations; coordination of environmental protection activities; supporting environmental protection initiatives of civil society; inventories of Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>REPA Sibiu supported the ADEPT project in 2006-2009, including the inclusion of the area as a Natura 2000 SCI and used widely the Natura 2000 promotional materials prepared under the main project. The EPAs made many joint presentations about Natura 2000 at village level.</p> <p>In the Post Project, REPA Sibiu (and under REPA, the EPAs of Mures, Sibiu and Brasov) will support the biodiversity conservation activities of the project by assisting at community meetings where necessary, indicating government policy, and advising the project on relevant legislation. They will also be the final recipient of the databases established under the Post Project, an important legacy of the project. They have been consulted during the preparation of this PP application. Letter of support attached.</p>
<p><b>Partner Name and website:</b></p> <p><b>6. DAPHNE Institute of Applied Ecology NGO (Slovakia)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.daphne.sk">www.daphne.sk</a></p>	<p>Jan Seffer and Viera Stanova of <b>DAPHNE NGO</b> are leading specialists in assessments and management of High Nature Value grasslands, in the design of agri-environment programmes, and in the preparation of management plans. In the last few years they have managed several highly relevant projects, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building of Carpathian Biodiversity Information System and design of the ecological network for the Western Carpathians.</li> <li>- Study on HNV Farming indicators and monitoring in Bulgaria</li> <li>- Guidelines for the preparation of Natura 2000 management plans for Slovakia and Northern part of Cyprus.</li> <li>- Developing generic habitat management models for European Commission (DG ENV B2)</li> </ul> <p>Daphne NGO will contribute to generic management and monitoring/ valuation protocols, overall design of the integrated management plan, bringing skills and experience to the project that are currently not available in Romania, and are specific to central and eastern Europe: this will represent a valuable transfer of capacity the Romanian partners.</p> <p>They have been actively involved in preparation of this PP application.</p>



<p><b>Partner Name and website:</b> <b>7. Ecotur Sibiu:</b></p>	<p>Ecotur is an environmental, non-profit, professional, scientific and cultural NGO. Its aim is ecological and sustainable development, registered as a Romanian charity in 1994. Main activities include: professional assistance and consultancy for citizens and environmental institutions; impact assessments for aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems; elaboration of ecological management plans for hydrographical basins; environmental quality monitoring; training for other environmental associations members; ecological education for citizens (photos/slides, films, workshops, symposiums, conferences, broadcastings); editing posters, booklets and books. It is a leading member of Romania's environmental NGO coalition.</p> <p>During the original project 2006-2009, Ecotur assisted with surveys of aquatic habitats, establishing monitoring and evaluation, education and community environmental restoration work. They will continue to do this in the Post project application. They have been actively involved in preparation of this PP application.</p>
<p><b>Partner Name:</b> <b>8. Local Action Group Dealurile Tarnavelor</b></p>	<p>Represents the Town halls and major stakeholders (NGOs, civil society, farmer associations, individual businesses) of the project area. The Local Action Group formally represents the local stakeholders who will be involved in the design of the management plan. They have been actively involved in preparation of this PP application.</p>
<p><b>Partner Name and website:</b> <b>9. Milvus Group</b> <a href="http://www.milvus.ro">www.milvus.ro</a></p>	<p>The Association for Bird and Nature Protection "Milvus Group" is a non-profit NGO acting in the fields of education, research and consultancy, on birds and on fauna in general. It is one of Romania's foremost nature conservation NGOs.</p> <p>Under the main project Milvus Group helped with fauna surveys, school education classes, summer camps.</p> <p>Under the Post project proposal, Milvus will continue these activities, and move them on to next stages: assisting design of management proposals, and teach the teachers in order to leave sustainable results. They have been consulted during the preparation of this PP application.</p>

<p><b>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?</b></p> <p><b>If yes, please give details:</b></p> <p>The key stakeholders in this proposal are the farmers: this landscape, of significant biodiversity importance at a European and global level, is man-made, and successful conservation management of the area cannot succeed with the farmers' active support. ADEPT has regular direct contact with farmers, linked to activities promoting the agri-environment schemes and the Natura 2000 concept. There is no unified body that represents small farmers, though their interests are represented through the Local Action Group.</p> <p>DG Agriculture are important stakeholders, guiding the development of policies funded under the National Rural Development Programme. Well-designed and well-funded agri-environment measures are key to the long term conservation of the area. We have regular and productive contact, especially with Zelig Peppiette Rural Development Coordinator for Romania, DG Agri.</p> <p>National Veterinary Health and Food Safety Agency, ANSVSA: see 9c below.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>
<p><b>9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?</b></p> <p><b>If yes, please give details:</b></p> <p>We will continue to engage as many farmers as possible, both directly (by farm visits and through the ADEPT farmer information centre) and by encouraging their increased participation in the Local Action Group.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>

**9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?**  **Yes**

**If yes, please give details:**

As well as MoE and MAFRD mentioned above as partners, we are also in practical collaboration with the National Veterinary Health and Food Safety Agency, ANSVSA, who are key policy-makers in the field of production and sale of food products by small-scale food producers. This has been a fruitful partnership: in early 2008 we published together a food safety brochure for small producers, at a time of confusion after accession to the EU.

**9d. Is liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country?**  **Yes**

**If yes, please give details:**

We are in regular contact with Mr Silviu Megan, CBD Focal Point, and Director, Directorate for Nature Protection, Biodiversity, Biosafety, MoE. We receive excellent support from Mr Megan who recognises the contribution of the main project to biodiversity conservation in general and to meeting Romania's CBD targets in particular.

**9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories?**  **No**

**If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.**

## POST PROJECT DETAILS

**10. Please provide a Concept Note (max 1,000 words). Describe the problem to be addressed, explain why it is a priority for the host country and how its resolution will improve host country ability to meet it's obligations under CBD/CMS/CITES. The proposed strategy and its intended outcomes should be described adequately, including justification for and brief details of the contribution of each UK and host country partner.**

### **Problem to be addressed**

Capacity to conserve High Nature Value Farmland (HNVF) landscapes in Romania is low. Management requirements are complex. On the one hand conservation in a mosaic landscape of many habitat types and species, sometimes with conflicting management requirements, must be considered. On the other hand HNVF landscape conservation **depends** on the support of local farmers, so the economic element is equally important: creating incentives for continued sustainable use, promoting viable small-scale farming communities. But small-scale farmers in Romania have poor access to technical or funding assistance. The Darwin main project has made significant steps in uniting these two elements.

The main project focussed on Tarnava Mare, an HNVF landscape of 85,000 ha in Southeast Transilvania of remarkable faunistic and floristic diversity.

Current problems:

- long term conservation of the area has not been secured. We were unable under main project to establish a management plan which would elicit national support, owing to delay in finalisation of national guidelines
- insufficient capacity locally to continue the HNVF conservation methodology established under the main project
- political flux and economic problems have pushed conservation to a low place in Romania's priorities national priorities.

The next 2 years are a key period to establish a plan recognised under official guidelines (recently published), which will trigger state funding, and in parallel to complete the capacity-building process to implement it.

### **Why is it a priority for the host country?**

Romania has remarkable areas of lowland HNVF landscapes, which have disappeared throughout most of Europe. They are threatened by intensification or abandonment. This is a social as well as biodiversity problem: such landscapes are a source of livelihood for hundreds of thousands of farming families, as well as being a pool of biodiversity of European and global importance.

**How will its resolution improve host country ability to meet it's obligations under CBD/CMS/CITES.** It will help Romania's implementation of CBD Articles 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13. See Section 12, final box, below.

### **Proposed strategy**

This project will consolidate the outputs of the main Darwin project, including by transferring to local management. Key elements are:

- a. consolidating management methodologies, especially within the GIS database
  - b. building local capacity to manage the area, to meet both conservation and of rural economy targets.
  - c. establishing a management plan with national recognition, under recently announced MoE guidelines, which will trigger state funding
  - d. further awareness-raising in schools, among farmers and community groups
  - e. building local capacity for local product marketing and diversification including tourism.
- This will maximise the results of the original project, and significantly strengthen its long-term impact and legacy.

### **Intended outcomes**

The Darwin post-project proposal is to carry out:

- a. Further ground-truthing of habitats plus data input. Complete the GIS database as a management tool for agri-environment schemes as well as for biodiversity conservation



land management. **Outputs:** GIS database, with legacy via the Regional Environment Protection Agency.

- b. Implement and test generic habitat and species management guidelines developed under the main project. **Outputs:** generic habitat and species management guidelines
- c. integration of management guidelines with National Rural Development Programme. Develop regional agri-environment package with MAFRD, adapted to requirements of the area, replicable elsewhere in the lowland HNMF grasslands of Romania. **Output:** regional agri-environment package.
- d. implement and test monitoring and evaluation guidelines, including indicator species, to measure the links between traditional management, biodiversity and local prosperity.. **Outputs:** monitoring and evaluation initial results
- e. work with local communities and other stakeholders to develop a management structure for the area that represents in a practical way the interests of conservation and of sustainable agricultural use. **Outputs:** management structure,
- f. consolidate the above, with local participation, into a management plan for area that integrates management measures, that are effective for biodiversity conservation, practical for the socio-economy of local communities, and accepted by stakeholders including local farmers/communities, MoE, MAFRD. **Outputs:** integrated management plan.
- g. Raised local capacity by training on the job and handing over of management responsibilities for all above activities

#### **Justification for and brief details of the contribution of each UK and host country partner**

**Applicant: ADEPT** brings a unique blend of conservation and farming expertise and is well qualified to coordinate UK and Romanian specialists in developing a management plan with full local consultation, and testing all aspects of it, while at the same time building local capacity to take over the process in 2012.

**1. University Lucian-Bloga Sibiu:** will coordinate Romanian university activities, contribute to habitat, fauna and flora assessments/management guidelines, and be the main Romanian partner in design of the management plan.

**2. University Babes-Bolyai Cluj and University of Medicine & Pharmacy, Targu Mures:** specialist habitat, fauna and forest flora assessments/ management guidelines.

**4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MAFRD):** national support where necessary, will cooperate with ADEPT in design of a regional agri-environment package. Will feed ADEPT results into policy-making, including through National Rural Development Programme Monitoring Committee.

**5. The Regional Environment Protection Agency (REPA)** will support the biodiversity conservation activities of the project by assisting at community meetings, indicating government policy, and advising the project on relevant legislation. They will be the final recipient of the databases established under the Post Project, an important legacy of the project.

**6. Daphne NGO (Slovakia)** will contribute to generic management and monitoring/ evaluation protocols, overall design of the integrated management plan, bringing skills and experience to the project that are currently not available in Romania, and are specific to central and eastern Europe. This will represent a valuable transfer of capacity the Romanian partners.

**7. Ecotur Sibiu:** surveys of aquatic habitats, establishing monitoring and evaluation, education and community environmental restoration work.

**8. Local Action Group Dealurile Tarnavelor** represents the local stakeholders who will be involved in the design of the management plan.

**9. Milvus Group:** fauna surveys, especially integration of protected bird species management into the integrated management plan. Milvus will also provide community awareness-raising activities - school education classes, summer camps, and especially teaching-the-teachers in order to leave sustainable results.

11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?  Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have/will been made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

**Project Title:** Darwin Initiative project "Developing a model for the conservation of Croatia's grassland biodiversity", including practical guidebooks on grassland biodiversity and surveying, focusing on simple techniques for making rapid surveys of grassland biodiversity. This project established some useful methodologies, specific for grasslands, which must be adapted to local conditions. We have been in contact with Suzanne Tom, FFI, and with their agreement will be making use of their grassland biodiversity surveying methodologies where appropriate.

**Project Title:** Darwin Initiative project 162/13/020: *Conservation of Eastern European Medicinal Plants: Arnica montana in Romania*, 2004-2007. This developed some surveying methodologies linking management to socio-economy in a very specific sector - market in Arnica montana. We have been in contact with project leader Dr Susanne Schmitt, and will make use of the methodologies developed during the Arnica project, while adapting and extending them to Tarnava Mare context. Razvan Popa, our agri-environment coordinator in Romania, gained valuable training and experience on the Arnica project.

**Project Title:** *Building of Carpathian Biodiversity Information System and design of the ecological network for the Western Carpathians*. Useful expertise on landscape-scale GIS databases, from which our project can benefit. The project team included Jan Seffer and Viera Stanova (Daphne, Bratislava), who will provide the link with our Post Project proposal

**Project Title:** *Developing generic habitat management models for European Commission (DG ENV B2), 2008*. These are useful generic models but obviously have to be adapted to local conditions. The project team included Jan Seffer and Viera Stanova (Daphne, Bratislava), who will provide the link with our Post Project proposal.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to:

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.
- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)  Yes

CITES  No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)  No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

**Overall problem:** threats to survival of the Romania's important HNMF landscapes, owing to lack of recognition of their biodiversity and socio-economic value. The 3.5 million subsistence farmers in Romania, many living in HNMF areas, are largely ignored by government policies and have no practical access to advice. No management plans yet exist for Natura 2000 Sites or HNMF areas in Romania. There is low national capacity owing to lack of Natura 2000 and HNMF conservation experience. This significant threat to European biodiversity was identified through biodiversity surveys and socio-economic surveys.

**Specific problem:** an officially-recognised management plan is necessary to secure the future good management of the project area: this will secure state funding and political support, as well as establish a practical administration with trained staff. However, an official management plan could not be achieved within the main project lifetime, since the MoE only finalised the methodology in late 2008.

### **What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)**

A scientifically-based methodology to planning the sustainable development of this HNMF area will set an important precedent in Romania.

A landscape-scale model will be established to demonstrate conservation of HNMF areas combined with sustainable use by local farmers.

Increased local capacity by gradually handing over management of all aspects of the project to local people during the course of the project, while teaching-by-doing under supervision of UK experts.

GIS database will assist conservation measures and agricultural management measures.

Significant inputs into policy towards HNMF areas at national, local, regional government levels.

Economic incentives established for local communities and individual farmers, including a model information service for small-scale farmers to increase access to grants and commercial benefits.

Awareness raised in small-scale farming communities of responsibilities and benefits of living in HNMF landscape.

### **Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)**

European HNMF landscapes are pools of biodiversity of global importance. They are associated with small-scale farming communities, with which their survival is inter-dependent. Romania is the last great area of small-scale farming and of HNMF landscapes surviving in lowland Europe. These landscapes are under immediate threat from lack of political prioritisation, and lack of national/local capacity to manage such areas.

The 85,000 ha project area (map attached) is a particularly rich lowland HNMF landscape, home to numerous habitats and species listed in EU Birds and Habitats Directives: 17 habitats, 8 plant species, 23 mammal species including Europe's last lowland wolves and bears, 12 invertebrate species, and over 40 bird species including raptors and corncrakes.

Through this project we are demonstrating up-to-date, innovative methodologies by which habitats and species of complex mosaic landscapes can be mapped and managed, and local people can become involved in their conservation.

### **How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)**

Project relates to CBD Articles:

Art 6. General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use: project is directly promoting this, at landscape scale

Art. 7. Identification and Monitoring: field studies, GIS database, monitoring methodology

Art. 8. In-situ Conservation: conservation of species/habitats as result of management measures

Art. 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity: project is directly promoting this in HNMF grasslands and forests

Art 11. Incentive Measures: project is helping farmers gain access to agri-environment grants and commercial incentives.

Art 12. Research and Training: project involves scientific publications, post-graduate students from UK and Romania, completing masters or doctoral theses HNMF systems. Project trains farmers in biodiversity-friendly land management. Project trains future HNMF protected area managers.

Art 13. Public Education and Awareness: project has a strong educational element, as well as producing printed materials for identification of key indicator species, scientific papers and popular articles on the area.

**13. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding. (max 200 words)**

**Gains from initial project include:**

- recognition in government and academic circles of biodiversity importance of HNMF systems
- habitat and species database and interactive GIS
- Natura 2000 SCI status
- education in schools and in summer camps, general awareness-raising in local population
- scientific research and publications
- training of local population to maintain economic viability.

**Gains from post project include:**

1. consolidating results of the main project into an integrated management plan which will trigger state funding and political support not currently available.
2. allow grassland management guidelines and M&E methodologies designed under the main project to be assessed and further developed
3. build capacity so that local people and specialist staff can manage the area in future, and also train under/postgraduates from partner universities during summer attachments.

The activities proposed are additional to the original project, but build on it because without the work done in the original project, and the consistent use of specialists now familiar with the area, an integrated management plan and local capacity for this complex landscape would not be possible in the 2-year post project timescale and within this budget. There is not other funding available for this.

**14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and how will these help to strengthen the impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 250 words)**

## Long-term benefits:

1. Increased policy support through creation and official approval of a management plan.
2. Increased in-country capacity for conserving/managing HNMF landscapes.
3. The project will directly benefit the conservation of 85,000 ha of HNMF landscape of remarkable biological diversity, and the livelihoods of 5,000 farming families who live within it. Indirectly, project will assist conservation of hundreds of thousands of hectares of HNMF landscape and benefit livelihoods of many of Romania's 3.5 million subsistence farmers.
4. Will create the first management plan for an HNMF area in Romania, and a model for conservation of other biodiversity-rich HNMF landscapes in Romania.
5. Publication of 3 pocket guides to birds, butterflies and wild flora of southeast Transylvania, and of identification keys for HNMF grassland indicator species, will contribute to the recognition and practical management HNMF landscapes.

## Potential problems:

Political instability has led to a lack of clear policies for biodiversity conservation in Romania. For example, the National Agency for Protected Areas in Romania was established by law, but ineffective for 12 months, and has now just been dissolved by the new government. Confusion and uncertainty pervades Romanian politics at the moment, which makes this a danger period for biodiversity conservation and for the small-scale farming communities associated with HNMF, which are in the circumstances regarded as low-priority issues. This is a short-term problem, but much could be lost in the short term. Hence the importance of the post-project at this stage.

**15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)**

The integrated management plan for the area, created through a formal scientific approach following specified MoE methodology published in late 2008, will by definition propose a management authority/structure for the area. Therefore under the post project, an implementation authority will emerge through the bottom-up management planning process, which includes local capacity building.

The exit strategy is therefore clear: the post project will establish a locally supported management structure, which has the knowledge (database plus management and monitoring prescriptions), capacity and political/financial support (only Natura 2000 areas with officially-recognised management plans are eligible for state budget funding).

The post project will transfer management responsibility during the course of the project to local managers, who already have 3 years' Darwin experience and will continue to be trained on the job. We have 3 managers being trained, two of them local and one from a nearby city. In the unlikely event that one leaves, the rest of the team can train another.

The post project will also increase capacity among local authorities and farmers to manage community development and farming in a way that benefits both local economy and biodiversity conservation. Such capacity is not subject to risk from departure of individuals.

**16. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)**

Original project had high media coverage locally, nationally and internationally. It was covered by National TV several times, including two 20-minute slots on a popular countryside programme on the main national channel. The project had at least 8 major articles in national press in period 2007-08, a high profile at national and international conferences, and won two corporate social responsibility awards. ADEPT was the only NGO invited to make a presentation at a meeting including international press, and Agriculture Ministers of Romania and Poland, Bucharest November 2008.

HRH The Prince of Wales praised Darwin Initiative's support in a speech to international press, central and local government and others during a visit to the project, May 2009.

This high profile will continue under the post project, through national and regional press, national and regional TV, website with page dedicated to Darwin, leaflets/posters, agricultural periodicals.

The Darwin name and logo is used in all presentations at conferences, is on the business cards of project staff, and is on banners used at festivals. Darwin is mentioned during all interviews with the press. Darwin Logo will be on all publications, including the wildlife guides which will be printed under the main project.

**17. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain? How will you measure training effectiveness? (max 300 words)**

You should address each of these points.

**How will you assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project?**

1. Protected area managers: main project has revealed that there is little Romanian experience akin to management of (Category V) UK National Park-type, HNMF semi-natural landscapes.
2. Farmers: socio-economic surveys under main project demonstrate that most farmers do not understand their obligations / opportunities under National Rural Development Programme (NRDP), or commercial opportunities linked to area branding. Farmers are pessimistic about their economic future. There is a downward trend in livestock numbers. These developments directly threaten project purpose - conservation of HNMF landscape. Local authorities also have low capacity to gain access to or manage rural development funding.

**Who are the target groups?**

1. Future managers of Protected Areas.
2. Small-scale farmers (90% of farmers are classed as subsistence or semi-subsistence) and local authorities.

**How will the training be delivered?**

1. We will continue to train such staff on the job, using UK expertise, and during summer attachments continue to train undergraduates and postgraduates from partner universities, the next generation of field officers.
2. Formal courses in winter months. Workshops. Farm visits. Teaching and information materials. Information office dedicated to farmers.

**What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain?**

1. Management of economic semi-natural landscapes combining biodiversity conservation skills with farmer-friendly agri-environment skills.
2. Ability to gain access to NRDP measures, meet official inspection requirements. Adding value to products. Marketing including creation of producer groups/Farmers' Markets.

**How will you measure training effectiveness?**

1. Numbers of trained staff at beginning and end of project. Performance targets.
2. Socio-economic surveys, compared to earlier baseline, measuring variables including: number of farm visits/courses/ workshops; number of farmers attending courses; number of farmers and hectares under agri-environment schemes; sales volumes / prices obtained for local products.



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

18. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note for Main applications.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b>			
<b>Sub-Goal:</b> Prevent the loss of biodiversity in Tarnava Mare area, an HNMF landscape that is probably unique in Europe, being an extensive, lowland ("Continental") landscape that still functions ecologically in balance with local small-scale farming communities, with rich and varied diversity of habitats/fauna/flora.	Halting deterioration of conservation status of species and habitats compared to baselines established during main project. Increased no of farmers in the area actively participating in and benefiting from continued traditional land management linked to conservation of biodiversity	Data from monitoring and evaluation methodology, indicators and baselines established in 2006/7 during the main project.	
<b>Purpose:</b> consolidate management measures developed under main project into an official management plan triggering state support, while continuing to build local capacity, to secure the future good management of the project area and conserve its remarkable biodiversity, plus leaving a wider legacy in Romania of increased capacity for conservation of High Nature Value Farmed (HNMF) landscapes.	Management plan for the area prepared, discussed with local communities and approved, and effectively operational by end of project. Capacity of future managers increased. Capacity of farmers and local authorities increased. Villages in project area report economic benefits from traditional land management. Improved conservation status of target habitats and species.	Management plan. Improved performance of local managers. Increased number of farmers gain access to agri-environment schemes. Data from annual field surveys of land under traditional management, habitat/flora and fauna species diversity, and economic sustainability of small-scale farming communities.	Government remains supportive of conservation of HNMF landscapes, and supportive of small-scale farming communities: very probable.
<b>Outputs</b> 1. Database using the interactive GIS software developed under the main project. Research.	Field studies: no. of specialists, no. of field days/year. Database created, accessible to all those involved in habitat/species management	Field studies: reports Database. Published papers.	University specialists offer time for field work and input of data into database: commitments received
2. Habitat and species management guidelines. Regional agri-environment package to reinforce positive incentives.	Complete and implement the necessary range of management guidelines. Regional agri-environment package	Guidelines. Regional agri-environment package	MAFRD continues support of regional package: very high chance through continued lobbying
3. Monitoring and evaluation methodology	M & E methodology, data and reports. Experimental haymeadow plots	Copies of M & E reports. Existence of experimental haymeadow plots	Availability of specialists: has been secured
4. Community prosperity linked to biodiversity	Socio-economic trends: population size and structure, livestock numbers, volumes of sales of products, prices of	Socio-economic surveys carried out by management team	Farmers/stakeholders feel motivated to attend courses and to continue activities:

	products		positive signs
5. Integrated management plan for the Tarnava Mare area that brings together conservation and sustainable use in a practical manner, releases Natura 2000 funding.	Integrated management plan complete with management, M&E, public awareness, dissemination measures  Natura 2000 funding	Existence of integrated management plan with management structure accepted by MoE and locally. Natura 2000 funding - amount	MoE and local population will continue support for the project as it moves forward: very high chance based on main project results
6. Publicity and dissemination	Publications and activities/festivals etc	Copies of publications. Reports.	Continued media interest: very likely

**Activities** (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Further field studies
- 1.2 Complete database linked to bespoke GIS map, for conservation and agri-environment management use.
- 2.1 Design action plan, including specific detailed measures for management/conservation/ sustainable use of habitats and species.
- 2.2 Test implementation of the range of management guidelines designed under main project
- 2.3 Design, coordinated with MAFRD, regional agri-environmental package for the area
- 3.1 Test implementation of monitoring and evaluation guidelines designed under main project to measure links between traditional management, biodiversity and local prosperity.
- 3.2 Establish 3 x experimental hay-meadow plots to demonstrate effects on floristic diversity of different management regimes, assist M&E.
- 4.1 Workshops with farmers and farm visits to promote agri-environment measures
- 4.2 Technical assistance and training workshops with farmers to add value to products through improved marketing linked to biodiversity image.
- 4.3 Workshops to promote FSC certification of forests, and to promote community forestry projects that add value to local timber.
- 5.1 Regular meetings of management plan working groups, and of community committees that are representative of all sectors of society
- 5.2 Integrated management plan drafted, based on scientific and socio-economic data, accepted by MoE and by local authorities and local communities
- 6.1 Quarterly newsletters for all households (approx 5000) in Tarnava Mare area
- 6.2 Programme of schools activities: summer camps and teach-the-teachers
- 6.3 Design and print keys for HNV grassland indicator species, and booklets on the Birds, Flowers and Butterflies of the area in Romanian and English
- 6.4 Dedicated page on ADEPT website for Darwin Initiative
- 6.5 Invitations to national press, to increase newspaper and TV coverage of the project (which already has a high profile nationally in Romania)

**Monitoring activities:**

- Indicator 1** measure extent of HNV areas (farming and forests) in good condition / under agri-environment management.
- Indicator 2** measure condition or quality (conservation status) of target habitats and species
- Indicator 3** measure local prosperity in terms of socio-economic indicators, e.g. trends in young farmers staying in the area, trends in livestock numbers
- Indicator 4** measure improved capacity by performance indicators (ADEPT staff), no. of courses for farmers, no. of farmers attending, no. of farm visits, no. of visits to farmer information centre, no. of farmers gaining access to a-e grants
- Indicator 5** measure HNV farming viability in terms of volumes of sales of milk and other products, prices of milk and other products (both currently falling)
- Indicator 6** number of publications, print run/extent of distribution of publications, numbers of interviews and articles in the media
- Indicator 7** existence/status of management plan and management body.

**19. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the**

intended workplan for your Post Project.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>1. Complete database using the interactive GIS software</b>									
1.1 Further field studies and data analysis by specialists to complete the adaptation and filling of the database (grasslands, forest and aquatic habitats)	12	→	→			→	→		
1.2 Complete database linked to bespoke GIS map: habitat and species data plus notes on condition, easily maintained and accessible to field teams and to all those involved in habitat/species management - including Town Halls, farmers. Data will be used for preparation of key habitat/species distribution maps. Evaluation of habitat map will be used for assessment of conservation status of habitats and description of management planning units for management plan.	15	→	→	→	→	→			
<b>2. Habitat and species management guidelines</b>									
2.1.1 Determination of ideal objectives for the area, including the reasoning behind each objective using available data and expertise. Identification of modifiers or constraints that may prevent the ideal objectives being reached (including assessment of risks)	6		→						
2.1.2 Design action plan, including specific detailed measures for management of key habitats and species. Include zoning, management units, work plans. Management measures will include periods/intensity of grazing/cropping, types of grazing/cropping, restrictions on specific activities.	12		→	→	→	→			
2.2.1 Design and implement the necessary range of management guidelines. GANTT charts will align measures with habitat types to create practical management units.	18		→	→	→	→	→		
2.2.2 Community involvement so that they have “ownership” of the management plan. Produce key species indicator cards for farmers’ use, and detailed maps with grassland types within their area, linked to posters/brochures, in order to promote community/farmer participation in assessment of habitat conditions	6		→						
2.3 Design, coordinated with MAFRD, regional agri-environmental package for the area which will be applicable in other lowland/upland (up to 800m altitude) HNMF systems - to be approved before 2013 under current PNDR if possible.			→	→	→	→	→		

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>3. Monitoring and evaluation methodology</b>										
3.1	Implement monitoring and evaluation guidelines (designed under main project) to measure habitat condition - using indicator species, and demonstrate links between traditional management and biodiversity. Monitoring protocols will be related to specific management measures. Standard questionnaires will be designed that allow quantification and analysis of results: landscape mosaic, grassland, forest and aquatic habitats, meadow management, maintenance of general grassland biodiversity, plant communities, and socio-economic interviews (links between biodiversity and rural income)	18								
3.2	Establish and manage 3 x experimental hay-meadow plots to demonstrate effects on floristic diversity of different management regimes, managed jointly by UK specialist and Romanian Grassland Institutes, used for demonstration to farmers as well as for research.	8		→			→			
<b>4. Local benefits from conservation</b>										
4.1.1	Workshops with farmers to promote agri-environment measures	5	x	x		x	x			x
4.1.2	Farm visits to promote agri-environment measures	24								→
4.2.1	Technical assistance and training workshops with farmers to add value to products, through quality production/packaging and branding linked to biodiversity. Promote producer groups as means of survival for small-scale farmers. Promote farmers' markets in Romania	8	x		x	x	x			
4.3.1	Complete High Conservation Value forest analysis	12								→
4.3.2	Workshops to promote FSC certification of forests, and to promote community forestry projects that add value to local timber.	9	x		x	x				

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>5. Integrated management plan including habitat management, socioeconomic measures, M&amp;E.</b>									
<b>5.1.1</b> Regular meetings of management plan working groups, including local stakeholders, organised by project implementation unit (ADEPT)	22	→							
<b>5.1.2</b> Regular meetings of community committees that are representative of all sectors of society, organised by PIU in coordination with Local Action Group	22	→							
<b>5.2</b> Integrated management plan drafted, based on scientific and socio-economic data, accepted by MoE and by local authorities and local communities. Will include zoning, for example micro-reserves.	18	-----▶							x
<b>6. Publicity, dissemination, awareness-raising.</b>									
<b>6.1</b> Quarterly newsletters for all households (approx 5000) in Tarnava Mare area	8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>6.2</b> Programme of schools activities: summer camps and teach-the-teachers	22	→							
<b>6.3</b> Design and print keys for HNVF indicator species, posters, brochures for awareness raising, and booklets on the Birds/Flowers/Butterflies of the area in Romanian and English	8	→							
<b>6.4</b> Dedicated page on ADEPT website for Darwin Initiative	23	→							
<b>6.5</b> Invitations to national press, to increase newspaper and TV coverage of the project (which already has a high profile nationally in Romania)	6			x	x			x	

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Monitoring activities:</b>									
<b>Indicator 1</b> measure the extent of HNV areas (farming and forests) in good condition / under agri-environment management.	8	x		x		x		x	
<b>Indicator 2</b> measure the condition or quality (conservation status) of target habitats and species: condition, numbers of sites/species assessed	8	x		x		x		x	
<b>Indicator 3</b> measure local prosperity in terms of socio-economic indicators, e.g. trends in young farmers staying in the area, trends in livestock numbers	8		x		x		x		x
<b>Indicator 4</b> measure improved capacity by performance indicators (ADEPT staff), no. of courses for farmers, no. of farmers attending, no. of farm visits, no. of visits to farmer information centre, no. of farmers gaining access to a-e grants	8		x		x		x		x
<b>Indicator 5</b> measure HNV farming viability in terms of volumes of sales of milk and other products, prices of milk and other products (both currently falling)	8		x		x		x		x
<b>Indicator 6</b> number of publications, print run/extent of distribution of publications, numbers of interviews and articles in the media	8		x		x		x		x
<b>Indicator 7</b> existence/status of management plan and management body	8		x		x		x		x
<b>Project management and reporting</b>									
Project management by PIU	24	→							
Reporting requirements	4			x		x		x	x



20. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at [http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard measures/](http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard%20measures/)

Standard Measure No	Description	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)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	✓
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. 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)	✓
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	✓
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	✓
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	✓
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	✓
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	✓
12A	Number of computer based databases to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country	✓
13A	Number of species reference collections to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings	✓
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	✓
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 <b>established</b>	✓
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/ extended</b>	
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)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding 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 (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	✓

## PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

The project will be managed by the ADEPT Project Implementation Unit, consisting of project coordinator, biodiversity and agri-environment officer, communications officer, training and extension officer, who together will provide data on area/numbers of farmers participating, feedback on local opinion, socio-economic data.

The PIU will keep close and regular links with the Local Action Group, as an effective way of two-way communication with the whole range of local stakeholders, tapping in to local opinion and local issues as they arise.

The PIU will organize regular meetings of the scientific working groups, which will provide data on habitat condition and threats/management issues. Technical aspects of the activities of the scientific working groups, including input of data onto database, will be coordinated by Dr Angela Banaduc, Sibiu University, scientific coordinator.

The project will also prepare key species identification cards and key habitat maps, to encourage participation by local farmers in monitoring, in order to encourage farmer interest in agri-environment measures. Schools will also be involved, but this is more an awareness-raising activity and will not produce reliable data in general.

The PIU will coordinate activities, but will be under the project manager (Nat Page) who will regularly refer to the project partners and meet with them.

**Indicator 1** measure extent of HNV areas (grassland and forests) in good condition / under agri-environment management. Annually, by analysis of agri-environment applications: data to be fed into database. Carried out by ADEPT agri-environment staff in cooperation with MAFRD who have a statutory inspection role.

**Indicator 2** measure condition or quality (conservation status) of target habitats and species. Annually, by field surveys during vegetative season, data to be fed into GIS database. Carried out by specialist scientific teams (UK specialists, partner Romanian universities, farmers / schools where possible), plus MAFRD inspectors.

**Indicator 3** measure local prosperity in terms of socio-economic indicators, e.g. trends in young farmers staying in the area, trends in livestock numbers. Annually, ADEPT agri-environment staff, by repeat socio-economic surveys based on the methodology established, so that results are directly comparable and subject to statistical analysis.

**Indicator 4** measure improved capacity ADEPT staff (future management staff) by performance indicators. Capacity of farmers measured by no. of courses for farmers, no. of farmers attending, no. of farm visits, no. of visits to farmer information centre, no. of farmers gaining access to a-e grants. Annually, ADEPT PIU.

**Indicator 5** measure HNV farming viability in terms of volumes of sales of milk and other products, prices of milk and other products (both currently falling). Quarterly, with data from milk collection points and farmer associations, also by socio-economic surveys, and by collecting results from farmers markets. ADEPT agri-environment staff.

**Indicator 6** number of publications, print run/extent of distribution of publications, numbers of interviews and articles in the media. ADEPT PIU.

**Indicator 7** existence/status of management plan and management body. ADEPT PIU.

## FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

**NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.**

### 22. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

ADEPT is not endowed, and its projects are funded by money raised from institutional and corporate sources.

Institutional sources include: Darwin Initiative (2006-2009), Romanian Ministry of Environment Fund (2008-2010), UK Environment for Europe (2006 and 2007), UNDP GEF Small Grants Scheme (2008), MATRA-KNIP grant Holland and others.

Corporate sources include: Orange Romania 2005-present, and various other smaller donors.

**23. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.**

#### **Confirmed:**

Total project cost is £338,050 over 2 years.

We are seeking funding from Darwin £156,700.

Orange Romania has confirmed co-financing £181,350 (£100,600 in 2010-11, £80,750 in 2011-12). Letter attached.

#### **Unconfirmed:**

ADEPT would devote any additional funding to expand its training and education activities in the area, particularly directed towards maintaining small-scale farming communities, livestock numbers and traditional management methods on which the HNMF biodiversity depends.

**24. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)**

**Financial resources:** None

#### **Funding in kind:**

Staff time and use of rooms for meetings in Regional Environment Protection Agency and Town Halls in the area have not been costed, but will be a contribution.

**25. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?**

	<b>Total Project Costs £</b>
<b>Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding</b>	<b>£292,800</b>
<b>+ Funding/Income from other sources</b>	<b>£308,685</b>
<b>= Total original project cost</b>	<b>£601,485</b>

**FCO NOTIFICATION**

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.

No


**CERTIFICATION 2010/11**

On behalf of the trustees of ADEPT Foundation UK

**I apply for a grant of £86,750 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2011 on the activities specified in the above application.**

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

**I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.**

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	J N M PAGE		
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Director		
<b>Signed</b>		<b>Date:</b>	30 November 2009

## Post Project Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	YES
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	YES
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	YES
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	YES
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages?	YES
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version))	YES
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working >50% on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	YES
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	YES
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	YES
Have you included a copy of the UK organisations most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	YES
Have you read the Guidance Notes for both Main projects and Post Projects ?	YES

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 30 November 2009** to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the first few words of the project title as the subject of your email. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately **please include in the subject line** an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). In addition, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL postmarked **not later than Tuesday 1 December 2009**.

**DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998:** Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.