



Darwin Initiative – Final Report

Darwin project information

Project Reference	EIDPO037
Project Title	Târnava Mare: securing the future of a Transylvanian HNV landscape
Host country(ies)	UK-Romania
Contract Holder Institution	ADEPT Foundation Ltd
Partner Institution(s)	University Lucian Blaga Sibiu, University Babes-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, The University of Medicine & Pharmacy, Targu Mures, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Regional Environmental Protection Agency, DAPHNE Institute of Applied Ecology (Slovakia), Ecotur NGO Sibiu, Local Action Group Dealurile Tarnavelor, Milvus Group
Darwin Grant Value	£156,700
Start/End dates of Project	Apr 2010 – Dec 2012
Project Leader Name	Nat Page
Project Website	www.fundatia-adept.org
Report Author(s) and date	John Akeroyd, Doru Banaduc, Cristi Gherghiceanu, Cristi Malos, Nat Page, Razvan Popa, Jan Seffer. 20 May 2013

1 Project Rationale

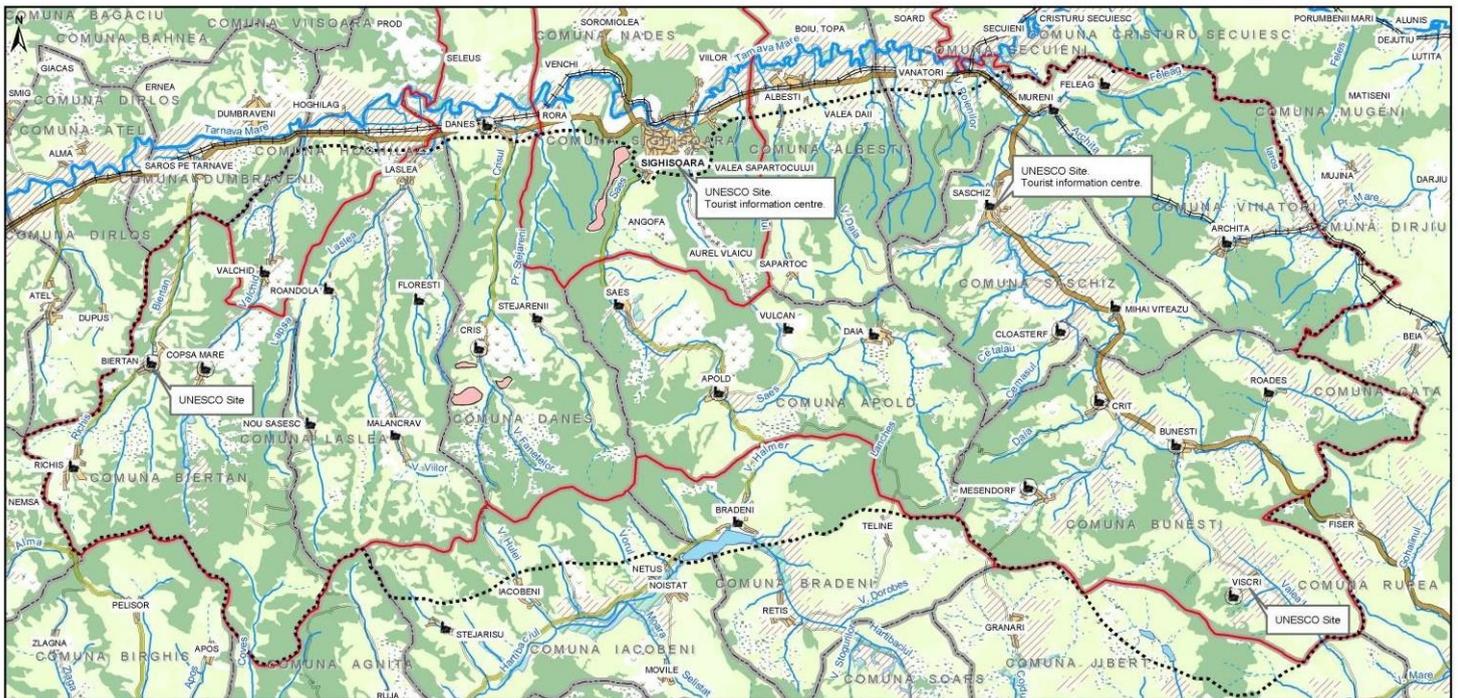
The project focussed on Târnava Mare, an HNVF landscape of 85,000 ha in Southeast Transylvania of remarkable faunistic and floristic diversity. It is one of the best examples surviving in Europe of a lowland HNVF landscape that still functions ecologically. As such it has an intrinsic value, and also has an important role in testing management of such landscapes more widely, in Eurasia and globally.

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.

At the end of the main project, we were unable to establish a management plan which would elicit national support, owing to delay in finalisation of national guidelines. Other problems were insufficient capacity locally to continue the HNVF conservation methodology established under the main project, and political flux and economic problems have pushed conservation to a low place in Romania's priorities national priorities.

The post-project aimed 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.

Location:



Legenda / Legend

- - - Curs de apa temporar / Temporary water course
- Curs de apa permanent / Permanent water course
- Drum local / local road
- Drum judetean / County road
- Drum national / National road
- Umita administrativa / Administrative boundary
- Zona protejata propusa / Proposed protected area
- Zona LEADER / LEADER area
- Zona protejata existenta / Existing protected area
- Sat. eras / villa ge, to MI
- Lac / Lake

- Ⓟ Biserică fortificată / Fortified church
- lit Biserică / Church
- Teren arabil / Arable land
- Livezi și pășuni împadurite / Orchard and wood pastures
- Pasuno / Pastures
- Padure / Broadleaf forest

0 15 3 6 9 12 Kilometri



- ▨ Vegetatie arbustiva / Transitional woodland/scrub
- Mlastina / Inland marshes
- Zona umeda, lac / water bodies

Author: Boodan Florescu

2 Project Achievements

2.1 Purpose/Outcome

Purpose:

For clarity we divide the purpose/outcome into the following

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

Outcomes:

Progress towards outcomes:

1. we have finalised a framework management plan. However, this management plan has not been accepted as the official plan for the area, triggering support. This is for two reasons beyond our control:
 - a. a Sectoral Operation Programme (Environment) project is under way which is creating an integrated management plan for two overlapping Natura 2000 sites, the Sighișoara-Târnava Mare SCI (under EU Habitats Directive) and the Podisul Hârtibaciului SPA (Under EU Wild Birds Directive). Thus, we have created the MP for the site, as planned, but this will not become legally recognised until the combined MP is completed in 2015. We are confident that it will be incorporated, because ADEPT is one of the NGO group creating the combined MP, and ADEPT is specifically responsible for the grasslands aspects of the combined MP.
 - b. Even had an MP been approved for the area, Romania is still not providing support payments to farmers within Natura 2000 protected areas. These payments will not begin until after 2015.
2. continuing to build local capacity, to secure the future good management of the project area and conserve its remarkable biodiversity. We have succeeded in this objective. As a result of our farm advisory activities, in 2012, 24,505 ha of grassland were receiving payments across the area for HNV grassland agri-environment schemes, out of a total eligible area of approximately 34,000 ha. The conservation status of these grasslands has markedly improved: scrub has been cleared from abandoned grasslands, stocking rates for grazing are better controlled, abandoned grasslands are now in use, and even the number of cows is increasing in the area. In addition, part funded by Darwin, we have achieved Forest Stewardship Council certification of 19,675 ha of forest, which will improve conservation management of the forest including identification of non-felling zones.
3. leaving a wider legacy in Romania of increased capacity for conservation of High Nature Value Farmed (HNVF) landscapes. We have succeeded in this. The Darwin/ADEPT project has led the way in Romania for the recognition of the conservation importance of HNV farmed landscapes. We have led NGO activity for policy support for HNV grassland, and are also one of the leading NGOs finding innovative means to improve incomes for the small-scale farming communities who manage and maintain these landscapes. We are working on training farmers, cattle associations and producer groups, and tourist associations, raising their management capacity, so that improved income is sustainable in the longer term.

2.2 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

This Darwin Initiative project has laid the groundwork for recognition of the importance of the High Nature Value landscapes of SE Transylvania. As a result the Romanian government, farmers and general public have a much improved understanding of the value of their High nature value farmed landscapes and communities, and how to protect them.

As described above, and in the 2011-12 report, we have through this project

- Created the first management plan for a lowland farmed landscape in Romania. This has had national as well as local impact.
- Brought the majority of HNV farmland in the area under agri-environment measures, which we helped the Ministry of Agriculture to design
- Left significantly improved habitat conservation status at landscape scale, and a higher local and national capacity to maintain this in the future

Additionally, for alleviation of poverty, the Darwin/ADEPT project has brought over €2m/year into the project area, helping over 1,500 farmers and other enterprises, as a result of its farm advisory programme, by helping farmers gain access to EU support, and by improving markets for their products (see Annex C) For details see Annex 1.

In December 2012, ADEPT won first prize in the European Union for communication with farmers, in the EU-wide CAP@50 celebration and competition. ADEPT also was asked to present its project at the November 2012 Innovation conference in Brussels – see poster in Annex.

In late 2011, ADEPT achieved additions to the HNV grassland agri-environment package, now accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and by the European Commission. First applications were made by farmers in 2012. These additional packages have added

- 195,000ha of traditional extensive orchards to the eligible area that can be claimed under the HNV grassland measure (Measure 214)
- 128,000 ha of damp grassland – a-e measure for conservation of damp grassland habitats, for *Maculinea* species butterflies, in 19 communes. This is the only new agri-environment package in Transylvania in 2011. A signal achievement, based on data we were able to bring, to justify the measure, with significant link to Darwin project work.

For details see Annex 1.

2.3 Outputs

Achievements of project outputs can be summarised as

1. **Database using the interactive GIS software developed under the main project. Research** – innovative, operational.
2. **Habitat and species management guidelines** – included in the management plan
3. **Monitoring and evaluation methodology** – methodologies developed in use.
4. **Community prosperity linked to biodiversity** – substantial. ADEPT-facilitated EU support payments for 1.400 farming families, total €1.5m/year; 100 small-scale dairy farmers in 4 villages benefiting from total €16.000/month milk income, which they had lost until ADEPT worked with them to improve milk quality. And in the diversified income sector, €180.000 for producers and service providers from across the project area.
5. **Integrated management plan for the Târnavă Mare area that brings together conservation and sustainable use in a practical manner, releases Natura 2000 funding** –management plan completed (Annex A), will be incorporated and sent to Ministry for approval in 2014. Not possible to have it approved by Ministry at this stage because a single integrated management plan is being prepared for the combined SCI (Darwin project area) /SPA. The Darwin work has contributed significantly to this integrated SCI/SPA MP.

- 6. Publicity and dissemination** – substantial media coverage at local, national and EU level.

3 Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

See Annex 3.

The project – through Fundatia ADEPT staff in Romania - has kept in occasional contact with the CBD focal point in Romania. Latest contact has been with Nicolae Manta, CBD Focal Point at the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. He has been informed of project end and of the Management Plan of the area created under Darwin, which is to be incorporated into the integrated management plan for the combined SCI (Sighișoara-Târnava Mare, ROSCI0227) and SPA (Hârțibaciu, ROSPA0099).

One important element to assist Romania's capacity to meet CBD commitments, in the contact of this project, is to improve the cooperation between the Ministries of Agriculture & Rural Development, on the one hand, and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change on the other, so that CAP especially Rural Development Programme funding is optimised in the CBD direction.

4 Project Partnerships

The main host country partners of ADEPT Foundation were Lucian Blaga University Sibiu and Babes Bolyai University Cluj. We cooperated closely with specialists from both these Universities, both in project planning and management/decision-making. These were based on MoUs with the two universities.

Strength of relationship is illustrated by fact that John Akeroyd (ADEPT UK Chief Botanist) was appointed Associate Professor at Cluj, where he lectures undergraduates and is on editorial committees of Cluj University and Sibiu University scientific publications.

We have developed Romania's first Lepidoptera-based agri-environment measure in HNV grasslands outside the project area, in cooperation with Prof Rakosy (who is President of the Romanian Lepidopterological Society). We have developed guides to indicator lepidoptera and flora species of the project area with Professor of Ecology Laszlo Rakosy (Babes-Bolyai Cluj).

The project is increasingly managed by ADEPT staff in Romania, with less time required from UK management. The Romanian ADEPT team has built capacity through experience and through training courses.

Other Collaboration:

The project has established strong links with Fauna & Flora International, which regards ADEPT as a model project for European landscape conservation.

The project has strong links to the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development in Romania, at level of ministerial counsellors as well as technical level. The project has had a significant input into policy towards High Nature Value (HNV) farmed landscapes. ADEPT has also developed strong links with DG Agriculture, at the European Commission, by whom it has been consulted on semi-subsistence farming and on HNV farming systems.

5 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

5.1 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

PhD student – PhD not yet completed. PhD on floristic diversity related to management, Laura Sutcliffe.

MSc in Conservation Management for staff member Lenke Baklint, scholarship to Cambridge University

Two papers published in Society of Biology, London. 2011 ISBN: 978-0-900490-40-8 (see <http://www.societyofbiology.org/policy/reports/mountain-hay-meadows.>)

- Grassland in Transylvania, Romania Laura SUTCLIFFE and Krystyna LARKHAM
- Linking High Nature Value Grasslands to Small-Scale Farmer Incomes: Târnava Mare, Romania. Nat PAGE, Razvan POPA, Cristi GHERGHICEANU, Lenke BALINT.

Romania chapter Nat PAGE, Razvan POPA, in High Nature Value Farming in Europe, Edited by Rainer Oppermann, Guy Beaufoy and Gwyn Jones, published 2012. ISBN 978-3-89735-657-3

5.2 Transfer of knowledge

The project has, through its contacts between UK specialists, Universities, Local Administrations and NGOs, transformed how HNV farmland is regarded in terms of conservation value.

On a national scale, the conservation (and conservation policy) importance of HNV grassland has been transmitted by Fundația ADEPT being

- an active member of the Natura 2000 Coalition of NGOs in Romania, and is member of the rural development working group.
- member of the Romanian National Monitoring Committee for Rural Development
- head of the agri-environment and rural development working group of CEEweb for Biodiversity (representing 18 countries in central and eastern Europe)

5.3 Capacity building

Fundația ADEPT is member of the Romanian National Monitoring Committee for Rural Development. We have given technical assistance in the drafting of grassland agri-environment measures 214/1, 214/2 and 214/6.

5.4 Sustainability and Legacy

HNV grassland agri-environment measures will remain as a legacy, covering a much wider area than the project area.

GIS mapping methodology is a significant legacy, making detailed landscape-scale mapping of mosaic sites more feasible.

The management plan for Tarnava Mare, Romania's first of a lowland farmed landscape, will be an important precedent and model for others.

Raised capacity of Town Halls and NGOs in the project area, and more widely, is an important legacy.

6 Lessons learned

Darwin has been an ideal project funder, because it is managed by scientists who understand the need for flexibility, who assess projects by important criteria (not just box-ticking).

We were fortunate in having the right UK specialists, and the right Romanian partners.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The M&E system was practical and provided useful feedback to partners.

There was no evaluation during the post-project. The evaluation during the main project, by Daphne Institute (whom we did not know at the time) was so valuable that they have become key partners in the post-project.

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

None: annual reviews did not request any changes.

7 Darwin identity

We have used Darwin logo on the quarterly regional newsletter, for more than 3 years.

We have used the Darwin logo on our letterheads and business cards.

We have used the Darwin logo on all presentations (numerous conferences) and on publications (for example, see the Innovation poster Annex D that was shown at an EU Commission conference in late 2012).

The Darwin Initiative project was a distinct project with its own dedicated page on our website.

Many NGOs and members of the public have become familiar with Darwin as a result of presentations, booklets, etc.

8 Finance and administration

8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend since last annual report	2011/12 Grant (£)	2011/12 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				2010-11: reduced staff costs the result of reduced field work (change request of 5 December 2010 refers).
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				2010-11: reduced staff costs the result of reduced field work (change request of 5 December 2010 refers).
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				Transferred from previous year
Others (see below)				Forest certification. Completion of management plan.
TOTAL	69950	91368		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Nat Page - manager	
John Akeroyd - chief botanist	
Gherghiceanu- local manager	
Popa – agri-environment	
Schuster - administration	
Mehedin – farmer training, markets	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
Reference books and small-scale field tools	
TOTAL	500

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Forest certification of 19.675ha cost 30,000, of which Darwin contributed 6160.	
2012: additional £1640 for completion of management plan	
TOTAL	7800

See also table at page 9 below

Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Orange Romania	
TOTAL	203,795

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Orange Romania	
TOTAL	80,000

8.2 Value for Money

The results, in terms of hectares under good management (over 20,000ha of grassland, over 17,000 ha of forest), and increased incomes for local people (about 2 m Euros per year for 2 years, and continuing) show that the project was exceptional value for money.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the logframe was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		Improved incomes and halting the decrease in cattle numbers (see 11 above)	
<p>Purpose 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.</p>	<p>Management plan for the area prepared, discussed with local communities and approved, and effectively operational by end of project.</p> <p>Capacity of future managers increased.</p> <p>Capacity of farmers and local authorities increased.</p> <p>Villages in project area report economic benefits from traditional land management.</p> <p>Improved conservation status of target habitats and species.</p>	<p>Local capacity improved by training and work experience.</p> <p>Farmers increased access to EU grants (agri-environment) and to markets</p>	<p>Mapping methodology allows improved database development.</p> <p>FSC certification of 20,000 ha of forest</p> <p>Indicator species key for general use.</p>
<p>Output 1 Outputs</p> <p>1. Database using the interactive GIS software developed under the main project. Research</p>	<p>Field studies: no. of specialists, no. of field days/year.</p> <p>Database created, accessible to all those involved in habitat/species management</p>	<p>Access to LPIS map has allowed innovative database to be developed that can clearly link useful farming and land use to conservation management, and monitoring of habitat / species condition.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Further field studies</p>		<p>Continuous field studies led by post-doctoral, working with post- and under-graduate students</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2, Complete database linked to bespoke GIS map, for conservation and agri-environment management use.</p>		<p>Continued work with Jan Seffer, Prof Laszlo Rakosy, Dr Doru Banaduc with participation by PhD student Laura Sutcliffe</p>	
<p>Output 2. Habitat and species management guidelines. Regional agri-environment package to reinforce positive incentives.</p>	<p>Habitat and species management guidelines. Regional agri-environment package to reinforce positive incentives.</p>	<p>Methodologies developed.</p> <p>A-e measures designed, proposed and accepted, in force.</p>	

Project summary		Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1. Design action plan, including specific detailed measures for management/conservation/ sustainable use of habitats and species.			In progress – indicator species lists will be ready by end May 2012	
Activity 2.2. Test implementation of the range of management guidelines designed under main project			Management guidelines developed. Experimental plots (3 plots each with 7 variables) in place in June 2011.	
Activity 2.3. Design, coordinated with MAFRD, regional agri-environmental package for the area			A-e measures for traditional grazed orchards and damp meadows designed, proposed and accepted, in force.	
Output 3. Monitoring and evaluation methodology	M & E methodology, data and reports. Experimental haymeadow plots		Methodologies developed see management plan Annex A	
Activity 3.1. Test implementation of monitoring and evaluation guidelines designed under main project to measure links between traditional management, biodiversity and local prosperity				
Activity 3.2. Establish 3 x experimental hay-meadow plots to demonstrate effects on floristic diversity of different management regimes, assist M&E.			Experimental plots in place mid-2011, results over successive years 2012.	
Output 4 Community prosperity linked to biodiversity	Socio-economic trends: population size and structure, livestock numbers, volumes of sales of products, prices of products		See 2.2 above	
Activity 4.1 Workshops with farmers and farm visits to promote agri-environment measures			8 workshops and many farm visits with small scale farmers/producers (approx. 250 farmers) in several towns and villages, promoting agri-environment measures, organic agriculture, milk standards	
Activity 4.2, Technical assistance and training workshops with farmers to add value to products through improved marketing linked to biodiversity image.			Conference on local food in Oct 2011 was aimed at raising awareness of marketing advantages available to small-scale producers from direct sales	
Activity 4.3, Workshops to promote FSC certification of forests, and to promote community forestry projects that add value to local timber.			Meetings with FSC assessment teams, forest agency Sighisoara. Audit successfully completed, including GIS mapping of all forest parcels, status and Conservation Value forest areas. Certification granted mid-2012.	
Output 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		Building blocks for the integrated management plan in place	
Activity 5.1. Regular meetings of management plan working groups, and of community committees that are representative of all sectors of society			Local Action Group – 5 meetings, each meeting has av. 22 people including mayors, private sector.	
Activity 5.2. Integrated management plan drafted, based on scientific and socio-economic data, accepted by MoE and by local authorities and local communities			In place by end 2012.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
Output 6. Publicity and dissemination	Publications and activities/festivals etc	See Annex 5.	
Activity 6.1. Quarterly newsletters for all households (approx 5000) in Tarnava Mare area		Newsletter every 3 months – 850 copies – examples can be seen on http://www.saschiz.ro/pagina/ziar-local	
Activity 6.2. Programme of schools activities: summer camps and teach-the-teachers		We held school nature classes in the main school of each of the 8 project communes. 140 children in total. Medias and Sighisoara market had always components for children from different schools.	
Activity 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		Design of Lepidoptera and Flora indicator species printed May 2012 for use with farmers and schools (to increase local participation, not for hard data) as well as for researchers doing formal monitoring.	
Activity 6.4. Dedicated page on ADEPT website for Darwin Initiative		Yes	
Activity 6.5. Invitations to national press, to increase newspaper and TV coverage of the project (which already has a high profile nationally in Romania)		See Annex E.	

Annex 2 Project's full logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		Improved incomes and halting the decrease in cattle numbers (see 11 above)	
<p>Purpose 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.</p>	<p>Management plan for the area prepared, discussed with local communities and approved, and effectively operational by end of project.</p> <p>Capacity of future managers increased.</p> <p>Capacity of farmers and local authorities increased.</p> <p>Villages in project area report economic benefits from traditional land management.</p> <p>Improved conservation status of target habitats and species.</p>	<p>Local capacity improved by training and work experience.</p> <p>Farmers increased access to EU grants (agri-environment) and to markets</p>	<p>Mapping methodology allows improved database development.</p> <p>FSC certification of 20,000 ha of forest</p> <p>Indicator species key for general use.</p>
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Activity 1.1 Further field studies		Continuous field studies led by post-doctoral, working with post- and undergraduate students	
Activity 1.2, Complete database linked to bespoke GIS map, for conservation and agri-environment management use.		Continued work with Jan Seffer, Prof Laszlo Rakosy, Dr Doru Banaduc with participation by PhD student Laura Sutcliffe	
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Activity 2.3. Design, coordinated with MAFRD, regional agri-environmental package for the area		A-e measures for traditional grazed orchards and damp meadows designed, proposed and accepted, in force.	
Output 3. Monitoring and evaluation methodology	M & E methodology, data and reports. Experimental haymeadow plots	Methodologies developed see Management Plan Annex A	
Activity 3.1. Test implementation of monitoring and evaluation guidelines designed under main project to measure links between traditional management, biodiversity and local prosperity			
Activity 3.2. Establish 3 x experimental hay-meadow plots to demonstrate effects on floristic diversity of different management regimes, assist M&E.		Experimental plots in place mid-2011, results over successive years 2012.	
Output 4 Community prosperity linked to biodiversity	Socio-economic trends: population size and structure, livestock numbers, volumes of sales of products, prices of products	See 2.2 above	
Activity 4.1 Workshops with farmers and farm visits to promote agri-environment measures		8 workshops and many farm visits with small scale farmers/producers (approx. 250 farmers) in several towns and villages, promoting agri-environment measures, organic agriculture, milk standards	
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Output 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	Building blocks for the integrated management plan in place	
Activity 5.1. Regular meetings of management plan working groups, and of community committees that are representative of all sectors of society		Local Action Group – 5 meetings, each meeting has av. 22 people including mayors, private sector.	
Activity 5.2. Integrated management plan drafted, based on scientific and socio-economic data, accepted by MoE and by local authorities and local communities		In place by end 2012.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
Output 6. Publicity and dissemination	Publications and activities/festivals etc	See para 9 above and Annex F of 2012 report.	
Activity 6.1. Quarterly newsletters for all households (approx 5000) in Tarnava Mare area		Newsletter every 3 months – 850 copies – examples can be seen on http://www.saschiz.ro/pagina/ziar-local ,	
Activity 6.2. Programme of schools activities: summer camps and teach-the-teachers		We held school nature classes in the main school of each of the 8 project communes. 140 children in total. Medias and Sighisoara market had always components for children from different schools.	
Activity 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		Design of Lepidoptera and Flora indicator species identification booklets printed by May 2012 for use with farmers and schools (to increase local participation, not for hard data) as well as for researchers doing formal monitoring.	
Activity 6.4. Dedicated page on ADEPT website for Darwin Initiative		Yes	
Activity 6.5. Invitations to national press, to increase newspaper and TV coverage of the project (which already has a high profile nationally in Romania)		See Annex E.	

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	30	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	20	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	15	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	-	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	5	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	15	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	5	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	10	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts	-	Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	-	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	-	Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information	-	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol	-	Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	-	Smaller contributions (e.g. of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	1
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	Not yet completed
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	2
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	35 We have arranged guiding courses leading to qualification, important for local incomes, 25 participants
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	24
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	24
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	9
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	35
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1 yr) training not leading to formal qualification (ie not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	430
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	3
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	5
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	54
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	2
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	3
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	6
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	4
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	1
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	-
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	-

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	-
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	3
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	20
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	15
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	18
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	-
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	1
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	12 (quarterly)
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	5000
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	-
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	1
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	-
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	5
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	-
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	8
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	-
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	3
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	-
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	5
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	-
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	-
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	-
22	Number of permanent field plots established	3
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	Number of ha of grassland in a-environment as result of project	24,505 (Official figure, payments agency)
	Number of ha of forest in FSC as result of project	19,675 ha

Annex 5 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Journal	Monitoring High Nature Value Grassland in Transylvania, Romania Laura SUTCLIFFE and Krystyna LARKHAM. In Mountain hay meadows – hotspots of biodiversity and traditional culture, 2011	Editor: Barbara Knowles Publisher: Society of Biology, London. 2011 ISBN: 978-0-	http://www.societyofbiology.org/policy/reports/mountain-hay-meadows .	
Journal	Linking High Nature Value Grasslands to Small-Scale Farmer Incomes: Târnava Mare, Romania. Nat PAGE, Razvan POPA, Cristi GHERGHICEANU, Lenke BALINT. In Mountain hay meadows – hotspots of biodiversity and traditional culture, 2011	Editor: Barbara Knowles Publisher: Society of Biology, 2011 London. ISBN: 978-0-900490-40-8	http://www.societyofbiology.org/policy/reports/mountain-hay-meadows .	
Journal	High Nature Value farming Romania is working to reap rewards from some of the most wildlife -friendly pastoral farming in Europe, Nicky Penford of the Scottish Agricultural College	The Farmers Club Journal	http://www.thefarmersclub.com/Noticeboard/News.aspx	
Book	High Nature Value Farming in Europe, Edited by Rainer Oppermann, Guy Beaufoy and Gwyn Jones, 2012. Romania chapter Nat PAGE, Razvan POPA pages 346-357	Verlag Regionalkultur ISBN 978-3-89735-657-3	www.verlag-regionalkultur.net/xtc/product_info.php?info=p781_High-Nature-Value-Farming-in-Europe.html	50
Newsletter	Vatra Saschizeana *	ADEPT, Saschiz	http://www.saschiz.ro/pagina/ziar-local , issue numbers 39, 40, 41 and 42	-

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	EIDPO037
Project Title	Târnava Mare: securing the future of a Transylvanian HNV landscape
Project Leader Details	
Name	Nathaniel Page
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Fax/Skype	
Email	
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Partner 2 etc.	
Name	Dr. Jan Seffer, Director
Organisation	DAPHNE – Institute of Applied Ecology
Role within Darwin Project	Monitoring and management plan specialist
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