

DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES : APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 9 COMPETITION

Please read the accompanying Guidance Note before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Applicants are asked not to use the form supplied to cross refer to information in separate documents except where this is invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate sheet if necessary. Copies of this form are available on disk or by e-mail on request. You are asked also to complete the summary sheet attached at the end of this form. Although you may reproduce this sheet in a reasonable font, you should not expand it beyond an A4 sheet (leaving the allocated space for DETR comments to be made) as additional information will not be taken into account.

1. Name and address of organisation

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

2. Principals in project

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Entwistle	Bowen-Jones	James
Forename(s)	Abigail	Evan	Arlington
Post held	Senior Scientist	Conservation biologist/ Sustainable use specialist	Forest Officer
Institution (if different to the above)			Forest, Wildlife & Parks Division, Dominica
Department			
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

3. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

A National Strategy for Sustainable Wildlife Use, Commonwealth of Dominica

4. Abstract of study (in no more than 750 characters)

This project will demonstrate the potential for the sustainable use of wildlife resources that is required for Dominica's economic and ecological stability. Through the selection of a series of key example species, the measures needed to be put in place to ensure sustainability will be researched, collated and implemented. These will then be integrated into a broader National Strategy for Sustainable Wildlife Use to provide the government of Dominica with a blue-print for future sustainable use as required by the CBD. To increase the likelihood of full implementation of this Strategy, participation will be sought from all sectors, from local resource collectors to Ministries. Using the British expertise available through Fauna & Flora International the capacity of our main partner organisation - the Forest, Wildlife & Parks Division – will be built to sustain project objectives.

5. Timing. Give the proposed starting date and duration of the project.

Project to start in May 2001, and continue for 3 years, finishing April 2004.

6. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Please note that this should describe your unit, institute or department within a university.)

Aims
Fauna & Flora International (FFI) acts to conserve threatened species and ecosystems world-wide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take account of human needs.

Activities
FFI develops, implements and manages biodiversity conservation projects world-wide, generally working in partnership with in-country conservation organisations, FFI is currently involved in over 60 projects across 45 countries. FFI is needs driven, and will become involved in different stages and aspects of projects as appropriate, as well as developing and fund-raising for its own initiatives, which are all identified through local contacts. All FFI projects include a strong element of capacity building.

FFI undertakes roles including project management, technical assistance, capacity building, specific training programmes, public awareness activities, environmental education work, biodiversity research, protected areas management, biodiversity planning and project preparation. FFI also supports small-scale conservation projects through its own grants fund – *the 100% Fund*. In addition, FFI publishes the internationally respected journal *Oryx*, and maintains strong links with a range of UK-based academic institutions.

Achievements
FFI has successfully designed and implemented a wide range of projects over its near 100 years of operation. At present we operate over 100 projects in 60 countries, including projects supported by GEF, World Bank, EBRD and corporate financing. Recent achievements relevant to the proposed project include:

- Technical assistance on Darwin Initiative project focusing on the development of a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for **Bermuda** (2000-2003)
- Development of FFI **Bushmeat Programme** with funding from the Rufford Foundation (2000)
- Conducting a **Pilot Study on Bushmeat** under a DETR contract, in partnership with ODI and NRI (2000-2001).
- Biodiversity survey and training programme for the **Cardamom Mountains**, Cambodia (2000)
- Project preparation of a medium-sized GEF project (\$750,000) on elephant landscapes in Aceh, **Indonesia** – implementation and management by FFI (1999-).
- Delivered course (using formal and field-based training) on advanced survey skills to staff of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature in **Jordan** (1999).
- Initiated the **Global Trees Campaign** with UNEP-WCMC, aiming to conserve the world's most threatened trees and their habitats, through information, conservation and wise use.
- Provided management and technical assistance for the preparation of the Biodiversity strategy and Action plan for the **Kyrgyz Republic**, to meet their obligations under the CBD, and conducted a national public awareness campaign linked to biodiversity (1998).
- Developed a national public awareness campaign to raise awareness of threats to wildlife (including the endangered Anguillan racer snake) on the island of **Anguilla** (1998).
- Provision of support for institutional strengthening within the ECOFAC EU sustainable forest management project, **Central Africa** (1997-1998).
- Rescue of the critically endangered snake – the Antigua racer – on **Antigua**, through ecological research, habitat restoration, ex-situ conservation breeding, training, development and public awareness (1997-ongoing).

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

- Protected areas work in Liberia (2000-2002) – 162/9/15
- Protected Areas Management Planning in the Andaman Islands, India (1997 - 2000) – 162/06/173
- Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project ,Cebu, Philippines (1998 - 2001) - 162/07/149

8. Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project? Please explain the responsibilities of these institutions.

The key in-country project partner will be the Forest, Wildlife & Parks Division (FWD) of the Government of Dominica, which falls within the Department of Agriculture. The FWD will be directly involved in this project as (1) key partners and joint implementers, and (2) primary recipients of the training components of this programme. The FWD will organise the development and planning of local staff input into the project, and will identify key counterparts and participants for training courses. The FWD will also take a lead in developing the National Strategy for Sustainable Use (with facilitation from FFI). FWD will also assist with in-country logistics and support for FFI staff. Key staff involved from the FWD include David Williams (Acting Director of FWD) and Arlington James (Forest Officer for the FWD).

A range of other government institutions will also be involved in the project. These will include the Department of Tourism, the Government Information Service, the Environmental Coordinating Unit and the Ministry of Agriculture & Environment. Other local organisations to be involved will include local NGOs, and associations such as the Huckster's and Hunter's Associations (which represent those collecting wildlife resources).

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.

To reduce direct threats of over-exploitation facing the wildlife of Dominica, through the participatory development of a National Strategy for Sustainable Wildlife Use, and building of the in-country capacity for its long-term implementation, in partnership with the Government and communities of the Commonwealth of Dominica. Collection of novel biological and social data will provide a sound basis to future decision-making, and the work aims to draw on and develop models of best practice for the region.

10. Is this a new project or the continuation of an existing one?

This is a new project, with direct links to FFI's existing Caribbean and Bushmeat Programmes.

11. What is the evidence for a demand or need for the work? How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country(ies)? How would the project assist the host country with its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

How was the work identified?

FFI's assistance with this project was requested by the Forest, Wildlife & Parks Division (FWD) of Dominica, who had identified the need to develop a sustainable use strategy for the key resource species on the island. The ideas underlying this project have been developed in a participatory manner both remotely and in direct face-to-face discussions, including a 3-day planning meeting between the project leader and key FWD staff in Dominica, March 2000. These discussions have highlighted the need for specific measures to address the sustainability of use of wild plant, amphibian and mammal consumption. The urgency for this work has increased over the last year with the end of a moratorium on hunting of mammals for bushmeat and commercial sale due in 2001. This work will be essential to enable the Dominican government to manage hunting and collection of natural resources in a way that is sustainable for both the environment and for local communities.

How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country?

The Commonwealth of Dominica does not currently have a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, but this project has been identified as a priority by the key government department responsible for conservation. The Dominican people are heavily dependent on wildlife resources for subsistence use and local income generation. The Forestry & Wildlife Division wants to be able to ensure that any current and future exploitation is sustainable. Sustainable use is seen as a priority action to secure long-term biodiversity conservation, given the high extinction pressures on the island. Loss of high-profile species would not only impact negatively on living standards through loss of subsistence resources and local income generation, but could also undermine the tourist industry. The issue of sustainable use in Dominica has been further highlighted by the recent rejection of the proposal to CITES to down-list the hawksbill turtle, which was supported by Dominica.

How will the project assist the host country meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

The Commonwealth of Dominica is signatory to the CBD, and is working to implement its obligations under this convention. As an island the country is vulnerable to species extinctions, through factors such as invasive organisms, habitat destruction and over-use, and there are restricted opportunities for re-immigration given its isolation from other land masses. This project directly implements activities associated with Article 10 (Sustainable Use), Article 12 (Research and Training), and Article 13 (Public Education and Awareness) of the CBD, as well as addressing issues linked to the use of traditional knowledge. A sustainable-use strategy will enable the government of Dominica to conserve its biodiversity, whilst promoting local income generation through sustainable development, and increasing the perceived value of its natural resources amongst local people across all sectors.

12 In what ways can this project be considered a Darwin project? How does the project relate to the Darwin principles? How would the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

Located in the Windward Islands, the Commonwealth of Dominica is one of the poorer islands of the eastern Caribbean, but one that retains a higher percentage of its native habitat than all other islands in the region, despite its relatively small size (751km²). Known as the “Nature Island of the Caribbean”, topography and geology have resulted in the island being developed for small-scale agriculture as opposed to monocultural sugar production. Bananas dominate the exports of this former British colony, however recent changes in the market for these species have substantially reduced foreign income and further threaten the economy of the island. The focus on low level agriculture has resulted in the retention of substantial forest areas (covering over 50% of the island), and the maintenance of traditional livelihoods which are closely linked to the natural environment. Eco-tourism is an important source of income for the country. Limited opportunities for economic development, coupled with traditional utilisation, contribute to continued extensive use of wildlife, with some animals being consumed for food (particularly frogs and land crabs); and many plant species being collected for various purposes (medicinal plants, vines for basketry, and palms for roofing). Products from these species are either consumed locally or offered for sale to tourists (for example, consumption of mountain chicken frogs by tourists). Sustainable use of wildlife is an area which Dominican conservationists feel is important to develop, both to optimize the economic value to local communities and to ensure it does not lead to irreversible declines in resource species. In addition opportunities exist to develop alternative use strategies – for example through ranching favoured bushmeat species such as agouti and opossum –mammals which have been introduced to the island.

To date little work has been undertaken to assess wildlife use, or the biology and productivity of resource species, and the Forestry & Wildlife Division (FWD) have insufficient resources available to monitor any of the key species. However, these authorities have requested assistance with assessment of wildlife use, and with the development of conservation recommendations and monitoring protocols as a national priority. This project presents an ideal opportunity to link innovative solutions to the policies and practice of the Division of National Parks and the Environmental Coordinating Unit. In this way its achievements will input into Dominican national conservation in as broad a way as possible.

The project will:-

Assist Dominica, which is one of the last strongholds for biodiversity in the Caribbean, but poor in financial resources, to conserve its wild animals and plants. The project will also act as a catalyst in building local knowledge and good practice in natural resource management in order to maintain and increase sustainable yields of wildlife resources.

- Link British expertise with local stakeholders, to build lasting capacity for significantly improved biodiversity conservation in Dominica. The expertise required nationally will be re-assessed at the start of the project, but includes improved skills in species research, participatory community involvement, capacity building, and education/public awareness. This will be provided at a local and organisational levels through specific training and side-by-side learning.
- Engage a broad range of stakeholders who are interested in protecting Dominican biodiversity but who lack the capacity, awareness or expertise to do so. It will also increase stakeholder confidence in use of appropriate harvesting techniques, where relevant, and will ensure maximal income for local communities from their wildlife, into the longer-term.
- Provide the opportunity to actively promote and raise awareness of the Darwin Initiative to all sectors of this Commonwealth country given the broad reach of the issues in this project. This will be done through use of the name and logo in all project materials and via a range of media including popular articles (in country and internationally).
- Allow innovative (ultimately replicable) solutions to be developed for the conservation of key resource species based on sound scientific research, using British expertise linked with local knowledge and enthusiasm. This will be practicable given the size of the island, the extent of forest habitat, and the genuine on-the-ground commitment to fulfilling such conservation priorities.

13. Set out the proposed timetable for the work, including the programme's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures.

	Objective/ Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Output	Quantity/notes
1	Improve the baseline level of information on resource species use in Dominica.					
1.1	Collate and analyse all data currently available on species in the UK. To allow for repatriation of information	X			12a 20	1 1000
1.2	Carry out initial participatory assessments with stakeholders to assess the value of biodiversity at community level; the perceived levels of current vs. past abundance; methods of collection, and use of resource species; and predict future trends in resource use.		X	X		8 1
2	Improve the understanding of the biology and status of selected key resource species.					
2.1	Determine the distribution and relative abundance of key resource species, to determine key sites and their spatial relationship with protected areas & buffer		X	X	8 11a/b 20	8 1 7000

	zones.								
2.2	Initiate further ecological studies of key resource species, for long-term study and monitoring.			X	X			8	6
2.3	Review the sustainability of off-take of the selected key resource species, and study off-take once moratorium is lifted				X	X			
3	Develop conservation strategies for selected the key resource species.								
3.1	Produce species specific sustainable management guidelines for selected key resource species.					X		8 9 14a	2 4 1
3.2	Support the ongoing review of national wildlife legislation, in view of 3.1, in collaboration with FWD.					X			
4	Build capacity within the Forest and Wildlife Division and other key agencies								
4.1	Work with FWD counterparts in all phases of detailed project planning, implementation, output production and evaluation.		X	X	X	X	X	8	31
4.2	Hold training courses for interested FWD personnel in a range of skills including: biological survey, GPS use, participatory assessment, community forest protection, conservation planning, fundraising and business development. Study visits within the region will be included where appropriate.		X	X	X			8 6a 6b 7	5 15 5 8
4.3	Establish a Stakeholder Forum on Sustainable Use that meets regularly with broad representation, including key decision makers and representatives of local communities, collectors and tourism companies.		X	X	X	X	X	17a	1
5	Improve public awareness of the vulnerability of natural resources amongst all stakeholder groups.								
5.1	Plan a public awareness campaign focusing on local, national and international interests		X					8	1
5.2	Develop a suite of educational materials tailored to different sectors (including communities, children and tourists) and disseminate widely.		X	X				8 16a 16b	2 3 3000
5.3	Regularly publicise the project through local radio, visual, and written media using both factual and dramatic means; as well regionally, and internationally.	X	X	X	X	X	X	15a 15c 18a 19a 19b	4 4 2 4 1
5.4	Target wildlife collectors and women's groups for regular discussions to share views on resource species use (given women's pivotal role in gathering, preparing and selling wildlife for consumption).		X	X	X	X	X	17b	2
6	Develop a national strategy for sustainable wildlife use								
6.1	Develop a national sustainable use strategy, designed through a series of participatory workshops based on information collated in 3.1, and disseminate the recommendations to a national and international audience.					X	X	8 9 14a 14b 11a/b 15a 15c	3 1 2 2 1 1 1
6.2	Work with FWD on relating protected area & buffer zone management to the framework from 3.1.						X	8 14a	1 1

14. Do you know of any other individual/organisation carrying out similar work? Give the details of the work, explaining the similarities and differences.

A number of the research projects have been conducted in Dominica over recent years. These include work on reptiles and birds by two research teams, one led by a freelance British researcher, and the other from the University of Bangor. While the ecological research they have conducted has been of great importance, it has not fully addressed the specific needs of local conservation managers such as the Forest and Wildlife Division. Ongoing research also focuses on protection of parrot populations, and where possible links will be made with this project.

15. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate how many trainees will be involved, from which countries and what will be the criteria for selection. How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course.

Training is key to the success of this project in order to develop local and national capacity to sustain the project aims and objectives. Trainees will be mainly be from FWD, with further representation from other Dominican institutions. All training courses will be formally evaluated. Manuals and training notes will be provided for all courses and these will help trainees to further transfer their skills. Researchers carrying out field-work will work with and provide informal on-the-job training to FWD counterparts, in addition to formal training courses. Informal training will also be offered to local community groups through a series of workshops.

Details of planned training are given below. Provisional foci for training programmes have been listed, following discussions with FWD. Initial informal skills assessments of participants will be used to confirm the appropriate focus and level for these courses.

Yr	Course	Number	Duration (Days)	Participants
1	Assessment of wildlife use (socio-economic assessment)	1	5	10
1	Public awareness and education approaches	1	4	15
1	Use of GPS and mapping	1	4	15
1	Field survey and monitoring training	1	5	15
1	Data analysis	1	2	15
2	Study visit to regional ranching/propagation initiative	1	4	3
2	Rural business development	1	3	15
3	Strategic planning for conservation	1	2	10
3	Development of funding proposals for international donors	1	1	10

16. How will trainee outcomes/destinations be monitored after the end of the training?

Trainees will be recruited from among FWD staff, and from a number of other focal agencies. Trainees are expected to continue in position within these organisations, and to use the skills gain to support the implementation of the Sustainable Use Strategy. Through long term contacts with FWD we will be able to monitor the destination of trainees, and the application of their new skills, not just over the period of the grant, but over subsequent years beyond the end of the grant.

17. How is the work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? A clear exit strategy must be included.

The work of this project is clearly designed to enable the FWD to implement the Sustainable Use Strategy designed with the support of FFI. This project therefore provides a long-term approach to wildlife conservation in Dominica. FFI's role in the work will decline towards the end of the project having worked with the FWD through all key stages of the project. FWD will then have the tools and skills necessary to manage research and monitoring and ongoing management intervention, and a reviewed legislative basis for key wildlife species. While FFI is likely to remain active in the region, we see our role as little more than a 'watching-brief' to watch how the FWD succeed in implementing the Sustainable Use Strategy, using the skills delivered through the Darwin Initiative project. This work will put in place a lasting Memorandum of Understanding between FFI and FWD, and FFI is committed to supporting FWD in designing further proposals to support implementation of the National Sustainable Use Strategy (it is envisaged that this would be appropriate for GEF, FAO or EU funding). We also hope that the FWD will take an active role in disseminating the research findings from this project, and that their staff will be directly involved in promoting the model developed under this project to be used elsewhere in the region. By the end of the project FWD staff will be a position to offer training where necessary in other countries in the region with similar concerns regarding sustainable use of wildlife.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18. Describe how progress on the project would be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its aims and objectives, both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. How would you ensure that it achieves value for money? What arrangements will be made for disseminating results? If applicable, how would you seek the views of clients/customers?

- The Project Manager will be responsible for implementation of the project, and preparation of 6 monthly progress and financial reports, with reviews against measurable objectives and outcomes. Financial management by FFI will be within FFI procedures audited by Hardcastle Burton (Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire). Project management will follow FFI project cycle management guidelines. FFI pays close attention to value for money in all of its projects, and focuses upon minimising administrative expenditure, while maximising local benefits.
- Results will be disseminated through a range of mechanisms – including the involvement of local media, stakeholder meetings, and public awareness materials. Furthermore results would be disseminated in the form of a National strategy for Sustainable Use (with associated launch workshop, and media coverage).
- In the UK, publicity will be sought through a number of press releases, and building on support from the FFI Press Officer. Articles will be submitted to *Fauna & Flora News* and to the international journal *Oryx*, and to other scientific publications. Conservation strategies for threatened trees from this project will be promoted through the Global Trees campaign website hosted by UNEP-WCMC.
- A range of consultation processes will be involved in the project. A combination of questionnaire and interview-led approaches will be used to determine the satisfaction of staff with the training delivered, and to monitor awareness and perspectives of the project aims among local communities. The viewpoints from local community groups will be an important method of assessing the impact of the project, and will collected both

formally and informally via the sustainability forum and smaller meetings.

- In addition, monitoring of key target species and of use by collectors associations will be developed as part of the project and will provide feedback into the future as to the impact of the project with regard to protection of vulnerable species of flora and fauna as a result of interventions linked to this project.

19. Logical framework. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Goal To assist countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the biodiversity convention.</p>	Project assistance provided by Darwin Initiative funding.	Publications acknowledging the impact of the Darwin Initiative project. Time spent in-country by the Darwin funded project.	
<p>Purpose To reduce direct threats of over-exploitation facing the wildlife of Dominica, through the participatory development of a National Strategy for Sustainable Wildlife Use, and building of the in-country capacity for its long-term implementation.</p>	Production of a National Strategy for Dominica. Training of other staff by Darwin trainees from workshops. Long-term sustainability of off-take of key species.	Published National Strategy Evaluation from workshops, and reports from implementation of strategy. Reports from long-term monitoring of resource species.	Political stability and will maintained. Socioeconomic conditions for sustainability continuing to be met.
<p>Outputs 1.Improved baseline information on resource species use. 2. Improved understanding of the biology and status of key species 3. Conservation strategies developed for key species 4. Capacity built within FWD and other agencies 5. Improved public awareness 6. National strategy for sustainable wildlife use developed.</p>	1.Gap analysis on current baseline data completed. 2. Initial studies of key species completed. 3.Four species conservation strategies completed. 4. FWD & other agencies able to implement and sustain project objectives. 5. Increased awareness of need for sustainability. 6. Publication of national strategy for sustainable wildlife use.	1. Project reporting & project research plan. 2. Project publications. 3. Project publications. 4.Evaluation forms from workshops & departmental progress reports. 5. Consumer questionnaires. 6. National strategy for sustainable wildlife use for Dominica produced & adopted.	1. Effective reporting regime. 2. Ethos of generating wider awareness of the project. 3. Ethos of generating wider awareness of the project. 4. Access to departmental records. 5.Honest responses to questionnaires. 6. Political will.

<p>Activities:</p> <p>1.1 Analyse available data</p> <p>1.2 Initial participatory assessments</p> <p>2.1 Determine distribution and abundance of key species</p> <p>2.2 Initiate further ecological studies</p> <p>2.3 Review the historical & current sustainability of off-take</p> <p>3.1 Produce species specific sust. management guidelines.</p> <p>3.2 Support the ongoing review of national wildlife legislation.</p> <p>4.1 Work with FWD counterparts in all phases.</p> <p>4.2 Hold training courses for FWD personnel</p> <p>4.3 Establish a Stakeholder Forum on Sustainable Use.</p> <p>5.1 Plan public awareness campaign</p> <p>5.2 Develop a suite of educational materials.</p> <p>5.3 Regularly publicise the project.</p> <p>5.4 Target wildlife collectors and women's groups for regular discussions</p> <p>6.1 Develop a National Sustainable Use Strategy.</p> <p>6.2 Work with FWD on relating protected area & buffer zone management of key species.</p>	<p>1.1 8 days FFI; £800</p> <p>1.2 10 days FFI; 30 days FWD; travel; £6,305</p> <p>2.1 42 days FFI; 125 staff days FWD; travel; equipment; £26,056</p> <p>2.2 50 days FFI; 75 days FWD; travel; £17,495</p> <p>2.3 5 days FFI; 5 days FWD; £1,415</p> <p>3.1 20 days FFI; 10 days FWD; £4,640</p> <p>3.2 5 days FFI; 5 days FWD; £1,440</p> <p>4.1 200 days FFI; 608 FWD staff days; costs equal to total budget</p> <p>4.2 30 days FFI; 362 FWD staff days; travel; workshop costs; £15,090</p> <p>4.3 10 days FWD; £850</p> <p>5.1 10 FFI days; 10 days FWD; £2,880</p> <p>5.2 14 FFI days; 42 FWD days; travel; printing; £10,791</p> <p>5.3 5 FFI days; 21 FWD days; £2,615</p> <p>5.4 20 days FWD; travel; £1700</p> <p>6.1 20 days FFI; 30 days FWD; printing costs; travel and workshop costs; £8,745</p> <p>6.2 5 days FFI; 15 days FWD; workshop costs; £2,315</p> <p>Project co-ordination, communication and reporting costs: £12,747 Management and office costs: £9,750</p>	<p>1.1 Review document & bibliography</p> <p>1.2 Social report</p> <p>2.1 Survey report and published article.</p> <p>2.2 Research & monitoring strategy produced</p> <p>2.3 Paper on off-take data</p> <p>3.1 Published guidelines</p> <p>3.2 Management guidelines incorporated into new legislation</p> <p>4.1 Collaborative project reporting</p> <p>4.2 Workbooks and evaluation forms from courses</p> <p>4.3 Minutes of Stakeholder forum meetings.</p> <p>5.1 Public awareness plan completed.</p> <p>5.2 Educational materials</p> <p>5.3 Media articles</p> <p>5.4 Information from discussions fed into strategy</p> <p>6.1 National Sustainable Use Strategy published</p> <p>6.2 Revised PA management plans</p>	<p>1.1 Access to relevant publications</p> <p>1.2 Truthful participation from those questioned</p> <p>2.1 Accuracy and standardisation of data collection</p> <p>2.2 Willingness and training of FWD personnel</p> <p>2.3 Accuracy of past and present data collection</p> <p>3.1 Adequate planning data available to project</p> <p>3.2 Willingness and time</p> <p>4.1 Good motivation</p> <p>4.2 Willingness and time</p> <p>4.3 Public interest</p> <p>5.1 Willingness to attend meetings</p> <p>5.3 Public interest and marketability</p> <p>5.4 Appropriate social mechanisms for inclusion</p> <p>6.1 Political will</p> <p>6.2 Commitment and willingness for change</p>
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