



Submit by 21 January 2005

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 13 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation

Name: East Malling Research	Address: New Road, East Malling, Kent ME19 6BJ
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Facilitating forest restoration for biodiversity recovery in Indochina
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3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 01 April 2005		Duration of project: 3 years			
Darwin funding requested	Total	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	£169653	£57148	£55371	£57134	£

4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

To facilitate restoration of forest ecosystems for biodiversity recovery in Indochina by transferring skills and proven technologies to key forestry stakeholders in China, Laos and Cambodia, enabling them to develop local versions of the framework species technique of forest restoration, which accelerates biodiversity recovery in degraded areas. This project will assist these countries to design research tree nurseries and experimental plots to adapt the technique to local ecological and socio-economic conditions and demonstrate it to local people.
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5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Blakesley		Elliott
Forename (s)	David		Stephen
Post held	Ecological consultant		Lecturer
Institution	Wildlife Landscapes*		Chiang Mai University
Department			Biology
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

*Note that grant holder will be East Malling Research (formerly Horticulture Research International)

5. Principals in project continued

Details	Partner in China	Partner in Laos	Partner in Cambodia
Surname	Weyerheuser	Ketphanh	Thea
Forename (s)	Horst	Southone	So
Post held	Country co-ordinator, ICRAF-China	Deputy Director	Vice Head
Institution	Kunming Institute of Botany	Forestry Research Centre	Forest and Wildlife Science Research Institute
Department	The Center for Mountain Ecosystem Studies (CMES)		DANIDA-Dept. Forestry and Wildlife-Cambodia Tree Seed Project
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

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

Yes. Grant in April 2002 for project ref no. 162/11/023

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

Activities (50 words)

Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Thai partner: Chiang Mai University's Forest Restoration Research Unit (FORRU) has been developing methods to restore natural forest ecosystems for biodiversity recovery, with East Malling Research (EMR; formerly HRI), since 1994. An education programme, to disseminate the research results to local organisations in N. Thailand, was implemented by FORRU/EMR with Darwin Initiative funds in 2002-2005 (this is familiar to Darwin Initiative staff through project reports, an invited presentation at CoP7 of the CBD, Kuala Lumpur and a recent visit to the project by UK Environment Minister, Elliot Morley). However, there is no formal mechanism or funding for transferring expertise and technology to other countries in the region. FORRU is the leading overseas partner. FORRU staff will be responsible for transferring skills and technologies, developed by the unit since 1994, to the other participants. This will assist them to develop research tree nurseries and experimental plots that will enable them to adapt the framework species method of forest restoration to local ecological and socio-economic conditions. The Thai team will organise workshops in Thailand, and undertake training in all workshops. In addition, FORRU's director and staff will co-author Manuals, Field Guides and contribute to Implementation Plans.

Laotian participant: Forestry Research Centre (FRC), Vientiane, Lao PDR (S. Ketphanh, Deputy Director).
Chinese participant: The Center for Mountain Ecosystem Studies (CMES), ICRAF-Kunming, Kunming

Institute of Botany (H. Weyerheuser)

Cambodian participant: DANIDA-Dept. Forestry & Wildlife (Cambodian Tree Seed Project, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (Mr So Thea); (Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Director General and Project Director, World Bank Concession Management and Control Pilot Project, Dept. Forestry & Wildlife).

The participants in China, Laos and Cambodia are key organisations responsible for forestry in their respective countries. All have been actively involved in project formulation through discussions with FORRU staff in Chiang Mai and Kunming and all have expressed a strong interest in replicating FORRU's approach to forest restoration in their own countries. Each partner organisation in these countries will be responsible for identifying additional local stake-holders with an interest in replicating the framework species method of forest restoration or those responsible for forest policy and the potential adoption of the techniques on a wider scale: thus creating a network. Stake-holders will be invited to join the workshops, planned in each of the participating countries and thus have input at the planning stages of forest restoration development in each country. Local partners will also translate and distribute newsletters (to these groups); attend the workshops in Thailand; contribute local knowledge to the Manual on Establishing a Forest Restoration Research and Training Unit and to the Field Guide; arrange translation and publication of all material in their country; and co-author Implementation Plans. Because these are well established institutions, we do not anticipate any problems with staff changes. This has been demonstrated in our current Darwin Initiative project, during which several staff changes have been dealt with seamlessly by FORRU.

9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities? Please include details of any contact with the government not already provided.

Consultation with the Chinese partner and local community representatives was developed through a meeting hosted by FORRU in Chiang Mai in December 2003, followed by a visit by FORRU director to Yunnan in 2004. Several consultation visits to Chiang Mai by ICRAF staff have been made to develop the proposal presented here. Laotian and Cambodian partner staff and other stake-holders have visited Chiang Mai twice (hosted by DANIDA) to discuss development of this proposal. Both EMR, Wildlife Landscapes and FORRU are in constant contact with all stakeholders by email.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source?) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

This is a new initiative across Indochina, which is based on an existing local model in northern Thailand. FORRU, together with its UK partners - EMR and Wildlife Landscapes - have successfully adapted the framework species method of forest restoration to accelerate biodiversity recovery on degraded areas in the highlands of northern Thailand. The method involves planting 20-30 indigenous trees species, which grow fast, shade out weeds and produce resources - especially fruit - which attract seed-dispersing wildlife. The planted trees restore forest ecosystem structure and functioning, whilst attracted animals bring in seeds of non-planted trees, leading to rapid biodiversity recovery. Within 6 years after planting, canopy closure is complete and the species richness of both trees and birds trebles. FORRU's research programme has established effective tree species selection criteria, seedling propagation techniques, planting and post-planting care treatments and biodiversity recovery monitoring methods. These have been successfully implemented by local people, and adapted their own socio-economic conditions.

In 2002, a Darwin Education Team was established to disseminate this original knowledge to local organisations in northern Thailand. The education team gained valuable experience in running workshops and extension visits and producing educational materials, for government officers and community groups, to encourage them to establish their own tree nurseries and start forest restoration projects. During this project, several organisations from neighbouring countries requested assistance to replicate FORRU's approach: including training assistance and literature translated into local languages.

The techniques developed to select, propagate, plant and care for framework species - within local socio-economic constraints - could be applied across Indochina. Groups in neighbouring countries could use this basic approach to develop a framework species system that is suited to their local environmental and socio-economic conditions. Following initial contact with groups from China, Laos and Cambodia, requests were

received for a formal program of workshops to help them replicate FORRU's success. In particular, adaption and translation of FORRU's literature into Chinese and other Indochinese languages was identified as an urgent priority.

Since vast reforestation schemes in all these countries are currently underway, involving the establishment of monocultures of pines and eucalypts; training and literature to encourage development of a more "wildlife-friendly" approach to forestry would significantly increase biodiversity recovery on degraded sites, especially those within conservation areas. None of the partners are aware of any such project in their respective countries, and believe that this will be both an innovative and highly inspirational project in the participating countries.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

The primary aim of the project is to facilitate the development of techniques to restore forest ecosystems (CBD Article 8 f, 100% and Article 10 (d), 100%) for biodiversity conservation in Indochina – through international technical and scientific co-operation (Article 18 1., 100%), by providing research and training (Article 12) leading to technology transfer (Article 16, 100%) and information exchange (Article 17, 100%) that will enable local organisations to adapt the framework species technique of forest restoration to local conditions for biodiversity recovery. The project will work with key organizations in Cambodia (Department of Forestry and Wildlife), Laos (Forestry Research Centre) and China (CMES), which share responsibility for implementing key components of the CBD. This project will assist these organisations to develop research tree nurseries and experimental plots to integrate the above-mentioned CBD objectives into forest restoration programmes.

The project will establish a forest biodiversity restoration **network** within each country (Article 17), in the form of a database managed by participants in China, Laos and Cambodia. This will facilitate information exchange (Article 17), include project newsletters produced initially in Thailand, and circulated to Darwin partner organisations by email for translation and distribution. In year one, a generic template '**Manual on Establishing a Forest Restoration Research and Training Unit**' suitable for adoption across Indochina will be produced by FORRU (Article 17), in collaboration with all participants to ensure its relevance to local conditions. **Training workshops** will be held initially in Thailand, and subsequently in each of the participant countries (Article 12). In year two, three local versions of a '**Field Guide on How to Plant a Forest**' will be drafted: one thousand copies will be published in year three in each language for wide distribution, and use in future workshops and training programmes. This Field Guide will adapt and augment material produced in the current Darwin education project. The programme will culminate in the production in each country of an '**Implementation Plan for a Model Forest Restoration Programme**', which will take the form of a research proposal to be presented to funding agencies at **the final workshop** – which all participants will attend - and elsewhere. This action will assist participants to seek financial support (Article 20) to establish forest restoration research units and demonstration areas locally.

12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

Although Thailand's Biodiversity Action Plan has many provisions for public education and information exchange for biodiversity conservation, it does not specifically mention technology transfer to neighbouring countries. However, the host institute, Chiang Mai University has been actively promoting itself as a regional centre for environmental studies and has run international degree programmes in environmental sciences for students from neighbouring countries for more than a decade. The project proposed here is therefore an extension of this policy.

In Cambodia, this project will support implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, particularly rehabilitation of degraded forest areas (Strategic Objective 5.1), which includes ensuring use of native tree species and promoting pilot projects for rehabilitation of different forest ecosystems. It will also contribute to Priority Action 10.1 "integration of biodiversity protection into rehabilitation plans" and 15.4 "promote training and research for biodiversity management". Presently, measures for forest rehabilitation are very limited or absent. Forest restoration provides a wider and more effective use of natural regeneration. The project proposed here would facilitate implementation of Royal Government of Cambodia laws on Forest rehabilitation and restoration within the Cambodian Forestry Action Plan 2004-2008.

In Lao, this project will support the Forestry Sector vision to the year 2020. The Government of Lao PDR

envisages a sizeable, vigorous and robust forestry sector, which advances national socio-economic development. The Forestry Sector Plan promotes scientifically-managed, natural, production forests sustainably generating timber and non-timber products, with village participation, under supervision and technical support from well-staffed, well-trained local and national government units. The plan provides for protection of flora and fauna, soils and water sources within National Biodiversity Conservation Areas, managed with active participation of villages. The sector requires a sound technological basis through, efficient research and dissemination of results through well-managed training centers. Training of technical staff both domestically and through association with overseas institutions is emphasized and is the main point supported by the project proposed here. Furthermore, FRC, Lao, does not have access to guidelines and techniques. This Darwin project could therefore significantly help forestry institutions to implement forest restoration, as required by the forest policy.

ICRAF-China is a strategic partner to the State Forest Administration, supporting their reforestation activities. At present, the Chinese government is implementing two large-scale, nation-wide rehabilitation programs, the Sloping Land Conversion Program and the National Forest Protection Program. Within these projects, ICRAF-China is advising the forestry department at national and provincial levels on tree selection and reforestation in the three river watersheds in Southwest China. Partner institutions have expressed the need for improved tree planting and especially diversification of tree planting schemes and the proposed project will supplement and add on to government and line agency efforts in China, linking research, training and development activities. CMES-ICRAF is setting up a tree nursery and forest restoration for biodiversity programme locally. Funding has been requested from Conservation International to improve the existing tree nursery, and there is a lot of enthusiasm locally for this programme. CMES have identified FORRU as an ideal model on which to base their programme. Therefore, they have requested participation in this Darwin Initiative project, to gain the necessary training to undertake their programme and to act as a center for forest restoration in China.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country.

This project will enable detailed plans to be prepared for the establishment of research tree nurseries and experimental plots that will generate knowledge to improve forest restoration programmes in participating countries, thus ensuring greater consideration of biodiversity in them. Therefore, the ultimate effect will be the creation of forest ecosystems with high biodiversity that will be capable of generating a wide range of forest products available for sustainable use by local people. These may include timber, fire-wood, honey, mushrooms, bamboo shoots, medicinal plants, bush meat etc. In addition, these newly created, biodiversity-rich forests will provide environmental services such as soil erosion control, water quality improvement, reduced risk of flood damage and they will act as a reservoir of organisms involved in biological pest control in neighbouring agricultural areas.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

The impact of the work will be considerable, as it will educate people in China, Laos and Cambodia to appreciate a new way of tackling forest restoration, which benefits both people and wildlife. The acceptance of the framework species method as a basis for improving forest restoration in each of the three participating countries will have a very positive effect on forest biodiversity over the region. This will be achieved through transfer of expertise to the participants in China, Laos and Cambodia through a series of workshops, both at FORRU's demonstration sites in Thailand, and at the participating organisations. This will be supported by management plans for the implementation of a forest restoration programme, which will include proposals for funding the work. The results of the project will be disseminated through the publication of a Field Guide on 'How to Plant a Forest' (in local languages) in each country. At the end of the Darwin program, each organisation will be in a position to develop a forest restoration programme in its own country, and to pass on their new-found expertise within their own country network, to key members of local communities and organisations, who are responsible for influencing or training others i.e. village leaders, teachers, Forest Department and NGO training officers. A final workshop will be held in Chiang Mai in which all partners will participate: funding agencies will also be invited to this workshop with a view to securing funding for undertaking the Darwin implementation proposals.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

A lasting legacy will be achieved through the training of teams, capable of implementing forest restoration for biodiversity recovery, at the participating organisations in China, Laos and Cambodia. With the benefit of new knowledge acquired from FORRU and texts on how to establish their own research units and implement forest restoration, these teams should be able to implement their own projects to generate lasting benefits by the end of the Darwin project proposed here. Accommodating wildlife in forest restoration projects will be a permanent legacy which will remain in the participant organisations, and will be disseminated throughout their countries through their own networks and future training programmes.

16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

The aim of this project is to facilitate the development of techniques to restore forests for biodiversity conservation in Indochina. Transfer of expertise to organisations responsible for forestry in China, Laos and Cambodia will assist them to develop plans for research tree nurseries and experimental plots to adapt the framework species technique to local conditions. The expertise generated will ultimately be passed on to key members of local communities and organisations, responsible for influencing or training others i.e. village leaders, teachers, national forestry departments and NGO training officers. This will be greatly assisted by the publication of a manual on 'Establishing A Forest Restoration Research And Training Unit' and a field guide "How to Plant a Forest" in the language of each country. These will be used well beyond the period of this Darwin-funded project. Crucially, this project will produce Implementation Plans for model forest restoration programmes in each country, which include a research proposal to support a Forest Restoration Research Unit established by in-country organisations (with further technical support from FORRU-Thailand as required). The participating organizations will present these proposals to funding agency representatives at a concluding Darwin workshop in Thailand. Through the support requested in the proposals to funding agencies, the work will continue and expand. This will also enable FORRU to continue to offer technical support to the local organisations. It is expected that much of the training given during the programme, including the management plans and forest restoration guides will be self-perpetuating in the participant countries, and that attitudes to forest restoration activities will be permanently changed as a result: hence the legacy of this Darwin Initiative project will be permanent and long lasting.

Potential problems which we have identified are: whether biodiversity conservation will continue to be an important element of reforestation and local government policy in China, Laos and Cambodia; there will be a local demand for expertise and training; and that enthusiasm will enable project participants to follow through project proposals. We have discussed these issues in some depth with our partners, and are assured that there is now a will, and demand for this project. Inclusion of recognition for the need for forest restoration in Lao's national policies is also important.

This project includes five participating countries with very different political systems and social structures; an obvious risk of this project is that changes in policies or key personnel might mean lead to interference with implementation of project itself or that its outputs will not be fully utilised.

17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

This is a collaborative project between organisations in five countries, all of whom will be proud to display the Darwin Initiative logo prominently in their local literature relating to the project. The principles of the Darwin Initiative and the specific aims of this project will be explained through local newspaper coverage in each country, popular talks, and a poster and leaflet in five languages. The Darwin Initiative logo will appear on all educational material; workshop and lecture announcements; technical reports; and signs at research tree nurseries. Radio and TV broadcasts will also be used to advertise the Darwin Initiative project. Darwin Initiative funding will be fully acknowledged in all publications.

18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

Training and development are the main activities of the entire project. It will pass on practical information, based on sound scientific research, to members of key organisations responsible for forestry in China, Laos and Cambodia, and assist them to design research tree nurseries and demonstration trial plots to adapt the Framework Species technique to local ecological and socio-economic conditions. In the first year of the project, workshops will be held for each organisation at FORRU's research nursery, community nursery and demonstration plots. These workshops will be of 7-10 days duration and be attended by at least 15 individuals from each participating country. This will be followed up in the second year by a workshop of 7 days duration held for each organisation in their home country, each of which will be attended by wider range of stake-holders identified in country by each participating organisation. Training will include the principles and practice of the framework species method to accelerate biodiversity recovery in planted forests. FORRU's research protocols and results over the past 10 years will be reviewed by each workshop group. Subjects covered will include species selection, seed collection and germination, seedling propagation, methods of site preparation, planting and silvicultural treatments to maximize post-planting tree survival and performance, followed by monitoring tree performance and biodiversity recovery. The last part of the training will cover logistical planning (time, labour, cost predictions etc.) needed to adapt FORRU-Thailand's approach to the local conditions in each participating country.

Training will be carefully monitored after each workshop through the completion of workshop evaluation questionnaires. These will be summarised in an annual evaluation report prepared for The Darwin Initiative by FORRU. FORRU has carried out these exercises very successfully in the past. An evaluation will also be undertaken at the end of the project to assess its overall success – this will constitute the final evaluation report. The success of the project will also be apparent from: the production of the plans for implementation of forest restoration programmes; and the input to the Manuals and Field Guides.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<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 poor 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 benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>To facilitate restoration of forest ecosystems for biodiversity recovery in Indochina by transferring skills and proven technologies to key forestry stakeholders in China, Laos and Cambodia, enabling them to develop local versions of the framework species technique of forest restoration, which accelerates biodiversity recovery in degraded areas. This project will assist these countries to design research tree nurseries and experimental plots to adapt the technique to local ecological and socio-economic conditions and demonstrate it to local people.</p>	<p>New knowledge on framework species method as a basis for improving forest restoration acquired in China, Laos and Cambodia Support material in form of Manual and Field Guide published in each of these countries to aid adaption to local conditions Implementation Plans in place and follow up funding sought</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of local network - Evaluation of generic Manual by workshop participants and peer review - Questionnaire at end of each workshop - peer review of Field Guides - Evaluation of uptake through participation in new implementation plans proposals - Annual and 6 month Darwin Initiative report reviews - Mid term project review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity conservation is an important element of reforestation and local government policy in China, Laos and Cambodia - Local demand for expertise and training - Enthusiasm will enable project participants to follow through project proposals - FORRU- Thailand continues to receive core funding for its other facilities
<p>Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establish forest biodiversity restoration network within each country - generic Manual on Establishing a Forest Restoration Research and Training Unit suitable for adaptation across Indochina - three workshops in Thailand training 45 key personnel from China, Laos and Cambodia in forest restoration, and planning adaptation of generic manual to local conditions - three workshops in China, Laos and Cambodia training 75 individuals - three implementation plans for a model forest restoration programme in each country - one joint implementation workshop - publication of field guides on How to Plant a Forest in each country respectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - network established in year 1 - peer review of Manual, publishers and publication date established, year 1 - workshops held, participation target reached, feedback from questionnaires, years 2 and 3 - peer review of field guides publishers and publication date established, year 2/3 - 3 implementation plans completed in year 3 - implementation workshop year 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - list of participants - published reviews and feedback on Manual; copies sent to Darwin - participant list for workshops - report on workshop feedback questionnaires sent to Darwin - published reviews and feedback on Field Guides; copies sent to Darwin - three implementation plans sent to Darwin - independently reviewed Darwin Initiative reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local participants will provide sufficient information to enable the generic template guide to be adapted to local environment and conditions – they need to be paid to do so - Motivation and commitment of participants in China, Laos and Cambodia remains high, and is sustainable - Exit strategy relying on other organisations to fund the project proposals is successful

Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)
1. Networks	1. Collate information on stake holders that would be involved in establishing and managing a forest restoration research unit, and establish network by Mar 06
2. Manual	2. Collation of information from FORRU educational material and workshop inputs. Draft manual produced by Jan 06, publication by June 06.
3. Workshops	3. Yr 1: Three training workshops in Thailand to assist partners to adapt the Framework Species technique to local ecological and socio-economic conditions (10 days in July, Sep, Oct 05); Yr 2: One training workshop in China, Laos and Cambodia focussing on application of techniques locally, and gather information for Field Guide and Implementation Plans (5-7 days in Sept, Nov, Jan 06/07); Yr. 3 Implementation workshop in Thailand (3 days Mar 08); Workshop evaluation produced one month after final workshop
4. Implementation plans	4. Collate information from in-country workshops, drafts complete by Dec 07; plans presented at workshop Mar 08.
5. Field Guides	5. Collation of information from FORRU research databases, educational material and workshop inputs. Draft Field Guide produced by Jan 07, publication by Dec 07
6. Publicity	6. radio/TV broadcasts in yr 2 and 3; press releases in yr 2 and 3; newsletter in Oct each year; 2 publications in 06/07; 3 Implementation Plans and Implementation Workshop in Mar 08.

20. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
	Apr-Mar 2005/6 Apr-Mar 2006/7 Apr-Mar 2007/8	
November 2005 October 2005 November 2005 January 2006 March 2006	Year 1	Workshops at FORRU-Thailand completed Newsletter produced Workshop evaluation report Draft Manual complete Local networks established
April 2006 June 2006 July October 2006 October 2006 January 2007	Year 2	Annual report Manuals published Radio/TV and press Workshops in 3 Indochinese countries complete Newsletter produced Draft Field Guides complete
April 2007 April 2007 July 2007 October 2007 December 2007 December 2007 March 2008 March 2008	Year 3	Workshop evaluation report Second annual report Radio/TV and press Newsletter production Implementation plans complete All Field Guides published Implementation workshop Third annual report and evaluation report

21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
Yr 1 April to March	17A	Establish local networks and links with NGOs etc etc
Yr 1 May	6A, 6B,14A	Thai workshop for CMES (15 people over 7-10 days)
Yr1 May	8	UK project staff visit Thailand (2 x 2 weeks)
Yr 1 July	6A, 6B,14A	Thai workshop for Laos (15 people over 7-10 days)
Yr 1 Sep	8	Thai project leader visits UK (1 x 1 week)
Yr 1 Oct	6A, 6B,14A	Thai workshop Cambodia (15 people over 7-10 days)
Yr 1 Oct		6 month report
Yr 1 Oct	16A, 16B	Newsletter (100 copies distributed)
Yr 1 Nov		Workshop evaluation report
Yr1 Jan	7	Draft generic FORRU Manual complete: sent for external expert review
Yr 2 April		Annual report
Yr 2 April	6A, 6B,14A	Workshop in China (25 people over 7 days)
Yr 2 May	6A, 6B,14A	Workshop in Laos (25 people over 7 days)
Yr 2 June	7	Publish generic FORRU Manual in each country
Yr 2 July	15 A/C	Press releases in each country
Yr 2 July	18 A/C	Radio/TV coverage in each country
Yr 2 Aug	8	Thai project leader visits UK (1 x 1 week)
Yr 2 Sep		6 month report
Yr2 Sep	16A, 16B	Newsletter (100 copies distributed)
Yr 2 Sep	7	Draft China Field Guide for external review
Yr 2 Oct	6A, 6B, 14A	Workshop in Cambodia (25 people over 7 days)
Yr 2 Nov	7	Draft Laos Field Guide for external review
Yr 2 Jan	7	Draft Cambodia Field Guide for external review
Yr 3 April		Workshop evaluation report
Yr 3 April		Annual report
Yr 3 July	15 A/C	Press releases in each country
Yr 3 July	18 A/C	Radio/TV coverage in each country
Yr 3 Aug	9	Implementation plan China complete
Yr 3 Sep	7	Publish China Field Guide
Yr 3 Oct		6 month report
Yr 3 Oct	9	Implementation plan Laos complete
Yr 3 Nov	7	Publish Laos Field Guide
Yr 3 Nov	16A, 16B	Newsletter (100 copies distributed)
Yr 3 Dec	9	Implementation plan Cambodia complete
Yr 3 Dec	7	Publish Cambodia Field Guide
Yr 3 Mar	8	UK project leader visits Thailand
Yr 3 Mar	6A, 6B,14A	Final joint workshop (10 per country over 3 days)
Yr 3 Mar		Final report and evaluation report

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. 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.

In the first year of the project, workshops will be held for each organisation at FORRU's research nursery, community nursery and demonstration trial plots. Each workshop will be of 7-10 days duration and be attended by 15 individuals. This will be followed up in the second year by a workshop of 7-10 days duration held for each organisation in their home country, each of which will be attended by 25 people. Training will be carefully monitored after each workshop through the completion of workshop evaluation questionnaires by the participants. These will be evaluated and summarised in an annual evaluation report prepared for The Darwin Initiative by FORRU. They will therefore contain feedback from each of the participant countries. A similar exercise will be undertaken after the second series of

workshops to be held at the headquarters of the participant organisations. Progress on the Manual will be monitored during the first series of workshops, when feedback is expected from the participants. In addition, the Manual, and later the draft Field Guides will also be sent out for peer review to a reviewer(s) known to be able to provide a detailed review within the timeframe available. Its publication will be monitored in year 2. Production of the implementation plans will also be key indicators of success in year 3, and will be submitted to The Darwin Initiative, together with Annual Reports and Evaluation Reports.

FORRU has carried evaluation exercises very successfully in the past. An evaluation will also be undertaken at the end of the project to assess its overall success – this will constitute the final evaluation report.