



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: Centre for Agri-Environmental Research (CAER)	Address: School of Agriculture, Policy & Development; University of Reading; Earley Gate; PO Box 237; Reading; RG6 6AR; UK.
--	--

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Large-scale habitat mapping and local conservation initiatives for Jerdon's courser.
--

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 1 st July 2005 Duration of project: 3 years					
Darwin funding requested	Total	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	£161,325	£32,958	£56,072	£58,422	£13,873

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

To build the information-base, supporting tools and capacity among researchers, local Government officials and local communities to identify and protect sites important for the critically endangered Jerdon's courser in Andhra Pradesh, India.

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 or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Norris		Rahmani
Forename (s)	Kenneth John		Asad
Post held	Research Professor & Director of CAER		Director, Bombay Natural History Society
Institution	University of Reading		Bombay Natural History Society
Department	CAER		N/a
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

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

Yes. The University of Reading has been involved in a range of Darwin projects in Morocco (10/028, 8/066), Vietnam (10,029), Mauritius (8, 064), India (9/018) and St Helena (7/115). These projects have included a previous Darwin project on Jerdon's courser in India (9/018) from which our new proposal has been developed.

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.

Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) – BNHS is the Birdlife Partner in India and will act as the lead project partner in India. BNHS has played a full role in the development and design of the proposed project. Research work conducted by BNHS staff, in collaboration with UK partners, under our previous Darwin grant (9/018) has formed the scientific basis for the large-scale mapping work within the new proposal. Furthermore, the development of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) (see Logical Framework) has been initiated by BNHS, in collaboration with the Andhra Pradesh Forestry Department (APFD). Our new application to Darwin provides the basic applied ecology that will underpin the further development of this initiative. Within the new project, BNHS will have a number of roles including conducting ecological research in the field, developing local conservation initiatives (protected areas and CCAs) with APFD, as well as consultation and dissemination involving a range of stakeholders, user groups and the public (particularly via the media). BNHS will play a lead role in the development, planning and execution of all these areas of work within our proposed project.

Andhra Pradesh Forestry Department (APFD) – the Forestry Dept. is the statutory body responsible for the designation and management of protected areas for wildlife. APFD have fully supported our previous Darwin project, and actively participated in a number of training and dissemination events. Local APFD officials having been working with BNHS staff on the development of CCAs as a mechanism for delivering conservation that is integrated with the needs of local populations. Within our proposed project, APFD will play an important role in the implementation of practical conservation measures that flow from the research, including the identification and designation of protected areas and CCAs. APFD have already played an important role in the development of both of the mechanisms for the conservation of Jerdon's courser, so the research element of our proposed project will provide an important means of widening and targeting these mechanisms to new sites in the future.

As evidence of the partnership between BNHS and APFD we have included with this application a letter from APFD confirming their support for the new project in general, and detailing their commitment to the partnership in terms of the implementation of CCAs. They also state that they will use the results of the Darwin work in the management and designation of protected areas. In addition to the letter, we have included a report produced by BNHS for APFD that is now being used as the basis for the establishment of the first CCA for Jerdon's courser. This initiative has been led by BNHS and supported by APFD with little direct involvement by the UK partners other than in providing input to the underlying ecological science. This shows that local partnerships have the capacity to implement practical conservation measures arising from the project. We have also provided general letters of support from each local partner.

Staff turnover is not a major issue at BNHS since research staff working on the Jerdon's courser are fully supported by Darwin so will continue in post as long as funding is available, and the senior staff involved are full-time employees of BNHS. Furthermore, BNHS is the Birdlife Partner in India, so continuity is ensured by the wider support provided to BNHS by Birdlife. This means that the conservation priorities and objectives of BNHS will remain in place even if individual staff members leave. Staff turnover is more of an issue at APFD. To plan for this we have engaged in a broad training and dissemination programme within our previous Darwin project directed at both national and local officials. This ensures that the Jerdon's courser work maintains a high profile within APFD (locally and at the state level) and that a wide range of individuals participates in the project ensuring that progress is not seriously undermined if specific individuals leave. Since this has been very effective (as evidenced by the working partnership between BNHS and APFD), we propose a similar strategy for the new project.

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.

One of the main aims of our proposed project is to develop stakeholder involvement, specifically local communities, in Jerdon's courser conservation. To do this, we propose to develop and implement Community Conservation Areas (CCAs). Due to recent revisions of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act conservationists, Government officials and the local community are now able to agree to set-up CCAs. These are areas that are subsequently protected and managed for conservation, with the full involvement of the local community. BNHS staff involved in the original project and local APFD officials have started preliminary discussions about setting up CCAs in areas known to hold Jerdon's courser (based on work conducted within our previous Darwin project), but which are currently outside existing protected areas (see appended report). We aim to develop this CCA programme further within the proposed project (see Logical Framework).

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.

Our proposed project is a development of a previous Darwin funded project (9/018). The original project focused on ecological studies relating to habitat selection and population monitoring. Our new proposed builds on this work but is clearly distinct because it focuses on developing the analytical tools to identify and map suitable habitats over large-scales and use this information to underpin local conservation initiatives.

We are the only group working on Jerdon's courser conservation as far as we, and our local partners, are aware. No other individuals/organisations are carrying out similar work, or have future plans to do so.

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 project will assist India in its implementation of the CBD in a number of ways. Various aspects of the project aim at developing, maintaining and utilizing co-operative links (Article 5); it includes

measures that may have general and widespread implications for conservation in India (e.g. CCAs) (Article 6); the project has clearly defined research and monitoring objectives that relate directly to in-situ conservation (Articles 7 & 8); there are a number of aspects of research and training within the post-project, and clear links between the two (Article 12); a key component of the project is public education and awareness initiatives (Article 13); the long-term aim of the project is to minimize adverse future impacts on Jerdon's courser habitats (Article 14); a fundamental part of the project is the efficient exchange of information persisting over the longer-term, and technical and scientific co-operation (Articles 17 & 18).

Our project also relates to a number of themes within the CBD. Although our project contains no specific elements focused on tourism, the local area is visited by birdwatchers wishing to see Jerdon's courser, and one potential benefit for CCAs would be the potential to generate local tourism (Biodiversity & Tourism); the project clearly relates to the biodiversity of forest in India (Forest Biodiversity); it explicitly aims to assess the extent of suitable habitat for Jerdon's courser, examine its management and attempt to redress past habitat damage wherever possible (Impact Assessment, Liability & Redress); the project involves the management of protected areas for Jerdon's courser, specifically areas managed by APFD (Protected Areas); it includes initiatives aimed at the local community (Public Education & Awareness); and parts of our project address wider issues of sustainable land-use, for example, the establishment of CCAs (see section 16) (Sustainable Use and Biodiversity).

We will involve the CBD national focal point in our dissemination workshops.

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.

Jerdon's courser is one of the 13 most endangered of India's 170 globally threatened or near-threatened bird species. As a result, it is of global conservation importance. Jerdon's courser is listed under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, and is, therefore, given high conservation priority by the Indian Central and State Governments. This is reflected in the establishment of protected areas in areas where the birds have been or were formerly recorded by the Adhra Pradesh Forestry Department. Furthermore, past development proposals have been revised in the light of the bird's rediscovery. Today, the major threat to the persistence of Jerdon's courser is the loss and degradation of scrub forest within which it lives, due to habitat conversion to agriculture, and the inappropriate use/management of remaining scrub forest. Jerdon's courser is considered as a priority species under the National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016) of the Government of India. The plan states that it will "identify suitable alternative homes for single isolated populations such as Jerdon's courser [and several other species], and manage the same as protected areas effectively".

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

The project aims to begin the establishment of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) for Jerdon's courser. This has only recently become possible due to legislative changes, but CCAs offer a potentially powerful conservation tool that could have widespread impact within India. CCAs encourage local communities to manage areas of land for conservation benefits, and hence integrate conservation within the wider land-use decision-making process. Within the CBD, the conservation of biodiversity is seen as an important component of sustainable development. In this sense, our project should contribute directly to the development of sustainable land-use practices within local communities, and potentially 'showcase' CCAs as a mechanism that could be important in other 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 primary impact of the work will be the establishment of habitat protection mechanisms that will deliver conservation benefits for Jerdon's courser and other biodiversity associated with scrub forest. This will be achieved by (1) support for statutory protected area systems (by improved management and targeted future designations) and (2) development and establishment of community conservation areas (CCAs). The results of the project, particularly the large-scale

habitat mapping and identification of new sites supporting Jerdon's courser, will be fed directly into the above site-based protection mechanisms during the project. This will ensure that project results achieve 'impact' in the short-term. Over the longer-term, our proposed project includes a range of dissemination mechanisms including (1) the production of a monitoring and management manual that would provide the basic ecological tools needed to support future site protection; (2) dissemination workshops aimed at stakeholders, users and the local communities; and (3) a broad range of publicity material (see Logical Framework). All of these dissemination activities will be targeted to support future site protection needs by involving key individuals/community groups/organisations.

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

Our proposed project will leave a lasting legacy in three main ways. First, it will be directly responsible for the establishment of protected sites for Jerdon's courser, and will, therefore, make an important practical contribution to the conservation of this critically endangered species. Secondly, it will provide the ecological tools, training and dissemination necessary to support future site identification and protection initiatives beyond the end of the Darwin project. Thirdly, it will provide an opportunity to develop and showcase a local conservation mechanism (CCAs) that has potentially widespread application to conservation problems in India. This legacy will be supported in the short- and longer-term by the partnership between BNHS and APFD.

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.

Our exit strategy has two components. First, the establishment of BNHS as the lead organisation responsible for long-term conservation efforts for Jerdon's courser, in partnership with the APFD in India and supported by project staff in the UK. Secondly, to build on the existing partnership with APFD to ensure the more effective integration within the new project of key stakeholders, users and local communities.

BNHS have a key role to play in linking stakeholders together and for implementing long-term conservation strategies, both within existing protected areas and in the wider community. Throughout our original Darwin project, responsibility for project planning and implementation has shifted from being originally led by the UK participants and supported by BNHS, to the current situation in which BNHS leads on many aspects of the project, and acts as a full partner in terms of planning and design in other areas. Responsibilities within our new project are designed to reinforce this role (see section 8 for details), and provide support. BNHS is uniquely placed to take on a lead role because it has wide-ranging conservation interests within India, plays an important role as a focus for Indian conservation; and is part of a global conservation partnership (Birdlife International). By the end of our proposed project, conservation efforts for Jerdon's courser will be primarily led by BNHS together with its partners (APFD, local communities) in India, with technical support being provided as necessary by the UK partners.

There are two key areas that will determine the long-term impact and legacy of our project. The first is the continued support and involvement of the APFD. This is because APFD manages current protected areas, supports the Darwin project, and will play an important role in the long-term conservation of Jerdon's courser. At the start of our original Darwin project, relations with the local APFD were difficult. However, over time we have progressively improved working relationships by widening participation in the Darwin project, and hence building much more widespread ownership of the work and its practical implications. This has taken the form of reports, workshops and field demonstrations. Within our new project, we plan to further build linkages by collaborating with the APFD in the establishment of CCAs (an initiative being developed jointly by BNHS and APFD), and by including an APFD staff member within the field team to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills (see Logical Framework). The second area is community participation. In the long-term, the effective conservation of Jerdon's courser depends on the

involvement of the local community. This is a potential problem in the sense that it is the activities of the local communities that threatens scrub forest habitats and hence Jerdon's courser. However, much of the environmental damage resulting from inappropriate land-use is caused by ignorance of the importance of scrub habitats, and a lack of appreciation that biodiversity itself has potential value. Our initiative to establish CCAs for Jerdon's courser explicitly addresses the need to integrate conservation planning within local decision-making processes, and to exploit the potential value of biodiversity for the local community.

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

Our original project has been very successful in maintaining a high profile among Government, NGOs and individuals within India and the UK. This has been achieved using a combination of workshops, publications, presentations and publicity material. All of these project outputs have used the Darwin name and logo, and, as a result, have clearly linked the project with the Darwin Initiative. We plan to continue this strategy within our new project. Darwin's involvement, and the fact that the project has been invited to bid for further funding, provides the project with considerable status in India.

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?

We will include both general and specific training and development initiatives within the post-project.

General: The main way we will provide general training is via workshops. We propose to run three workshops. The first will be held at the start of the project and be designed to review project plans for the new project and provide the opportunity for input from a broader range of stakeholders, users and the general public than just the local partners (BNHS and APFD) who have been directly involved in the development of the new proposal. The second will be held approximately 2/3 the way through the project and aims to report on project progress to a wide audience and promote discussion. The final workshop aims to be more practically-based and will take place in the field towards the end of the project. These workshops will be modelled on those we have conducted during the original project. For the first two workshops, we anticipate involving about 50 people from national and local Government, NGOs and interested individuals in two 1 day workshops designed to review progress and promote discussion about findings and future directions. During the original project this format provided an excellent way of providing information transfer to a range of key people with direct interest in general conservation, and in the conservation of Jerdon's courser in particular, and in promoting discussion. For the practically-based workshop we will involve a smaller number of 20-25 local people from the APFD and local communities involved in the establishment of CCAs. The workshop will take place over 1-2 days, and include discussion of the main practical methods developed and used by the project and their role in conservation, plus practical sessions in the field on the use of various methods.

Specific: More specific training will take place during field research, and involve both APFD and BNHS staff, as well as an Indian student based in the UK but associated with BNHS. First, one of the aims of our project is to have APFD staff attached to the BNHS field team. We anticipate this will involve 1-2 staff, who will spend part of their work time in the field with staff involved in the field research from BNHS. The idea is to facilitate the transfer of key information and practical skills from experienced BNHS field staff into the APFD so that information and skills are incorporated into monitoring and habitat management within protected areas. Secondly, our original project has been really successful in building the scientific capacity of BNHS mainly through its field researchers. The field project is run on a day-to-day basis by a BNHS researcher who was involved in the original project from the start, and who will maintain the same role in our new project. His technical development over this time has been excellent. He has developed a range of ecological research, remote sensing and project management skills, and we see it as an important component of the new project to maintain his development. Thirdly, the project will involve training

an Indian student in satellite imagery analysis for monitoring land-use change. This will build on the basic skills she developed during an MSc study that was attached to the original Darwin project. The student will become a Darwin research fellow affiliated to BNHS during the project but be based and trained largely in the UK since it is essential that the student has access to the appropriate technical support (available at Reading University) to undertake the imagery analysis work. The student would spend periods of time in India working with the BNHS field team collecting ground-truthing data and participating in other project activities. This spread of time between the UK and India is similar to that associated with the student's original MSc project, and proved an appropriate model for managing the technical training needs required to support the imagery analysis work. Upon completion of training the Indian student will have a range of transferable skills associated with monitoring land-use change using satellite imagery data.

Effectiveness and monitoring: the effectiveness of training will be assessed in various ways. Primarily we have used direct assessment methods to determine the effectiveness of practical training. For specific aspects, this involves simple exercises to assess particular techniques or methods. For more general project planning, we have collaboratively established work programmes for staff participating in the project, and assessed progress against the agreed plan. To provide support, we have maintained a regular programme of field visits by UK staff to India, and maintain regular email contact with the field team. After the end of our new project, we expect links between BNHS and the APFD to provide support for staff involved in various aspects of the conservation efforts for Jerdon's courser. The UK participants in the project intend to maintain an active future role, primarily in an advisory capacity. Within our previous Darwin project, training, project planning and its monitoring was primarily the responsibility of the UK participants. We aim to shift this emphasis during this new project so that BNHS takes on this role, and the UK participants play a more supporting rather than directional role.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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 <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 			
Purpose To build the information-base, supporting tools and capacity among researchers, local Government officials and local communities to identify and protect sites important for the critically endangered Jerdon's courser in Andhra Pradesh, India.	New knowledge on the spatial location of potentially suitable habitats, threats to the remaining habitat and the locations of new sites supporting birds used for the identification, designation and management of key sites. Effective management of existing areas. Establishment of new protected areas.	Reports on the research programme and publications by partner organisations. Participation by Indian partners in dissemination and training initiatives. Records of site designation and community conservation areas meetings.	APFD officials incorporate new knowledge, tools and capacity into future management programmes. Effective collaboration between BNHS, APFD and local communities maintained and developed
Outputs (1) Imagery analysis completed giving	(1) Report on new areas drafted. Minimum of 1 Indian	(1) & (2) Assessment via exchange visits	(1) None. Methodologies already partially developed and applied.

<p>estimates of habitat loss, threats and potentially new areas supporting birds.</p> <p>(2) Partner organisations able to assess and monitor the long-term status of Jerdon's courser and its habitat.</p> <p>(3) Plans for site designation in place for appropriate areas.</p> <p>(4) Community Conservation Areas in place.</p> <p>(5) Monitoring and management manual published and distributed.</p> <p>(6) Dissemination workshops.</p> <p>(7) Publications and presentations.</p>	<p>student trained in satellite imagery analysis.</p> <p>(2) Minimum of 1 BNHS staff member and 1 APFD staff member trained in monitoring and management methods.</p> <p>(3) Discussions on new sites for designation initiated.</p> <p>(4) CCAs developed in at least 2 areas not covered by existing protected areas.</p> <p>(5) Manual drafted and reviewed, publication date established, 50 copies produced/distributed.</p> <p>(6) Three workshops planned, timetabled and conducted.</p> <p>(7) Six seminars, 3 press releases, 3 popular articles, 3 papers.</p>	<p>between UK & India, research reports, records of participation, correspondence records, data collected.</p> <p>(3) Site designation meeting reports.</p> <p>(4) CCA meeting reports, CCAs in place.</p> <p>(5) Feedback on manual components, 2 copies sent to Darwin.</p> <p>(6) Direct involvement from participants, press releases associated with workshops.</p> <p>(7) Copies of publications sent to Darwin Initiative.</p>	<p>(2) APFD maintains its positive support for the project.</p> <p>(3) & (4) Co-operation between BNHS, APFD, and local communities maintained.</p> <p>(5) Publisher and distribution method identified.</p>
---	--	---	--

<p>Activities</p> <p>(1) Satellite imagery analysis.</p> <p>(2) Field research programme.</p> <p>(3) Site designation.</p> <p>(4) CCA programme.</p> <p>(5) Development of habitat and bird monitoring and management manual.</p> <p>(6) Workshops.</p> <p>(7) Publicity material.</p>	<p>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</p> <p>(1) Image capture and preliminary analysis (Jul-Dec 05). Collection of additional ground-truthing data (Jan-June 06). Model validation, refinement and site identification Jul-Dec 06). Additional validation and analysis (Jan-June 07). Development of habitat monitoring tools (Jul 07-Mar 08).</p> <p>(2) Monitoring known sites (Jul 05-Apr 06). Support ground-truthing data collection (June 06). Surveys of new areas identified by image analysis (Oct 06-Apr 07; Oct 07-Apr 08).</p> <p>(3) Identify potentially new areas for site designation and provide support to APFD during any subsequent designation process (reactive: Oct 06-June 08).</p> <p>(4) Continue discussions for the establishment of CCAs in known Jerdon's courser areas. Identify new potential areas for CCAs (reactive: Oct 06-June 08). Draft initial reports, initiate discussion meetings and support the designation process (by end June 08).</p> <p>(5) Collation of information from imagery analysis and fieldwork (by Oct 07). Draft manual for review and consultation (by end Dec 07). Manual published and distributed (by June 07).</p> <p>(6) Project planning and discussion workshop for local, state and national Government officials, NGOS and interested individuals (Hyderabad, Sept 05). Dissemination workshop for local, state and national Government officials, NGOS and interested individuals (Hyderabad, Mar 07). Field-based workshop on habitat requirements, management and monitoring methods for local APFD officials and local communities (Mar 08).</p> <p>(7) Two seminars per year, two press releases associated with workshops (Mar 07, 08) plus one other (reactive). One popular science article per year, three papers by Apr 08.</p>
---	---

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 Apr-Mar 2008/9	
December 2005 June 2006 December 2006	2005/6 2006/7 2006/7	Satellite imagery analysis Image capture and preliminary analysis completed. Ground-truthing data collected. Model validation, refinement and site identification completed.
June 2007 March 2008	2006/7 2007/8	Additional validation and analysis completed. Development of habitat monitoring tools completed.
April 2006	2006/7	Field research programme Monitoring known sites completed.

June 2006 April 2008	2006/7 2008/9	Field support for ground-truthing data collection. Surveys of new areas identified by image analysis completed.
March 2008	2007/8	Site designation Identification of new sites and support for APFD plans to designate new sites.
June 2008	2008/9	CCA programme Identification of new sites and support for planning and designation process.
October 2007 December 2007 June 2008	2007/8 2007/8 2008/9	Manual Production Collation of available information. Draft manual completed. Manual published and distributed.
December 2005 March 2007 March 2008	2005/06 2006/7 2007/8	Workshops Project planning workshop held. Dissemination workshop held. Field-based workshop held.
March 2008 April 2008	2007/8 2008/9	Publicity material Seminars and press releases completed. Articles and papers produced.

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.)

2005/6	5 6A 6B 8 14A 14B 15A 15B 15C 23	2 Research Fellows (BNHS & Indian student) 1 APFD official 8 weeks 3 weeks Project planning workshop 1 (seminars, academic meetings, conferences) 1 to accompany the start of the project ditto ditto £34867
2006/7	5 6A 6B 8 11B 14A 14B 15A 15B 23	2 Research Fellows (BNHS & Indian student) 1 APFD official 8 weeks 6 weeks 1 Dissemination workshop 2 (seminars, academic meetings, conferences) 1 linked to the workshop ditto £26488
2007/8	5 6A 6B 8 11B 14A 14B 15A 15B 23	2 Research Fellows (BNHS & Indian student) 1 APFD official 8 weeks 6 weeks 1 Field-based dissemination workshop 2 (seminars, academic meetings, conferences) 1 linked to the workshop ditto £26488
2008/9	5 7 8 11A 14B 16A 16B 17A 23	2 Research Fellows (BNHS & Indian student) Monitoring and management manual 2 weeks 3 1 (seminars, academic meetings, conferences) 1 to support CCA programme 5000 1 involving BNHS, APFD & UK partners £6622

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.

The overall success of the project in terms of its purpose will be measured against specific output criteria detailed in the Logical Framework: successful completion of the satellite imagery analysis and field research programme, and completion of training in satellite imagery analysis (Output 1);

successful completion of training in ecological methods (Output 2); successful development of site designation plans (Output 3); successful establishment of community conservation areas (CCAs) (Output 4); monitoring and management manual produced and distributed (Output 5); dissemination workshops completed (Output 6); broad range of publicity undertaken (Output 7).

The Logical Framework gives details of measurable indicators and means of verification for these outputs against which we will measure progress towards the specific outputs and the overall project purpose. A major component of the project is training, which is designed to achieve the overall project purpose. Training details, evaluation and monitoring are covered in Section 18. The activities associated with these outputs are described in detail in the Logical Framework, and the activity milestones will act as important monitoring points for measuring progress towards each output.

The host country partners will play an integrated role in monitoring and evaluation. This project proposal has been developed collaboratively with our host country partners, so they have already contributed to the development of the Logical Framework and Implementation Timetable. To deliver each output, we will develop, together with the host country partners, more detailed workplans that identify individual/organisational responsibilities and deadlines leading ultimately to the milestones, indicators and outputs detailed in the Logical Framework and Implementation timetable. In addition to this involvement, BNHS staff will take responsibility, with guidance and input from UK partners, for the production of reports to Darwin. This will develop their project management role within the project, and precipitate the gradual shift in project responsibilities from the UK partners to BNHS during the lifetime of the project (see also section 16).