



2/481

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: University of Edinburgh	Address: Dr. Terence P. Dawson Centre for Environmental Change and Sustainability (CECS), University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Galapagos Coral Conservation: Impact Mitigation, Mapping and Monitoring

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

Proposed start date: May 1, 2005		Duration of project: 3 years			
Darwin funding requested	Total (£)	2004/5 (£)	2005/6 (£)	2006/7 (£)	2007/8 (£)
	150,000	66,226	66,174	17,600	0

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

<p>To assist Ecuador in complying with Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) articles 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 through protecting the last remaining extensive Galapagos coral reefs and associated biodiversity by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> undertaking baseline research into coral reef composition, distribution and condition (Arts. 7a, 7c, 7d, 12b) taking immediate remedial measures to halt rapid coral degradation caused by tourism and fishing boat anchoring and associated activities (Arts. 8c, 8d, 8f, 8i, 8l, 10b) implementing a participatory monitoring program that a) provides direct measures of reef recovery, b) guides adaptive management measures and c) ensures sustainability through stakeholder education and involvement. (Arts. 7b, 7c, 7d, 8e, 10d, 10e, 12a, 13a)
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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 or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Dawson		Henderson
Forename (s)	Terence Peter		Scott
Post held	Lecturer/Director, MSc Environment & Development.		Regional Marine Program Coordinator
Institution	University of Edinburgh		Conservation International
Department	Centre for Environmental Change & Sustainability		Andes Regional Ctr. for Biodiversity Conservation

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

Yes. Project Leader, Reference No. 162/9/006, Sustainable development of Madagascar's biologically unique littoral forests, dates: May 2000 – April 2003. Undertaken whilst at the Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford.

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.

Conservation International (CI) - local coordinating partner; led project development with project leader. CI will develop inventory, mapping and monitoring protocols with UE & CDRS; teach monitoring methods to local stakeholders (with UE), help coordinate UE & CDRS fieldwork, indirectly supervise mooring deployment; and manage administration, reports and liaison with UE.

Charles Darwin Research Station (CDRS) - main local research partner in project development and implementation. CDRS will lead field research, develop mapping and monitoring protocols, manage and process data, provide research equipment, and coordinate experts in coral identification. CDRS with UE will lead publication preparation of scientific results.

Galapagos National Park Service (GNPS) - GNPS provided input into, and approval of, the project design; will provide staff time and use of its patrol and/or research vessels for deployment of moorings and for research activities.

WildAid (WA) - assisted in project development, in particular relating to aspects relating to mooring logistics and costing; will design moorings, procure materials, and manage construction and, deployment of moorings with GNPS.

Galapagos Tourism Operators (ASOGAL members) - consulted in project development; will provide transport to study sites and partial funding for moorings.

Galapagos Guides (AGIPA) & Santa Cruz Artisanal Fishing Cooperative (COPROPAG) - consulted to assure support for project and long-term participatory coral monitoring system; and to identify participants for research cruises.

International experts (coral taxonomy, distribution, photography and field guide preparation) - assisted with project design; will provide in-kind time and support, and assist in developing methods, research, and publication preparation.

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.

The project leader had undertaken an extensive study tour of the Galapagos Islands in January-February 2004 specifically to harness local stakeholders in support of this project proposal. The Galapagos Chamber of Tourism (CAPTURGAL) has been consulted and their support for project goals and methods has been obtained since tourism is the primary economic activity in the islands and tourism will be a project beneficiary (support letter provided separately). The Galapagos Marine Reserve (GMR) is subject to a participatory management system in which five local stakeholders are members of the Participatory Management Board: GNPS (sole Ecuadorian government authority with GMR management role), CDRS (science and conservation technical advisors and representatives), CAPTURGAL (see above), fishing sector, and Galapagos guides. As evidenced in preceding sections, all local stakeholders have been consulted and all but one will participate directly in this project as partners. At the appropriate project stage, GNPS, supported by WA, will liaise with the Ecuadorian Navy (Armada) and Oceanographic Authority (INOCAR) to coordinate details relating to the mooring deployment.

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.

The project builds upon an earlier DI project (No. 6/174: Revision of the Galapagos Marine Management Plan), which had flagged the conservation priority of the Wolf/Darwin coral reefs. Although Galapagos coral research has been carried out previously, this project constitutes the most comprehensive study using innovative mapping techniques undertaken to date in the extensive and remote northern islands. UE expertise in *ReefCheck* and AGRRA (Atlantic Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment) protocols, which have been globally adopted for coral reef assessments, will complement and enhance past efforts by working directly with experts who have conducted Galapagos coral research. In terms of moorings, GNPS has long recognized this as a key management intervention need to protect corals, but has lacked the needed funding and expertise to act on this need. As such, this project responds to a specific conservation need that otherwise will not receive immediate attention. Furthermore, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama) has expertise in Eastern Tropical Pacific corals though they have not worked extensively in Galapagos. This project aims to bring that expertise to bear on Galapagos coral conservation through the creation of new partnerships.

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 directly assists the Ecuador Government in implementing the following CBD Articles: 1. baseline research into coral reef composition, distribution and condition (Arts. 7a, 7c, 7d, 12b); 2. immediate remedial measures to halt rapid coral degradation due to boat anchoring and associated activities (Arts. 8c, 8d, 8f, 8i, 8l, 10b); 3. a monitoring program to provide direct measures of reef recovery, guides management measures, & ensures sustainability via stakeholder education & inclusion (Arts. 7b, 7c, 7d, 8e, 10d, 10e, 12a, 13a). More specifically, permanent moorings will provide priority conservation of reef species (Arts. 8c, 8d, 8f [combined=25%]). Stakeholder training/involvement assures sustained mooring function (Art. 10d [5%]). Coral conservation enhances sustainable economic activity by protecting dive tourism, and to a lesser degree, artisanal fishing (Art. 8i-[10%]). These and other benefits conveyed in workshops will encourage commitment from the dive tourism industry and GNPS to use/maintain moorings (Art. 10e [5%]) and implement the monitoring protocols (Art. 7b [5%]). Workshops train target groups in coral conservation values (Art. 12a [5%]), enlisting them as advocates (Art. 13a [5%]) and as teachers of the monitoring methodology. A high quality field guide facilitates this knowledge transfer (Art. 13a [5%]). Baseline research and subsequent monitoring (Art. 7a, 7b, 7c, 12b [combined=25%]) provides the scientific basis for including these coral areas into the GMR non-extractive areas (Arts. 8k, 8l, 10b [combined=10%]), which, replicated to other Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor protected areas (a CI commitment), will leave a lasting legacy in Galapagos and beyond. In terms of thematic areas, the project puts particular emphasis on the following CBD themes: biodiversity and tourism (20%), climate change and biodiversity (5%), marine and coastal biodiversity (25%) public education and awareness (20%) and sustainable use and biodiversity (20%), and other themes including 'Ecosystems approach', use of 'Indicators', and "Protected Areas" are also relevant to a significant degree.

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.

Wolf and Darwin islands form a distinct and isolated biogeographic zone in Galapagos that supports a high level of biodiversity, including priority conservation endemic corals and associated species, subject to extreme 'natural' climatic and anthropogenic pressures. A unique assemblage of tropical fish species and large pelagics, which are associated with the limited hermatypic coral structures and offshore environment account for 66% of the indo-pacific and panamic species richness in the GMR. The extreme climatic fluctuations under El Niño events in the region are particularly damaging for coral populations - extensive coral reefs were reduced by 97% in 1982-83 and further compounded to 99% losses in 1997-98. Subsequent surveys show that Wolf and Darwin harbour >95% of the coral species now found in the GMR including rare corals (eg. *Leptoseris* Sp.) that may well become locally and indeed globally extinct, and demand special attention. Challenges for Galapagos coral conservation lie in differentiating natural climatic variability from the

compounding effects of greatly increased human activity in the coastal zone. The GNPS has prioritised an appropriate baseline and time-series study as urgent, as are immediate mitigation strategies within the last remaining reef structures.

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

In 2000, Galapagos tourism accounted for US\$210 million of the Ecuadorian economy, of which US\$40 million remained in Galapagos. An estimated 2/3rds of Galapagos tourism workers depend on marine tourism and dive tourism is the fastest growing and most lucrative type. Wolf and Darwin are premier dive sites given their exceptional biodiversity. Properly managed, these sites will continue to contribute significantly to the local economy. Efforts are underway to reduce the local fishing fleet by integrating fishermen into tourism, in particular as dive guides since most are sea cucumber and lobster divers. Protecting these coral reefs for dive tourism, a low-impact, non-extractive activity, offers a high return on investment (mooring placement is a one-time cost). Maintenance costs can also be relatively low, and can be paid for by tourism sector through mooring fees. Fishing is prohibited on the reefs, however, reefs support the life stages of species that later disperse to areas where fishing is permitted, thus contributing to the livelihoods of local fishermen and their families if protected.

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.

Galapagos coral is one of the least studied yet most vulnerable marine groups. The reef surveys, mapping and reef condition monitoring will provide: 1. comprehensive taxonomic inventories for dissemination via a field guide; 2. understanding of reef composition (including the possible description of new species) and dynamics to be disseminated in peer-reviewed publications specializing in taxonomy, ecology, biogeography and conservation. Baseline information on reef condition is necessary to permit temporal comparison so recovery can be measured and reported. The mooring deployment will prevent anchoring in the reef areas under the greatest stress. Locally, this project will be touted as a model for improved cooperation between sectors. Involving stakeholders in the project is itself a method for raising awareness. Knowledge will also be shared in the training workshops and during the research cruises where scientists, conservationists, fishermen and guides undertake research together. Listed work participants and those taking part in the monitoring program will give public talks describing the project's conservation benefits based on their first hand experience.

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

Conserving these last extensive reefs will result in lasting economic benefits for dive tourism. Ecuador will have a better understanding of its marine biological diversity on which to base conservation measures, and this diversity will be documented for future researchers and decision-makers in a comprehensive coral field guide. The scientific monitoring protocol developed ensures that a consistent, systematic method for ongoing data collection exists (an Ecuadorian student will undertake advanced studies through this project). The physical moorings will remain well beyond project completion. Fishermen and tour operators will inspect mooring condition to facilitate rapid remedial measures before any significant deterioration occurs. Local awareness will be ongoing through the participatory monitoring protocol which will be included as an addendum to the coral field guide. Project partners will teach these protocols the first time, but agreements will be established so that future courses will be taught by guides and fishermen using the field guide and their personal experience.

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.

CDRS, with nearly 45 years of experience as the lead research organization in Galapagos, and a well-established marine department, has committed to developing and adopting the reef monitoring protocol to be introduced by UE. GNPS, the management authorities for the GMR, has agreed to use their resources and authority to ensure the moorings are appropriately used and maintained. Agreements will be established with the local fishing cooperatives and/or dive tour operators to ensure they provide incentives for their members to participate in the reef and mooring monitoring system. Local capacity by fishermen and guides to assume monitoring duties will be strengthened through their participation with scientists and conservationists on the research cruises and through participation in the workshops in which the protocols will be taught. Participants from the fishing and tourism sectors who support the protocols will become 'champions' for project objectives, and lead ongoing training of others in their sector through periodic training courses. As the lead local partner CI commits to seeking further funding for ongoing coral research and mooring deployment in Galapagos.

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

The Darwin Initiative name and logo will be used in three highly visible ways: The coral field guide partially financed by the project will bear the logo and will be disseminated widely. The three large, steel mooring floats deployed at heavily visited dive sites will bear the Darwin Initiative logo. Finally, Darwin Initiative's central role in funding the project will be explicitly stated in workshop presentations, in public presentations of results (local community and international conferences), in acknowledgements in peer-reviewed publications and in workshop proceedings that may be produced.

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?

This project has several local training components: 1. pre-trip research orientation sessions of 1-2 days for at least 5 fishermen and dive guides. Course will consist of basic to mid-level training in coral identification, collection techniques (especially to minimize impact), mapping methods and impact assessment protocols. Qualified dive partners will evaluate trainees during research cruises. These same trainees then become assistant instructors for subsequent pre-trip courses; their effectiveness as instructors will be evaluated in subsequent research trips. 2. Training of fishermen and guides in the reef and mooring condition monitoring protocols. One-day workshops with basic level training will involve ~3 fishermen and ~8 dive guides. Evaluations will measure the frequency with which data sheets are returned and the quality of the data. 3. Support for university level scholarship training of an Ecuadorian student for 2-3 years towards a graduate thesis in coral reef ecology or taxonomy. Evaluation will include thesis assessment by the relevant institution, level of participation in peer-reviewed publications produced.

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 assist Ecuador in protecting the last remaining extensive Galapagos coral reefs.	Amount of reef showing recovery from impacts originating from tourism and fishing, in particular those resulting from anchor damage.	CDRS and stakeholder monitoring program results integrated into GIS maps	Relatively stable climatic conditions, such that overwhelming environmental factors (such as strong El Niño) do not mask the benefits of project interventions.
Outputs 1. Improved baseline knowledge of northern GMR coral reefs 2. Reduced coral damage due to the use of permanent moorings 3. Knowledgeable stakeholders committed to participating in coral monitoring and conservation	1a. Number of species recorded at each site over current species lists 1b. Number of anchor sites for which coral distribution maps are produced 1c. % of reefs in anchorage areas that are mapped and inventoried 2a. Number of moorings deployed 2b. % of boats visiting moored sites using moorings 2c. Number of coral areas with visible impacts relative to baseline 3a. Level of knowledge about coral species relative to baseline established in year 1 3b. % of boats that return high quality	1. CDRS GIS maps and inventory lists 2a. GNPS records and photo-documentation 2b. GNPS records from dive guide reports 2c. Stakeholder monitoring reports 3a. Pre-study survey results 3b and 3c. Datasheets archived by GNPS and CDRS 3d. Student thesis	1. No assumptions 2,3. Cooperation from the tourism and fishing sectors in using moorings and in participating in workshops and subsequent monitoring

	monitoring data sheets 3c. Number of persons by sector involved in monitoring activities 3d. Number of students with advanced degrees Further specific targets will be established by partners as a basis for the monitoring and evaluation program specified below.		
Activities 1. Field research programme: trips to a) inventory and map corals, b) determine impact locations and baselines, c) determine sites for mooring deployment and d) identify parameters to monitor 2. Stakeholder survey to establish baseline knowledge and identify project participants 3. Mooring design and deployment 4. Scientific and participatory monitoring protocol development 5. Colour field guide production covering the northern GMR corals including the participatory monitoring protocol and a mooring maintenance checklist 6. Conduct a workshop with GNPS to train their staff and stakeholders in coral conservation, identification and application of the participatory monitoring protocol 7. Scholarship student selection and thesis project development 8. Produce scientific manuscripts for publication in high-profile peer-review journals	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable) 1. First trip completed to Darwin/Wolf Islands by August 2005, second to Wolf/Darwin/Marchena/Genovesa by March/April 2006 and third by Dec 2006 (note slight timetable modifications from stage 1 application) 2. Stakeholder survey completed by July 2005 3. First mooring built by December 2005 and deployed by GNPS in April/May 2006, second by Dec 2006, third by May 2007 4. Scientific and participatory monitoring protocols finalized by May 2006 5. Field guide finalized by July 2006 6. Workshop conducted in August 2006 7. Student thesis completed by Dec. 2007 8. manuscripts accepted for publication 2006-2008.		

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	
1. May 15, 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	1. Meeting of project partners to review objectives, methods, timetable, establish monitoring and evaluation baselines and targets; agreement on first research cruise date and participants
2. June 15	Apr-Mar 2005/6	2. Boat contracted for research cruise; selection of scholarship candidate initiated
3. July 1	Apr-Mar 2005/6	3. Pilot research mapping, inventory and reef assessment methods agreed
4. July 15	Apr-Mar 2005/6	4. Stakeholder survey to establish baseline knowledge finalized; 1 st pre-trip research orientation session with stakeholders held
5. late August	Apr-Mar 2005/6	5. 1 st research cruise to Wolf/Darwin completed
6. late Sept	Apr-Mar 2005/6	6. Results from research cruise consolidated in GIS maps and databases, scholarship student selected, and mooring construction initiated
7. Dec 31, 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	7. Scientific and participatory monitoring draft protocols finalized, first mooring construction finalized
8. Feb. 2006	Apr-Mar 2005/6	8. Boat contracted for 2 nd research cruise; participants and trip objectives finalized.
9. March	Apr-Mar 2005/6	9. Second pre-trip research orientation session with stakeholders held
10. March/April	Apr-Mar 2006/7	10. Second research cruise completed
11. May	Apr-Mar 2006/7	11. First mooring deployed by GNPS at Wolf or Darwin islands; scientific and participatory monitoring protocols finalized; data from trip 2 in GIS and databases.

12. July	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Year 1 Evaluation and Year 2 Work-plan meeting held.
13. August	Apr-Mar 2006/7	12. Field guide finalized including participatory monitoring protocol and mooring maintenance checklist.
14. Oct	Apr-Mar 2006/7	13. Workshop conducted to teach participatory monitoring protocol to stakeholders and GNPS staff for immediate implementation
15. Nov	Apr-Mar 2006/7	14. Boat contracted for 3 rd research cruise; participants and objectives finalized
16. Dec 31 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	15. Third research methods orientation session with stakeholders
17. May 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	16. Third research cruise finalized and second mooring deployed. Participatory monitoring protocols are being implemented by stakeholders and datasheets are being delivered to GNPS and CDRS for integration into database.
18. July 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	17. Third mooring deployed. Year 2 Evaluation and Year 3 Workplan meeting held.
19. Dec 31 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	18. All data integrated into GIS and databases.
20. Mar 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/8	19. First peer-reviewed publication produced, scholarship student thesis finalized. 20. Project completed with final Darwin Initiative report submitted.

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.)
Apr-Mar 2007/2008	Training output 2	1. 1 Ecuadorian graduate student achieves MSc qualification over the funded period with thesis based in coral reef ecology/mitigation of impacts.
Apr-Mar 2005-2008	Training output 4A/B	2. 3 Ecuadorian (CDRS) undergraduate and graduate students receive specialist training in coral identification, reef assessment, ecological monitoring and data reduction, analysis/ visualisation and dissemination; approx. 6 weeks/student over project period.
Nov 2006	Training output 6a	3. ~12 total fishermen/diver guides receive training in pre-trip workshops, during research cruises and in participatory monitoring workshop
July 2006	Training output 7	4. 1 participatory monitoring protocol & 1 mooring condition checklist as didactic materials for guide and fishermen training workshops.
March 2008	Research output 8	5. 12 weeks for UE principal investigator field research, workshop and annual planning participation.
August 2007	Research output 9	6. 3 Plans (one for each site) corresponding to emergent MPA zoning criteria and recommendations for Wolf/Darwin/Marchena/Genovesa coral reef systems presented for consideration to the Galapagos Marine Reserve Participatory Management Board to create new No Take Areas.
July 2006	Research output 10	7. A pioneering field guide produced for Galapagos corals and sessile marine macroinvertebrates. A detailed field protocol, habitat site map and field plot log for continuity with related CDRS research and GNPS management strategies.
March 2008	Research output 11a/b	8. At least 3 peer-reviewed publications submitted with at least 1 accepted by project's end.
March 2008	Research output 12a/b	9. 2 databases produced: 1 GIS database containing reef spatial data and 1 containing reef inventory, condition and ecological data
March 2008	Research output 13b	10. Enhancement of CDRS coral species reference collection.
March 2008	Dissemination output 14a	11. At least 3 local public conferences (1 for each trip) to disseminate research findings and collaborative methods.
March 2008	Dissemination output 15a/b/c/d	12. 4 press releases: at least national 1 press release in each category (national and local, host country and UK).
March 2008	Dissemination output 18c	13. 1 local TV feature in host country and/or UK

March 2008	Dissemination output 19c	14. 1 local radio interview in host country
March 2008	Physical output 20	15. £26000 (mooring equipment, underwater camera, motors, zodiac, field supplies, computers)
Apr-Mar 2005-2008	Physical output 22	16. Multiple field plots over last remaining coral reef structures established in the northern islands and maintained beyond the scope of this project to assess mid-long term benefits of proposed and future mitigation strategies as well as climatic impacts

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 project will be managed by the Project Leader and UE. Each year, detailed annual work-plans containing activities and an implementation schedule will be elaborated by each local partner in conformance with the outputs, activities, indicators and milestones contained in the logical framework above relevant to each organization. Each activity in each partner work-plan will have a corresponding progress indicator measuring effort expended (reporting every 6-months and annually) and impact indicator, in which the % completion of the 'measurable indicators' contained in column B of the logical framework above will be reported. Specific baselines and target values for each 'measurable indicator' in column B above will be defined in the first general partner meeting in May 2005. Such yearly planning meetings will be held each May in which overall project evaluation will be undertaken to determine progress towards delivery of outputs and towards achieving the overall project purpose. In addition, at these meetings, the following year's work-plan and half-yearly monitoring indicators will be elaborated. 6-monthly reports from all local partners will be sent to the CI host-country coordinator for review and collation and sent to UE. UE will review the collated reports, coordinate clarifications and provide the half-year and annual reports in the Darwin Initiative format. Financial reports will be elaborated each half-year by each local partner to demonstrate consistency between expenses, activities undertaken and progress towards outputs and overall project purpose. The above monitoring and evaluation system is familiar and consistent to local partners already working together. UE and CI will provide adequate coordination to ensure all partners progress at the same rate to avoid delays resulting from a single partner falling behind schedule.