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### DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 14 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

<b>Name:</b> Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	<b>Address:</b> Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AB, UK.
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#### 2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Monitoring and Managing Biodiversity Loss in South-East Africa's Montane Ecosystems
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#### 3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

<b>Proposed start date:</b> July 2006	<b>Duration of project:</b> 3 years	<b>End date:</b> July 2009
<b>Darwin funding Total requested</b>	<b>2006/07</b> £198,632	<b>2007/08</b> £57,208
	<b>2008/09</b> £63,491	<b>2009/2010</b> £65,577
		<b>£12,356</b>

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

To gather information and develop tools and skills to enable the monitoring and management of biodiversity loss in montane ecosystems in SE Africa. The project will (1) Carry out field surveys of the biodiversity-rich montane archipelago of SE Africa, (2) Equip and train a team of Malawian and Mozambican nationals to gather and utilize data for monitoring and management purposes, (3) Develop an Ecological Monitoring Programme (EMP) for the selected mountains, (4) Develop species and habitat recovery plans, and (5) Make recommendations for conservation management of selected areas based on field results. The programme will build on MMCT's and RBG Kew's existing expertise and activities in the area.
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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
<b>Surname</b>	Smith		Bayliss
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Paul Philip		Julian
<b>Post held</b>	Head, Millennium Seed Bank Project		Ecologist
<b>Institution</b>	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew		Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust
<b>Department</b>	Seed Conservation Dept.		

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

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew has received seventeen grants from the Darwin Initiative since 1992.
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#### 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)

<b>Aims (50 words)</b>
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<b>Activities (50 words)</b>
<b>Achievements (50 words)</b>

**8. Please list the UK (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country 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.**

**Royal Botanic Gardens Kew - Dr Paul Smith, Jonathan Timberlake, Susana Baena and Tim Harris (UK).** RBG Kew will provide field teams and logistical support in Malawi and Mozambique for the botanical surveys. RBG Kew, which has existing infrastructure in Malawi and excellent working links with FRIM, MMCT and IIAM, will have the role of the project co-ordination and implementation as a whole. It will be specifically responsible for the survey work, management plans, training, some GIS and EMP development, species action plans, and the IUCN plant Red Data List assessments.

**Mount Mulanje Conservation Trust (MMCT) – Dr Julian Bayliss and Mr Hassam Patel (Malawi).** MMCT are a well established, financially secure conservation organisation centrally placed in the SE African montane archipelago. They have a well developed infrastructure and proven expertise in developing Ecological Monitoring Programmes (EMPs) on Mt Mulanje. MMCT will be responsible for the project co-ordination in SE Africa, and will act as the platform from which all field activities will be launched. They will provide logistical support (vehicles, etc) and be instrumental in the development of the GIS, species action plans, EMPs, IUCN RDL assessments and management plans.

**Mozambique National Institute of Agronomic Research (IIAM) – Dr Tereza Alves, Samira Izidine & Camila Sousa (Mozambique).** IIAM in Maputo, which has agriculture, natural resources and environment divisions and has GIS capacity, incorporates both the National Herbarium and forestry research activities and carries out national land evaluation. It also acts as the main technical advisor on these issues to the national CBD Focal Point. IIAM staff will receive training and be heavily involved in field survey work in Mozambique, in the development of species action plans, GIS, EMPs and IUCN RDL assessments. They will be the main institution responsible for advocacy of conservation management plans.

**BirdLife International – Dr Lincoln Fishpool (UK) and Carlos Bento (Natural History Museum, Mozambique).** BirdLife will provide field teams and logistical support in Malawi and Mozambique for the ornithological surveys. Specifically for survey work, training, management plans, GIS and EMP development, species action plans, and bird IUCN RDL assessments.

**Forestry Institute of Malawi (FRIM) – Humphrey Chapama (Malawi).** FRIM is the research wing of the Malawi Forest Department and are responsible for integrating research and forest management activities on Mt Mulanje. FRIM will receive training and be involved in botanical survey work, species action plans, EMP development, IUCN RDL assessments and management plans for Mt Mulanje.

The project consultation process is described in full in section 9, below. Staff changes are mitigated against by involving a range of personnel from partner institutions in the project management and training activities.

**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 proposed programme has been generated out of the activities undertaken by MMCT, RBG Kew, FRIM and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) on Mt Mulanje. MMCT has a remit to protect the ecosystem health of Mt Mulanje through sustainable resource utilization and strict management guidelines in collaboration with the Malawi Forest Department & FRIM. They have an active collaboration with the Zambezia Province [Mozambique] Dept. of Agriculture, the agency responsible for forestry in the area, on

montane conservation issues, and are already liaising with NGOs such as World Vision and CARE International that are active in development work in N Mozambique. Over the last 3 years MMCT has employed 3 project officers (in biodiversity, environmental education, and communities and livelihoods) to undertake its duties, thus employing a multi-disciplinary approach to sustainable resource management. Throughout, MMCT has worked very closely with local communities. Furthermore, MMCT contracted WCS to develop an Ecological Monitoring Programme (EMP) to monitor the ecosystem health of Mt Mulanje. RBG Kew has also been working on Mt. Mulanje since 2004 focusing on collecting and preserving seeds of endemic and threatened plant species in collaboration with FRIM and MMCT - to date 5 collecting trips have been completed. During this time, discussions with technical staff from IIAM in Mozambique, specifically from the Forest Research Department and the National Herbarium, identified the urgent need to investigate and protect montane massifs in adjacent parts of Mozambique. Both the Malawi and UK institutions have the required infrastructure base in place and the requisite experience to assist Mozambican institutions to undertake a project such as this. Independently, BirdLife International has been active in these areas through the African Bird Club and Mozambique Natural History Museum, and has made preliminary visits to Mt Mulanje, Mt Chipirone, and Mt Namuli. As a result all of these sites have been listed as Important Bird Areas. This initiative brings together many of the key parties interested in protected area management and the prevention of biodiversity loss in SE Africa's montane ecosystems.

## 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 initiative uses an existing project and institution (MMCT) as a platform from which to co-ordinate all field activities. MMCT is a UN/GEF-assisted endowment initiative with a remit to protect the ecosystem health of Mt Mulanje through sustainable resource management. MMCT survives on the endowment released from the World Bank, ensuring its longevity. The assured future of MMCT will also provide for the continuity of initiatives derived from this proposal following completion of the Darwin Initiative phase. This project seeks to use the MMCT structure and experience as a solid base from which to expand the work of montane conservation in the face of biodiversity loss into a cross-border initiative with the neighbouring mountains in Mozambique. To date MMCT has focused on Mt Mulanje in line with its ToRs. This template and the experiences gained through these activities can now be applied to the proposed work outlined in this proposal. No other organisations in Malawi and Mozambique are undertaking such activities in these montane regions.

**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.**

This initiative supports many of the CBD articles and significantly assists the host countries in the implementation of host-country requirements. Specifically it addresses Articles 5 (10%), 7 (10%), 8 (10%), 12 (10%), 13 (2.5%), 14 (5%), 17 (5%) and 18 (5%). The primary aim of the Initiative is to support an Ecosystems Approach (10%) to Mountain Biodiversity (20%), through the use of Indicators (7.5%), whilst meeting the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (5%).

IIAM is one of the main advisory institutions to the Mozambique CBD focal point, housed in MICOA, the Environment Ministry. Likewise FRIM and MMCT have frequent technical input into the Malawi CBD focal point.

**12. How does this project 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.**

Within Mozambique, and in discussions with its Director, Dr Calisto Bias, the needs outlined in this proposal

were identified as priority activities for IIAM. Specifically, a need was identified by them to assess the biodiversity status of Mt Namuli, to develop a model for rapid identification of high potential areas for conservation, and to improve the national capacity in creating digital databases and the use of existing information held at the National Herbarium. None of these montane areas in N Mozambique are formally protected at present. This proposal complies with the Environmental Law, the Land Law, and the Forestry and Wildlife Law (all passed in 1999).

Within Malawi the conservation status of Mt Mulanje, a Global Biosphere Reserve and applicant World Heritage Site, has been of concern for many years. Not only is Mt Mulanje the second highest mountain in southern Africa, but the endemic Mulanje Cedar is also the national tree of Malawi. Such conservation concerns have culminated in the creation of MMCT – the World Bank/GEF assisted project designed to protect the area.

As both Malawi and Mozambique are signatories to the CBD, the proposed activities support and help fulfil their remit to protect the environment. Mozambique signed the CBD in June 1992, and ratified in August 1995. The first national report was produced in 1997 and states "there is a profound lack of information regarding Mozambique's biological diversity, and no Red Data books exist for either the flora or fauna". Malawi signed the CBD in June 1992, and ratified in February 1994; the first national report was produced in 1997 and the second in 2001. Both reports emphasize the need to conserve and enhance the country's biological diversity, and identify conservation of forest biodiversity as a high priority, although recognizing that national capacity in these areas is weak.

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

There are approximately 9 major rivers originating from Mt Mulanje alone, and several arise from Mt Namuli. The removal of natural vegetation adversely affects the volume and flow of watercourses throughout the dry season, and these rivers guarantee a continued water supply to many adjacent communities, particularly in N Mozambique. On this basis, conservation of montane ecosystems will help preserve the catchments and thus directly benefit the local communities in terms of water supply. This linkage is not currently widely realised. The areas are currently experiencing severe drought and famine conditions.

Natural ecosystems in the region are a source of medicinal plants, firewood, bushmeat, and other non-timber forest products that are sold. Such activities have always occurred, and will for the foreseeable future, provided the natural resources still exist to supply them. The approach of sustainable resource management is arguably the future direction for the conservation of these areas.

Sustainable resource management is at a developed stage on Mt Mulanje, but is virtually absent in Mozambique. Through the MMCT Communities and Livelihoods and Environmental Education programmes local communities are playing a larger role as stakeholders in the conservation of Mt Mulanje. Experiences such as these can be applied and developed in Mozambique. The various workshops planned for the Darwin Initiative will invite stakeholders from Mozambique to experience the activities that are occurring through MMCT on Mt Mulanje, with a view to a similar approach being taken up and developed there.

**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 measured in the subsequent use of the outputs. The initiative will generate a series of Ecological Monitoring Programmes (documented baseline ecological data suitable for continued monitoring) for the sites visited, a cross-border team trained in botanical and ornithological field survey techniques, enhanced capacity in the use of spatial ecology processes such as GPS and GIS, and an up-to-date biological database of flora and fauna for the area. These will provide a focus and platform for future initiatives and, through advocacy, highlight the need for active conservation.

Dissemination of results will primarily be through the outputs mentioned above, but also through a series of workshops, scientific papers and technical reports. The GIS and database will be brought on-line for the wider public to access, and voucher specimens will be deposited at host institutions for future training and academic reference. It is envisaged that hardcopy collection field guides will be produced for the species found at each site, which will be available to the wider public following completion of the work. A website will be created presenting the progress throughout the duration of the project and a summary of the work undertaken, which will also clearly advertise the Darwin Initiative support.

Using these outputs IIAM will have the knowledge, tools and experience required to continue monitoring, get the activity incorporated into their annual work plans, and take forward conservation advocacy at the appropriate levels and to the appropriate authorities.

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

Local capacity and enhanced skills of individuals will be established through training provided by this project. The project will also gather baseline information and establish a monitoring system on species diversity, status and vegetation cover that will be of significant value in measuring habitat and biodiversity loss in the future. MMCT is a World Bank/GEF project, and has a mandate to remain in the Mulanje area funded through its own endowment fund. It is also currently working with USAID on a trans-frontier project. Therefore continuity will be ensured through MMCT's work in Mulanje and through the cross-border cooperation established under this project. Following completion, a series of management and species-recovery plans will be in place. In Malawi responsibility for implementation will fall with MMCT and FRIM, while in Mozambique IIAM will be responsible for their promotion within national and provincial government implementing agencies, and continued monitoring.

**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 start of the exit strategy will occur during the last workshop, which will summarise all the findings and outputs. At this meeting participants from the initiative will explain how the findings will be taken forward by their respective institutions. Collaborating institutions will work together to outline the best course of action based on the species recovery plans and Ecological Monitoring Programmes developed, for example the gazetting of areas under a level of protected area status if appropriate. MMCT and IIAM will play a major role in this.

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

All reports, EMP outputs, and web-based activities will display the Darwin emblem. During the series of planned workshops the concept of the Darwin Initiative will be explained and outlined. It is envisaged that all management plans produced will be employed for future conservation initiatives; all of these will promote the Darwin Initiative.

**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?**

Trainees will come from IIAM in Maputo, and FRIM and MMCT in Malawi. Persons from allied institutions (Museum, etc) may also be involved. Provision is made for 6 persons on each training workshop and on each fieldtrip, 4 from Mozambique and 2 from Malawi. These will not necessarily be the same persons each time, but a core of at least 50% will be maintained. Some of those involved in EMP development will also be involved in fieldwork. Training will be practical and field-based. Criteria used for selection are: they are technical staff from the institutions involved or sister institutions carrying out similar work (e.g. museum); show aptitude and interest for fieldwork; some should already have field identification experience. The objective is to train junior technical staff who will be carrying out similar studies in future. Effectiveness will be measured through continued involvement in field work and EMP development, and through evaluation by the host institutions and training of other staff.

**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
<b>Goal:</b> <b>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</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>• the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>• the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<b>Purpose</b> To gather information	Ecological Monitoring	EMP technical	1. Sites visited are not so disturbed that they have

and develop tools and skills to enable the monitoring and management of biodiversity loss in montane ecosystems in SE Africa	Programmes in operation. Management strategies for focal areas. Protection through increased awareness, knowledge and status. Trained personnel.	reports. Management strategy reports. Training certification.	fallen below a state worth protecting. 2. Political situation does not prevent activities.
<b>Outputs</b> Ecological Monitoring Programmes	Repeatable field-based plant and bird surveys carried out on 6 mountains: Mts Mulanje, Namuli, Chipirone, Mabu, Inago and Cucutea by project end.	Technical reports. Collection field guides	
IUCN Red Data Listings	Determination of species-specific information. Conservation assessments for all threatened species entered into GIS.	Published RDL assessments	
GIS biodiversity database	All field data input into GIS throughout project. Design and publish GIS online by end June 2008. Database also available on CD.	Functional computer based system. Distribution of CDs	
Management strategies, including species recovery programmes	Management strategies produced for 6 mountains; recommendations presented to users and government implementation agencies. Identification of threatened species, threats, along with management recommendations to ensure recovery.	Specific site-based reports	Threats are amenable to management interventions.
Trained personnel	At least 6 Malawian/Mozambican nationals trained in each of plant identification, field survey techniques, and EMP development by June 2008.	Certification from RBG Kew and BirdLife	

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity milestones (summary of project implementation timetable)</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
Ecological Surveys	2 week survey expeditions mounted in: Nov 2006 (Namuli), May/June 2007 (Cucutea), Oct/Nov 2007 (Inago), May/June 2008 (Mabu), Oct/Nov 2008 (Chiperone/Mulanje). Compilation of draft collection field guides for each massif before trip, completed afterwards.	Participants available. Accessibility adequate at these times.
Red Listing	Field data used to assign RDL categories to plant and bird species identified as threatened during survey work.	Adequate species data gathered.
GIS mapping and database	Remote sensing analysis of vegetation cover (land use) completed by June 2007. Database completed, on CD and online by June 2008.	
Management strategies	Management strategies produced for Mulanje & Namuli by Dec 2007. Strategies produced for Mts Cucutea, Chiperone, Mabu and Inago by Dec 2008.	Threats amenable to management interventions.
Workshops	Series of project and training workshops undertaken. At project initiation (July 2006), all participants will be invited to assign personnel and plan activities in detail. Prior to the first expedition (Dec 2006), a 2-day training workshop in plant identification techniques held in Mulanje. Following the third expedition (Dec 2007), a training workshop in the development and implementation of EMPs will be organised. At end of Year 2 (June 2008) a review workshop will be held in Malawi. A final workshop will be held in Maputo before May/June 2009 where results, management strategies and recommendations will be presented to all potential users. Suggestions and responsibilities for future actions will be articulated.	Potential users willing to be involved.

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

<b>Project implementation timetable</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Key milestones</b>
Jul 06	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Inaugural planning workshop (2 days). Establishment of management committee (RBG Kew, BirdLife, MMCT, IIAM, FRIM); assignment of responsibilities, detailed timetable. Initial discussions on methodology.
Nov 06		Training workshop in plant identification techniques held (2 days), followed by practical training on expedition to Namuli (2 weeks). 6 Moz/Malawi persons trained. 12 person weeks.
Feb 07		Ecological Monitoring Programme methodologies tested and finalised. First draft collection field guides prepared. Technical report and GIS database outputs for Namuli EMP.
Jun 07	Apr-Mar 2007/8	EMP established on Cucutea (2 weeks); 6 persons. Technical report and GIS database outputs.
Jun 07		Remote sensing analysis of land use completed; available online and on CD.
Nov 07		EMP established on Inago. 2 weeks duration; 6 persons. Technical report and GIS database outputs.
Dec 07		Training workshop in the development and implementation of EMPs (5 days). 6 Moz/Malawi persons trained. 30 person

Dec 07		days. Management strategies produced for Mts Mulanje and Namuli, including IUCN assessments and species recovery plans.
Jun 08	Apr-Mar 2008/9	EMP established on Mabu. 2 weeks duration; 6 persons. Technical report and GIS database outputs.
Jun 08		Project review workshop (2 days). 7 people. 2 person weeks. GIS database completed; on web and CD
Nov 08		EMP established on Chiperone (2 weeks); 6 persons. Technical report and GIS database outputs.
Dec 08		Management strategies produced for Mts Cucutea, Chiperone, Mabu and Inago, including IUCN assessments and species recovery plans.
Jun 09	Apr-Mar 2009/10	User's workshop (2 days). Results, management strategies and recommendations presented to potential users. Assignment of responsibilities for implementation allocated. Minimum 14 people to attend.

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

<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS</b>		
<b>Year/Month</b>	<b>Standard output number (see standard output list)</b>	<b>Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)</b>
Jul 06	8, 14A, 17A	Inaugural planning workshop (2 days, 7 people). Establishment of management committee; assignment of responsibilities, detailed timetable. 2 person weeks. Output: workshop proceedings.
Nov 06	6A, 14A	Training workshop in plant identification techniques held (2 days), followed by practical training on expedition to Namuli (14 days); min. 6 Moz/Malawi persons; 12 person weeks. Outputs: workshop proceedings and training evaluation.
Nov 06	8,22	EMP established on Namuli (2 weeks); min. 6 persons. Outputs: technical report and GIS biodiversity database.
Feb 07	10	EMP methodologies tested and finalized. Draft collection field guides prepared.
Jun 07	8,22	EMP established on Cucutea (2 weeks); min. 6 persons. Outputs: technical report and GIS biodiversity database.
Jun 07	12A	Remote sensing analysis of land use completed; available online and on CD.
Nov 07	8,22	EMP established on Inago (2 weeks); min. 6 persons. Outputs: technical report and GIS biodiversity database.
Dec 07	6A, 8, 14A	Training workshop on development and implementation of EMPs (5 days). 6 persons trained; 30 person days. Outputs: workshop proceedings and training evaluation.
Dec 07	9	Management strategies produced for Mts Mulanje and Namuli, including IUCN assessments and species recovery plans.
Jun 08	8,22	EMP established on Mabu (2 weeks); min. 6 persons. Outputs: technical report and GIS biodiversity database.
Jun 08	14A	Project review workshop (2 days). 7 people, 2 person weeks. Output: workshop proceedings.



Jun 08 Nov 08	12A 8,22	GIS biodiversity database completed; on web and CD EMP established on Chiperone (2 weeks); min. 6 persons. Outputs: technical report and GIS biodiversity database.
Dec 08	9	Management strategies produced for Mts Cucutea, Chiperone, Mabu and Inago, including IUCN assessments and species recovery plans.
Jun 09	6A, 8, 14A	User workshop (2 days). Results, management strategies and recommendations presented to potential users; assignment of responsibilities for implementation allocated. Min.14 persons attend. Output: workshop proceedings.

#### PROJECT BASED 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.**

Five technical reports will be produced by the partners following survey work and training (Dec 2006, June 2007, Dec 2007, June 2008, Dec 2008). In addition, three yearly reports and a final project report will be produced by the management team (July 2007, 2008, 2009, Aug 2009). Their timeliness will be noted. Workshop proceedings will be produced for the inaugural planning workshop (July 2006), plant identification techniques training workshop (Dec 2006); EMP development and implementation training workshop (Dec 2007); project review workshop (June 2008); and the user's workshop (June 2009). Trainees will be asked to provide feedback/evaluation of training effectiveness.

Other project outputs will be: management strategies, including field-based RDL assessments and species recovery plans, for 6 mountains - Mulanje & Namuli (Dec 2007); Cucutea, Chiperone, Mabu & Inago (Dec 2008). Digital outputs produced online and on CD will include remote sensing and land use analysis (June 07), and GIS biodiversity database (June 08).

Appropriate training and application of techniques will be judged by consulting / monitoring the technical reports and training feedback throughout, and will be reported in the Project Review workshop proceedings (June 2008). Data quality in reports and electronic (GIS, database) outputs will be reviewed regularly by experienced members of the Management Team.

At project conclusion, the utility of the training received, methodologies developed and the data produced will be reviewed at a user workshop (June 2009). An assessment of current and potential adoption of the project outputs and its future impact will be carried out.