



# Darwin Initiative Annual Report

## Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes



**Submission Deadline: 30 April 2011**

## 1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	17-007
Project Title	Building natural resource monitoring capacity in Ethiopia's key Afro-montane ecosystems (CAMP- Community Afromontane Monitoring Project)
Host Country	Ethiopia
UK contract holder institution	The James Hutton Institute (Formerly the Macaulay Land Use Research Institute)
Host country partner institutions	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Other partner institutions	
Darwin Grant Value	£290,768
Start/end dates of project	1st April 2009-31st March 2012
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2010-31 <sup>st</sup> March 2011
Project Leader name	Justin Irvine
Project website	<a href="http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP">www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP</a>
Report authors, main contributors and date	Justin Irvine, Karen Laurenson, Dereje Tedesse Wakjira, Michelle Pinard. 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2011

## Acronyms

ACCA	Abune Yoseph Community Conservation Area
CAMP	Community Afromontane Monitoring Project
CBM	Community Based Monitoring
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management
CMT	Community Monitoring Team
CLO	Community Liaison Officers
EPLA	Environmental Protection and Land Administration
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
GCCA	Guassa Community Conservation Area
FfE	Forum for the Environment
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
JTA	Junior Technical Advisor (Project Officer)
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MI	Macaulay Land Use Research Institute
OBARD	Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
OFWE	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Project Steering Committee
WG	Wondo Genet College of Forestry

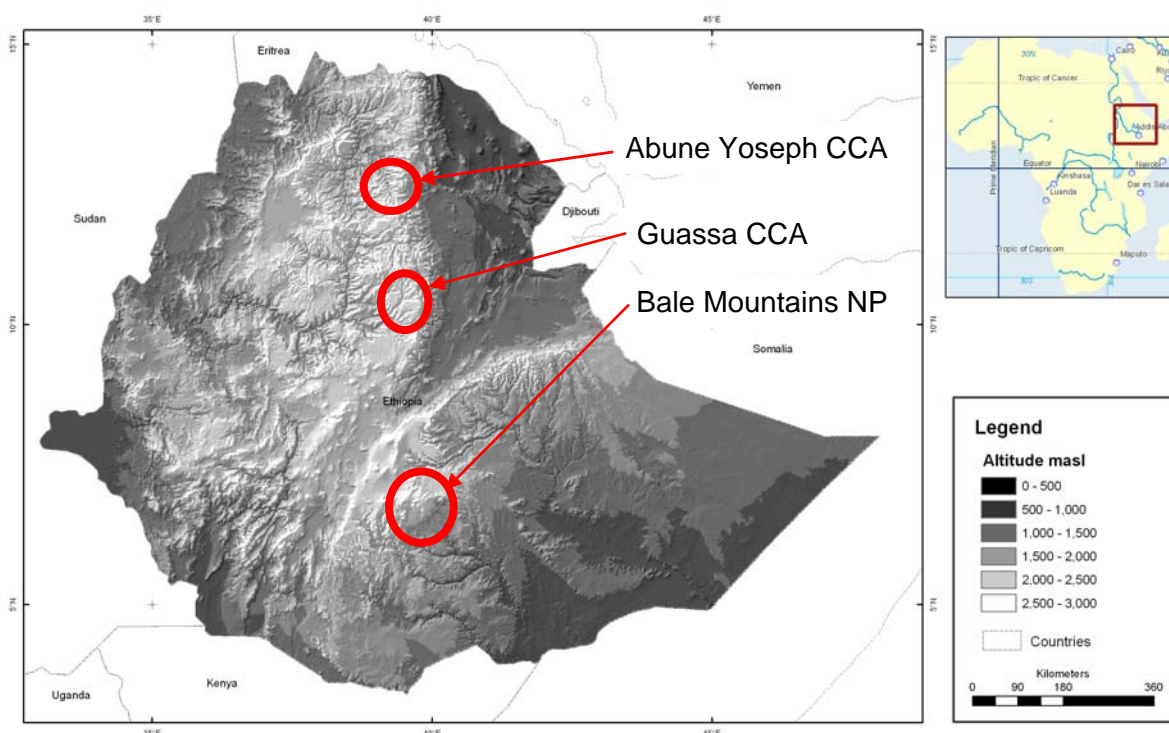
## 2. Project Background

Ethiopia's Afro-montane ecosystems harbour globally important biodiversity and are crucial for the provision of ecosystem services for resource-dependant local communities and downstream hydrological users. Flagship species such as the mountain nyala, walia ibex and Ethiopian wolf are severely threatened and 97% of the original habitat has been lost to human expansion, agriculture, grazing and unsustainable natural resource use.

Government, civil society and conservation and development actors are working towards the implementation of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in both forest and other habitats, through policy and legislation development and field initiatives. However, although community based monitoring of natural resources and their use is a key component of CBNRM development and implementation, it has not been strongly developed in Ethiopia. This DI project (known in-country as Community Afro-montane Monitoring Project (CAMP)) aims to build the human and institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring and thereby contribute to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia.

Four Afro-montane areas, with land over 3000m asl, were originally selected as target areas for project implementation: The Bale Mountains; the largest area of habitat on the continent, and three areas in northern Ethiopia, comprising the Guassa and Abune Yoseph Community Conservation Areas and the Simien Mountains (Fig1). As outlined in previous reports, it has not been possible to work in the Simien Mountains.

Figure 1, Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia.



## 3. Project Partnerships

Project partnerships and associated MoUs were reported on in the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Report. A brief overview is repeated here for information.

*Macaulay Institute* (MI) has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with *Frankfurt Zoological Society* (FZS). FZS facilitates the formal and legal arrangements for operating and implementing the project in Ethiopia and does this through a MoU with the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) and the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS). Since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011, MI has become part of a new organisation called The James Hutton Institute (TJHI) which operates on the same basis as the MI.

*The Macaulay Institute* has a MoU with *The University of Aberdeen* (UA). UA's involvement since April 2010 has been mainly in guiding the project coordination officer and providing advice on monitoring indicators and data analysis and provision of background papers as reported last year, additional money was secured to fund a PhD for the project coordination officer. The PhD is fully integrated into the activities and outcomes of CAMP and the funding covers his salary and field costs plus the costs of supervisor travel to Ethiopia. This opportunity represents significant added value to the project allowing this project to employ two additional junior technical advisors (JTAs) in addition to the project officer. The Aberdeen based partners have facilitated the training and development of the project officer during his two-month stay in Aberdeen in May-June 2010. Dr Pinard also provided guidance on specific activities associated with the log frame and feedback (by e-mail and a site visit in April 2010) for developing data collection. Dr Fischer (MI) provided supervision and guidance for the project coordination officer during two visits to the field sites in August 2010 and February 2011 as well as quarterly meetings in the FZS offices in Addis Ababa.

FZS has provided a designated office in their Addis Ababa office as well as providing the institutional and legal basis for hiring and managing staff and financial management in Ethiopia. Currently two junior technical advisors are employed with project funding. Karen Laurensen, the programme manager for Ethiopia has overview of financial and administrative issues for operations in Ethiopia, as well as providing technical advice. FZS also has an EU-funded sister project working in the same areas as CAMP to support effective conservation management, which provides a base and additional equipment, administrative and human resources at each site as necessary.

*Forum for the Environment* (FfE) are principally involved in the dissemination of technical reports and papers nationally and internationally as well as convening public meetings from Year 2 onwards. FfE have actively participated in PSC meetings and are involved in organizing national workshops on community monitoring.

*Oromia Region*. Represented by the Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise (OFWE) since the responsibility for national parks became the remit of EWCA and the target forest areas in Bale are outside the NP. Oromia are included as a partner on the in-country project registration documents and agreements and a representative of OFWE attended the Feb 2011 PSC meeting in Lalibela.

*Amhara Region*. Now represented by the Amhara Bureau of Culture and Tourism. Responsible for the GCCA and ACCA with active involvement of Environmental Protection and Land Administration at the Woreda level and along with local government administrations. Personnel have actively supported and participated in project activities and are taking a lead in the GCCA where the CBNRM and associated monitoring process is most advanced. The Head of PADPA attended the Feb 2011 PSC meeting in Lalibela

Partnership relationships are generally managed through email and phone conversations, but meetings have also taken place during visits of the project leader (JI) to Ethiopia in Feb 2011, when the latest Project Steering Committee meeting was held and during visits by Dr Fischer during the year. The project coordinator also visited UK twice during the year, which greatly assisted with communication and agreement on project activities.

*Other Collaborations*: CAMP has also collaborated with an EU-funded project developing Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in Ethiopia. A workshop in March 2009 was held under the Ethiopia PFM Working Groups auspices, of which CAMP is now a member, to review a) the implementation of community monitoring of natural resources as part of CBNRM and b) the draft Federal Forest Management regulations. There have also been links to other in-country and international institutions with expertise in ecological monitoring.

Whilst CAMP has no direct links to a CBD focal point it is developing the capacity of Amharra local government and EWCA to address issues under CBD.

## 4. Project Progress

The project is now making very good progress in carrying out the planned activities and achieving the specified outputs. At the end of Year 2, community monitoring of natural resource use in Guassa is now well established. .. There has also been rapid progress around the Bale Mountains National Park and recently there have been significant advances in Abune Yoseph CCA. The provision of field monitoring equipment for local monitors as well as transport (motorbikes) for woreda staff and the computing facilities and skills training in database management are completed. Overall, despite initial delays in some areas the project is having a significant impact locally.

The project officer, together with project staff and project partners regularly reviews and plans activities using a quarterly reporting and planning tool. A major PSC meeting was held in Feb 2011. This was linked to a project meeting for a related FZS-EU project (ACE) making efficient use of people's time and project resources as well as allowing input from a wide range of other organisations involved in NRM. In addition, the project is a valued contributor to the PFM Working Group in Ethiopia (Annex 3). The project was represented and presented a management effectiveness tracking tool it had developed at the PFM WG meeting in April 2011. Specific references to progress against the main project activities are listed below.

### 4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

*1.1. Liaise with partner organisations and CBNRM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users.*

- Quarterly activity plans have been prepared and used in Guassa, Bale and Abune Yoseph in agreement with local project partners (FZS and Woreda staff). Staff from FfE visited Guassa and participated on conservation council meeting. Regular meetings were held with the woreda partner organization in Mehal Meda (Guassa) to clarify the role and responsibility of partner staff in implementing the quarterly plan (Annex 4). In Bale, an additional three kebeles (communities) have been recruited and a roadmap for the new PFM has been agreed with Forest Enterprise in Adaba District. This was facilitated at a one day workshop held by CAMP/FZS for stakeholders in Adaba district which was attended by 49 community representatives, 48 government staff and four project staff (Minutes lodged in Dinsho Office in local language).

- Recruitment. Woreda partner organization agreed to assign four EPLA staff at each of the four peasant associations (Kebeles) to support the work of community resource management and community monitoring in Guassa. These local government officers will process the monitoring data and regularly present it to the local community to support local management decision making. This is the key focus area for the coming year in Guassa in order to sustain the community monitoring initiatives beyond the project life period.

*1.2. Conduct participatory rapid assessment status of natural resource use for key resources in each target area*

Participatory rapid assessment: Overall, around 400 households have been involved in the communal forest resource baseline surveys and information sharing.

- In *Bale*, the baseline has been completed in three pilot Kebeles of Bale. The data were displayed for user groups in a simple graphical form as an aid to discussion on what the management plan should include (Annexes 5 & 6). Subsequently, a management plan (in local language) was prepared for two kebeles in Bale (Ayida and Gofinjira).

- In *Abune Yoseph*, survey questionnaires were administered for 5% of households in the local community living around Abune Yoseph CCA

*1.3. Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities.*

Participatory Rural Mapping:

- In *Guassa*, a longstanding conflict over a boundary between two neighbouring woredas has been resolved and encroachment reduced as a result of clear boundary negotiation.

Furthermore the legal boundary document was prepared to gazette the area at the regional level a community conservation area

- In *Bale*, The dispute in Gofinjira with the neighbouring kebele (Adaba) has been resolved and demarcation of 3000 ha of communal forest has been completed and a map produced. The associated user-group members list was prepared for two communities (Gofinjira and Ayida) based on the heads of households that used the area.

- In *Abune Yoseph*, the demarcation committee was set up from woreda government staff and kebele committee early in Year 2. The demarcation fieldwork was delayed in Q2, because of disagreement among local community and then because of other local government priorities. However, at a meeting of the woreda partner organizations in February 2011 consensus was reached to finalize the demarcation of Abune Yoseph Community conservation area by March 2011 (meeting minute in Amharic at ACCA office, Lalibela). Staff from different offices were assigned to the task force to mobilize the community and undertake the demarcation. Subsequently, community meetings held at each of the four kebeles in ACCA to discuss the demarcation, bylaws and community rights. The initial boundary agreements were reached in March 2011. Community representatives were selected for the demarcation fieldwork and the process of discussion on boundary agreements has continued throughout 2010 (Annexes 7 & 8). Mapping is in progress and report including draft map of the area indicating the community boundaries using GPS fixes has been produced.

### *2.1. Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources.*

- In *Guassa* members of the Community Monitoring Teams (CMT) have been selected and trained to collect monitoring data. The CMT consists of 8 local people from 4 kebeles selected at the kebele general assemblies. An additional 16 people have been selected and trained as reserves for this team of 8. Terms of reference and regular work schedules have been prepared together with a monthly reporting data sheet. CMTs are in receipt of the field equipment necessary for the job including data bag, boots and waterproofs. The woreda EPLA office has been supplied with a desktop computer and a digital camera in order to set up and run the monitoring database as well as one motorcycle to support field activities. Since June 2010, monthly monitoring data have been collected in *Guassa* and meetings have been held with the CMT to obtain feedback, share experience and consider refinements to the data collection book.

- In *Bale*, the local bylaws necessary to legitimize the Community Based organization (CBO) have been prepared and registered formally at the Woreda government office. The CBOs established in two kebeles are now legal entities representing the user group with a mandate for forest management (Registration certificate available in respective CBO office). Subsequent meetings in the kebeles have resulted in the selection of ten CMTs (5 in *Ayida* and 5 in *Gofinjira*). These will execute the monitoring protocols. Two motorbikes have been provided to the woreda office

- In *Abune Yoseph*, communities from four neighbouring kebeles elected a CMT and community scouts have also been selected to start enforcement of part of the newly agreed bylaws. One motorbike has been provided to the woreda office.

### *2.2. Provide training opportunities to project staff and partners.*

Local level:-

- a) CMT training: Four days theoretical and practical training has taken place (Data are now being collected in *Guassa* and starts in April 2011 in *Bale*).
- b) In *Guassa* training was held for kebele EPLA staff for one day regarding the new land administration rule in relation to communal land management
- c) Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) training (1 day) for 28 community members was conducted in two kebeles (*Ayida* and *Gofinjira*) of *Bale Mountains*.
- d) Three government development agents from three kebeles and one woreda staff participated in two days of training in the theoretical foundation for participatory forest resource assessment and are actively engaged in the fieldwork with project staff, with on-the-job training
- e) Three days of environmental education were organized for farmers in *Abune Yoseph* and a three day environmental training event was organized for the CMT in *Guassa*;

## Regional/National level

- a) The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) developed for community protected area use has been distributed for national and international partners for further comment. This tool can be used to assess the effectiveness of community based resource management and identify capacity building gaps.
- b) PRA. i) A seven day training course in participatory data collection for 15 people (11 partner govt. officers and 4 FZS field staff) took place when (Annex 9). ii) Ten Government staff from Guassa and Abune Yoseph trained for five days in Participatory Rural Appraisal, community participation and community mobilization techniques.
- c) Summer school opportunity provided for two woreda staff from Lasta and Menzgera woredas in ACCA and GCCA respectively and one CAMP Community Liaison Officer (CLO) in Bale. Due to a delay in registration, attendance by the staff from Lalibela and Menzgera woredas will be delayed until next year.
- d) Four government staff and twenty community representatives from Abune Yoseph participated in an experience sharing visit to Guassa and share views with local people active in regulated resource use.
- e) A three day environmental training took place for government field staff in Abune Yoseph.

### *2.3. Organise experience sharing trip for project partners and project staff to community-based natural resource monitoring projects in Ethiopia*

- a) Two government staff and two CAMP staff participated in experience sharing visit to a PFM site in Ethiopia. The team visited one PFM and one ecotourism site (Annexes 10 & 11).
- b) Two government staff and two CAMP staff participated in experience sharing visit to Namibia and gained insight into community monitoring and CBO formation (see web site for a full report).

### *3.1 Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches (protocols) to NR monitoring in target areas.*

A workshop was held with 10 elders from the GCCA. Important monitoring variables were identified and data collection frequency and reporting format prepared.

### *3.2. Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas.*

- In *Guassa*, the community based monitoring protocol has been developed with local people and woreda staff participation. The protocol is now produced in the form of two data collection booklets (one for the CMT and one for the Community Scouts). Monitoring data is now collected monthly and includes observations on the illegal resource use, wildlife monitoring and the activities of the resource protection committees. A kebele tribunal reporting scheme has been developed to support law enforcement and legal actions at community level.

- In *Bale*, a one day meeting was held in Dinsho with community representatives and government staff to develop monitoring protocol for Gofinjira and Ayida kebeles. Forty-two community representatives (farmers), seven government field staff and four CAMP project staff reached consensus on the reasons for monitoring; what to monitor and the roles and responsibilities of the different actors.

- In *Abune Yoseph* a Household survey has been conducted with 400 families (5% of households) to measure perception and understanding of local community about communal resource management. The household survey was analyzed and presented in tabular form (Summary of data in Annex 12). The project and local government will use the information to develop intervention strategies for 2011.

### *3.3. Implement monitoring plan*

- In *Guassa*, monthly field schedules for resource monitoring data collection were agreed with 8 CMT members. Data collection started in May 2010 and continues monthly. The woreda Land Administration Office (EPLA) are collating field data from the CMT and the Community Scouts in a monitoring database.

- In *Bale*, field schedule have been prepared for the CMT of two kebeles and ready to start monitoring in April 2011.

### *3.4 Create feedback mechanisms for incorporating monitoring into adaptive management of CBNRM*

- In Guassa, Data from the first six months monitoring has been synthesized and presented to the kebele. The six month monitoring data synthesized and feedback in graphical form is being posted at each kebele office. This feedback material was used to hold a meeting with the kebele decision makers to assess the performance of their CBNRM and discuss problems with the monitoring protocol and the information it provides. An action plan was agreed to improve the areas where performance was weak (workshop proceedings available in local language at site office).

#### *4.1 Organise and run project initiation workshop to agree project monitoring indicators and monitoring and evaluation plan, work plans and to develop MoUs with project partners.*

This was reported in the 2009-10 Annual Report.

#### *4.2 Organise and hold once yearly Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings.*

The third PSC meeting was held in Feb 2011 in Lalibela in conjunction with the related EU funded ACE project (Minutes held by FfE) and before an Ethiopian Wolf Conservation strategic planning meeting. Presentations by the PL included one on CBNRM (Annex 13) and another on lessons from Guassa (Annex 14). There is agreement among project partners that the regular meetings held with in-country government and non-government organizations supersede the need for more regular PSC meetings.

#### *4.3 Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally, and internationally.*

- A Regional PFM/CBNRM WG has been initiated both in Amhara and Oromia to share lessons learnt at regional level. The meeting in Feb 2010 was reported previously and the first Amhara Region WG meeting was held in April 2011 (Annex 15). The project participated and gave presentations at both meetings, and presented the CBNRM METT tool at the latter meeting.

- The website has been updated to include recent developments and access to outputs (<http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP>). It is currently under review and will be updated by end of June

- Staff from University of Aberdeen visited Guassa and supported the project with monitoring protocol preparation

- The project continues to support and contribute to the National PFM working Group (meeting recently held in April 2011). Community meetings have been held to raise awareness of the project and its goals in the target areas in addition to the baseline information for project monitoring, attitude and awareness of local communities in Guassa and Bale. Surveys have now been conducted in ACCA as well as 4 extra kebeles in Bale.

#### *4.4 Disseminate project results and lessons learnt.*

Apart from the feedback of monitoring data to local communities, the project's results and key messages will be disseminated in peer reviewed journals and at international conferences towards the end of the project as per the logical framework.

#### *Project management*

- Quarterly activity and financial reports have been prepared for project partners

- Replacement recruited for the staff that resigned and now in-post in Guassa. Improved gender representation is a positive outcome of this re-recruitment.

## **4.2 Progress towards project outputs**

Output 1. Understanding of the ecosystem and limits of sustainable natural resource use enhanced. The main deliverables from this output are due by the end of year 3. These include:

1.1 Peer reviewed papers (a preliminary literature search and review has been carried out together with the collation of existing relevant reports. This will facilitate writing journal articles in the latter phases of the project)

1.2 Agreement between authorities and stakeholders over the limits of sustainable use. Levels of resource use have been agreed in Guassa. Ongoing monitoring will provide the evidence for the sustainability of the agreed level and whether the level is being adhered to. This evidence will form part of the adaptive management approach that is central to CBM. Although there has been a delay in getting the kebeles in Bale and Abune Yoseph to reach this stage due mainly to political issues, progress is now being made. The material developed for Guassa is now being applied in the other areas. In Bale, the monitoring process has been agreed and data collection is about to commence. This progress has prompted a further 4 kebeles in this area to start the process of developing CBNRM increasing significantly the total area where these natural resources will be monitored for sustainable use by the communities. In Abune Yoseph progress has been rapid in the last few months and lesson learned from Guassa are being applied effectively so that this area is now entering the implementation phase (see Fig 2). In parallel, to collecting data on these CBM indicators the sister EU funded project is monitoring other natural resource and wildlife indicators (e.g. wildlife and livestock in GCCA and ACCA and forest regeneration in Bale). Therefore we will be in a good position to evaluate not just the effect of CBM on guassa (and the associated livelihoods) but also on the associated biodiversity

2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to undertake natural resource monitoring. The main deliverables from this output are:

2.1 *Establishing CMT* in the study areas. This has been achieved in year 1 for Guassa and has more recently been achieved in Bale and Abune Yoseph.

2.2 *The selection and training of Community monitors.*

24 have been established in Guassa and selection and training is underway in Bale and Abune Yoseph.

2.3 *On the job training for all staff by end of year 2.*

More than 34 (10 in Bale and 24 in Guassa) community monitors have been trained by the project officer in the target areas. Training of community monitors in ACCA communities will take place in May 2011. 14 project partner staff at the local level and project field staff trained in participatory learning and action (PRA). SMNP ecologists have been trained in database and ecological monitoring

2.4 *Experience sharing trips.*

i) An experience sharing trip to Namibia was organised and the report is posted on the project website (see section 4.1 above).

ii) Local experience sharing to CBNRM areas facilitated for Woreda and project field staff (see section 4.1 above).

iii) Project Leader supported the Bale team (TA and CLOs) by organizing one day training on how to build community monitoring based on experiences gained in Guassa CCA.

3. Participatory resource monitoring developed under CBNRM for Guassa.

3.1. By end year 1, *monitoring plans and indicators and data collection protocols* developed for key natural resources and threats. Monitoring plans, indicators and data collection protocols for have been developed for Guassa in year 1. These are being implemented in Bale and Abune Yoseph now that resource demarcation and CBOs have been legally established.

3.2. By end year 2, *baseline data collected.* Baseline data collected. The baseline household surveys have been conducted in Bale, Abune Yoseph and Guassa and the information used to develop management plans and inform the ongoing data collection protocols.

3.3. *By end year 3, monitoring plan implemented.* Monitoring plans have been developed in Guassa and are being implemented as planned. Plans are currently under development in Bale and Abune Yoseph now that resource demarcation and CBOs have been legally established.

3.4 *By end year 3, adaptive management of CBNRM being undertaken in focal target communities.* Adaptive management of CBNRM in GCCA is being carried out and will provide lessons and a template for implementing in ACCA and BMNP by end of year 3



4. Awareness of the (i) links between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and (ii) role of participatory natural resource monitoring under CBNRM raised nationally in Ethiopia and internationally.

4.1 By end quarter 1, *project initiation workshop* held with all project partners to *develop MoUs*. This was reported in the first Annual Report

4.2 By end year 1, *Project Steering Committee (PSC)* established and meeting twice yearly. Because of other meetings such as the National PFM Working Group, it was felt that twice yearly PSC was not necessary to keep the broader national and regional stakeholders involved. Therefore annual PSC meetings have been held instead. The last one was held in Feb 2011. This was held in conjunction with the related EU funded Afro-montane Conservation Ethiopia (ACE) project. This allowed stakeholders common to both projects to efficiently use their time and was efficient in terms of use of resources as well as fostering communication and collaboration between the two projects. .

4.3 By end year 1, *project webpage* developed and linked with in-country and international partner websites (updated in year 2 and year 3). Web page was developed at the outset of the project and updated at the end of year 1 [www.macauley.ac.uk/CAMP](http://www.macauley.ac.uk/CAMP). A planned update is due by end of June 2011.

4.4 All years, *technical reports and publications* distributed to communities, government, university libraries, and partners (also local exhibits as per Output 1) and internationally via websites (above) and scientific literature (papers as per Output 1). Reports on meetings, training events and experience sharing have been completed and circulated among project partners. Some have been posted on the website. For example, training manuals and agreed monitoring plans and indicators have been developed in GCCA and are being used to provide best practice guidance for the other target areas. This approach of learning by doing in one area should facilitate a speedy development of CBNRM capacity in the other areas and has facilitated additional kebeles getting involved in Bale. Technical reports and analyses of both household survey data and resource monitoring data will be posted to the website when they become available. Peer reviewed papers will aim to be open access as soon as possible according to publisher conditions.

4.5 In year 2 and year 3, six public *meetings held by FfE* to raise national profile of the project. FfE has been instrumental in 3 regional public meetings to raise awareness of PFM and the CBNRM promoted by CAMP In addition the national PFM WG workshop and national forest regulation workshop have been facilitated by FfE.

4.6 By end year 3, presentation of project outputs at *international conference (e.g. SCB)* and final project workshop held. An update on this will be reported in the final report.

### 4.3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)							
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)			1		1	0	1
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)							
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (i.e. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)							

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	1 (summer study)	2 (summer study)					3
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided							
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training							
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided							
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)							
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	24 CMT	18 CMT	20 CMT	0	34 CMT		50
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	3	3	0				
7	Number of (i.e. different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country							
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	6 weeks	3 weeks				3	12
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country		2	4	1√		3	
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	1?	1?					
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals				4	0	0	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals			4				
12A	Number of computer based databases to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country		1	2		3	1	3
12B	Number of computer based databases to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country		1		2			3
13A	Number of species reference collections to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host							

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
	country(ies)							
13B	Number of species reference collections to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country(ies)							
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings	1	1					
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	2	1					
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)							
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)							
15C	Number of national press releases in UK							
15D	Number of local press releases in UK							
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced							
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)							
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK							
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>established</b>		1	1			2	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/ extended</b>							
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)							
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK							
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)							
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK							
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)							
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK							
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)							
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK							
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be							

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
	handed over to host country(ies)							
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased							
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased							
23	Value of resources rose from other sources (i.e. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work <b>(PhD stipend?)</b>	1	1	0				
24	Number of communities engaged with CBM in project	4	17	3		8		
25	Number of experience sharing trips	1	1	1		2	1	3
26	Number of community Monitoring task force developed	1	2	4			8	
27	Number of community monitors selected and trained	8	34	20		42	17	25
28	Number of monitoring plans developed and implemented with communities and other partners	1	1	1		3		
14c	Number of community meetings held to share understanding about CBM	11	11	11				
29	Number of site level partner organisations	5	5	5				

**Table 2 Publications**

Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £

#### 4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

This project is the first to develop community based natural resource monitoring in Ethiopia. Overall, despite initial delays in some areas the project is having a significant impact locally. Although PFM has been implemented at a number of sites across Ethiopia, no other existing programmes incorporate systems of resource use monitoring to inform the sustainability of off-take, let alone demonstrating how local communities carry out and benefit from their own monitoring activities. The foundation for CBM is effective CBNRM and this must be developed before CBM can be implemented. Figure 2 illustrates the main phases involved in establishing CBNRM.

Originally it was anticipated that all the study sites would have reached the ‘Participatory Monitoring’ phase (Fig. 2) early on in the project period. In reality, due to elections, change in management authority and disagreement between local and regional government, a lot of the preliminary PFM assessment work had not been carried out when the project started. This meant that only Guassa was at the stage where CBM could be started.

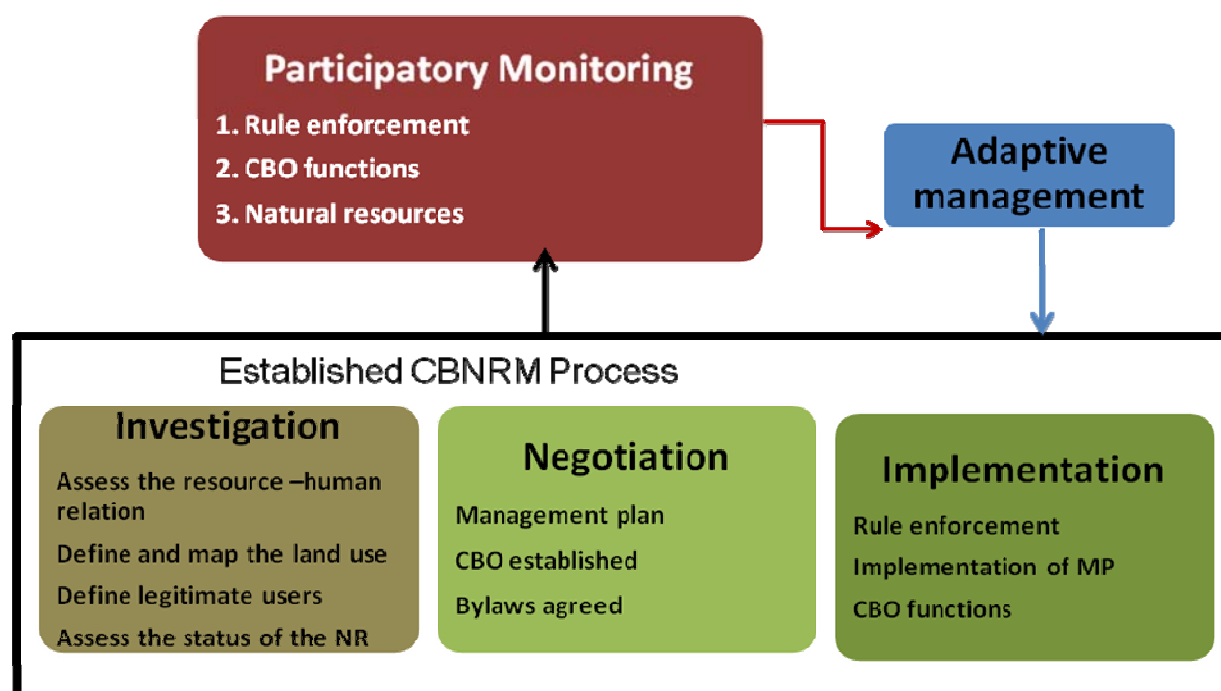


Figure 2. The four phases of Community Based Natural Resource Management process. Guassa is now carrying out ‘Participatory Monitoring’. The original Bale Kebeles are moving into this phase from the ‘Implementation’ phase. Abune Yoseph communities are in the ‘Negotiation’ phase as are the additional kebeles that have joined the project in Bale.

GCCA is now a functioning CBM system with the CBOs providing effective local governance and community ownership over their natural resources. Importantly, there is a commitment by the community to CBNRM facilitated by their increased capacity to manage their natural resources. However, there is recognition from all concerned that the system will need tuning and the feedback loop supported to ensure the adaptive management process is maintained. Community commitment is being maintained and nurtured through the feedback the communities receive about the state of their resources and their exploitation in their community-conservation areas. The success of this and the value of the selected indicators will be measured by comparing how indicators change in relation to the baseline assessment. A notable achievement was the development of the partnership with EPLA. These government representatives are now fully engaged with project (and complement the agricultural office staff), participating in the implementation of CBM and directly involved in data storage, analysis and reporting. This is an important component in ensuring the sustainability of the CBM and is greatly assisting project implementation and progress in the area.

Although national elections caused some inertia in mid and late 2010, the government at all levels is now strongly committed to increasing development of local communities and is supportive of CBNRM and the development of CBOs. This new priority, particularly at local level, has improved coordination and partnerships between government and communities and should increase the sustainability of the project. We have been able to capitalise on this using Guassa as a template for experience sharing and the implementation of similar schemes in the Bale Mountains and Abune Yoseph. This reporting year has therefore seen some significant progress in transferring CBM to these areas. First, the three communities outside the Bale NP have now entered the *Participatory Monitoring* Phase (Fig. 2) with community members now collecting data. On the strength of this an additional four communities have registered an interest in developing the process in their areas. The project has now assisted these communities to rapidly complete the first Phase of *Assessing, Demarcating and Legitimising* resource users. Second, in Abune Yoseph recent progress in March 2011 has meant that the community has now in the *Negotiation* Phase, carrying out assessment and demarcation of the natural resource and is ready to move into the. This includes the development of a management plan and setting up a Community Based Organisation (CBO) and local bylaws. Overall the ACCA kebeles are now moving fast towards the '*Implementation*' phase where CBM will be built in.

At the national level, awareness of the importance of CBM as an integral part of CBNRM has been raised by the project with policy makers and conservation actors by attendance and presentations, at national level meetings, the national PFM Working group and also recently at the Amhara Region PFM working group. As a result, other actors now recognise the importance of community participation (CBM) as an integral component of CBNRM. Thus the project and its dissemination efforts has already catalysed other actors to review their activities and prioritise CBM, thereby achieving an outcome at the national level on and ensuring progress towards the project purpose.

The new political context and government willingness to engage in CBNRM should be urgently capitalised on and our approach extended as widely as possible to other areas (in Ethiopia and further a field) more widely where there is a conflict over natural resource management.

#### **4.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

As yet, it is still too early to assess whether there is any sustained progress towards improving and securing livelihoods, or on the status of biodiversity. However preliminary data suggest that threats to Guassa CCA have reduced since CBM was initiated as the incidence of illegal resource use has declined largely because resource use is now limited to user-group members and the number of harvesting day reduced to two per week since the start of PFM. This is a significant reduction from the previous regime where open-access allowed extraction seven days a week. However, longer term data is required to examine whether the initial momentum of bylaw enforcement is maintained by the community.

In the Bale Mountains, more than 3000 hectares of forest have been demarcated under PFM. Engagement of the community in the PFM process has engendered recognition and respect for the park boundary. Monitoring will reveal if this process will lead to a reduction or the loss of the quantity and quality of these forest blocks and a slow-down or halt in land conversion to agriculture. If this occurs then the endangered mountain nyala, bushbuck, endemic birds and other biodiversity will benefit.

The project also supported the potential for more equitable sharing of benefits, through advocating the inclusion of women and youths on CBOs for CBNRM. In the Bale Mountains, power in strongly traditional Muslim rural communities rests, at least overtly, with men. The project built awareness among all community members on natural resource use and strongly advocated the inclusion of women on natural resource management CBOs arguing that all natural resource users must have a voice in its management. Despite initial opposition women in these communities are now represented by constitution on the Bale CBOs and although initially they may have only a weak voice, we consider this is a major achievement in building community empowerment which should lead to more equitable benefit sharing.

## 5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons learnt

*Project Evaluation.* The project has baseline data on purpose level indicators that will determine the strength/sustainability of CBNRM and CBM in the project sites (Guassa, Bale and Abune Yoseph). Other indicators for monitoring attitudes, buy-in, and cooperation at local level have been developed and baseline data collected as these will be changing quickly as project goes forward. Indicators have also been developed at community and national level for understanding, support and awareness of CBNRM and CBM. We will also monitor how CBNRM legislation and its implementation changes, partially due to the projects activities and also how institutions (CBOs and government) are strengthened to support CBNRM. However, with a small project such as this, expectations should be realistic.

*CBNRM Evaluation.* Indicators set by the communities are designed to track the state of natural resources and the sustainability of their use. These data are being held at the local level and longer term analysis will provide information on trends. In addition, more 'scientific' data are being collected for objective comparison and verification with the community data in the medium term

*Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).* Baseline scores using METT for protected areas, developed by IUCN/WFF have been obtained for each target area and CBO. However, the project team further developed this into a more useful format for community managed areas, including questions and thus scores for other important CBNRM aspects, such as community empowerment and the transparency and capacity of CBOs. IUCN have expressed an interest in reviewing this and perhaps adopting it for use more widely.

In Bale, systems and databases for monitoring and evaluation data and maintenance of project outputs were set up with the assistance an FZS sister project, principally for the BMNP, but are also housing information for the PFM areas outside the park. These will also be integrated up with OFWE, the organisation responsible for the PFM areas, in the future. The database structures will be adapted and integrated into community and local government management systems in the Guassa and Abune Yoseph in Year 3.

### Lessons Learnt;

#### **a. Conservation focused projects can enhance women's engagement with decision making related to natural resources.**

As previously mentioned, rural communities in Bale are predominantly Muslim and have male-dominated power structures. As a result women are rarely involved in community meetings or decisions and also often have little free time available for such activities. However in the Bale communities, considerable work to sensitise communities and gentle persuasion from the project officers in pointing out that it was important that all natural resource users are involved in associated decision-making, meant that finally the user group accepted the representation of women on the CBO. Given the community reluctance we regard this as a significant advance for women's rights in the area. Although in reality, these women are initially reluctant to speak out in meetings, we hope that in time, they will gain confidence and find their voice. Although this is a not a new lesson learnt in the global context, we did feel it was worth mentioning.

#### **b. Community natural resource monitoring can improve transparency and trust**

In Guassa, the project has found that trust within local communities and between communities and local government has improved with the set up of CBM. Communication has improved and information is now available in a transparent way for all community members. The availability of information has allowed more objective discussions and reduced unsubstantiated rumour.

#### **c. CBM provides useful information on strategies to alleviate threats**

In Guassa, detailed analysis of records of those caught breaking the law, has revealed that in some cases, certain community members are repeat offenders. Looking at their personal circumstances has provided valuable insights for the design of future interventions and strategies aimed at reducing conflict over resource use. For example, some offenders are very poor and thus should be targeted for schemes for alternative livelihood development and poverty alleviation.

#### **d. CBNRM implementation and sustainability and (local) government commitment**

It is becoming increasingly clear that the success of community-based management of natural resources depends on a supportive policy context and the commitment of local government. Including local government in the process of developing and implementing CBOs and CBNRM may well enhance the long term success of this approach because these formal institutions provide legitimacy, support integration of the specific initiative with other related activities, and are linked to resources that have a longer, more secure lifespan. So whilst CBOs have to be owned by communities, in many contexts (local) government support should be sought, if they are to succeed. Although this may not be a novel observation it is interesting how even this project teams' approach to CBNRM has changed in the last 2 years, as a result of analysing why implementation progress and community commitment varies dramatically.

#### **e. Project size and partners**

A small project with complex and large number of partners is difficult and time consuming to coordinate. Local and national partners all expect tangible benefits from the project (material, training and financial), which can be difficult to deliver for a small project such as this, and if it does not happen they lose interest. It is better to work with few partners for better impact and close collaboration, if possible.

#### **f. Experience sharing trips can be expensive but are effective**

In the project's experience, the experience-sharing trips have been critical in project and CBM development at both local and international levels. The trip by government partners and project staff to Namibia to examine community-monitoring systems in action was instrumental in focusing thinking on tools and recording systems for community monitoring and developing the event-book system in Guassa. It was also extremely beneficial in obtaining local government support and there was a huge increase in local government understanding, commitment and cooperation as a result.

Increase in understanding, commitment and cooperation is also always very evident when such visits are organised between community representatives with in Ethiopia. There is no doubt that peer-peer learning and real experiences of other situations, is a very successful strategy for CBNRM development, even if it sometimes seems expensive.

### **6. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

The reviewer of the 2009-10 report raised seven main issues. Of these, five required a written response and 4 of these were dealt with in the last half-year report. The remaining issue was a request to see an analysis of the household survey. Whilst a summary for Guassa and Abune Yoseph is available, it is more easily interpreted as a narrative. It will be included in the project coordinating officer PhD outputs and a full analysis is expected in mid 2011. Tabular data is available (see Annex 10 for a description) but needs to be interpreted with caution until the analysis is complete.

### **7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

One of the biggest challenges the project has faced is recruiting suitably qualified staff as Junior Technical Advisors at the field. There is a general shortage of trained staff in Ethiopia, particularly as CBNRM activities have expanded in recent years in the country. On two occasions staff accepted a post and then resigned when they were offered other jobs almost immediately. This delayed activities in some areas. The project had to adapt to this situation by taking on less experienced staff and the Project Officer spending more time to build up their knowledge and skills capacity. This has been time consuming, but will eventually result in a bigger pool of CBNRM staff in Ethiopia and greater capacity in the country.



From a different perspective, we would like to share the most personally motivating and demotivating factors for the field staff. They expressed that they were very motivated by the interest of the local people in Guassa and the investment of their own time in data collection and monitoring. In addition, they were encouraged by the fact that the local government internalised the project and were active and ready to use the information for feedback. In Bale, huge interest from the local community and self-organisation for CBNRM, once awareness was raised, meant that the project has now proceeded rapidly. On the negative side, the erratic nature of some government partners and their inflexibility and procrastinating was demotivating, as was the time that local government had to spend on national level political issues (elections and five year planning), so their ability to give support is easily undermined when other political agendas arise.

## **8. Sustainability**

The project is gaining profile within Ethiopia through its membership and involvement in the Ethiopian PFM working group and links with local government. As such, the project's concept and approach have been adopted by key stakeholders principally other conservation and development actors, including federal and local government. The commitment by local government to institutionalise the approach will be a key component in building sustainability.

Institutional, financial and environmental sustainability are integral parts of the project, being key outcomes from successful implementation of CBNRM, of which CBM is a component. Communities in the GCCA are already empowered and have greater capacity to manage and monitor their own resources. Progress towards this has been slow overall in Abune Yoseph and Bale but has developed rapidly in recent months (See Section 7). Achieving participatory monitoring in all the kebeles is now very feasible and we have a both the political will and the workable model that can be brought together to establish CBNRM in other areas around other natural resource issues. Details of how to handover a secure community based institutions and governance that are financially, socially and environmentally sustainable need to be developed during the next period of the project and with input from the external evaluators in June 2011, but good integration and support from local government is a crucial component. The project is under no illusions that true sustainability is very difficult to achieve in community initiatives as community empowerment and good governance can take a generation to build. It is also aware that if supporting institutions or projects withdraw even a low level of support too quickly, this can often set back the achievement of sustainability for many years. It is clear that the approach and capacity building that is being developed through this Darwin project has great potential to be utilised in other areas dealing with conflicts over the use of natural resources including socio-ecological systems based on forests, wildlife and grazing. There is no doubt that this model has applicability in other countries where there are human pressures on the sustainability of natural resource exploitation.

## **9. Dissemination**

The project is an invited contributor to the Ethiopian Participatory Forest Management Working Group and will attend the third meeting in April 2011. The project's aims and objectives and the showcasing of the development and implementation of participatory monitoring were presented at this working group and at other meetings where national and regional actors are present. For example, a joint meeting between this project and a large EU funded project (ACE) run by FZS provided a forum to present a number of presentations on CBNRM and progress in Guassa. In addition, one day's discussion was held on the importance of CBM as part of CBNRM, reviewing other projects in Ethiopia. The importance of community participation (CBM) as an integral component of CBNRM is now well recognised by the new government who are supportive of the approach allowing the legitimacy of CBOs to be established and the setting up of local byelaws to allow community control of resource use and misuse. Thus this project and its dissemination efforts have already catalysed other actors to review their activities and prioritise CBM.

The project website has been updated, most recently with a report on the experience sharing trip to Namibia. Updates are scheduled for completion by end of June 2011: [www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP](http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP).

## 10. Project Expenditure

**Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011)**

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual			
Overhead costs			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating costs			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others: Consultancy			
Others (please specify)			
<b>TOTAL</b>			

**To be completed. Awaiting information from final quarter. Delay in reporting by The James Hutton Institute due to Institutional change from The Macaulay Land Use Research Institute.**

## 11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

A. Three communities in Bale have demarcated communal forest areas with the project's support and have established a legal entity (CBO) with responsibility for the management these forest resources. These areas were experiencing open-access forest use and rapid deforestation and degradation was occurring, but now resource use is strictly controlled, this trend should be reversed in the next few years. These areas are immediately adjacent to the Bale Mountains National Park and thus will provide secure and contiguous quality habitat for the endangered mountain nyala, endemic Menelik's bushbuck and several endemic and endangered forest bird species.

B. Through the project's example and awareness-raising at the national level, community-based monitoring (CBM) has now been adopted as a priority issue for Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and CBNRM in Ethiopia amongst both Government and NGO actors. CBM had not been developed in any existing projects in Ethiopia, despite a number of PFM initiatives. Participation of the project on national and regional level working groups and workshops, and associated discussion of the importance of CBM as an integral component of CBNRM, has catalysed other actors to review their activities and prioritise CBM in their own projects. This has been particularly timely given that national and regional policy is to scale up CBNRM (and particularly PFM) throughout the country and because this has recently also been made a regional and local government priority. The CBM model developed in GCCA is thus providing a valuable example to all actors.

C. CAMP has supported improved gender balance in access to decision-making and the sharing of benefits from natural resource use. Awareness building by the project among all community members on natural resource use, along with advocacy for the inclusion of all natural resource users in decision making for natural resource management has led to the formation of CBO constitutions that ensures women representation. Although in the short term there are still cultural barriers for many women to speak out in a male-dominated forum, their inclusion on the CBOs lays a foundation stone for future empowerment and more equitable benefit sharing.

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2010-2011

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Human and institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring built and contributing to community-based natural resource management in four key Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia</p>	<p>P1. By end year 3, capacity of management authorities and communities to conduct, interpret, manage and adapt natural resources monitoring is enhanced</p> <p>P2. By end year 3, communities in target areas empowered to participate in monitoring activities under CBNRM</p>	<p>Local project partners in Guassa took responsibility of data entry, processing and producing feedback</p> <p>Local partner staff in Guassa assigned development agents to maintain monitoring data at village level and use</p> <p>Two community based organization (CBO) formally established to run the communal forest management in Bale</p> <p>Local staff from Guassa and Abune Yoseph participated in experience sharing visit to Namibia</p> <p>More than 35 local people trained in community monitoring and regularly practice data collection in Guassa and Abune Yoseph</p> <p>Monitoring of communal forests set up in two communities in Bale.</p> <p>Guassa Community recognise the importance of CMT by continuing with monthly participatory monitoring</p> <p>Two communities in Bale run CBNRM and</p>	<p>Support the continued development of CBNRM in ACCA and Bale through community meetings, training, and provision of equipment</p> <p>Training and capacity building of communities and local government partners for CBNRM/CMT</p> <p>Support CMT in Guassa CCA formation and implementation of monitoring plan</p> <p>Continue monitoring work in Bale, Guassa and ACCA</p> <p>Support for legal recognition of Abune Yoseph community conservation</p> <p>Support establishment and legal recognition of four CBOs in Bale</p> <p>Support further PFM Working group meetings to share experience and develop best model of CBM in Ethiopia</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>P3. By end year 3, national awareness of monitoring as part of adaptive management of CBNRM increased among stakeholders and policy-makers</p>	<p>recently started monitoring.</p> <p>National PFM Working Group adopted action points to develop CBM after input from project personnel</p> <p>Lesson and experience of Guassa adopted in developing plans and protocols for Bale and Abune Yoseph</p> <p>The project is now part of the CBNRM WG network in two regions</p>	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Understanding of the ecosystem and limits of sustainable natural resource use enhanced</p>	<p>1.1 By end year 3, four papers in peer reviewed journals on biodiversity, ecosystem function, or sustainable natural resource use</p> <p>1.2 By end year 3, limits of sustainable use identified and jointly agreed by authorities and stakeholders in target areas</p>	<p>Project community monitoring experience presented and shared with wider stakeholders during PSC meeting.</p> <p>Participatory management plan prepared by two communities in Bale for communal forest management and resource use regulated (from 7 days/wk to 2 days/wk).</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Liaise with partner organisations and CBNRM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users</p>		<p>Project activity plan prepared ever quarter in collaboration with local partners in three the project areas.</p> <p>Meetings to discuss PFM implemented with Partner organisations and key NGO in two regions (Amhara and Oromia)</p> <p>CAMP personnel joined PFM Working Group in Ethiopia and facilitated roadmap for 2011 to share experiences from the range of PFM project in the regions.</p> <p>Meeting and workshops held to develop action plan for thee additional PFM communities in Bale in collaboration with local partners.</p>	<p>Liaison between projects will continue</p> <p>Formal meetings (3x year) and informal regular meeting will continue.</p> <p>CAMP will continue to be an active/driving member of the PFM Working Group</p> <p>Continued support for the two established CBOs and for the next CBO that is currently undergoing establishment.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.2. Conduct PRA of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area		PRA assessments supported in two areas around BMNP	Support boundary demarcation and the assessment of resource use in three communal forest of BMNP  Support the preparation of a management plan for ACCA
Activity 1.3 Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities		Participatory mapping supported and completed in the 3 areas around BMNP and ACCA	Support communal forest demarcation in an additional three villages in Bale.
Output 2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to undertake natural resource monitoring	<p>2.1 By end year 1, Community Monitoring Task Force established</p> <p>2.2 By end year 1, 24 Community Monitors selected and trained in simple monitoring techniques</p> <p>2.3 By end year 2, on-the-job training provided for all staff assigned to the project by in-country partners</p> <p>2.4 By end year 3, two experience sharing trips undertaken by park ecologists</p>	<p>Three community monitoring team (CMT) established (two in Bale one in GCCA)</p> <p>10 Community Monitors selected, trained and now collecting data in Bale. 8 Community Monitors selected in ACCA.</p> <p>Staff participated in international and local experience sharing</p> <p>Two government staff members participated in international experience share visit</p> <p>Two local visit organized for staff from GCCA and ACCA</p>	<p>Further four CMT will be established in Bale</p> <p>20 more Community Monitors will be selected and trained in Bale and 8 more in ACCA</p> <p>Two government staff are now registered for summer school in 2011 to upgrade their certificate to undergraduate</p>
Activity 2.1 Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources.		<p>Two CBO established in Bale to lead the management of communal forest in two villages</p> <p>Monitoring and information sharing mechanism developed in GCCA</p> <p>Draft bylaws and management preparation started for ACCA</p>	<p>Establish additional four CBO in Bale</p> <p>Training and capacity building for CMT in Bale, ACCA and GCCA</p> <p>Further develop data collection and sharing mechanism in Bale and ACCA</p>
Activity 2.2. Provide training opportunities to project staff and partners		<p>One CLO started summer school for upgrading</p> <p>PL participated in performance management training for a week</p>	<p>Training for additional CMT members in all areas</p> <p>Visit within project to share lesson</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.3 Organise experience sharing trip to other participatory and community-based natural resource monitoring projects		One experience sharing visit organized for a team of four project and partner staff	Two exchange visits between Guassa and Bale?
Output 3. Participatory natural resource monitoring developed under CBNRM.	<p>3.1 By end year 1, monitoring plans and indicators and data collection protocols developed for key natural resources and threats.</p> <p>3.1 By end year 2, baseline data collected.</p> <p>3.3 By end year 3, monitoring plan implemented.</p> <p>3.4 By end year 3, adaptive management of CBNRM being undertaken in focal target communities.</p>	<p>In GCCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CMT has been set up and has collected data for a year.</li> <li>- Monitoring database developed.</li> <li>- The data has been processed and used to inform management decision making at village and district level.</li> </ul> <p>In Bale, monitoring data collection is now underway.</p>	
Activity 3.1. Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches to NR monitoring in target areas		<p>Monitoring protocol developed for community managed alpine grassland</p> <p>Community monitoring developed and under improvement for montane dry forest in Bale</p>	<p>Adapt lessons learned in GCCA for ACCA</p> <p>Adapt protocols developed in Bale for the additional four communities.</p>
Activity 3.2 Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas		In Guassa, a Databook has been prepared in local language for Guassa and is used for field data collection	Adapt databook for ACCA and prepare a databook for Bale
Activity 3.3 Implement monitoring plan		<p>In GCCA Monitoring data now collected for one year</p> <p>In Bale Monitoring data collection started in March for two communities</p>	<p>Initiate data monitoring in ACCA</p> <p>Build monitoring in the four additional communities in Bale</p>
Activity 3.4 Create feedback mechanisms for incorporating monitoring into adaptive management of CBNRM		<p>In GCCA, the results from data analysis presented to the communities using an appropriate display mechanism (A2 graphical paper)</p> <p>Development agents assigned in four villages to facilitate data processing and communication displays in Guassa</p>	<p>Designing appropriate data display for Bale communities</p> <p>Support the CBOs (two already established and one under development) to set up offices and day to day forest management operations</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 4 Awareness of the (i) links between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and (ii) role of participatory natural resource monitoring under CBNRM raised nationally in Ethiopia and internationally</p>	<p>4.1 By end quarter 1, project initiation workshop held with all project partners to develop MoUs</p> <p>4.2 By end year 1, Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and meeting twice yearly</p> <p>4.3 By end year 1, project webpage developed and linked with in-country and international partner websites (updated in year 2 and year 3)</p> <p>4.4 All years, technical reports and publications distributed to communities, government, university libraries, and partners (also local exhibits as per Output 1) and internationally via websites (above) and scientific literature (papers as per Output 1)</p> <p>4.5 In year 2 and year 3, six public meetings held by FfE to raise national profile of the project</p> <p>4.6 By end year 3, presentation of project outputs at international conference (e.g. SCB) and final project workshop held</p>	<p>MoU signed between the project and Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise to support project operation in Bale</p> <p>Latest PSC meeting held in Feb 2011</p> <p>Webpage hosted at Macaulay Institute, <a href="http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP">http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP</a>. The website will be upgraded by end of June 2011 and progress reports added as appropriate</p> <p>Internal reports available</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1 Organise and run project initiation workshop to agree project monitoring indicators and monitoring and evaluation plan, work plans and to develop MoUs with project partners</p>		<p>See previous reports</p>	
<p>Activity 4.2 Organise and hold twice yearly PSC meetings</p>		<p>PSC meeting held Feb 2011</p>	<p>PSC meeting planned for early 2012</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally and internationally</p>		<p>Baseline attitude and awareness surveys conducted in Abune Yoseph</p> <p>Community level meetings held in all sites to introduce project and goals</p> <p>Initial project webpage developed on Macaulay website.</p>	<p>Baseline survey in ACCA</p> <p>Website updated and technical reports uploaded</p> <p>Prepare poster and leaflet on CMT practice for field sites (Annex 15)</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
		<a href="http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP">www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP</a> At end of previous year, the project organised Ethiopian PFM Working Group workshop (February 2010)	Newsletter produced National Working Group PFM meeting/workshop for April 2011
Activity 4.4 Disseminate project results and lessons learnt		PRA field guide and training manual developed PFM working group involvement is a tool for dissemination The project supported and contributed to two PFM WG regional meetings (Amhara and ) Oromia	Disseminate reports to other organisations working with communities that are involved in the use of natural resources in and around protected areas Further PFM WG meetings



## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
<b>Sub-Goal:</b> Ethiopia's natural resources conserved, sustainably utilized and contributing to the social and economic well-being of present and future generations	G1. Five years after project completion, natural resource and socio-economic indicators show positive trends towards attaining and maintaining their desired states in target areas, as set out by the project and ongoing monitoring and evaluation	Target area ecosystem monitoring databases and reports	
<b>Purpose:</b> Human and institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring built and contributing to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in four key Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia	P1. By end year 3, capacity of management authorities and communities to conduct, interpret, manage and adapt natural resources monitoring is enhanced  P2. By end year 3, communities in target areas empowered to participate in monitoring activities under CBNRM  P3. By end year 3, national awareness of monitoring as part of adaptive management of CBNRM increased among stakeholders and policy-makers	Capacity assessment measures in year 1 (baseline) and year 3  M&E reports from GMP and CBNRM implementation  Awareness surveys in year 1 (baseline) and year 3  Final evaluation report	Management authorities and communities remain supportive of participatory CBNRM  Sustainable natural resource use is tractable in Ethiopia
Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)  1. Understanding of the ecosystem and limits of sustainable natural resource use enhanced	1.1 By end year 3, four papers in peer reviewed journals on biodiversity, ecosystem function, or sustainable natural resource use  1.2 By end year 3, limits of sustainable use identified and jointly agreed by authorities and stakeholders in target areas	Web-based journal databases  Technical reports  Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Communities are willing to share information on resource use  Sustainable levels of use can be identified and agreed by stakeholders

<b>Project summary</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Important Assumptions</b>
2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to undertake natural resource monitoring	<p>2.1 By end year 1, Community Monitoring Task Force established</p> <p>2.2 By end year 1, 24 community monitors selected and trained in simple monitoring techniques</p> <p>2.3 By end year 2, on-the-job training provided for all staff assigned to the project by in-country partners</p> <p>2.4 By end year 3, two experience sharing trips undertaken by park ecologists</p>	<p>Meeting minutes and Terms of Reference for Task Force and CMTs</p> <p>Annual progress reports</p> <p>Trip reports</p> <p>Mid-term and final evaluation reports</p>	<p>International and national technical expertise and knowledge applicable to local context in target areas</p> <p>Community staff have sufficient level of knowledge to participate in training</p>
3. Participatory natural resource monitoring developed under CBNRM	<p>3.1 By end year 1, monitoring plans and indicators and data collection protocols developed for key natural resources and threats</p> <p>3.1 By end year 2, baseline data collected</p> <p>3.3 By end year 3, monitoring plan implemented</p> <p>3.4 By end year 3, adaptive management of CBNRM being undertaken in focal target communities</p>	<p>Stakeholder workshop reports</p> <p>Monitoring programme manual, reports and databases</p> <p>Mid-term and final evaluation reports</p>	<p>Simple indicators can be developed for community-based monitoring</p> <p>CBNRM agreement(s) signed between communities and authorities as per GMPs</p> <p>Communities are willing to engage in self-monitoring activities</p>
4. Awareness of the (i) links between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and (ii) role of participatory natural resource monitoring under CBNRM raised nationally in Ethiopia and internationally	<p>4.1 By end quarter 1, project initiation workshop held with all project partners to develop MoUs</p> <p>4.2 By end year 1, Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and meeting twice yearly</p> <p>4.3 By end year 1, project webpage developed and linked with in-country and international partner websites (updated in year 2 and year 3)</p> <p>4.4 All years, technical reports and publications distributed to communities, government, university libraries, and partners</p>	<p>Workshop report and MoUs</p> <p>Annual progress reports</p> <p>PSC meeting minutes</p> <p>Internet / websites (e.g. <a href="http://www.balemountains.org">www.balemountains.org</a>)</p> <p>Technical reports, publications, presentations</p> <p>Seminar proceedings</p> <p>Conference proceedings</p>	<p>Partners and other stakeholders remain engaged in PSC and other project activities</p> <p>FfE can engage a sufficiently wide range of stakeholders</p> <p>Abstract accepted by SCB</p>

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	<p>(also local exhibits as per Output 1) and internationally via websites (above) and scientific literature (papers as per Output 1)</p> <p>4.5 In year 2 and year 3, six public meetings held by FfE to raise national profile of the project</p> <p>4.6 By end year 3, presentation of project outputs at international conference (e.g. SCB) and final project workshop held</p>		
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Liaise with partner organisations and CBRNM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users</li> <li>1.2. Conduct participatory rapid assessment of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area</li> <li>1.3. Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities</li>   <li>2.1. Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources</li> <li>2.2. Provide training opportunities to project staff and partner</li> <li>2.3. Organise experience sharing trip for park ecologists to other participatory and community-based natural resource monitoring projects (in ET or internationally as appropriate)</li>   <li>3.1. Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches (protocols) to natural resource monitoring in target areas</li> <li>3.2. Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas</li> <li>3.3. Implement monitoring plan</li> <li>3.4. Create feedback mechanisms for incorporating monitoring into adaptive management of CBRNM</li>   <li>4.1. Organise and run project initiation workshop to agree project monitoring indicators and monitoring and evaluation plan, work plans and to develop MOUs with project partners</li> <li>4.2. Organise and hold twice yearly Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings</li> <li>4.3. Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally, and internationally</li> <li>4.4. Disseminate project results and lessons learnt</li> </ul>			

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<p>Monitoring activities:</p> <p><b>Indicator G1a:</b> Baseline and ongoing field data collected on ecological and natural resource ‘targets’- as per The Nature Conservancy’s Conservation Action Planning (<i>TNC CAP</i>) terminology. Targets to be identified under A3.1 and specific methodology and timeframes to be developed under 3.2.</p> <p><b>Indicator G1b:</b> Household surveys, key information interviews, and focus group discussions to monitor socio-economic ‘targets’ (Targets, methods, and timeframes to be determined as above)</p> <p><b>Indicator P1 and P2:</b> Capacity and effectiveness assessments in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3 as per METT (WB/WWF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) scores</p> <p><b>Indicator P3:</b> Community awareness and attitude surveys in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Database of relevant publications updated regularly</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Data from all studies and copies of papers, reports filed in EWCA library and local park or government offices/libraries.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Minutes from all meetings taken and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2, 2.3, 2.4:</b> Reports from all training courses and experience sharing trips written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1:</b> Workshop reports written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2 and 3.3:</b> as per G1a and G1b</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4:</b> Meeting minutes from CMTF and CNRMF (or other community NR management forum as appropriate) filed in park and government offices</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1:</b> Workshop reports written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2:</b> Minutes from all meetings taken and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.3:</b> Website updated regularly</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.4:</b> Database of reports, publications and recipients updated regularly</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.5:</b> Minutes from all meetings taken and reported on FfE and project websites as well as in park and government offices.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.6:</b> Conference proceedings obtained and workshop report written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p>			

## Supplementary material (evidence of project achievement)

Annex 3: Proceedings of the Annual PFM Working Group Meeting

Annex 4: Participatory Monitoring in Guassa CBNRM: What and Why.

Annex 5: Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Activities in Three Pilot Kebeles of Dinsho Woreda

Annex 6: Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) for Community Base Natural Resource Management in Ayida and Gofingira Kebeles.

Annex 7: Report on Discussion with ACCA`s kebeles demarcation committee

Annex 8 Report On Experience Sharing Of ACCA`s kebeles: Selected Demarcation committee

Annex 9: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Methods and Tools.

Annex 10: Report on Field Visit Around Chilimo Forest.

Annex 11: Environmental Education Training Workshop proceedings

Annex 12: Household baseline survey description.

Annex 13: Community Afro-montane Monitoring Project (CAMP) Progress Report

Annex 14: Process and Outcome of Community Monitoring Activities: The GCCA Experience.

Annex 15: Proceeding of Regional Participatory Forest Management Working Group Workshop

Annex 16: Posters created to raise awareness of CBNRM in communities

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 5MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
<b>Is your report more than 5MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	No
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	