



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 2012

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	1 st April 2011-31 st March 2012. Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Justin Irvine
Project website	www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP
Report authors, main contributors and date	Justin Irvine, Karen Laurenson, Dereje Tedesse Wakjira. April 2012

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

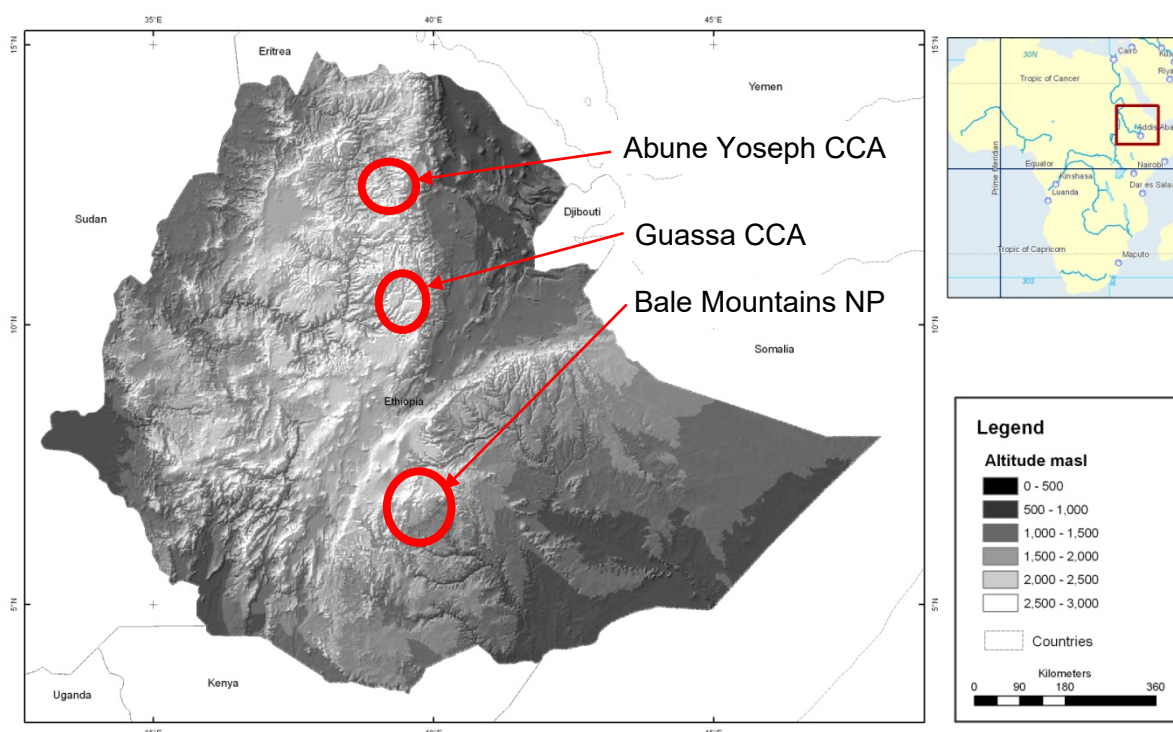
2. Project Background

Ethiopia's Afro-montane ecosystems harbour globally important biodiversity and are crucial for the provision of ecosystem services for local communities dependant on natural resources 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 in the 1st Annual Report. A brief overview is repeated here for information.

The James Hutton Institute (TJHI) (formerly the *Macaulay Institute*) 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). *The JHI* 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. Student is recruited from the University to work on the community monitoring data as part of student's thesis work and also support CMT data analysis.

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 Laurenson, 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 is leading preparation of documentary film about Guassa community conservation area and activities and outcomes of community monitoring in order to help project lesson dissemination at wider scale in the country.

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. Five communities in Bale Mountains, where the project is operating, are administratively supported in order to give legal ground for community's involved in management of communal forests. Furthermore staff of OFWE at district level (both in Dinsho and Adaba) are actively involved in whole process of CBNRM and monitoring activities in order to institutionalise the system within local government system. The involvement of government staff is expected to help dissemination of CM in other areas where PFM is implemented around Bale Mountains.

Amhara Region is represented by the Amhara Bureau of Culture and Tourism (ABCT). ABCT is responsible for the GCCA and ACCA with active involvement of Environmental Protection and Land Administration (EPLA) at the Woreda level and along with Woreda administrations. Personnel have actively supported and participated in project activities and are taking a lead role in the AYCCA and GCCA.

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 March 2012. The national 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 July 2011 was held under the Ethiopia PFM Working Groups auspices, of which CAMP is now a member, to review and develop harmonized participatory forest management guideline for the country. Two project staff participated in the workshop and contributed by sharing their experience about the role of community monitoring in effective management of CCA.

4. Project Progress

The interim review of the project in June 2011 highlighted that good progress was being made but an extension was warranted in order to capitalise on this and achieve the objectives. Thus a no cost extension to 31-March-2013 was requested and granted in September 2011. The project continues to make very good progress in carrying out the planned activities and achieving the specified outputs. At the end of Year 3, community monitoring of natural resource use in Guassa is now well institutionalised within local government system as part of project exit strategy. There has also been progress around the Bale Mountains National Park where community monitoring started in five communal forests in two districts. Progress in Abune Yoseph CCA is steady but slow. Support through provision of field monitoring equipment for local monitors as well as computing facilities and skills training in database management are completed in all the three sites. 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 project midterm review was conducted in June 2011 by an independent team commissioned by the project to evaluate the project achievements and provided advice on consolidating project activities within the time frame. In addition, the project is a valued contributor to the PFM progress in Ethiopia, hosting visitors from other PFM and CBNRM areas and organising experience sharing and practical field visits to CBNRM sites. The project was refined CBNRM effectiveness tracking tool it had developed and used in Bale Mountains and Guassa CCA in January and February 2012. This tool now provides better understanding of the state of CCA in different villages and helps design different intervention strategies to further strengthen the community-based organization (CBO).

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 Bale in July 2011 and participated on national PFM 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 (see Annex). In Bale, an additional three Kebeles (communities) have been recruited. For these, the community forest boundary has been agreed; a CBO has been established and legally registered; bylaws for forest use and management agreed; baseline forest resource assessment conducted. Now there is routine forest patrolling and community monitoring to enforce the agreed rules.

Recruitment. Woreda partner organization already 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. In Dinsho (Bale), OFWE assigned focal staff for project activities and agricultural development agents at kebele level demonstrating their active support for CBNRM and CM. The community monitoring team at Kebele level is now supervised and supported by these local EPLA staff. In Guassa processing of monitoring data and quarterly reports to the local community is led by the Kebele level EPLA office. The project extension has allowed us to developing this reporting process in Bale in order to sustain the community monitoring initiatives beyond the project termination period. To date, it has already started in two of the five kebeles.

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

Participatory rapid assessment:

Bale – In the past year, effort has focussed on the planning committees (community representatives), which consist of different social groups. These have now been elected in the three newly started PFM Kebeles (Wege, Koma and Washa). This is essential in order to facilitate community-government negotiation on the boundary of the communal forest and management plan preparation.

- Training was given to the planning committee in all the three Kebeles (n=60) in order to build consensus on establishing community conservation area and the associated long-term objectives.
- All committee members in the three Kebeles have participated over the last year in the process of resource assessment and boundary negotiation. More than 700 households have been involved in the communal forest resource baseline surveys and information sharing. This paves the way for the planning committee in the three newly established Kebeles in Bale to establish legally recognized community based organization (CBO) and elect the relevant officials.
- In addition to the progress on institutional issues, baseline forest assessment has been conducted in collaboration with local community and completed in the new kebeles. The data were displayed for user groups in a simple graphical form as an aid to discussion on what should be included in the management plan (Annexe 2). Subsequently, a management plan (in local language) was prepared for each Kebeles in collaboration with planning committee. This will be submitted to the general assembly in each of the three Kebeles for endorsement

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

Participatory Resource Mapping:

Bale. The demarcation of 13,980 ha communal forest in five Kebeles (Wege=8530 ha; Koma = 1420 ha; Washa = 1520; Ayida = 1080; and Gofinjira = 1430 ha) have been completed since the start of the project and map produced for each. The associated user-group members list was prepared for Wege, Koma and Washa based on the household membership criteria.

AbuneYoseph. The demarcation committee was set up from woreda government staff and kebele committee early in Year 2 but the boundary negotiation process ran over an extended period and was not completed until early 2012 for two reasons. First, due to disagreement among local community members on the boundary position and Second, because of other local government priorities. Mapping of the AY conservation area has now been completed and a draft map of the area is under preparation.

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

In all the three working areas (*Guassa, Bale and Abuneyoseph*) Community Monitoring Teams (CMT) have been fully selected and trained to collect monitoring data. The data collection by the Guassa CMTs has been in place since April 2010 and monitoring data collection books have now been published for all the three sites. All CMTs are in receipt of the field equipment necessary for the job including data bag, data book and waterproofs. The woreda level offices of EPLA in Abuneyoseph and OFWE in Bale have both been supplied with a desktop computer in order to set up and run the monitoring database. Since April 2011, monthly monitoring data have been collected in two Kebeles of Bale and four Kebeles of Abuneyoseph and data collection started in March 2012 in the additional three CBNRM Kebeles of Bale. In all the three working areas, regular meeting and quarterly review meeting have been held with the CMT to obtain feedback, share experience and consider refinements to the data collection book.

In **Bale**, for the newly established kebeles, bylaws necessary to legitimize the Community Based organization (CBO) have been prepared and registered formally at the Woreda government office. The five Bale Kebele CBOs are now legal entities with a mandate for forest management and represent the user group (Registration certificate available in respective CBO office). Community monitoring is now routinely underway the agreed monitoring protocols in all the five kebeles.

In **Abune Yoseph**, even though the process of bylaw endorsement by local people is not yet complete, communities from four neighbouring kebeles have elected a CMT and community scouts have also been selected to start enforcement of the draft bylaws.

In **Guassa**, the biannual conservation council meeting was held in July 2011 and the monitoring data were presented to aid evidence based action planning Kebele decision makers. The participants agreed areas they need to work on in order to strengthen the conservation of the community conservation area.

In **Bale** - data from community monitoring were presented in August 2011 and February 2012 at District level for CBO leaders, Kebele administration and OFWE staff in order to evaluate progress and challenges in the already established PFM Kebeles. Participants agreed to take action on the identified issues, especially paying attention to fully implementing the by-laws and rising awareness of the new rules among members. Twenty-five local community representatives (CMT and CBO leaders) visited Guassa conservation area to share experience about community conservation area and community monitoring work in Guassa.

2.2. Provide training opportunities to project staff and partners.

Local level:-

- a) **Bale.** CMT training: In this reporting year, four days of theoretical and practical training took place in three Kebeles of Bale mountains for 30 community members
- b) In **Guassa**, one day training was held for kebele EPLA staff focussing on the CMT role in resource management; how to use CM data as tool to support management decisions at kebele level and in the effective implementation of bylaws and resource protection. Training also provided for development agents in two Kebeles of Bale in order to equip them with capacity to process and provide feedback using CM data collected by CMT.
- c) **Bale.** Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) training (1 day) for 60 community members was conducted in the three new kebeles (Wege, Koma and Washa). Subsequently, these trainees participated in a one week practical course on forest resource assessment.

- d) **Bale**. Six government development agents from three new 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, as part of on-the-job training.
- e) Staff in **Bale** and **Guassa** were trained to use the community Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for evaluating progress and developing plans. Three project staff participated in 5 days access database management training. One staff member participated in 7 days GIS training. In **Abuneyoseph** 8 community monitoring teams were elected and trained in practical and theoretical aspect of community monitoring and data collection (Annex 4). Summer school opportunity was provided for two partner Woreda staff from Lasta and Menzgera Woredas (AYCA) and one CAMP Community Liaison Officer (CLO) in Bale. However the government staff were not allowed to attend due to other commitments in their office. d) Two project staff from **Bale** visited **Guassa** CM on an experiences sharing trip.

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

- a) 28 community representatives from Dinsho Woreda of Bale visited other CBNRM in Ethiopia including Guassa

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

Bale. - a workshop was held with community representatives, OFWE and project staffs and important monitoring variables were identified and data collection frequency and reporting format agreed in Adaba Woreda of Bale Mountains. The monitoring protocols were revised after six months implementation. The forest natural regeneration assessment schedule was changed from once every two years to once every year. Whilst this may not be necessary to detect trends, it is necessary as an opportunity to involve, engage and train sufficient local people during the project life period so that the sustainability of the approach is enhanced. In **Abuneyoseph** – the experience of Guassa monitoring was adapted to establish monitoring protocol. Monitoring data collection started ahead of bylaw and CBO establishment in order to develop baseline data for evaluation of impact of community bylaw and CBNRM.

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

In **Guassa, Bale** and **Abuneyoseph** the community based monitoring protocol has been improved based on input from CMT, government staff and community scouts. The monitoring protocols are now produced in the form of data booklets (used by CMT and community scouts) in order to record incidents of an unauthorised resource use as well as wildlife sightings. A kebele tribunal reporting scheme has been developed to support law enforcement and to ensure enforcement decisions are transparent at a community level. An example of how resource use monitoring has led to community based action is in Annex 1 which reports on a community workshop regarding illegal resource use.

3.3. Implement monitoring plan

In **Guassa**, monthly field schedules agreed and resource monitoring data collection continued since April 2010 with participation of 8 CMT members, they were also periodically substituted by newly trained CMT when members dropped out or failed to execute their duties. The woreda level EPLA office are also entering the data into the database at the Woreda (district) level. In **Bale**, Data collection is underway in all the five PFM kebeles. For the original kebeles, field schedules have been prepared and CM data collection is now in progress since April 2011 and the data is starting to be processed at Kebele level with the help of Kebele development agents. CM data collection has now also started in the three newly established PFM areas. In **Abuneyoseph**, monitoring data are now being collected by CMTs and the data are being processed by project personnel and Woreda EPLA office staff. Because of the slow process of agreement on boundary an resource management bylaw, feedback to communities has not started.

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

In **Guassa**, data from community monitoring is analysed and presented in a graphical form to community during Kebele level meeting every quarter. These results are also regularly posted at the Kebele office. Project staff are facilitating these activities through the provision of logistics like stationary while the main work is led by Kebele level EPLA staff and the Kebele administration (Annex 3).

In **Bale** feedback has been organized twice a year at Woreda level for Kebele level decision makers and government partner organizations to share challenges and achievement of CBNRM. Based on the experience from Guassa, quarterly CM data processing and feedback mechanism started at two of the five Kebeles with the help of development agents based at Kebele level. This will happen in the remaining three Kebeles as soon as data allows

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 PSC meeting for this year is planned to happen later in 2012 as part of consolidating and sharing project experience and towards developing sustainability.

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

The project staff participated in national PFM harmonization workshop in July 2011 and contributed for development of national PFM guideline.

- The website has been updated to include recent developments and access to outputs (<http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP>).

- Project leader from JHI complemented his visit to Guassa in Feb 2010 with a visit to Bale in March 2012 and met with communities engaged in PFM.

- The project continues support for the National PFM working Group (meeting recently held in July 2011). Community meetings have been held during different occasions to raise awareness of the environment and the need for sustainable resource use in Abuneyoseph, Guassa and 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. This means the end of 2012 beginning of 2103 in line with the agreed no-cost extension.

Project management

Quarterly activity and financial reports have been prepared for project partners in all the three project operation areas (Abuneyoseph, Bale and Guassa)

In country project expenditure audit was conducted by an independent audit firm to assess project expenditures against agreed project document and country's rule. The audit report submitted to government authorities and project no cost extension to end of March 2013 accepted by national partner organisations. Project mid-term review were held in June 2011 with the help of independent reviewer

4.1 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 in the last year of the project. 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). Possible titles include:

- i) The road to adaptive management: Lessons from Guassa
- ii) Review of CBNRM: What does it add over and above PFM?
- iii) Does PFM change resource use for the better? Evidence from Bale and Guassa

iv) The who, why, and when of illegal resource use under CBNRM.

1.2 Agreement between authorities and stakeholders over the limits of sustainable use. Levels of resource use have been agreed in Guassa and five Kebeles of Bale. On-going 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 Abune Yoseph to reach this stage due mainly to political issues, the boundary of the protected area is now being agreed.

Output 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 is now established in Bale will be achieved during the final year in Abune Yoseph.

2.2 The selection and training of Community monitors. 8 core CMT members in Guassa, 25 in Bale and 8 in Abuneyoseph have been established and the same number of reserve CMT members trained in order to replace the core team when needed.

2.3 On the job training for all staff by end of year 2. In general more than 90 (16 in Guassa, 50 in Bale and 32 in Abune Yoseph) community monitors have been trained by the project officer in the target areas. Project staff trained in and continued supporting the local EPLA and OFWE staff in database management in the respective woredas.

2.4 Experience sharing trips.

i) An experience sharing trip to Namibia was organised and the report is posted on the project website (reported in year 3).

ii) Staff members from Bale visited Guassa to gain experience about community monitoring.

iii) Local experience sharing to Guassa from Bale and Abuneyoseph facilitated

3. Participatory resource monitoring developed under CBNRM for all project areas

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 have been developed for all the project areas.

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 on-going data collection protocols. A survey will be conducted later this year to evaluate the impact of the project on regulated resource use and attitude and knowledge of local community regarding sustainable resource use.

3.3. By end year 3, monitoring plan implemented. Monitoring plans have been developed in all the three sites and are being implemented as planned.

3.4. By end year 3, adaptive management of CBNRM being undertaken in focal target communities. Adaptive management of CBNRM in Bale and Guassa is being carried out and will provide lessons and a template for implementing in ACCA after members have agreed the draft bylaws. Overall adaptive management introduced by the community, project staff and local government agents will be compiled and published in a peer review paper at the end of the project. The monitoring data collected in Abuneyoseph is not yet used for adaptive management because of delayed process in establishing CBO and agreeing management plan, bylaws and resource boundary.

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. Further MoU signed with OFWE to provide legal basis for project operation in Bale Mountains, outside the national park.

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.

Later this year the final PSC meeting will be held

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 currently being updated www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP.

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 has facilitated a rapid development of CBNRM capacity in the other areas and has enabled the scaling up of involvement in Bale from two kebeles to five.

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. Since then, it was decided that greater potential impact and dissemination of project lessons to wider society in Ethiopia could be achieved with a documentary film production. The tendering process is almost complete and filming will start soon in collaboration with FfE.

4.6 By end year 3, presentation of project outputs at *international conference (e.g. SCB)* and final project workshop held. This has been rescheduled for the end of year 4 in line with the no-cost extension. An update on this will be included in the final report.

4.2 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)							
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	1 (summer study)	2 (summer study)	1		1		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)							

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
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	24 CMT	18 CMT	58 CMT	0	90CMT		50
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	3	3	3				
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 weeks			3	12
9	Number of species/habitat mgt plans (or action plans) to be produced for Govts, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in host country		2	4	1√		3	
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification & recording							
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 established and handed over to host country		1	2		3	1	3
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country		1		2	3		3
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)							
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)							
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	1	1					
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	2	1					

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
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 established		1	1			2	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended							
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 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 (PhD stipend?)	1	1	0				

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
24	Number of communities engaged with CBM in project	4	5	3		12		
25	Number of experience sharing trips	1	1	1		2	1	3
26	Number of community Monitoring task force developed	1	2	4		7	7	
27	Number of community monitors selected and trained	8	34	48		90	17	25
28	Number of monitoring plans developed and implemented with communities and other partners		1	2		6		
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 £

4.3 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

This project is the first to develop community based natural resource monitoring in Ethiopia. Although PFM has been implemented at a number of sites across Ethiopia, no other existing programmes incorporate systems of monitoring to inform the sustainability of resource 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 reach 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.

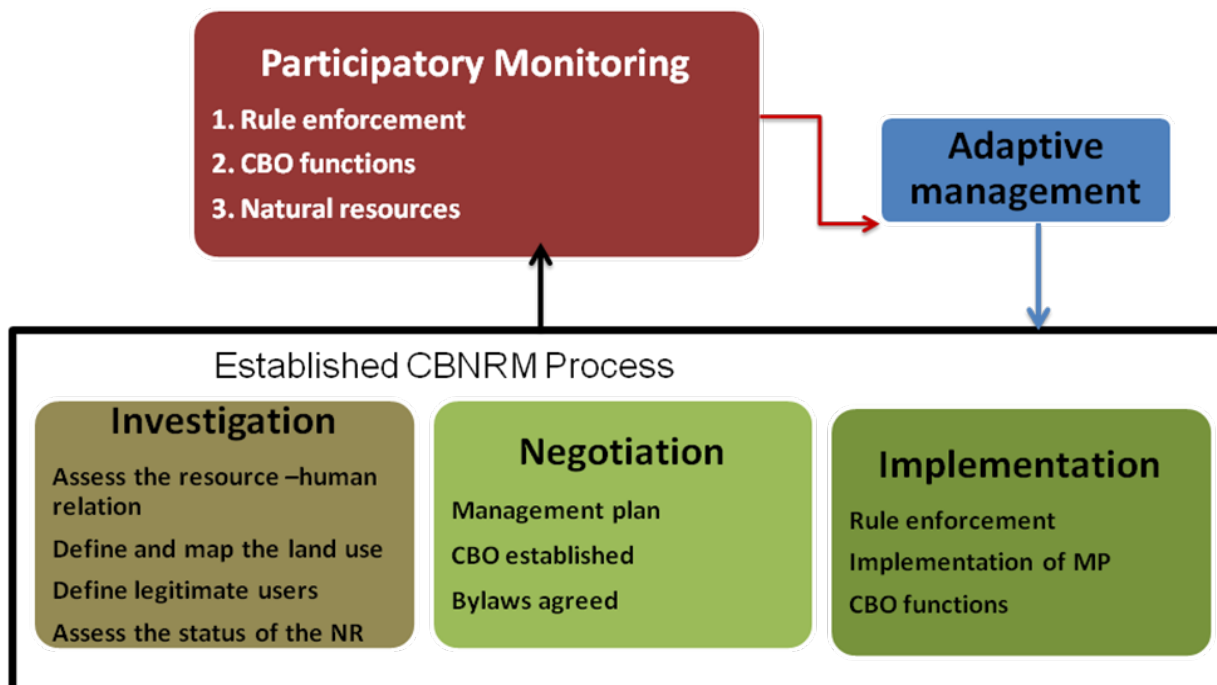


Figure 2. The three phases of Community Based Natural Resource Management process.

Guassa has been carrying out 'Participatory Monitoring' since April 2010. All the five Kebeles in Bale also commenced CBM during 2nd and 3rd year of the project. AbuneYoseph communities are in the 'negotiation' phase and bylaw development is not yet finalized. However community monitoring has commenced to assess baseline on natural resource use before the start of bylaw implementation by community members. Resource protection in Abune Yoseph CCA has also started and the CM data will help to compare community protection and alternative protection systems.

Guassa CCA 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 in year 3 was the development of the partnership with EPLA in Guassa and OFWE in Bale. 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.

National elections followed by government's effort to promote the five-year development plan among rural residents (which was very demanding in terms of community and government staff meetings) caused some inertia from mid 2010 and throughout 2011. However 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 impetus, 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 from Guassa to Bale and Abuneyoseph through experience sharing to staff and community.

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 through attendance and presentations, at national level meetings such as the national 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 of 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) more widely where there is a conflict over natural resource management.

4.4 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

Changes in resource status and enforcement of natural resource management rules, are now clearly evident particularly in Bale and Guassa. Preliminary data suggest that threats to CCA have reduced since CBM was initiated in Bale, Abuneyoseph and Guassa as incidence of illegal resource use has largely declined. For instance, in Bale, resource use is now limited to user-group members and fuel wood harvesting days are reduced from an unregulated free for all (some households were collecting firewood seven days a week for market) to two days per week since the start of PFM. This is clearly a significant reduction from the pre-CBNRM regime. Any live tree cutting for domestic use is now only through formal permit by CBO leaders. However, longer term data is required to examine whether the initial momentum of bylaw enforcement is maintained by the community. The number and incident of wildlife sighting by CMT has increased. However, an increase in some animals such as hyena, warthog and baboon could cause potential human-wildlife conflicts in the future and undermine the by-laws.

Community monitoring has built trust among user group members by providing open information about the state of the natural resources. In Guassa, grazing was openly and frequently practiced with overgrazing occurring regardless of actual demand (even though there is no demand for fodder) because user members who lived at a distance were worried that the neighbouring society would illegally use it, if they didn't. After introduction of CM, people now have regular access to information about the state of their natural resource and the temptation of use because of the suspicion that others were using it, has been largely resolved because of the effective policing of illegal activity.

In the Bale Mountains, more than 10000 hectares of forest have been demarcated under PFM. Engagement of the community in the PFM process has also engendered recognition and respect for the adjoining national park boundary. On-going monitoring will reveal if PFM will really result in 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. So far there has been no incident of farming encroachment into forest areas after establishment of PFM in Bale where the establishment of new farm land on communal forest was very common in the past.

The project also supported the potential for more equitable sharing of benefits, through advocating the inclusion of women and youths on CBOs for CBNRM, and making resource use uniform across the member households. 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 in 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 for 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, but specifically adapted to CBNRM by the project, have been conducted for Bale and Guassa in January and February 2012. The project team altered and extended the format and questions to be more appropriate for community managed areas, and included scores for other important CBNRM aspects, such as community empowerment and the transparency and capacity of CBOs.

Systems and databases for monitoring and evaluation were set up with the assistance of the 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 is adapted and integrated into community and local government management systems in the Guassa and Abune Yoseph.

Lessons Learnt (these lessons were also partly included during year 2 report);

a. Balancing between keeping institutional memory and replacing long serving committee members

In Guassa the role of traditional management rests with men and all the Kebele and Woreda conservation committee members are male. This happened before the introduction of the project to the area. The project is waiting for the next election to work towards inclusion of women to the committee and to replace long serving committee members. The election processes principally depend on the local bylaws. However the project learnt that there is need to balance between keeping institutional memories, by retaining some of the long-serving committee members and bringing in new energy and ideas through new committee members.

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 regarding resource status, sanctions on unauthorised users, members activity and actions taken by committee members. The availability of information has allowed more objective discussions and reduced unsubstantiated rumour and improved trust among members and commitment for the management of the area. It also give credit for active committee members by recognising the number of days they were involved in CCA work.

c. community monitoring improve commitment of CBO leaders and enforcement of rules

Especially in newly established CBNRM areas, the challenge is when to start actual implementation of agreed bylaws which obviously disappoint everybody because of the upheaval caused by a shift from free access to regulation and permit-based use. Early action is detrimental for the process unless the elected CBO leaders are fully committed to the process. Local feedback and reporting on the monitoring data and recognising the time and effort of the CBO leaders, scouts, CMT creates transparency and trust. Such an open, evidence-based discussion will give credit for committed members and encourage others to exercise their role. As a result early agreement and enforcement of bylaws need to take place quickly to build on negotiations and move towards implement phase.

d. Success history and peer influence

In Bale, it took the project staff two years to establish functioning CBNRM in the first two kebeles. In the three newly included Kebeles, the project staff achieved in six months, what had taken at least two years previously. This was partly a result of the increased experience of the project staff. However, even more importantly, people in these kebeles had become aware of the existing CBNRM and recognised the benefits so that they were eager to develop similar institutions and governance in their own communities. In addition, the local governemant agencies were also quicker to get involved and support the process because they already understood the rationale and objectives of CBNRM due to their prior involvement in the original kebeles.

6. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (not applicable)

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Election and advocacy of five year development plan – This occupied key government staff during 2010 and 2011 and largely contributed for slow pace of project activities in all areas but more seriously in Abuneyoseph. ACCA is a new CBNRM that needs support until it is self-sustaining. Due to election camping and meeting after meeting on five year development plan, the government staff were not fully available all time and to continuously work with project staff.

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 and five Kebeles in Bale are already empowered and have greater capacity to manage and monitor their own resources. Progress towards this has been slow overall in Abune Yoseph but has moved more quickly in recent months (See Section 7). The project exit strategy is already started in Bale and Guassa where the system has built in strong linkages between the community and local government systems. Particularly the CM data are collected by community conducts the monitoring to provide evidence of resource condition, unauthorised uses by administering a system of scouts, CMTs and Kebele Judiciary whilst the processing and interpretation of data to provide quarterly feedback to community and Kebele level decision makers is provided by the local government staff. The same process is started in two Kebles of the Bale Mountains while some time is needed for the newly established three Kebeles to handover the CM work to community based institutions and Kebele level government staff. However the District level government staff is actively engaged in the process to fill the gap as the project withdraws. 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 presented its experience in April 2011 and July 2011 on the occasion national PFM guide preparation. 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 for CBM.

The project will consolidate its lesson and publish starting from end of this year. Updates are scheduled for completion by end of June 2012: www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP.

10. Project Expenditure

Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments #(See below)
Staff costs specified by individual			
Overhead costs			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating costs			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others (U of Aberdeen partner)			
Others (FZS partner)			
TOTAL			

Note: Because the project leader was otherwise engaged in March and April we requested a postponement of the annual report deadline until end of May (Agreed with LTS). This meant that the PL time spent on the report is now shifted from the 2011-12 financial year to the 2012-13 year. On this basis we request the underspend is carried over and this will also allow resources for the PSC later in 2012. In addition we T&S money during the March 2012 project visit because part of the expenses were covered by another source allowing us to devote more resources to a PSC towards end of project.

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 (Kebeles) in Bale Mountains, in addition to already established two communities, started PFM process during the second year and have already completed investigation and negotiation phase and progressed to implementation phase of PFM within one year where more than 10,000 ha forest secured from further encroachment. Legally recognized management body (CBO) established at Kebele level with clear role and responsibility in the management of the forest resources.
- B. The CM in Guassa is fully institutionalized at local level where data collection was conducted by community monitors and then interpreted and disseminated at this local Kebele level, by local EPLA staff, without waiting for action at Woreda (district) level.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
	P3. By end year 3, national awareness of monitoring as part of adaptive management of CBNRM increased among stakeholders and policy-makers	National PFM housed in Ministry of Agriculture included CM into its national PFM guideline during drafting workshop organized in July 2011. Lesson and experience of Guassa adopted in developing plans and protocols for Bale and Abune Yoseph	Support establishment and legal recognition of four CBOs in Bale Support organization of regional workshop on topic of 'law enforcement and legal support for PFM' to encourage their effort and protect from external pressure like non-member compliance to their rule and legal backing.
Output 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	Papers now timetabled for end of year 4. Project community monitoring experience presented and shared with wider stakeholders during National workshop. Participatory management plan prepared by five communities in Bale for communal forest management and resource use regulated (resource use limited from open access of (7 days/wk to 2 days/wk) wood collection regulated.	
Activity 1.1 Liaise with partner organisations and CBNRM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users		Project activity plan prepared ever quarter in collaboration with local partners in the three the project areas. Project annual operation plan agreed with field staff in all the three sites.	Liaison between projects will continue Formal meetings (3x year) and informal regular meeting will continue.
Activity 1.2. Conduct PRA of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area		PRA assessments supported in three Kebeles around BMNP to understand people-resource relationship	Support bylaw ratification for Abuneyoseph CCA.
Activity 1.3 Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities		Participatory mapping supported and completed in the three new Kebeles of around BMNP. Boundary demarcation of Abuneyoseph CCA completed	Support further mapping and dissemination of agreed boundary among community in Abuneyoseph
Output 2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to	2.1 By end year 1, Community Monitoring Task Force established 2.2 By end year 1, 24 Community Monitors selected and trained in simple monitoring	Three additional community monitoring teams (CMT) established in Bale and one CMT established in Abuneyoseph CCA 30 Community Monitors selected, trained	Further support and capacity building will continue for CMT in five kebeles of Bale Experience sharing visit will be organized

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
undertake natural resource monitoring	<p>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>in community monitoring in Bale and 15 are selected in three Kebeles for actual fieldwork and the remaining 15 serve as reserves</p> <p>Two staff from Bale and one from Abuneyoseph visited Guassa to share experience of CM</p>	for CMT from Abuneyoseph to Guassa
Activity 2.1 Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources.		<p>Three additional CBOs established in Bale to lead the management of communal forest</p> <p>Monitoring and information sharing mechanism at Kebele level developed in GCCA</p> <p>Computer donated to Abuneyoseph and Bale district government staff for CM database management</p>	<p>Continue strengthen the three newly established CBOs 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 provided with support continued training at the summer school</p> <p>Three staff trained in database management to support local government staff and organize CM data</p>	
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 28 community members and 2 project staff from Bale to Guass and Chilimo CBNRM.	One visits to Guassa from newly established PFM areas of Bale and Abuneyoseph community representatives.
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</p>	<p>In GCCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMT has been collecting data for two years. - Monitoring database developed. - The data has been processed and used to inform management decision making at village and district level. <p>In Bale, monitoring data collection is now underway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMT has been collecting data for a year in two Kebeles and now underway in the three new Kebeles. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
	of CBNRM being undertaken in focal target communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring database developed. - The CM data processing started in two of the three Kebeles by Kebele level development agents. 	
Activity 3.1. Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches to NR monitoring in target areas		Monitoring protocol developed for community managed alpine grassland and montane dry forest in Bale	
Activity 3.2 Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas		In Bale and Abuneyoseph the databook has been published and printed	Publish revised databooks towards end of the year including edits and modifications agreed with communities
Activity 3.3 Implement monitoring plan		Monitoring collection continued in all project areas	Continue work to build monitoring, processing and interpretation at community level in Bale and Guassa
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 every quarter.</p> <p>In Bale the feedback is organized at Woreda level and moving towards quarterly reporting system at kebele level.</p>	<p>Designing appropriate data display for Bale communities</p> <p>Support the CBOs (two already established and three newly established) to set up offices and day to day forest management operations</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>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)</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, http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP. The website will be upgraded by end of June 2011 and progress reports added as appropriate</p> <p>Internal reports available</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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>		
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		See previous reports	
Activity 4.2 Organise and hold twice yearly PSC meetings			PSC meeting planned for late 2012
Activity 4.3 Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally and internationally		<p>Community level meetings held in all sites to introduce project and goals</p> <p>Initial project webpage developed on Macaulay website. www.macaulay.ac.uk/CAMP.</p> <p>The project presented experience of CM at regional workshop in April 2011.</p> <p>Project staff participated in national PFM guideline preparation in July 2011</p> <p>Poster about participatory natural resource management depicting CM prepared for Bale in local language</p>	Website updated and technical reports uploaded
Activity 4.4 Disseminate project results and lessons learnt		Documentary film preparation in process	<p>Finalize production of documentary film about CCA and CM in Guassa</p> <p>Further PFM WG meetings</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe.

Note: The year 3 outputs and activities are spread into year 4 in line with the no-cost extension.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: 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.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: Ethiopia's natural resources conserved, sustainably utilized and contributing to the social and economic well-being of present and future generations</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Target area ecosystem monitoring databases and reports</p>	
<p>Purpose: 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</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>P3. By end year 3, national awareness of monitoring as part of adaptive management of CBNRM increased among stakeholders and policy-makers</p>	<p>Capacity assessment measures in year 1 (baseline) and year 3</p> <p>M&E reports from GMP and CBNRM implementation</p> <p>Awareness surveys in year 1 (baseline) and year 3</p> <p>Final evaluation report</p>	<p>Management authorities and communities remain supportive of participatory CBNRM</p> <p>Sustainable natural resource use is tractable in Ethiopia</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. 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>Web-based journal databases</p> <p>Technical reports</p> <p>Mid-term and final evaluation reports</p>	<p>Communities are willing to share information on resource use</p> <p>Sustainable levels of use can be identified and agreed by stakeholders</p>
<p>2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to undertake natural resource monitoring</p>	<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>
<p>3. Participatory natural resource monitoring developed under CBNRM</p>	<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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<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>	<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 (Changed to production of documentary film at the end of year four)</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>Workshop report and MoUs</p> <p>Annual progress reports</p> <p>PSC meeting minutes</p> <p>Internet / websites (e.g. www.balemountains.org)</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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities (details in work plan)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Liaise with partner organisations and CBRNM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users 1.2. Conduct participatory rapid assessment of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area 1.3. Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities 2.1. Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources 2.2. Provide training opportunities to project staff and partner 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) 3.1. Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches (protocols) to natural resource monitoring in target areas 3.2. Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas 3.3. Implement monitoring plan 3.4. Create feedback mechanisms for incorporating monitoring into adaptive management of CBRNM 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 4.2. Organise and hold twice yearly Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings 4.3. Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally, and internationally 4.4. Disseminate project results and lessons learnt 			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Monitoring activities:</p> <p>Indicator G1a: 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>Indicator G1b: 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>Indicator P1 and P2: Capacity and effectiveness assessments in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3 as per METT CCA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) scores</p> <p>Indicator P3: Community awareness and attitude surveys in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Database of relevant publications updated regularly</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Data from all studies and copies of papers, reports filed in EWCA library and local park or government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: Minutes from all meetings taken and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2, 2.3, 2.4: Reports from all training courses and experience sharing trips written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: Workshop reports written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 and 3.3: as per G1a and G1b</p> <p>Indicator 3.4: Meeting minutes from CMTF and CNRMF (or other community NR management forum as appropriate) filed in park and government offices</p> <p>Indicator 4.1: Workshop reports written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2: Minutes from all meetings taken and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3: Website updated regularly</p> <p>Indicator 4.4: Database of reports, publications and recipients updated regularly</p> <p>Indicator 4.5: Minutes from all meetings taken and reported on FfE and project websites as well as in park and government offices.</p> <p>Indicator 4.6: Conference proceedings obtained and workshop report written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.</p>			

Supplementary material (evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? 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.	

Annex 1: Report on community consultation workshop (Guassa)

Annex 2: PRA (participatory rural appraisal) for CBNRM at Wege Hareenna PA of Ababa Woreda. May 2011.

Annex 3: Report on GCCA Conservation Council workshop

Annex 4: Training on community monitoring for Abune Yosef Monitors