



Darwin Initiative Final Report

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/>) it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

Project Reference	19-025
Project Title	Conservation of Ethiopia's Wild Coffee using Participatory Forest Management
Host country(ies)	Ethiopia
Contract Holder Institution	University of Huddersfield (UoH)
Partner Institution(s)	Ethio-Wetlands and Natural Resources Association (EWNRA) Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) (formerly the Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - IBC) Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS) Sustainable Livelihood Action (SLA) (in the Netherlands)
Darwin Grant Value	£246,507
Funder (DFID/Defra)	Defra
Start/End dates of Project	1 st April 2012 / 31 st November 2015
Project Leader's Name	Professor Adrian Wood
Project Website/blog/twitter	http://wetlandsandforests.hud.ac.uk
Report Author(s) and date	Adrian Wood (UOH), Afework Hailu (EWNRA), Dr Tesfaye Awas (EIB) and Ziyenu Lemma (Project Coordinator), May 2016

NOTE ON REFERENCING: References & Project Materials are numbered – e.g. R1, 32. Details are found in Annex 7.

1 Project Rationale

The project is known as Wild Coffee Conservation by PFM (WCC-PFM). It focuses on two nationally identified, priority forests – Kontir Birhan (c10,000 ha) and Amora Gedel (c3,500ha), in Sheko District / Wereda of Bench-Maji Zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS) in Ethiopia. They are found at an altitude of between 1000 and 1700m amsl and are composed of a variety of Afromontane species (R1). Since late 2013 the project has extended its work on forest and biodiversity conservation into three adjoining weredas (Yeki, North Bench and Gurafarda) in order to create a contiguous block of forest under community management (participatory forest management – PFM). Geographically, these weredas lie between 34052'E –35045'E and 6028' N – 7025' N. In total the project has worked with 55 communities and 23 kebeles (wards equivalents) with a total direct beneficiary population of more than 5,600 households, c 30,000 people.

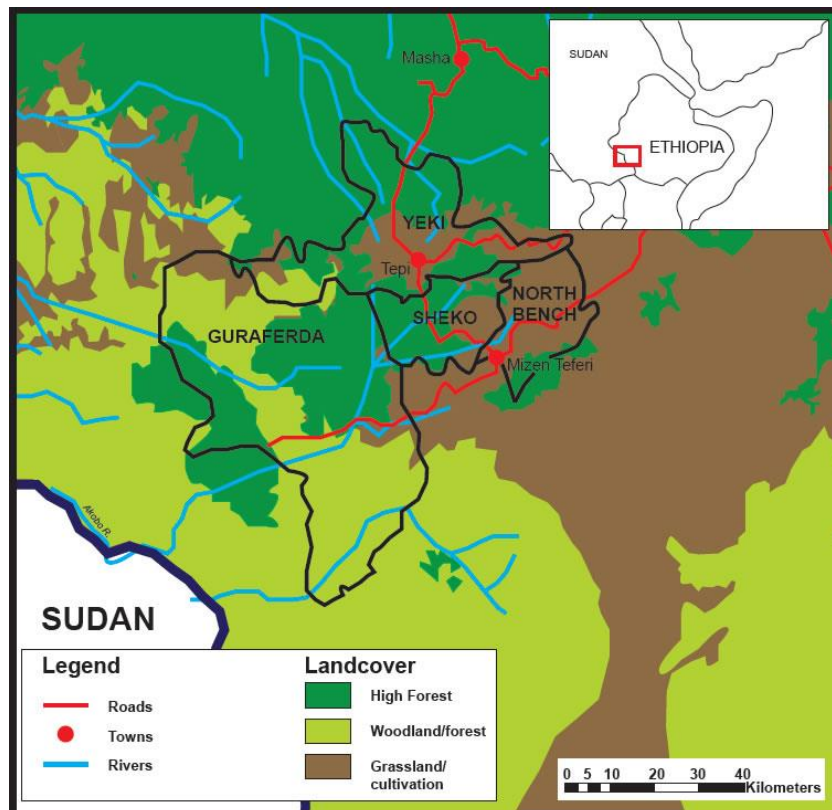


Figure 1 Vegetation in Four Project Weredas – Sheko and three adjoining ones

The problem which the project seeks to address is the reduction in wild *Coffea arabica* biodiversity in south-west Ethiopia due to the loss of the forests in which this plant grows wild. *Coffea arabica* originated in these Afromontane forests and has evolved as an understory shrub (R2). Despite being a global commodity, conservation of the genetic birthplace of coffee has been poor. Over the last 25 years 40% of these Afromontane forests have been lost (R3). This is due to a lack of secure forest rights for communities, the expansion of smallholder farms, and the allocation of land to investors and for the resettlement of drought victims. Further, while the importance of conserving these coffee forests is now recognised, recent conservation policies, which exclude local people from forests where they have co-existed with coffee for centuries, have alienated these communities (23).

Conservation of this wild coffee genetic diversity is a priority in Ethiopia’s biodiversity strategy (R4). This is partly because coffee is the dominant export commodity (c60%) and the coffee business is a major employer. Genetic diversity within the wild population is vital for breeding and adaptation, as seen with the identification of varieties resistant to coffee berry disease. Ethiopia also has an international responsibility for maintaining Arabica coffee’s genetic pool in an evolutionary context. Hence this project sought to address the challenge of maintaining this biodiversity by protecting the natural forest where the wild coffee grows so that it can evolve in situ and migrate upslope in the face of challenges such as pests, diseases and increasing temperatures. The project also sought to do this in ways relevant to various CBD articles by empowering the local communities to sustainably manage these forests and maintain the wild coffee stands. In particular the project focused on CBD Articles 8 - Protected Areas, including 8j – Traditional Knowledge, and 10 - Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Element 2 – governance, in the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and the focus at COP 10 equity and equitable conservation through ‘community protected areas’. The relevance of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) to these concerns and its effectiveness in biodiversity conservation have been focal areas this project has sought to explore.

This project was not funded by DFID. However, poverty was seen as a major issue to be addressed as it has contributed directly and indirectly to forest loss. The limited success of

poverty reduction and economic development in some rural areas in the country has also impacted on the forests with wild coffee. Lack of secure access to the forest due to unclear tenure arrangements and resulting open access arrangements, have meant that communities have taken an extractive, rather than sustainable use, approach to the forest. Developing forest-based enterprises to increase the value of the natural forest and make it an attractive land use are critical for linking economic development to maintaining these forests.

The challenge of maintaining this wild coffee is globally relevant. Despite being one of the most traded commodities in the world, conservation of the genetic birthplace of coffee has been poor. Over the last 25 years 40% of these Afromontane forests have been lost and with this the environment in which wild coffee has evolved and maintained itself. The in situ gene pool has been further impacted by the removal of coffee seedlings from the natural forest and their use in densely planted “coffee forest” areas around the margins of the natural forest where pest and disease risks are increased. Conservation of this wild coffee genetic diversity is a priority in Ethiopia’s biodiversity strategy. This is partly because coffee is a key export crop. Genetic diversity within the wild population is vital for breeding and adaptation, as seen with the identification of low caffeine varieties. Ethiopia also has an international responsibility for maintaining coffee’s genetic pool in situ to allow genetic evolution, while coffee drinkers and businesses the world over are concerned about the need for conserving and maintaining coffee genetic diversity.

The challenge of conserving wild coffee in situ was first identified nationally through the work by the EU’s Coffee Improvement Project 1985 to 2010 and included in the government’s biodiversity strategy in 2005 (R4). The problem of the loss of forests with wild coffee was confirmed in southwest Ethiopia through seven years of participatory forest management work by the partners in this project (2003-2010). The timing for this project was driven by the ending of government resettlement programmes (c2009), which had put pressure on the forest, and changes in forestry laws in Southern Region (begun in 2007 and completed in 2012) which improved forest access and use rights for local communities, thereby making the PFM approach viable.

The project was designed to maintain the biodiversity, especially the genetic pool of wild coffee, in the two selected natural forests in Sheko by engaging communities in active forest management, through the use of PFM to halt forest loss. As per the Log Frame, the project sought to:

- Apply PFM to the natural forests,
- Fine-tune PFM for biodiversity conservation,
- Strengthen the capacity of community and government to apply PFM,
- Facilitate the development of community-based institutions,
- Facilitate the development of forest product enterprises and trading bodies,
- Disseminate the findings and contribute to policy debates.

Overall the PFM approach seeks to ensure communities have clear rights to the forest and have the opportunity to generate income from the forest so that it becomes a more valued part of their livelihood portfolio. In return for these rights the communities take up the responsibilities to maintain the forest and to implement management plans approved by the government, which include areas assigned for protection, development and utilisation, with, in this case, specific rules about the management of stands of wild coffee. Regular forest monitoring is carried out by communities with checks undertaken jointly by the community and government.

2 Project Achievements,–

2.1 Outcome

Outcome (formerly Purpose) :	Key areas of Amora Gedel and Kontir Berhan 'wild coffee' forests are conserved and providing sustainable livelihood benefits through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) by the local communities with full government support			Comments (if necessary)
	Baseline 2010	Change by 2016	Source of evidence	
Indicator 0.1 Area of forest under PFM management with specific conservation aims / agreements with government.	3 Gots in Shayita Kebele (Sheko wereda) managing 493.2 ha natural forest with PFM agreement	55 Gots in 23 Kebeles managing 76,500ha forest under PFM agreements (60,000ha natural forest for in situ conservation & 16,500ha coffee forest)	PFM agreement documents with management plans and maps (12,44) Got monitoring sheet (45)	Development of PFM Guidelines fine-tuned to wild coffee biodiversity conservation (10)
Indicator 0.2 Sustainable livelihood benefits being generated from PFM forests.	Much use of the natural forest was illegal except for limited domestic use	Household income increased through production of high quality NTFPs – honey and coffee, sold at higher prices (coffee now 3 times average Bench-Maji price). The volume marketed is increasing. New potential products like Baboon coffee, Civet Cat coffee and wild coffee introduced.	Socio-economic Impact Assessment report (26) Coffee & Honey Marketing (14, 15,16)	Domestic & international market links established Link with financial institutions established for coops
Indicator 0.3 Number of communities / population engaged in PFM for conservation and benefitting from sustainable forest based livelihood benefits.	96 hh participate in PFM 1 non-functioning coop, formerly marketing honey	Over 5,600hh participate in PFM (c30,000 people) 5 additional coops established, (two now in second year of trade), pre-existing coop rejuvenated for honey marketing	Got monitoring sheet (45.) PFM agreements (12) Coop activities (15)	

2.2 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Sub-Goal / Impact (as in project application form):

Afromontane forests of south-west Ethiopia and associated Coffea arabica biodiversity are effectively conserved and providing ongoing community wellbeing and livelihood benefits.

Contributions to higher-level impact

- Reduced rates of deforestation in project areas as compared to non-project areas. Specifically, 60,000ha of project forest show 0.18% annual rate of deforestation as compared to 2.6% annual rate in non-project areas in Sheko wereda. (Results from independent evaluation over the six year life of the project.) (9)

- Biodiversity in the natural forest project areas has been maintained; in contrast, biodiversity in the intensively managed coffee forest has declined. Species richness and evenness were maintained in the natural forest but declined in the intensively managed coffee forest. (Results from baseline and follow-up at start and end of project. (2,4)
- Six cooperatives have been established and are bringing financial benefits to their members and to local communities supplying sustainably harvested produce to the cooperatives. (14)
- 60,000ha of natural forest have been handed over to community management, with clear user rights and management responsibilities. Independent evaluation shows that the sense of forest ownership has increased markedly over the six year life of the project. (26)

2.3 Outputs

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence
Output 1: The forest and coffee biodiversity maintained by the application of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approach applied by the local communities and officially recognised by regional and local governments.			
Indicator 1.1 Forest and coffee biodiversity maintained in Amora Gedal and Kontir Berhan forests	Biodiversity baseline in 2010 Deforestation in SW Ethiopia estimated at 1.2 to 3% 1987-2010 (R 3) Was 2.6% in 2010-2015 in non-project Kebeles in Sheko wereda.	Biodiversity of 2010 maintained in natural forest by late 2015 Deforestation rate reduced to 0.18% / annum in project kebeles	Biodiversity reports (1-5) Land Use & Land Cover Change report (9)
Indicator 1.2 Coverage of intervention forests under PFM	493.2ha forest under PFM	76,500ha under PFM	Forest maps for 55 PFM got level groups (44)
Indicator 1.3 Communities applying PFM for forest conservation	Communities in one kebele only applying PFM for forest conservation	55 communities in 23 kebele applying PFM for forest conservation	Got monitoring sheet (45) PFM Adviser's Reports (11)
Indicator 1.4 Recognition of PFM for biodiversity conservation in legislation /policy and by agreements with local government offices	Communal forest ownership is not recognized	Communal forest ownership recognized in 2012 in SNNPRS forest proclamation. Revised Federal Forest law being reviewed by parliament. PFM is recognized for forest management and in situ conservation of wild coffee in project area and	SNNPRS 2012 Forest proclamation (46) Draft Federal Forest Proclamation Forest management agreement document (12) World Forest Congress

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence
		in international discussion	paper (23) Briefing notes (31,32)
Output 2: Participatory forest management (PFM) methods developed in the region, are adapted, fine-tuned and applied specifically for in situ conservation of forests and coffee biodiversity			
Indicator 2.1 PFM Methods fine-tuned and applied for in situ conservation of forest and coffee biodiversity, with feedback from field experience incorporated in revision of methods.	Previous approach to PFM was a lengthy process over several years. PFM not applied to biodiversity conservation	PFM process modified to include maintenance of coffee biodiversity and biodiversity monitoring. Order of PFM process modified to prioritise community needs in the first instance – tenure security. Change in community sense of ownership and attitude to the forest as well as responsibility for forest & biodiversity maintenance.	Revised PFM guidelines (10) Impact Assessment Report (26) PFM final report (11vii)
Output 3: The capacity of community organisations (PFM Associations) and government agencies for the effective conservation of coffee biodiversity using PFM is significantly strengthened.			
Indicator 3.1 60 communities (gots) in 14 kebeles (lowest administrative units) implementing PFM for forest and coffee biodiversity conservation through their local PFM Associations over their recognised forest areas and reporting effective support from government extension staff and districts experts.	3 got level PFM groups in one kebele implementing PFM. Community has little support from government staff.	55 PFM groups implementing PFM and contributing to in situ conservation of wild coffee. (5 not completed, 2 due to security and 3 due to government funded PFM – EDF funded.) Communities empowered, ownership attitude improved and committed. Community access to government staff, especially Devt Agents in field, improved through establishment of positive relations between Forest Management Groups & Associations with the government staff.	PFM agreements and got monitoring records (12,45) Impact Assessment study (26) Government support estimated across project period to be 20,000 days (48b) (See also Section 3 Partners). Interview with local government official - Saed Oumer, Bergi Kebele Administrator – long film 12.43mins in) (53)
Output 4: Community based PFM institutions for biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, and marketing of forest products and services established and operating sustainably.			
Indicator 4.1 Twelve community institutions (PFM Groups & Associations, PLCs & Cooperatives) have legal establishment documents signed by	3 got level PFM groups and 1 cooperative established and legalized. One community	4 umbrella wereda level FMAs and 55 got level PFM groups (FMGs) are legalized and operational. 5 new cooperatives established & legalized	Enterprise reports (14, 15) Impact Assessment (26)

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence
government officials.	cooperative registered but not functioning	1 cooperative revived and functioning. All institutions operate on democratic principles and confidential voting. Community has strong voice and decision making power. Good collaboration created between CBO's and Govt institutions on forest management .	PFM reports (11)
Indicator 4.2 Community institutions are operating and effective in terms of forest management, biodiversity conservation and marketing of forest products and carbon.	No institutions active in forest management to control forest loss. Forest all under effective "open access" apart from three small FMGs with 493.2ha of forest with limited performance. There was limited marketing through the private traders and government coops. Quality of NTFPs supplied to market was poor.	Forest loss almost completely halted – 0.18% / year v 2.6% outside project kebeles. Forest development activities – e.g. afforestation, tree management, forest monitoring etc, widely implemented by the community. Communities defending their rights over the forest resource. Biodiversity in natural forest maintained. Carbon stock of natural forest increased. PIN registered with Plan Vivo Three cooperatives in Sheko operating, two new ones for coffee and one for honey re-started. Other three cooperatives newly established.	PFM institutions established (11). Land use and land cover change report (9) PFM report (11) Biodiversity assessment report (4) Carbon assessment report (7a,7b,8) Marketing report (14vii)
Output 5: Viable forest product based enterprises operating with improved market linkages and services established and providing livelihood benefits without conflict with conservation goals. Carbon payments generating income for government and communities.			
Indicator 5.1 At least two forest product based enterprises operating.	1 cooperative operating	6 established and legalized. 3 are fully operational High quality NTFPs produced and supplied to the market and consequently household income increased National and international	Enterprise reports (14) Enterprise reports (14-17) Briefing Note 11 (34) Enterprise reports (14-

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence
		market links developed Exploration of new forest products for whom markets can be sought. Investigation of the potential for Eco-tourism	16) Enterprise reports (14) Luya (24) Eco-tourism (25)
Indicator 5.2 Carbon payments agreement made and implemented	No carbon assessment before project. Baseline in Sheko done in 2010	PIN developed and registered with Plan Vivo. Carbon assessment in 2015 showed carbon enhanced in natural forest areas under PFM	PIN (8) Carbon assessment (7b)
Indicator 5.3 No negative impacts on conservation goals for forests and coffee biodiversity.		Forest condition improved after PFM implementation, with increased carbon stock in natural forest under PFM, reduced loss of forest in PFM kebeles and biodiversity maintained in the natural forest under PFM.	Carbon assessment report (7b) Land use land cover change study (9) Biodiversity impact study (4)
Output 6: Dissemination to other government and civil society agencies in Ethiopia and elsewhere of fine-tuned PFM methods for development of policy and practice of in situ biodiversity conservation.			
Indicator 6.1 Practice and policy development.	On-going support from NTFP-PFM II project of same partners to SNNPRS forest policy development process	Inclusion of PFM in the new (2012) SNNPRS forest policy. Provision of examples and material for the national level forest policy discussions in Ministry of Environment & Forests Support to PFM awareness raising at Zonal and wereda level.	SNNPRS 2012 Forest Proclamation (46) Addis Ababa Round-table Experience Sharing Workshop Proceedings (28) Mizan WCC-PFM Workshop proceedings (27)
Indicator 6.2 Dissemination documents prepared and despatched.		Eight briefing notes, plus brochures, posters, three calendars and banners prepared and distributed for partners and range of other actors and interested parties. Two films prepared and article in January 2016 "What's Out" magazine in Addis Ababa	Brochures (29-30) Briefing Notes (31-38) Infographic (39) Calendar(40) Films (53-57) Articles(13,17, 22, 23,49-52) Publicity photos (57)

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence
Indicator 6.3 Conferences and meetings attended to undertake dissemination		Project staff attended PFM working group meetings, National PFM day, Regional and Zonal level Gov-NGO forums, World Coffee Conference AA in 2016 and World Forest Congress in 2015, and many meetings in government and with donors.	World Forest Congress paper (23)

Problems Encountered: The project faced a number of challenges which included staffing (see Section 5), a poor quality socio-economic baseline, insecurity in part of the project area and delays in registering PFM groups and Associations and also Coops. The baseline was addressed by using a reflective approach for the socio-economic impact assessment. The insecurity situation was resolved by the Federal Police and through negotiations after 8 months and a project extension (by both DI and the EU) allowed the potentially damaging impact of this to be resolved through a later date for the biodiversity assessment (4). Regrettably the Socio-economic impact assessment (26) also had to have a delayed date which was beyond that of the EU final evaluation. Delays in registration of the community based organisations had to be accepted and progress to formal signing negotiated with care. However, this meant that these organisations did not have the length of operation experience that was planned to ensure sustainability with established procedures. As a result a small follow-on project is has been developed.

3 Project Partnerships

This WCC-PFM Project is the result of a long-term collaborative partnership of 3 lead organisations: UoH, EWNRA and SLA (acronyms are on page1 Partner list). This goes back to 2000 when UOH and SLA supported the formation and initial operations of Ethio-Wetlands and Natural Resources Association at the end of an EU funded wetland management project led by UOH in another part of the south-west highlands of Ethiopia. Since then these three partners have collaborated in six projects of varying size from £40k to over Euro 3m with funding from UK research bodies, international agencies and donor embassies. In particular, these partners have worked for 10 years on the Non-Timber Forest Products – Participatory Forest Management Project (NTFP-PFM) Project which introduced PFM into south-west Ethiopia. (This is now a REDD+ project funded by Norway and implemented by EWNRA alone). Having built up experience in participatory forest management (PFM) in the south-west, when an opportunity occurred to explore how PFM could facilitate wild coffee conservation the three partners agreed to work together on a further contract.

In this project a clear division of labour in project development was followed based on their experience and the requirements of the major EU contract, of which UoH is the contractor. EWNRA as the local partner discusses with the communities and local government and facilitates project design with these partners bearing in mind field conditions. UOH searches for relevant research and literature and other comparable projects from which to learn lessons for project design, and SLA identifies relevant expertise and comparable projects. The finalisation of the project document is undertaken by the UOH as the lead contractor with input from the other partners and two additional local partners. Other local partners are the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) (formerly IBC) and the SNNPRS government’s Bureau of Agriculture. The former brings in-country biodiversity expertise and links project actions and findings to international biodiversity reporting, while the latter is essential for coordination of field activities and ensuring long term sustainable monitoring. Throughout the operation period of this project the forests have been the responsibility of the Bureau of Agriculture.

The project partners have established clear responsibilities in project operations (as explained below) and have developed a sound method for communication and cooperation, by email and

phone, with actual or virtual project management committee meetings on a regular basis. The management structure of the project in terms of the roles and responsibilities of the partners is as follows:

UoH: is overall lead and responsible to DI and to the EU for technical and financial reporting, as well as undertaking daily liaison with the field based project coordinator (PC), senior technical staff (with cc. to the PC) and consultants/advisers – national and international.

EWNRA: registers the project in country and employs all field staff and provides support to the PC and undertakes annual appraisal of all staff and liaises with the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre – another funder of the project.

EBI: provides local technical support and links to the national biodiversity database and to international biodiversity reporting. It is also a key beneficiary of the lessons from this work in terms of new methods for *in situ* conservation. EBI is where the project links to the national biodiversity focal point and through this to helping Ethiopia meet its international commitments.

SNNPRS: has the field staff on the ground with whom the project works (Development Agents and wereda experts). These are in the Bureau / Office of Agriculture. These are the staff for whom government training is directed and in which the new processes for biodiversity conservation will be institutionalised. Overall in the six years of the full EU funded project it was estimated that government staff provided 20,000 person days of support to the project valued at Ethiopian Birr 3.5m (c£120,000) (48b).

SLA: employs all of the international consultants and provides support in project operations.

The three lead partners intend to stay in contact and work together in the future and retain their working relations with EBI and SNNPRS. Two years ago UOH, EWNRA and SLA formed the South West Forests and Landscape Grouping (SWFLG) (30) and through this have obtained funds from the Waterloo Foundation (UK) and the Christensen Fund (USA) to further develop their work in the forests of south-west Ethiopia. This grouping has been informally invited to be active in the up-coming South-West Eco Region project proposal of the EU Delegation in Ethiopia.

Report writing has been led by the project field team and coordinated by UOH as the agency responsible for monitoring. All partners have provided material for sections where they have specific information and opinions and have seen the final version of this and other reports before submission.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

4.1 Contribution to SDGs

SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poor local communities obtain use rights for the forest and associated non-timber forest products, as well as supporting the development of forest enterprises and coops so as to increase local incomes and resilience through sustainable forest use. (50,52)

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Women can be members of Forest Management Groups (FMG) in their own right (separate from their husband) and a minimum number of women are required to sit on FMG and the FMA executive committees and coops. Women have been involved in all PFM steps. (51)

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, etc.

WCC-PFM has demonstrated that a PFM approach can ensure the sustainable use of forests, while maintaining biodiversity, and contributing to forest restoration and reduced deforestation (9,4) Forest management plans agreed between communities and government focus on native species for forest restoration (12).

4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (CBD, CMS, CITES, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA)

The project is implemented in partnership with EBI and through this institution information is provided for annual returns to international conventions and also disseminated in the country.

Convention on Biological Diversity

Article 8. In-situ Conservation, (d) *Promote the protection of ecosystems, etc.*

Ethiopia is a centre of origin and diversity of *Coffea arabica*. The objective of the project is to maintain a viable population in the wild of this species which is not found outside SW Ethiopia.

Article 8. In-situ Conservation, (j) *Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities etc.*

The project is working with the communities to help them apply PFM and this involves communities using their indigenous knowledge for sustainable management of the forest.

Article 8. In-situ Conservation, (m) *Cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (1) particularly to developing countries.*

The project is designed to ensure that in-situ conservation is not dependent on external funds and donors. The focus is on an economic approach to forest management through PFM which involves making the forest pay its way with communities taking the responsibilities to maintain the forest and wild coffee in return for secure access, use rights and related revenue. (11vii, 13, 18-21)

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets “Living in Harmony with Nature”

Target 5: *By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.*

The PFM process of the project has led to over 60,000 ha of natural forest being brought under PFM with community management. This has stopped open access and reduced the rates of deforestation to 1/14th of that in the non PFM kebeles (9).

Target 7: *By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity*

These management plans include the identification of areas to be protected – including those with wild coffee, ones for enrichment planting with indigenous trees and areas for use through sustainable harvesting (12).

4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation

Participants / Beneficiaries

- The project worked in 55 gots (villages) with a total population 75,351. PFM members were from over 5,600 households, this being 50% of the households.

Contributions to human well-being

- Five coops for marketing forest products have been established with project support and one other resuscitated. The Sheko cooperatives were established first and between them produced over 4,000kg of high grade coffee, specialist coffee and honey, all of which were sold on the international market. 179 members of the cooperatives benefitted from over 0.5 million ETB generated in revenue.
- The coffee picked and processed was the highest grade ever achieved in the region and fetched the highest ever prices per kilo for the region.
- Household income from coffee during the project period increased by 373% (26). A considerable proportion of this increased income was due to the general increase in coffee prices (which are not attributable to the project).
- Household income from honey increased by 959% over the life of the project. Of this, almost one third of the increase was attributed to the project.
- Preliminary research was conducted into alternative Non Timber Forest Products and their potential production, processing and markets. This included Timmiz (Long Pepper - a spice used in cooking and with both national and international export potential), Luya (a tree oil whose close relative has been successfully harvested and processed in South Africa for the international skin and hair care market), local fruits which could be harvested and

transformed into jams, and potential for a niche tourism market. None of these products were developed by the project but their potential merits further research and could contribute to poverty alleviation and product diversification in the region (14, 24).

The project sought not only to increase household income but also to address some of the root causes of poverty that were contributing to deforestation. One of the most important of these is the lack of clear tenure and use rights over the forest. The project achieved the following which have helped address this issue:

- Community participation in forest management increased from a score of 0.86/5 before the project to 4.71/5 after the project (26).
- Community's sense of ownership of the forest increased from 1.5/10 before the project to 8.5/10 after the project (26).
- All 55 gots have PFM agreements approved and signed by the local government which allow use of the non-timber forest resources in a sustainable manner for livelihood development.
- All 55 gots have demarcated their forest, agricultural and settlement areas and use these demarcated zones to patrol the area and prevent illegal use and encroachment (11vii).

One negative outcome is that some minority forest dwelling groups have had their activities, such a timber felling and charcoal making reduced by the activities of the PFM groups and their byelaws.

4.4 Gender equality

Project planning: Gender equity was part of the project design and all data collection has been gender disaggregated. Use of a participatory methodology as the core approach of the project has facilitated the inclusion of women, though lessons were learnt early on about the need to have separate meetings for women which fitted with their domestic responsibilities.

Impact on gender equality: Women have participated in all teams engaged in the PFM steps including forest demarcation. At the got (village) level a minimum of one of the five places on the Forest Management Groups (FMG) executive committee is reserved exclusively for women, while one is also reserved for forest-dwelling minority groups. Similarly, a minimum of one of the seats on each district / wereda level FMA executive is reserved for women.

Despite these efforts, so far only 9% of total FMG members are women, including some from female headed households. To address this situation the project has taken advice from senior women in the earlier NTFP-PFM project. A number of these women have also acted as role models in their communities, participating in workshops and encouraging other women. Interviews with these women suggest that once it is realised that PFM is going to stay and that it generates benefits, women are willing to invest time in becoming an FMG member (51).

On the marketing and production side, women have significant roles in the coffee value chain particularly in harvesting and the drying process. At present women make up 11% of the membership of the coops developed by the project. This figure (and that of the forest management groups) is lower than planned and has not been helped by a gender imbalance in the project team which has failed to recruit women into PFM facilitator roles.

Assessment of market potential of other forest products includes two products that could particularly benefit women. Luya (*Trichilea dregeana*) is found throughout the natural forest; tree oils with similar properties are used in skin and hair care products in Southern Africa and exported internationally (24). In addition, forest fruits/jam such a Butiji, Chau, Gomu and Chik (local language) are not currently bought to market but have potential to do so (14).

M&E and women: Disaggregated data collection facilitated understanding of women's participation in the various institutions (FMG, FMA & coops). However, a flawed initial socio-economic baseline means that the socio-economic benefits accruing to women are unclear.

4.5 Programme indicators

- a) The PFM process has involved women and the two forest-dwelling minority groups (the Mejengir and Manjo) who are usually poor and marginalised. Byelaws have institutionalised this inclusion of all people in a community in the PFM activities.
- b) In each of the 55 communities forest management plans and byelaws were developed in a participatory manner by the communities. These were formally approved by the government as they were part of the PFM agreement documents signed by the government handing over the forest to community management. In these management plans there are 3 types of management areas included in the forest, ones for protection, ones for development (afforestation) and ones for utilisation (sustainable use). Overall the PFM agreement requires that the forest is maintained otherwise the PFM agreement is rescinded by the government and the forest is taken back under government control. Byelaws linked to the management plans are developed by communities and approved by the local government. These relate to the use and protection of the wild coffee in the natural forest.
- c) & d) Covered above in b)
- e) Covered above in a) and also in 4.4.
- f) to h) Covered in 4.3

4.6 Transfer of knowledge

No project staff completed courses during the project, but two (both Ethiopian nationals) were supported on Masters courses which should be completed this year. The finance officer (female) is undertaking a distance learning MBA from Jimma University, while the Project Coordinator (male) is undertaking a Masters in Sustainable Forest Management on the summer school programme at Wondo Genet Forestry College of Hawassa University.

More important in terms of understanding of biodiversity conservation has been the workshops with government and the discussions with donors and other NGOs about the potential for PFM to provide sustainable ways of achieving biodiversity conservation and addressing some of the issues identified by communities and experts in the application of the Biosphere Reserve Approach in Ethiopia (18-23).

4.7 Capacity building

Dr Motuma Tolera (Senior PFM and Policy Adviser) has become better known through his engagement with the project. He has been invited onto national committees in MEFCC working on the new Federal Forest Policy and has advised on the Oromia REDD Pilot Project funded by the World Bank. He was selected by the organisers to attend the five yearly World Forest Congress in Durban in 2015 where he made a presentation on the WCC-PFM project work (23). An earlier version of this work by Dr Motuma and Dr Mulugeta (former Senior PFM and Policy Adviser) (as well as O'Hara and Wood) was presented by Professor Wood at the Cambridge University at the Biodiversity, Sustainable Development and the Law, Experts Seminar and International Symposium in 2015 (22).

Ms Janet Lowere, a consultant for WCC-PFM and also a senior staff member of Bees for Development, presented a paper at the annual Biodiversity and Economic for Conservation conference at Cambridge University in 2014 (17).

Regular meetings with regional government through the project period contributed to forest policy development with the 2012 Regional Forest Policy (46) in part the result of inputs by the WCC-PFM project staff and the partners, while the Workshop run in Addis Ababa with MEF staff in 2014(28) contributed to the new Federal Forest Law which is under review Parliament.

Regular contact in EIB also contributed to annual reports by that institution to international conventions.

4.8 Sustainability and Legacy

The most enduring and impacting achievements will be the changes in government policy with respect to forests which are seen in the SNNPRS Forest Proclamation of 2012 and the new federal forest legislation under review in Parliament. Both have shown government commitment

to accept that communities can maintain forest resources and that an inclusive, rather than exclusionary, approach to management of forests and biodiversity can be effective. This is very important given the limited state resources available for setting up and guarding protected areas, and the need to get away from project-based exclusionary conservation, such as biosphere reserves, which collapse once donor funding ends, guards are removed and the excluded communities have de facto open access again and no sense of responsibility over the forest.

The second most enduring achievement is the establishment by communities of their own level PFM groups and wereda level PFM Associations. These organisations are owned by the communities and according to one government evaluator are the most empowered community institutions he has seen in his lifetime. These community bodies have taken control of the day-to-day forest management from the community and to varying degrees amongst them are actively involved in forest monitoring by fortnightly patrols, enrichment planting with indigenous trees and protection of wild coffee stands. Active forest management is enhancing the value of the forest for the local community, while the six coops established by the communities with project support are developing national and international trade links in products including coffee, honey and spices. Further strengthening of community rights is now necessary given the federal government's recently introduced "communal land certification" which will give compensation rights to communities should the government seek to alienate the forest from them.

A third area of lasting achievement is the introduction of the EU Delegation in Ethiopia to the forests of the south-west, and to its regional water tower role and its global importance for wild coffee conservation. In addition the project has explored in reports the ideas of scaling up from a project to a regional approach with diverse landscape elements integrated, rather than just small protected areas. These discussions have been one contribution to the inclusion in the 11th EDF programme of a South-West Eco Region Programme (cEuro 30m) which is currently being discussed by the EU and the Ethiopian government.

While the WCC-PFM project closed on 14th May 2016, the need to further expand the work to create a consolidated block of PFM forest in Bench Maji Zone is clear, not least from the stubbornly high rates of forest loss in the non-project areas (9). With this in mind a small amount of funding has been obtained from the Waterloo Foundation (UK) and the Christensen Funds (USA) towards a three year follow on project to consolidate the work. For this a small number of staff will be retained and also equipment, all of which is to be handed over to EWNRA as per the rules of the Ethiopia Charities and Societies Agency. All staff on the WCC-PFM project were entered into the Provident Fund scheme their savings in which they have access to once their work ends and reference letters have been provided to them to help them obtain new employment.

5 Lessons learned

With respect to project operation the management structure has been effective with a clear division of responsibilities (see Section 3). The major challenges have been to adjust the project operations and budget to meet the 30/70 rule (overhead and operational costs) and the staff the government allowed due to this rule. This has caused some debates amongst the partners.

Being located in a remote area has meant that it is difficult to employ and retain staff with appropriate skills and to have a good choice of applicants. This has meant that there has been turnover of staff. As a result reporting from the field team has needed some additional support from partners. In terms of team building a particular concern has been the inability to get any female applicants for technical posts.

Team building has been shown to be critical for effective implementation. This has been not only at the overall project, but also in the field sites. There, the project officers at the wereda level have formed teams with the project's community level PFM facilitators, government development agents and community members to undertake the various tasks in the PFM process. The forest demarcation has been particularly challenging with overnight camping.

The project was based on seven years of contact with the key wereda, Sheko, and so the project design was appropriate at a general level. However, the more direct interaction with government and other stakeholders during the project period led to a deeper learning process in terms of the politics behind the management and conservation of wild coffee. Given its economic importance and problems with poor administration there has been a strong drive to convert natural forest into semi-privatised managed coffee forest despite legislation and against the spirit of the PFM agreements and the community wishes. This has been a major challenge to the PFM groups and PFM associations and has been a matter for repeated discussions with government at all levels from wereda to region requiring additional project facilitation and support.

There were adequate resources for the work given the major EU funding alongside the DI funds. However, government staff and resources for forestry work has been very limited and that has meant less engagement than envisaged by government staff (48a, 48b). Also, the time period of six years for the overall WCC-PFM project has proved too short given the time spent on start-up and staff changes, and the delays caused by the political discussions.

Other skills of importance relate to the networking developed to share project findings with government, NGO and donors and the need to follow up on these to ensure they are picked up and applied where relevant. Other resources and skills needed are the ability to have staff in the national and regional capitals for the above and to have expertise in addressing sensitive issues such as criticisms of the way biosphere reserves are implemented in Ethiopia.

Some technical follow-up lessons relate to the following needs:

- 1) to continue to strengthen land tenure security for communities because pressures (from investors, government, others) create constant uncertainty and insecurity;
- 2) to widen the debate over PFM because of continued pressure in government and training organisations to keep people and forests separate;
- 3) for better benefit sharing and gender involvement, so that the interests of minority groups – especially forest dependent ones, and women are given more attention in PFM management plans and forest enterprise development;
- 4) to identify wider range of forest based products that a) provide more diverse income basket and b) provide opportunities managed specifically by women;
- 5) to develop GPS enabled phone mapping and picture records of stands of wild coffee;
- 6) to explore the importance of coffee forest areas for biodiversity conservation; and
- 7) to adopt a wider landscape and livelihood development approach to maintaining the forest.

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no changes in the Log Frame. The project area under the EU funded overall project was extended in late 2013 to include some neighbouring areas of four adjoining weredas so as to create a larger consolidated block of forest under community management and so protect the two key forests for the DI log frame – Amora Gedel and Kontir Berhan. These forests are the focus for *in situ* conservation of the wild coffee.

The M&E work has been undertaken in different ways during the project period. Baselines were established in Sheko wereda for biodiversity, forest cover and forest carbon in 2010 and comparable data was collected in 2015 for analysis. This was undertaken by international and local consultants (1-3, 5, 7).

A baseline of the socio-economic situation was undertaken in 2012 and a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment was undertaken in March 2016 reflecting on the situation before and after PFM was applied in all four kebeles (26).

The key tool for day to day monitoring and project management was the got monitoring sheet which recorded the dates by which each step and sub step in the PFM process were completed. This matrix records the progress over the 17 sub steps of the PFM process in the 55 got level communities.

It should be noted that because of the 30/70 rule (and the definition of overheads and operational costs) the M&E post in the original EU proposal was not accepted by the Ethiopian government until late 2013.

A key M&E tool is the management plans and maps created by the communities and included in the PFM Agreements signed with the government. These plans and maps are the basis for regular monitoring by the communities of the state of their forest and for coordinating their activities for protection, enhancement and use of the forest for which they are responsible. These are the basis for fortnightly community monitoring, quarterly community review meetings and annual joint monitoring with government. The half yearly and annual meetings of the wereda FMAs review the reports on implementation progress by the got FMGs. These provide essential feedback to the project and to partners and stakeholders.

As part of the M&E process the project organized evaluation and review meetings with the community and the government representatives on a regular basis, and these were included in the reports of the community level government Development Agents.

Mid-term and final evaluations were undertaken by EU appointed teams and by local government teams – the two operating separately and at different times. The Mid Term Review by the EU team pointed out that the project should develop more contacts at national and regional levels, develop a landscape approach (including adjoining weredas), progress marketing of forest products more speedily, improve relations with government, and review the log frame. These were all responded to with the exception of the log frame where EU procedures prevented this. The final EU evaluation (before the socio-economic impact assessment was completed) identified major achievements as in Sections 2.1-2.3 and noted the need to institutionalise PFM better, with stronger multi-stakeholder governance – especially government engagement, engage marginalised forest dwellers better, and strengthen the forest tenure situation and the capacity of government to engage and support PFM led by communities (48b).

5.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The major comment from the DI annual reviewers related to the lack of clarity over how the DI spending contributed to the overall project. An attempt was made to clarify this by shading the log frame to highlight those areas that were specific to DI funds. The annual financial report has always shown details of how DI funds were spent. This has been primarily on five local Ethiopian experts who addressed Biodiversity, Biocultural and PFM & Policy (3 persons) areas of work, and whose outputs were listed in the annual reports and are here in the document annex. A smaller amount of the funds were used for shorter inputs from four international consultants, two on biodiversity / biosphere & PFM issues and two on forest enterprise. This is the outstanding issue raised in the Year 3 comments.

Of particular note is the way the PFM & Policy Advisor post has been critical in support of the field team, liaison work with the Zonal, Regional and Federal government (especially the newly established Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change) and supporting PFM-favouring policy development at regional and Federal levels. Probably most important is the way the holders of this post, with support from an international consultant, has helped improve understanding nationally and internationally about the relationship between PFM and biosphere reserves for biodiversity conservation in forests. A paper on this was presented at the World Forest Congress in Durban in 2015 and the material has been shared with relevant government agencies and with the donors involved in the forestry sector.

Other comments from the reviewers ask for clarification of how the 30/70 issue was resolved (by budget restructuring), the time frames for different major outputs (these were the project end), and completion of the standard indicators (completed).

Feedback from the DI reviewers was discussed with implementing partner agencies, namely SLA and EWNRA.

6 Darwin identity

The following actions have used the Darwin Initiative logos:

- **Project signboards** in Ethiopia at all project locations (project offices in Mizan and Sheko), and buildings for FMAs and Coops in Tepi, Sheko, Gurafarda and North Bench.
 - **All publically circulated documents** from the project, such as briefing notes, reports, guidelines, films etc (see CD of documents with this report and website http://wetlandsandforests.hud.ac.uk/wcc_home.html)
 - **WCC-PFM banners** (pull up displays) used at a number of events. These include events such as: workshops, roundtable meetings and International Day of Forests
 - **All conference papers, published articles** (academic and non-academic) have referenced Darwin Initiative as a funder.
 - **Online articles** for outlets such as:
 - The Conversation: <http://tinyurl.com/h6s7snx>
 - The Ecologist online: http://www.theecologist.org/blogs_and_comments/Blogs/2987461/ethiopias_vulnerable_tropical_forests_are_key_to_securing_the_future_of_coffee.html
[See video linked embedded in article]
 - **Visual assets** produced for the project; two films
 - Technical film on the PFM process: <http://www.hud.ac.uk/research/researchcentres/csrc/projects/environmentalsustainabilityandnaturalresourcemanagement/>
 - And a longer film (25minutes) on the project produced for a non-technical audience: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tDJE4YP2JUs&feature=youtu.be>
- In addition, six, two minute vignettes featuring a number of people involved in the WCC-PFM project have been produced and will be used on the project website.

The UK Government's contribution has been recognised as the provenance of Darwin funding. For example, on the WCC-PFM Results Summary the text accompanying the Darwin Initiative logo reads as follows: 'The project is implemented with financial contributions from the European Union Delegation to Ethiopia, the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and the Darwin Initiative of the British Government'.

The Darwin Initiative was only one of a number of funders in the Wild Coffee Conservation by PFM Project. The primary funder was the EU Delegation to Ethiopia (Euro 1.994m from Jan 2010 to May 2016), followed by the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre (HOAREC) (Euro 400k) which was funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy. The Darwin Initiative was responsible for approx. 13.5% of the total project funds. As most activities were funded from multiple sources it was not appropriate to recognise specific elements as a distinct DI project.

There is an understanding of the Darwin Initiative amongst a number of host country organisations, primarily government agencies, NGO's and educational establishments, and some embassy and international organisations. This is largely through direct project involvement for some organisations as either implementers or consultants or attendance at Workshops and Round Table meetings. The main organisations are:

Government Agencies	International and Other
Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	European Union Delegation to Ethiopia
Min. of Environment Forests & Climate Change	CIFOR – Addis Ababa office
Ministry of Agriculture	IUCN – East Africa Regional Office
Wondo Genet College of Forestry, Hawassa University	Embassies of the Netherlands, Norway, Germany and UK
Bureau of Agriculture, Southern Nations, Nationalities & Peoples Regional State	Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network
Oromia Forest & Wildlife Enterprise	Farm Africa
	NABU

The Centre for Sustainable & Resilient Communities (CSRC) at the University of Huddersfield has a Twitter account and tweets regularly @CSRC_Hud. Darwin is one of the organisations followed and re-tweeted where appropriate

CSRC website has a section on the WCC-PFM project which references the Darwin Initiative Funding. <https://www.hud.ac.uk/research/researchcentres/csrc/>

In addition, the films mentioned above are all on You Tube as well as the website.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			0.04%	
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs			65%	There was only a small amount remaining in the budget when we requested the extension. is the correct 7% overhead rate. We allocated the budget to actual costs which is reflected in the reduced overhead figure in the budget.
Travel and subsistence			7%	
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)			1%	
TOTAL	£34,500	£34,722.20		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Dr Tesfaye – Biodiversity Consultant	
Mr Girma Shumi – Senior PFM & Policy Consultant	
Dr Motuma Tolera – Senior PFM & Policy Consultant	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)

NONE	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
NONE	
TOTAL	

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

The main additional funds were obtained from the European Union's Delegation to Ethiopia. The DI project was designed to release these funds which required non-EU matching funds up to 20% of the EU grant obtained. Other additional funds were obtained from the Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Centre and Network (HOAREC-N) funded primarily by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Addis Ababa.

Additional management time and travel costs beyond those covered by the DI and EU overheads were provided by the University of Huddersfield.

Source of funding for project lifetime (April 2012-Nov 2015)	Total (04.12 – 11.15) (£)
European Union (Six year total Euro 1,994,010 = £1,569,905)	
Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (Six year total Euro 493,694 = £ 389,302)	
Darwin Initiative	
TOTAL	£1.688k

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime (Dec 2015 – May 2016)	Total (£)
European Union	
Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network	
TOTAL	£204k

7.3 Value for Money

Given that the project has brought 60,000 ha of forest with wild coffee under PFM control which has stopped open access and brought communities to develop PFM management plans which include byelaws and guidance to prevent loss of the wild coffee stand and damage to them, and has almost halted the loss of natural forest where it has been operating, the project has been highly successful against its sub-goal / specific objective (48b).

Measures relating to value for money are reviewed below.

Economy

Based on Peter Sutcliffe's 2009 analysis of the economic costs of deforestation in the Baro Akobo Basin (R3), the Net Present Value of the forests in the region is calculated as US\$21,430 per hectare. When applied to the 60,000ha of natural forest covered by the WCC PFM project, this equates to US\$1,285,800,000. Whilst the project has not completely

prevented deforestation and forest degradation, independent evaluation suggests it has slowed deforestation to 0.18% per annum in project locations as compared to 2.6% per annum in non-project locations, representing a significant achievement and providing economic and ecological benefits to the region and beyond.

Efficiency

The focus on community-based Participatory Forest Management for biodiversity conservation makes for an efficient use of resources. The 55 communities with whom the project works have demarcated their forests, settlements and other land uses and established the PFM groups which will manage their forest. They have also come together in District level PFM Associations so they have legal status and can represent the forest dwelling and forest fringe communities in discussions with government and other stakeholders. The communities, engaged in the PFM process, live in and near the forest making them the best placed to monitor and manage the forests in the short and medium term. This represents an efficient use of resources.

Cost-effectiveness

Direct beneficiaries are estimated at 30,000 (through over 5,600 households). Based on the Darwin Initiative's contribution of £246,507, the cost per capita equates to £8.22 per direct beneficiary.

A further 270,000 people may be benefiting indirectly. Combined indirect and direct beneficiaries could number 300,000 people, giving a cost per capita of £0.82 per beneficiary.

Recognising the additional funds obtained from the EU and the Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Centre and Network of c Euro 2.4m the cost per direct beneficiary over the six year of the larger project was £73 per direct beneficiary (30,000 people) and £7.35 per indirect beneficiary (300,000 people).

Looking at the ratio of project cost compared to Net Present Value (as estimated by Sutcliffe (R3) the total project investment has produced a return of \$404 per \$1 of the project costs.

Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Document 47 on cd has Log Frame with areas shaded showing main focus on Darwin Initiative spending within the full project Log Frame

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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.			
Sub-Goal: Afromontane forests of south-west Ethiopia and associated <i>Coffea arabica</i> biodiversity are effectively conserved and providing ongoing community wellbeing and livelihood benefits	Decrease in forest degradation. Maintenance of <i>Coffea arabica</i> biodiversity. Forest based livelihood benefits generated sustainably.	Time series remote sensing. Biodiversity assessment in project areas. Livelihood surveys.	
Purpose Key areas of Amora Gedel and Kontir Berhan 'wild coffee' forests are conserved and providing sustainable livelihood benefits through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) by the local communities with full government support	Area of forest under PFM management with specific conservation aims / agreements with government. Sustainable livelihood benefits being generated from PFM forests. Number of communities / population engaged in PFM for conservation and benefitting from sustainable forest based livelihood benefits.	Mapping of project PFM areas and communities with PFM agreements. Listing of agreements registered. Survey of livelihoods in communities in project area.	Government policy remains supportive of PFM, community involvement in biodiversity conservation and of biodiversity conservation in south-west Ethiopia.

<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. The forest and coffee biodiversity maintained by the application of fine-tuned Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approach applied by the local communities and officially recognised by regional and local governments.</p>	<p>Forest and coffee biodiversity maintained in Amora Gedal and Kontir Berhan forests against baseline assessment.</p> <p>Coverage of intervention forests under PFM.</p> <p>Communities applying PFM for forest conservation.</p> <p>Recognition of PFM for biodiversity conservation in legislation /policy and by agreements with local government offices.</p>	<p>Biodiversity assessments.</p> <p>PFM agreements and records of their operations for biodiversity conservation and areas of forest covered.</p> <p>Government legislation, policies and policy practice, including PFM agreements signed with local government offices.</p>	<p>Political will continues to involve communities in biodiversity conservation in forest areas.</p>
<p>2. Participatory forest management (PFM) methods developed in the region, are adapted, fine-tuned and applied specifically for in situ conservation of forests and coffee biodiversity</p>	<p>PFM Methods fine-tuned and applied for in situ conservation of forest and coffee biodiversity, with feedback from field experience incorporated in revision of methods.</p>	<p>PFM for Biodiversity Manual and revisions.</p> <p>Reports of application of PFM for biodiversity conservation from community institutions (PFM Associations) and government.</p>	<p>PFM remains an approved and legally supported method in the region.</p>
<p>3. The capacity of community organisations (PFM Associations) and government agencies for the effective conservation of coffee biodiversity using PFM is significantly strengthened.</p>	<p>60 communities (gots) in 14 kebeles (lowest administrative units) implementing PFM for forest and coffee biodiversity conservation through their local PFM Associations over their recognised forest areas and reporting effective support from government extension staff and districts experts.</p>	<p>Training of communities, PFM Associations and government staff.</p> <p>Reports of the activities of PFM Associations.</p> <p>Survey of performance and capacity of PFM Associations.</p> <p>Record of government support to PFM Associations and assessment of performance.</p>	<p>Stability of staff in government agencies and stability in leadership and representation in community organisations.</p>

<p>4. Community based PFM institutions for biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, and marketing of forest products and services established and operating sustainably.</p>	<p>Twelve community institutions (PLCs and Cooperatives) have legal establishment documents signed by government officials.</p> <p>Community institutions are operating and effective in terms of forest management, biodiversity conservation and marketing of forest products and carbon.</p>	<p>Legal documents of PFMA's</p> <p>Record of PFMA's operations from their meeting minutes.</p> <p>Records of marketing of forest products.</p>	<p>Supportive government and policy environment for community-based institutions.</p>
<p>5. Viable forest product based enterprises operating with improved market linkages and services established and providing livelihood benefits without conflict with conservation goals. Carbon payments generating income for government and communities.</p>	<p>At least two forest product based enterprises operating.</p> <p>Carbon payment agreements made and implemented.</p> <p>No negative impacts on conservation goals for forests and coffee biodiversity.</p>	<p>Survey of forest product based enterprises.</p> <p>Assessment of their sustainability and impacts, both socio-economically and environmentally.</p> <p>Carbon payment agreements in place and assessed.</p>	<p>Favourable market opportunities for coffee, forest products and carbon.</p> <p>Support from regional and national governments for carbon payment with benefits reaching the communities.</p>
<p>6. Dissemination to other government and civil society agencies in Ethiopia and elsewhere of fine-tuned PFM methods for development of policy and practice of in situ biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Practice and policy development.</p> <p>Dissemination documents prepared and despatched.</p> <p>Conferences and meetings attended to undertake dissemination.</p>	<p>Records of developments in policy and practice of in situ conservation practice, dissemination meetings and communication process.</p>	<p>Political will for civil society and community participation in biodiversity conservation and related policy development.</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

1. Forest & Biodiversity Maintained as PFM Applied

PFM training applied

Forest demarcation for PFM groups

PFM Agreements signed

2. PFM Fine Tuned for *in situ* conservation

PFM fine tuned with respect to community-based biodiversity conservation

Appropriate extension materials developed, distributed and applied

Baseline mapping for the application of PFM

3. Capacity of Govt Staff & Communities strengthened, etc.

Training in participatory processes, PFM, CBO management, leadership etc

Training in joint planning, monitoring and evaluation

Training & development of extension materials

4. Community-based PFM institutions, etc

Training & support for PFM CBOs, PLCs and Coops

Development of byelaws and regulations for CBOs

Legalisation of CBOs

Support for operation of CBOs

5. Viable forest product based enterprises operating etc

Support production of NTFPs, focusing on quality & supply

Assess market opportunities & develop strategies and links for CBOs

Explore incentive payments for environmental services, e.g. carbon

Facilitate links with funding mechanisms for PES & implement pilot

6. Dissemination to other government etc

Dissemination of project findings

Contribution to policy debates

Advocacy on specific issues, especially forest policy, PFM for biodiversity conservation and PES

Liaison with biosphere projects

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the logframe was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact:</p> <p>Afromontane forests of south-west Ethiopia and associated <i>Coffea arabica</i> biodiversity are effectively conserved and providing ongoing community wellbeing and livelihood benefits</p>		<p>Time series remote sensing conducted, showing lower rates of deforestation in project areas than in non-project areas.</p> <p>Biodiversity endline survey conducted with statistical analysis showing no significant change in biodiversity in natural forest but statistically significant decline in intensively managed coffee forest.</p> <p>Socio economic impact assessment conducted, showing improved livelihood benefits and sense of forest ownership.</p>	<p>Do not fill not applicable</p>
<p>Purpose/Outcome Key areas of Amora Gedel and Kontir Berhan 'wild coffee' forests are conserved and providing sustainable livelihood benefits through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) by the local communities with full government support</p>	<p>Area of forest under PFM management with specific conservation aims / agreements with government.</p> <p>Sustainable livelihood benefits being generated from PFM forests.</p> <p>Number of communities / population engaged in PFM for conservation and benefitting from sustainable forest based livelihood benefits.</p>	<p>60,000ha of natural forest and 16,500ha of coffee forest mapped and demarcated for in-situ coffee biodiversity conservation. All 55 got-level PFM agreements finalised and signed by government.</p> <p>Socio-economic impact assessment conducted in project areas.</p> <p>55 gots actively engaged in PFM and reporting forest based livelihood benefits.</p>	<p>Do not fill not applicable</p>
<p>Output 1. The forest and coffee biodiversity maintained by the</p>	<p>Forest and coffee biodiversity maintained in Amora Gedal and</p>	<p>Endline assessment of biodiversity conducted and compared with 2010 baseline across 82 plots. Analysis shows no significant difference in</p>	

application of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approach applied by the local communities and officially recognised by regional and local governments.	<p>Kontir Berhan forests against baseline assessment.</p> <p>Coverage of intervention forests under PFM.</p> <p>Communities applying PFM for forest conservation.</p> <p>Recognition of PFM for biodiversity conservation in legislation /policy and by agreements with local government offices.</p>	<p>biodiversity in natural forest, but statistically significant decline in intensively managed coffee forest. Mapping of wild coffee distribution completed.</p> <p>60,000ha of natural forest under PFM and 16,500ha of coffee forest also under PFM.</p> <p>All 55 communities are applying PFM for forest conservation.</p> <p>Recognition of PFM in 2012 SNNPRS policy.</p> <p>PFM agreements developed with and signed by government offices.</p>
Activity 1.1 PFM training applied		PFM training sessions facilitated at Zone (2 times), Woreda (5 times) and Community level (at least 3 times per Got). As a result of this training the communities have developed interest in and committed their time and energy to implement PFM for forest and biodiversity conservation.
Activity 1.2. Forest demarcation for PFM groups		Forest demarcation and mapping completed in 55 PFM Gots. Forest resource assessment and management plans prepared for all 55.
Activity 1.3 PFM Agreements signed		55 PFM groups signed PFM agreements with government. Currently they are conducting forest development, protection, utilization and monitoring activities.
Output 2. Participatory forest management (PFM) methods developed in the region, are adapted, fine-tuned and applied specifically for in situ conservation of forests and coffee biodiversity	PFM Methods fine-tuned and applied for in situ conservation of forest and coffee biodiversity, with feedback from field experience incorporated in revision of methods.	PFM guidelines revised based on field experience and applied in four Woredas for forest and biodiversity conservation. Biodiversity conservation elements and change indicators incorporated into the guidelines.
Activity 2.1. PFM fine tuned with respect to community-based biodiversity conservation		Updated guidelines are produced based on field experience. They are published and disseminated, as well as being used in project implementation.
Activity 2.2. Appropriate extension materials developed, distributed and applied		Training and extension materials on fine-tuned PFM guidelines, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, PRA and market analysis and development produced and used.
Activity 2.3 Baseline mapping for the application of PFM		Baseline was completed for all intervention Woredas at start of project. All maps included in PFM agreements as part of got-level management plans.

		Updated maps were produced at the end of the project to ensure consistency.
Output 3. The capacity of community organisations (PFM Associations) and government agencies for the effective conservation of coffee biodiversity using PFM is significantly strengthened.	60 communities (gots) in 14 kebeles (lowest administrative units) implementing PFM for forest and coffee biodiversity conservation through their local PFM Associations over their recognised forest areas and reporting effective support from government extension staff and districts experts.	55 communities (Gots) in 23 kebeles continue to be organized under 4 Woreda level umbrella organizations implementing PFM for forest and coffee biodiversity over their recognized forest areas. Government experts continue to provide technical support for these organisations and conducted joint forest monitoring with the communities.
Activity 3.1 Training in participatory processes, PFM, CBO management, leadership etc		28 training sessions were organized by the project. 200 government experts and 1,200 community members participated in the training sessions. The training covered topics including: participatory process; PFM rationale, principles and steps; community natural resource management; multi stakeholders process; coffee biodiversity conservation; NTFP production processing and marketing; environmental services provision and payment for environmental service; conflict management; GIS and GPS handling; participatory land use planning and sustainable land management; joint planning monitoring and evaluation; leadership and skill development; market analysis and development, land preparation, participatory planning monitoring and evaluation (PPME), institutional management and leadership
Activity 3.2 Training in joint planning, monitoring and evaluation		Joint planning monitoring and evaluation facilitated in all intervention Woredas
Activity 3.3 Training & development of extension materials		Training and extension materials on PFM (fine-tuned PFM guideline), participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, PRA and market analysis and development produced and used.
Output.4 Community based PFM institutions for biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, and marketing of forest products and services established and operating sustainably.	Twelve community institutions (PLCs and Cooperatives) have legal establishment documents signed by government officials. Community institutions are operating and effective in terms of forest management, biodiversity conservation and marketing of forest	Ten (6 coops and 4 FMAs) are established and received legalization certificates from Bench-Maji Zone Justice Office. The FMAs are effectively managing 76,500ha forest and wild coffee. Three cooperatives started marketing activities and supplied high quality NTFPs for domestic and international market.

	products and carbon.	
Activity 4.1 Training & support for PFM CBOs, PLCs and Coops		Training sessions facilitated for all CBOs on institutional management and leadership, financial management, members mobilization, sustainable harvesting of NTFPs, coffee processing and storage, honey processing and storage.
Activity 4.2 Development of byelaws and regulations for CBOs		Bylaws developed for 52 Gots and amended for 3 Gots in participatory manner. The bylaws are approved by the competent local government authority.
Activity 4.3 Legalisation of CBOs		5 cooperatives and four FMAs (that encompasses 55 Got level PFM groups) are established and legalized fulfilling all requirements.
Activity 4.4 Support for operation of CBOs		Technical, financial and material support provided for the CBOs.
Output: 5 Viable forest product based enterprises operating with improved market linkages and services established and providing livelihood benefits without conflict with conservation goals. Carbon payments generating income for government and communities.	At least two forest product based enterprises operating. Carbon payment agreements made and implemented. No negative impacts on conservation goals for forests and coffee biodiversity.	Three cooperatives are operating, buying, processing, storing and trading coffee and honey. Carbon payment agreements have not been implemented because of lack of clarity over national government approach to carbon payments. Endline survey of biodiversity and statistical analysis suggests no significant difference to biodiversity in project areas.
Activity 5.1 Support production of NTFPs, focusing on quality & supply		Capacity building and material support provided for cooperatives. Stores and offices built for the cooperatives. Following provision of support provided on harvesting, processing and storage, cooperatives sell high quality coffee at record price for the region.
Activity 5.2 Assess market opportunities & develop strategies and links for CBOs		Marketing strategies developed for coffee, honey and luya, as well as exploratory work on fruits and jams. Ecotourism assessment conducted and report submitted.
Activity 5.3 Explore incentive payments for environmental services, e.g. carbon		Carbon payment work stalled after development of PIN with Plan Vivo due to lack of clarity at national level re: PES.
Activity 5.4 Facilitate links with funding mechanisms for PES & implement pilot		Not applicable due to lack of clarity at national level.

<p>Output 6. Dissemination to other government and civil society agencies in Ethiopia and elsewhere of fine-tuned PFM methods for development of policy and practice of in situ biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Practice and policy development. Dissemination documents prepared and despatched. Conferences and meetings attended to undertake dissemination.</p>	<p>The project supports implementation of Ethiopia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2005.</p> <p>Dissemination documents (briefing notes, brochures, proceedings, posters, fliers, info graphics, banners and calendars) prepared and distributed.</p> <p>The project participated in international conferences (e.g. 4th World Coffee Conference,) PFM working group meetings, Go-NGO forum.</p>
<p>Activity 6.1 Dissemination of project findings</p>	<p>National, regional and Woreda level workshops facilitated to share project findings.</p>	
<p>Activity 6.2 Contribution to policy debates</p>	<p>Eight briefing notes prepared and distributed by the project.</p>	
<p>Activity 6.3 Advocacy on specific issues, especially forest policy, PFM for biodiversity conservation and PES</p>	<p>Advocacy work on PFM, in situ biodiversity conservation, community use rights and sustainable forest management was facilitated</p>	
<p>Activity 6.4 Liaison with biosphere projects</p>	<p>A study was conducted by consultants to identify the conflicts and the point of intersection for PFM and biosphere systems in Ethiopia.</p>	

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained						
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(e.g., not categories 1-4 above)	2	Ethiopian	1 M, 1F	M.Sc. Climate Change and Forest Management MBA	English	Both are “Staff Development” on part time basis and on-going at end of project
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)						
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification						
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	1	Ethiopian	Male	Participatory Forest Management Guidelines for	English	PFM Guidelines fine-tuned for wild coffee

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
					WCC-PFM Project		conservation

Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Title	Language	Comments/ Weblink if available
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	55	Ethiopia	M&F	Got Level PFM Management Plans	Amharic	Result of community level participatory process
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	2	British and Ethiopian	M&F		English	Full details in Annex 5 (13 & 17)
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2014/05/January-Darwin-Newsletter-Final-Web.pdf Saving Ethiopia's Wild Coffee in the Mountain Rain Forest, Indrias G Kasaye, What's Out Addis, Jan 2016, pp.43-44	3	British	Female	Articles in Darwin Newsletters on Poverty, Gender and Livelihoods Article in What's Out monthly digest in Addis Ababa (49)	English	Jan 15, June 15, April 16 Weblink in column 2 & Annex 7 (50-52) Details in column 2 and Annex 7

12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	1	Ethiopia	Male	Biodiversity Baseline	English	At Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, Addis Ababa
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work (27,28)	2	Ethiopian		WCC Project Findings	Amharic in both cases	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	1	Ethiopian	Male	PFM & Biosphere Reserve Approaches to in situ conservation in Ethiopia	English	Presented at World Forest Congress, 2015, Durban, South Africa

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	0	No physical assets purchased with DI funded
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established	0	

22	Number of permanent field plots established	96	Sites used with GPS and physical reference for biodiversity monitoring in 2010 and 2015
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Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£1.646m					From start of DI funding to end of total project.

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

Please note which of the Aichi targets your project has contributed to.

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	Yes
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	Yes at local level
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	Yes, positive incentive by niche marketing
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	No
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	Yes
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	N/A
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	Yes
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	N/A
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	N/A
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	N/A
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	N/A
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	N/A
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for	Yes

	minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	Yes
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	Yes
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	No
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	N/A
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	N/A
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	N/A
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	N/A

Annex 5 Publications

A full list of items cited in this report is provided in Annex 7

Type * (e.g. journals, manuals, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Conference Paper online <i>World Forestry Congress 2015, 7-11th September 2015, Durban, South Africa</i>	'In-situ Conservation of wild forest coffee- Exploring the potential of participatory forest management in south west Ethiopia'. Tolera, M., Lemenih, M., O'Hara, P. and Wood, A. (2015)	Ethiopian	Ethiopian	Male		http://foris.fao.org/wfc2015/api/file/552e59949e00c2f116f8e958/contents/f62d9a35-6d9e-4532-a264-2731d0bf28f0.pdf
Manual	Participatory Forest Management Guidelines. Wild Coffee Conservation by PFM Project. Lemma, Ziyenu; Biru, Dawit; Said, Ahmid	Ethiopian	Ethiopian	Male		http://wetlandsandforests.hud.ac.uk/wcc_home.html

	and O'Hara, Peter et al. (2015)					
Journal article	'Forest Spice Development: the use of Value Chain Analysis to Identify Opportunities for the Sustainable Development of Ethiopian Cardamom (Korerima)'. Meaton, J., Biniyam Abebe, Wood, A. (2015)	British	British	Female		Journal of Sustainable Development, 23,1-15
Journal article	'Competitive forests - making forests sustainable in southwest Ethiopia'. Sutcliffe. J.P., Wood, A., Meaton, J. (2012)	British	Independent	Male		International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology, 19:6, 471-481.