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	20-019
Project Title	Wof Washa Forest: Sustainable Management for Resilient Livelihoods
Host country(ies)	Ethiopia
Contract Holder Institution	TREE AID
Partner Institution(s)	SUNARMA, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
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Funder (DFID/Defra)	Defra
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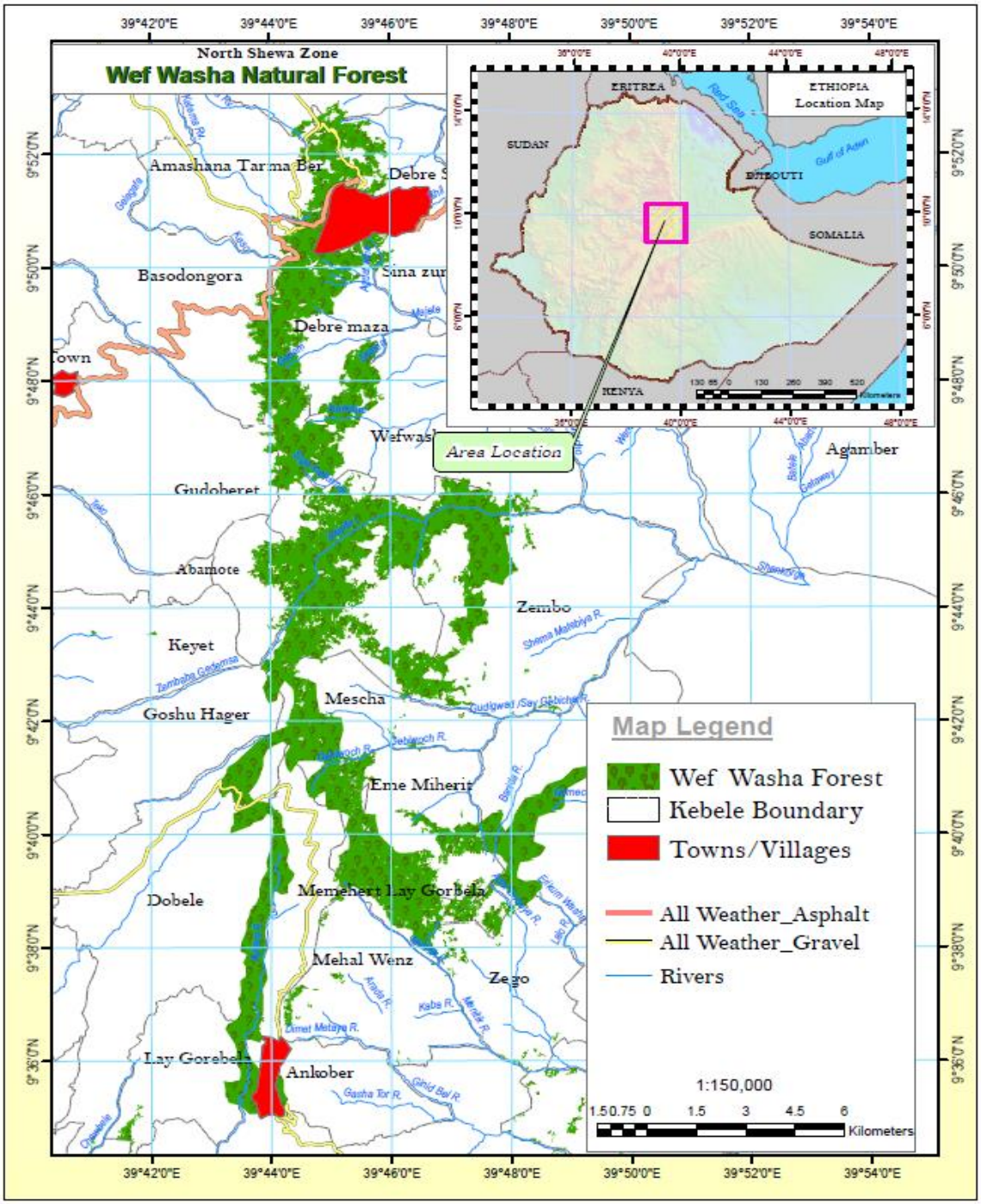
Project Leader's Name	TREE AID
Project Website/blog/twitter	http://www.treeaid.org.uk/2013/darwin-initiative-funding-for-our-work-in-wof-washa-ethiopia/; http://www.sunarma.org/Wof-Washa-Forest-Project/Projects/
Report Author(s) and date	TREE AID (Cheru Tessema)& SUNARMA (Tekle Jirane, Birhan Ali) 28th June 2016

Glossary

ANRSFE	Amhara National Regional State Forest Enterprise
FUG	Forest User Group (units)
Gott	Ethiopian term equivalent to a village
Kebele	Ethiopian term equivalent to a Ward
MA&D	Market Analysis and Development (approach utilised by TREE AID)
NRDE&M	Natural Resource Development, Eco-tourism and Marketing Cooperatives
NRDE&MC	Farmer (and Forest) User Group Cooperatives
NRDE&MCU	Farmer (and Forest) User Group Cooperatives Union
PFM	Participatory Forest Management – Ethiopian government policy
RBG Kew	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
SWC	Soil and water conservation
TA	TREE AID
VTE	Village Tree Enterprise
Woreda	Ethiopian term equivalent to a District or County

1 Project Rationale

Wof Washa Forest (WWF) is the only large relict afro-montane juniper forest in Amhara Region, of Ethiopia being home to 193 plant species, including 25 endemics and some unique local ecosystems. Wof Washa Natural Forest is located within the three woredas, along the dividing line between the Great East African Rift Valley and the central Ethiopian highland plateaus that form part of the Nile River Basin. It has regional biodiversity significance, maintaining ecological services and providing livelihoods for just below 14,000 households living in and around the forest. Geographically, Wof Washa forest is approximately 200 km north of Addis Ababa, located between 39º 42` E and 39$^0$ 50` E longitude and 9º 34` N to 10$^0$ 20` N latitude.



The Wof Washa Forest: Sustainable Management for Resilient Livelihoods project has been implemented in 14 of the total 15 kebeles in and around the natural forest located in three districts. The project currently covers 6261.7 hectares or 95% of the 6604.56 hectares of total natural forest area (table A2).

Between 1993 and 2013the forest area shrunk to 6604.56 ha from 9,200 ha due to unsustainable forest use and management practices and expansion of farm lands. The forest remains under pressure from a growing population. A lack of alternative livelihood options for local people exacerbated by insecure tenure rights have encouraged short-term 'mining' of natural resources, especially when land degradation further results in low agricultural productivity. This has resulted in increases to both the rate of biodiversity degradation as well as soil and water erosion. Absence of clear and formal agreements on equitable sharing of benefits and responsibilities for biodiversity conservation amongst the community and government; lack of alternative livelihoods associated with sustainable management of biodiversity, limited "business literacy" amongst poor communities, and limited local knowledge of natural resource management practices are major challenges to forest conservation. These factors combine to push the local communities into deeper poverty while increasing environmental damages.

This five-year project has aimed to support biodiversity conservation within the Wof Washa forest and surrounding landscapes whilst increasing and diversifying the incomes of those poor communities who rely on the forest resource for their livelihoods. Specifically, the Darwin Initiative is providing crucial funding in the first three years to help local people become better organised in groups with clearly defined rights and responsibilities, to enter into joint management agreements for the care and regeneration of Wof Washa forest, to establish viable enterprises from thriving and increased numbers of living trees, and to integrate watershed management (such as soil and water conservation) into their livelihood strategies.

2 Project Achievements

2.1 Outcome

Outcome:	**Reach 53 Communities living in and around Wof Washa forest (representing 13,841 households / 57,400 people)** • Legally recognised rights & responsibilities to access and control forest resources; • The skills and technical knowledge to sustainably manage these biologically diverse resources; • The material incentives to do so through profitable tree product enterprises and payments for environmental services.		
	Baseline	**Change by 2016**	**Source of evidence**
Reach 53 Communities living in and around Wof Washa forest (representing 13,841 households / 57,400 people)	0 reached by project	56 communities in & around Wof Washa forest have benefitted through this project (representing 70,805 people)	**Baseline:** Baseline report **2016:** See external Annex 1(SUNARMA beneficiary numbers)
Indicator 1: 40 functional FUGs (established as FDP&M cooperatives) with legally recognised rights & responsibilities by Qtr 3 Yr 2	0 – FUGs to be established through project.	37 forest user groups have been merged into 11 cooperatives (1 in each of 11 kebeles) comprised of 1,933 community members (1692 men and 241 women) in and around Wof Washa. 5 have been legally recognised.	**Baseline:** Baseline report **2016:** Annex II of the MTR report Legal agreements (annex 5a 5b, 5c)
Indicator 2: 40 FUGs have the capacity to plan and execute sustainable management of the natural forest by Qtr 3 Yr 2	0 – FUGs to be established through the project.	5 of the 11 cooperatives have signed joint Participatory Forest Management (PFM) agreements and started managing 5,288.06 ha forest using PFM principles and practices	**Baseline:** Baseline report **2016:** PFM agreements (external annex 2)
Indicator 3: Average household income increased by 35% from year 1 levels and diversified to include 2-3 or more sources by end Yr 3	Average household income is Birr 7,326 (or UK Pound 236) in 2013 87% of households did not grow any new vegetable and fruit varieties on their farm respectively in the past three years prior to the baseline.	The new streams of revenue derived from activities introduced by the project is 1,071 birr per person and the working profit provides 715 birr per person (a 10% increase to the household income from 2013).	**Baseline:** Livelihoods Baseline Survey Report (2014). **2016:** Income data collected by SUNARMA (see table A4 at end of this report)
Indicator 4: Area	The baseline survey	N/A	**Baseline:**

of natural forest (as defined in year 1 baseline inventory) maintained and quality of biodiversity within forest (as defined in year 1 baseline inventory) increased,(at time of repeat forest inventory in Yr 5)	outlines the difficulties in measuring the number of hectares that comprise Wof Washa forest. While the team from Kew went with 3600 ha, the project is using the SUNARMA figure of 6604 hectares. 3 forest plot areas of 141 trees, an average basal area of 100/m_2 and an average of 12 species of tree (though these species varied) provide a baseline for tree biodiversity. Wildlife is listed, though a comprehensive survey was not carried out.		See table 3 of annex 4 (Kew report) **2016:** N/A

While significant progress has been made, the intended outcome is understandably not yet fully achieved at this mid-stage. 56 communities, representing 70,805 people are indirectly benefitting from improved access rights and better management of the Wof Washa forest through the 37 FUGs that have been set up and graduated to forming 11 cooperatives. Against indicator 1, 5 of the cooperatives have legal agreements in place to manage 5,288 hectares of forest. The PFM management plans prepared by the cooperatives and the Amhara National Regional State Forest Enterprise (ANRSFE) include four sections: - 1. Forest development, 2. Forest protection/guarding, 3. Forest utilization and 4. Forest follow-up and monitoring parts. This is indicative that the cooperatives have the capacity and trust of the administration to manage the forest. The other cooperatives are in the process of being legally recognised before signing their Participatory Forest Management (PFM) agreements. The slow process is a result of the fact that the FDP&M cooperatives are a new type of association for the zonal government cooperative office. Hence, it took some time to convince the authorities of their value, develop and design the modalities to issue certification documentation, and gain official recognition akin to that of other common types of business-oriented cooperatives in the area. Equally, as these were the first PFMs in the area, finalizing the initial PFM pass required substantial, on-going negotiations and encompassed many requirements. Over a significantly long period, TREE AID and partners had to work to convince the Amhara National Regional State Forest Enterprise (ANRSFE) office that the organized cooperatives are capable of managing the natural forest based on prepared plans.

Household income should have increased based on the working profits that have been generated through the creation of 74 enterprise groups. The working profit from these is equivalent to 10% of baseline household income. However, a full understanding of the impact on the household income will be obtained through a household socio-economic survey at the beginning of July 2016 and shared with Darwin. The Mid-Term Review suggested that the target of 35% increase should be reduced due to the fact that the enterprises have only more recently been trading at significant levels, but the project will continue to aim for this target by end year 5. Similarly, the project has disbursed different seedlings and hives and the requisite training for groups and individuals to derive an income from diversified sources. This will be substantiated in the socio-economic survey.

A baseline of the forest diversity and size was performed in collaboration with Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, which will be re-assessed at project end.

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

Impact statement from logframe: Resilient, diversified livelihoods for 53 communities living in and around Wof Washa natural forest supported by a secure, sustainable supply of forest products and environmental services arising from improved management and restored biodiversity of the forest.

As evidenced by indicators 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, the project has helped develop 74 enterprises – providing the requisite training and equipment to allow them to generate working profits, which have been seen in year 3. To date, 49 of the groups have established business plans (see annex 9 for an example), which is a reflection of their sustainability. The durability of the groups has also been strengthened by training in revolving credit savings that has seen 50,400 birr (£1,680) saved so far to bolster their investment in the enterprise. The working profits equate to 10% of baseline income.

Value chains have been created in fruit trees, honey and through woodlots through training and the distribution of tools for nursery development, fruit tree seedlings and hives. Although environmental services and carbon credits have not been exploited as a means of income, eco-tourism is being explored as an alternative livelihood option too.

All of this is underpinned by the development of legally recognised cooperatives as targeted in indicator 1.2, which have developed PFM agreements with the local authorities (1.3). The breakthrough with the ANRSFE of them accepting that the cooperatives can manage the forest has helped speed up this process. The targeted restoration plans (2.4) and training curriculum (2.3) are in place to exploit in the final 2 years of the project. Although not an indicator, the programme has planted cumulatively almost three and a half million trees (1,729,528 in year 1, 673,000 in year 2 and 1,062,238 in year 3) including indigenous species such as juniper and fast-growing, economically valuable eucalyptus in order to ensure the longer term sustainability of the forest resources and trees for enterprises that can reduce pressure on the natural forest.

2.3 Outputs

Output 1:	Forest User Groups (FUGs) established as strong, durable institutions			**Comments (if necessary**)
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Change recorded by 2016**	**Source of evidence**	
1.1 40 FUGs legally registered as NRDE&M Cooperatives with a leadership that is gender balanced and accountable, and a membership that is representative of all forest users.	0 – FUGs to be established through the project.	Initially, the project established 37 FUGs which were merged into 11 NRDE&M Co-ops having 1,933 members (Male 1,692 and Female 241). Women represent 14.28% of the executive /leadership committees. Please see more details on the registration process in the next indicator.	**Baseline:** Baseline report **2016:** Legal registration certificate examples (annexes 5a,5b,5c)	
1.2: FUGs federated within a legally registered and officially recognised	0 – Cooperatives to be established through the	Signing of 5 agreements with AFE on PFM with the remaining 6 cooperatives is in progress and union formation will be followed	**Baseline:** Baseline report	

NRDE&M Cooperative Union	project.	after all the 11 cooperatives are legally registered and have PFMs in place.	**2016:** Legal registration certificate examples (annexes 5a,5b,5c)	
1.3: Formal PFM agreements and general management plans agreed between NRDE&M Cooperative Union + constituent NRDE&M Cooperatives and ANRSFE + Woreda Administrations.	0 formal agreements at baseline	PFM agreements signed between 5 FDPM Cooperative and ANRSFE and they contain general PFM management plans prepared by both parties that include development, protection, utilization and monitoring of the forest resources.	**Baseline:** Baseline report **2016:** PFM agreements, (see external annex 2), MTR states 2 and 3 have signed since then.	TREE AID country manager has been there to witness signing of agreements.
1.4: Recorded infringements of common by-laws agreed and implemented by NRDE&M Cooperatives	Infringements not recorded	5 NRDE&M Co-ops have developed by-laws, including those to hold illegal users to account. The total recorded infringements varies by cooperative (from 0 to 12). A total of 7 illegal users were penalised at woreda/district level for 1 year under law and ordered to pay 600 ETB per person. Additionally, 4 illegal cutters are awaiting a final verdict on their cases.	**Baseline:** **2016:** PFM agreements MTR (pg 18)	
1.5: Financial independence of NRDE&M Cooperative Union + constituent NRDE&M Cooperatives increases annually as from Year 4.	N/A	To support the financial independence of the established cooperatives 41,182 birr (£1373) was distributed by SUNARMA as subventions to support the start-up activities and 30,465 birr (£1016) has been deposited for 4 cooperatives in the Amhara Credit and Savings Institution/ACSI using their respective accounts.	**Baseline: N/A** **2016:** OCAT results (see external annex 7)	OCAT assessments of the cooperatives have also been carried out in year 3, which will be monitored throughout each of the last two years of the project to ensure that the cooperatives are capable and financially sustainable.

Output 2:	Natural Forest Management by FUGs	**Comments (if necessary**)		
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Change recorded by 2016**	**Source of evidence**	
2.1: Development of detailed management prescriptions for restoration of the natural forest	No detailed management prescriptions exist	At the moment five out of the eleven NRDE&M coops have developed detailed management prescriptions for restoration of the natural forest. The management plan includes forest development, forest protection/guarding, forest utilization, and forest follow-up and monitoring	**Baseline:** **2016:** PFM agreement	
2.2: Results from remote sensing and participatory mapping with FUGs combined and cross checked through ground truthing, re-classification and forest sampling in Year 1.	N/A	The remote sensing and participatory mapping of the forest with the NRDE&M coops was completed in Q1 Y2 in collaboration with Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew in UK.	**Baseline:** **2016:** Report from Kew (external Annex 4)	
2.3: Development of local training curriculum and programme by Year 2	N/A	The local training curriculum has been developed and is being rolled out through various training activities with the NRDE&M coops and their constituent FUGs. 2 experts from Royal Botanical Gardens Kew (RBGK) developed a set of detailed management prescriptions for the restoration of the natural forest, helped to develop the training curriculum for the FUGs and have provided training to FUG's on mapping and monitoring the forest.	**Baseline:** **2016:** Annex II of the MTR report	
2.4: Forest restoration activities are planned, implemented and reviewed by	N/A	All of the eleven NRDE&M coops (and their constituent 37 FUGs) have forest restoration plans in place and have begun to implement forest restoration	**Baseline:** **2016:** MTR (pg 14)	

FUGs as from Year 2.		activities. The implementation of these activities has been completed to varying degrees; some NRDE&Ms began these activities last year, whereas other coops have only recently started to implement their agreed forest restoration activities		
Output 3:	Viable, operational enterprises based on tree and forest products established and managed by poor rural households	**Comments (if necessary**)		
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Change recorded by 2016**	**Source of evidence**	
3.1: >50 VTE groups formed by Qtr 3 Yr 1 and produce draft business plans by end of Yr 1	0 VTE groups	To date, 74 out of a planned 93 VTE groups have been established. 49 out of the 74 established groups have also produced draft business plans. More support provided in local market analysis in order to try to expand enterprise product options and improve their sustainability is anticipated to be of greater value than forming more VTE groups. Only 19 VTE groups were formed at end of Y1 based around 8 different products, trained in business literacy but without business plans.	Annex II of the MTR report/Table A4, Annex 9 example	Under-achieved against target. Realistic target set for adding numbers and training in final 2 years
3.2:>140 VTE groups formed by Qtr 2 Yr 2, with operational business plans by Qtr 1 Yr 3	0 VTE groups	As yet, 74 out of a planned 93 VTE groups have been established. 49 out of the 74 established groups have also produced draft business plans. More support provided in local market analysis in order to try to expand enterprise product options and improve their sustainability is anticipated to be of	Partner data/MTR/ Table A4, Annex 9 example	

		greater value than forming more VTE groups. 61 enterprises were formed by end Q2 Y2 and 43 of them had Enterprise Development Plans in place by Q1 Y3.		
3.3: Access to microfinance and revolving loans secured at a community level by Year 2.	Access to credit is found to be 'very poor'	Capacity building activities have been conducted and saving & credit institutions have been established and many VTE groups have begun to save. VTE groups' financial skills have been further strengthened; there will be a specific focus on securing microfinance and revolving loans for the groups. So far 50,400 birr (£1,680) has been saved by the 74 established enterprises. By year 2 there were 4 Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SCCs) with 127 members combined and capital savings of ETB 31,195 established and 11 other groups (6 women's groups and 5 forest and farmer groups) have also started monthly savings.	Partner reports MTR (pg 15)	
3.4:>140 VTEs generating a working profit by end of Yr 3	0 VTEs	So far, the established 74 VTE enterprises have made 765,681.15 birr or £25,523 working profit.	VTE/Partner income data See Table A4	
3.5: Carbon credits successfully marketed in Years 4 and 5.	N/A	This activity has been reviewed by independent consultant and reported to be considered as standalone project instead of one activity in this project.		This activity was due to commence in year 4, but is not going to take place due to the level of work required and recommendation of MTR.
3.6: Poorest 20% of households (as defined in baseline livelihoods survey) have	Expected average 5377 birr/year/HH Baseline found Birr 7,326	Livelihoods change study focusing on the poorest 20% households is under study and separate report will be submitted once the survey is completed	VTE/Partner income data See table A4	Socioeconomic survey has been delayed due to drought/rains and will take

income increased by 35% by year 5.		Current working profit from Enterprise groups equates to 10% increase – short of the target of Birr 8,425 (or UK Pound 272) by end of Yr 3.		place in July 2016.
Output 4:	Integrated Watershed Management and Application of Improved Agro-forestry Techniques for Livelihoods Improvement			
Indicators	**Baseline**	**Change recorded by 2016**	**Source of evidence**	**Comments (if necessary)**
4.1: Examples of integration of permanent vegetation into agricultural land in all 14 Kebeles by end of Year 3		Although training has taken place in all 14 kebeles, the behavioural change cannot yet be corroborated, though the suggestion is that this indicator could be achieved in years 4 & 5 if followed up.	MTR (pg 18)	
4.2: Local conventions on management of permanent vegetation integrated into SWC measures in all 14 Kebeles by end of Year 2.		This is yet to be incorporated into formal SWC measures, despite the training.	MTR (pg 18)	
4.3: Network of Lead Farmers and Farmer Field Schools established by Qtr 2 Yr3		By end of year 2 23 Farmer Field Schools were established with more than 357 members. The farmers involved in these were selected due to their experience, ability to demonstrate good watershed management practices (such as agroforestry, compost preparation, garden development & SWC) and their willingness to demonstrate this with fellow farmers.	Page 18 MTR report	

Output 1:

The project has helped develop FUGs and consolidate them into recognised cooperative groups. Although they are not all legally registered or implementing PFM agreements, they do have the capacity and it is only because the ANRSFE want to review the progress of the first 5 to sign agreements that the project has not yet achieved 1.1. The union planned in 1.2 will have to wait until after that. It has been noted that the process of managing the forest has had an impact on the behaviour of locals targeted in 1.4 – with infringements down (although this is anecdotal as all infringements were not recorded properly before). The total recorded infringements vary by cooperative (from 0 to 12). A total of 7 illegal users were penalised at woreda/district level for 1 year under law and ordered to pay 600 ETB per person. Additionally,

4 illegal cutters are awaiting a final verdict on their cases. Indeed, the mid-term review noted that all Forest User Groups have felt a sense of ownership on the Wof Washa forests and started implementing participatory forest management supported by by-laws and internal laws. Some groups also use the traditional institutions (i.e. iddir[1]) to enforce the laws they have ratified which has also proved to be very effective.

Output 2:

The management of 5,288.06 ha forest has been formally handed over to the cooperatives – justifying the work that has gone into equipping more than 3,825 beneficiaries (of which 723 (19%) were women) who were involved in various technical and managerial knowledge and skill development activities. Training curricula has been developed as targeted in 2.3. The impact of this on beneficiaries will be monitored throughout years 4 and 5 of the project, but there have been notable changes according to project reports.

Deeply rooted beliefs regarding the protection of the natural forest through 'Gun and Guard' has now changed to a community-owned and community-managed approach. Previously there was an uneasy relationship between the community that depend on forest products for personal use and sale, including firewood, animal fodder and medicinal plants, despite lacking legal access, with local government who were mandated to employ forest guards to protect the forest from the surrounding communities. Employed guards themselves engaged in cutting and selling timber and allowed some members to do so too. This was highlighted in the dissertation work done by Thomas Urry, a Masters student at the University of Bristol in his dissertation (see external annex 3).Reports from the field stated that forest issues such as wild forest fire have been controlled in a short time by local community in two (Mehal Wonz and Wof Washa Genete) of our project kebeles. In similar cases in previous periods support and mobilization from government offices, schools and other public sectors were required and it took a longer time to control.

The baseline data targeted in 2.2 has been collected through the remote sensing and participatory mapping of the forest with the NRDE&M coops done in collaboration with Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew in UK.

Output 3:

Through the productive input support made to cooperatives and VTEs and the growing benefit coming to their members from the natural forest, groups are experiencing an increased sense of ownership. During year 3 of the project alone 18 different sets of tools and equipment distributed to cooperatives and VTEs. The materials are aimed to assist bee keeping; and fruit tree management activities and benefited 5,001 households of which 1,141 or 23% are women. In addition 71,647 birr (£2,382) was invested to strengthen management capacity and financial independence of cooperatives. This work has started to yield results in working profits for enterprise groups that is equivalent to 10% of baseline household income per enterprise group member. These results are expected to provide the incentives to actively protect and manage the forest.

Payments for environmental services is an aspect of the project design that has not been developed and the Mid-Term Review stated that "[it]…should be removed as an outcome indicator in this project and implemented as a separate, standalone project as it requires more specific strategies, resources and a longer timeframe."

Output 4:

To date, training programs on technical and managerial systems were delivered on rehabilitation of natural resources through improved Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) practices and integration of vegetation into SWC measures. These trainings were attended by FUG representatives, watershed representatives and individual farmers from the 14 kebeles. This is yet to be incorporated into formal SWC measures, despite the training.

One reason for this is the implementation of a similar programme by the Ethiopian government. This risk specifically was not foreseen (though Ethiopian government legislation had been seen

[1] The iddir is an informal financial and social institution CSO

as a risk) and has resulted in the project partner focusing resources and investment into enterprise and cooperative development rather than Soil and Water Conservation. Indicator 4.3 was achieved by end of year 2 with 23 Farmer Field Schools being established and having more than 357 members.

The following challenges were experienced that hampered further achievements:

Long registration process for cooperatives – FDP&M cooperatives are a new type of association for the zonal government cooperative office. The project had to work hard to prove the potential impact and effectiveness of the cooperatives.

Elongated Processes and to get cooperatives to sign PFM agreement – The project had highlighted the capacity of ANRSFE as a problem and resources had to be put into meetings with the organisation to walk them through the process and aim to encourage the incorporation of a Joint Forest Enterprise approach into their strategy. At this stage, the ANRSFE wants to assess the performance of the five established co-operatives before granting agreement with the remaining six that have yet to sign PFMs. Accordingly, good follow-up and assistance is crucial to obtaining all PFM agreements.

Attitudes of local community - Local people had negative experiences of being organized into groups during the military regime. Accordingly, it took time to build trust and convince them of the benefits of becoming a cooperative member. Only 1,933 people are registered within the 11 cooperatives so far. But good progress made by the first five cooperatives is serving as practical experience to encourage others to join cooperatives. The conducted experience sharing visits also helped in motivating local people to be members.
An evaluation in September 2015 noted that the relatively low engagement of women in enterprises was attributed to the long held cultural and traditional beliefs and attitudes in job division between men and women. Since then women-only activities have taken place including workshops on women's roles within FUGs and cooperatives. Women's attendance in other activities has also risen such as at annual general meetings (84% of attendees).

Drought/rainfall –The effect of El Niño on Ethiopia led to 10.2 million people requiring food aid. Another funder to the project partner, SUNARMA, helped provide emergency food items – specifically wheat and edible oils to some of the project communities in the Anokberworeda within the two kebeles of Zenbo and Zego (adjacent to the severely affected area of Afar). In terms of the longer term effects, the livelihood survey (itself delayed as long as possible to try and avoid the worst part of the crisis) will be able to shed more light on crop production, income diversification and asset retention.

Staff turnover at partner organisation (project facilitators in-field and at head office at beginning of year 2 of project) – the project had to cope with a larger than planned for turnover of staff. In order to stabilise the team and provide more continuity, it was agreed with the partner that there would be an increase in salaries commensurate with the increase provided by the Ethiopian government to all staff.

3 Project Partnerships

The project considers all involved in the project development and management as stakeholders. This includes:

- **Beneficiary communities and their local institutions**

These are poor men and women: cooperative & VTE group members, local traditional institutions and other community based organization that benefit and participate in different project activities. They have been empowered to choose products to develop for enterprise groups, helped inform the participatory forest management plans that are to be implemented by the groups they have formed – firstly FUGs and more recently the cooperatives.

Some members of the community have allegedly been trying to divide the community and are denouncing the importance of participatory forest management due the fact that they lost benefits in the new PFM system.

- **Amhara National Regional State Forest Enterprise**

ANRSFE is a regional governmental institution that maintains branch offices within different zones and districts. The enterprise is responsible for managing forest resources, and was involved in the designing, implementing, monitoring, reviewing and evaluating the project. Work undertaken with the institution has helped achieve the legal recognition of cooperatives and the transfer of management of the forest to these local groups.

- **Government offices**

The offices of agriculture, women affairs, and cooperatives, environment and forestry, economy & finance, and administration are the key government offices closely working with the project in joint monitoring and evaluation, legalization and certification of established institutions. Regular meetings occurred between project staff and representatives from these offices, which greatly facilitated cross-office learning and sharing of experiences on government regulations to be followed in managing the project and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

- **Debre Birhan university**

Besides providing technical support when requested, the Debre Birhan University also linked graduating students to the project, as they conducted their final research projects on the Wof Washa natural forest. In the reporting year, more than five students completed ecological and socioeconomic research on the forest. Findings are used as inputs to project implementation and monitoring.

- **Darwin Initiative**

In addition to financing the project, the Darwin Initiative further support by way of sharing experiences, providing learning documents, review of reports and providing feedback. That helped in improving the project monitoring and overall efficiency and effectiveness.

- **TREE AID**

Both TREE AID in UK and its country programme office in Ethiopia are leading the project management including planning, coordination, budgeting, and financial management and reporting. Moreover, the regular monitoring and technical backstopping being provided by TA is a crucial contribution in performing project activities to the required quality and within planned time frame.

- **SUNARMA**

Both SUNARMA in the UK and SUNARMA in Ethiopia are jointly working to discharge the responsibility of day to day project implementation by assigning competent staff to provide training, organization of the local community, facilitation of experience sharing visits, workshops, and peer learning sessions etc.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

4.1 Contribution to SDGs

The key SDG's the project has contributed to are as follows:
Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere – the project has set up enterprises that provide sustainable, diversified sources of income.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture– the project has provided tools and training for managing the production of products that can also be used for food at times of need (honey, fruits).

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls – The project has tried to provide more opportunities for women to participate in management of local resources and the ability to make a living from them.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

SDF Goal 15 Relevant Targets:

- **15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally**. By protecting the forest and planting over 3.5m trees, the project has contributed to the maintenance of biodiversity and sustainability of the forest. 5,288.06 ha of forests are also managed using Participatory Forest Management (PFM) principles and practices, with PFM agreements in place.
- **15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.** The forests protected are also home to a variety of species, including abundant and diverse wildlife. By preserving the forests, this also protects the natural habitats home to a variety of mammals, birds and tree species.

- ***Mammals:*** The following include the wildlife observed in the Royal Kew Gardens report: Colobus Monkey (Colobus guereza), Hyaena, (Crocuta crocuta), Menelick's Bushbuck (Tragelaphus scriptus meneliki) Gelada Baboon (Theropithecus gelada), Grivet Monkey (Ceropithecus aethiops), Ethiopian Rock Hyrax (Procavia habessinica?) as well as evidence of small buck/duiker. Other larger animals report include Leopard (Panthera pardus), Serval (Felis serval), Ethiopian Genet (Genetta abyssinica), Klipspringer (Oreotragus oreotragus), Common Jackal (Canis aureus), Wild Cat (Felis sylvestris), Porcupine (Hystrix cristata), Scrub Hare (Lepus saxatilis), Harvey's Duiker (Cephalophus harveyi) and, most surprisingly, Wild Dog (Lycaon pictus)[2].
- ***Birds:*** The Kew report also noted that the forest…"area holds the only known population of the Ethiopian endemic bird, the Ankober Serin (EWNHS 1996). The escarpment and Wof Washa forest are regarded as one of Ethiopia's Important Bird Areas. In addition it supports important populations of Ruppell's Chat, while the Scarce Swift, Lammergeyer, Mountain Buzzard, Peregrine Falcon, Red-breasted Sparrowhawk, Alpine Swift, Crag Martin and Blue Rock Thrush have also been recorded (EWNHS 1996). The southern juniper forests, which include Wof Washa, are also an Endemic Bird Area (Borghesio et al. 2004) supporting two globally-threatened bird species, Prince Ruspoli's Tauraco (Tauraco ruspolii) and Salvadori's Serin (Serinus xantholaema)."
- ***Trees:*** The biodiversity of trees are also preserved through the Darwin project, including the twenty different tree species recorded in the forest plots, as part of the Kew study: Afrocarpus gracilior, Bersama abyssinica, Dovyalis, Embelia schimperi, Galiniera saxifrage, Hagenia abyssinica, Hypericum revolutum, Juniperus procera, Juniperus procera, Maesa lanceolate, Maytenus arbutifolia, Maytenus cf. obscura, Myrsine Africana, Olea europaea ssp. Cuspidate, Osyris quadripartite, Pavetta abyssinica, Pittosporum abyssinica, Rosa abyssinica and two unknown species.

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

The project has contribute to the Convention on Biological Diversity as planned, specifically the following articles:

- **Article 7. Identification and Monitoring (specifically sub-sections a and b):** The survey work completed has provided further evidence of the existing species in the forest, and served to influence the content development of the participatory forest management plans. This identification of species will support further monitoring and used to assess progress in effectively managing the natural resource base.

[2] Tilahun, A. (2012, dated 2004). Floristic composition, structure and regeneration status of Wof Washa forest in North Shoa Zone. Unpublished report for SUNARMA. Debra Birhan University, Ethiopia

- **Article 8. In-situ Conservation (specifically sub-sections d, e, f and i):** The overall project outcome and outputs 1 & 2 have directly contributed towards the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of the forest, as described in the reported outputs and with the species further detailed in Section 4.1 of this report.
- **Article 10. Sustainable use of Components of Biological Diversity (specifically sub-sections b, c and d):** The forest user groups have received training that has helped to build knowledge of forest ecosystems alongside the skills needed to manage the natural forest to preserve biodiversity, as reported in the outputs section.
- **Article 11. Incentive Measures:** As reported under the outputs, 5 co-operatives have obtained formal legal recognition from the relevant government agencies and recognised rights to access and control forest resources. The remaining are due to be registered soon. This also allows them to develop profitable tree enterprises, and acts as a further incentive to protect and preserve the forest.

4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation

The socio-economic survey results will outline the impact so far on beneficiary households. The working profits that have started to be generated by the project at this stage are promising and the 1,071 households with this additional diversified income will be made more resilient. Furthermore, having access and the ability to manage their own resources has created more opportunities for local communities living around Wof Washa. It is hoped that these benefits will be extended as more people join the cooperatives. The cooperatives provide a voice for local communities so that they can enact some influence over the way the forest is managed for the betterment of the communities. The fact that there have been notable changes in behaviour and understanding of the relationship between the community and the forest suggest that this has taken root.

Equipment, tools and establishment support made by the project motivated them to strengthen their institutions.

Above all organized learning events (practical trainings, experience sharing tours) enabled helped farmers to bring attitudinal change and enabled them to gradually become active agents of their own development.

4.4 Gender equality

The challenging context of working with women in Ethiopia has meant that the numbers of women involved in the project is modest. The percentage of women in membership 12.46%, while the position of women in Executive committees/ leadership 14.28%. However, a greater representation of women on executive committees reflects the work that the project has done on trying to improve the role of women. Activities have been planned to encourage the inclusion of women and these had little success initially, but more recently we have seen activities engaging 84% female attendees. It was a flaw of the monitoring & evaluation processes, however, that the impact of the project on women specifically was not adequately monitored. This recommendation from the Mid-term evaluation has been taken into account in our planning. From July 2016, TREE AID will have a Learning & Impact Advisor (a new role) who will lead on initiatives to strengthen our monitoring and evaluation systems, tools and staff and partner capacity.

4.5 Programme indicators

- Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?

  Yes, the project has enabled the transfer of management of natural forest to locally-run cooperatives made up of the communities living around the forest.
- Were any management plans for biodiversity developed?

  Yes, participatory forest management plans (PFMs) have been developed for the management of the forest.
- Were these formally accepted?

  5 of them are legally signed and accepted, as reported under the outputs section.

- Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?

  Participatory process were successfully employed, as plans have been made jointly between the ANRSFE and the local cooperatives. Women represent 14.28% of the executive /leadership committees.
- Were there any positive gains in household (HH) income as a result of this project?

  This will be made clearer with the socio-economic survey results. Working profits represent 10% of the baseline hh income.
- How many HHs saw an increase in their HH income?

  1,071 households experienced an increase in income.
- How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?

  Without the socio-economic survey, this is measured as working profit shared between VTE group members versus baseline income as per the baseline survey.

4.6 Transfer of knowledge

4.7 Capacity building

4.8 Sustainability and Legacy

The established NRDE&M cooperatives that provide ownership and joint management of the natural forest is a key achievement that led to a variety of benefits including those for the community, Amhara National Regional State Forest Enterprise, and the environment. By ensuring that the capacity of these groups develops in the final 2 years of the project, these collaborations can endure. OCAT assessments will be also be undertaken to review partner capacity periodically. The current 5 PFM agreements will be implemented such that the remaining 6 cooperatives are able to sign similar agreements as soon as possible to prevent a decrease in momentum. Funding from other sources has already largely been invested into years 4 and 5 of the project, ensuring that the work will continue and the outcomes of the first three years will continue to be sustained and built upon.

VTE groups have benefitted through selling NTFPs from the natural forest, a foundational project activity in terms of sustainability. Through VTE engagement, this helps communities to ensure the sustainable use and on-going management of the resources as people create a profit for themselves. This also acts as encouragement for other enterprises, as they see the successes of the other groups. While the number of enterprises has fallen of the planned 140, the project will continue to focus on strengthening the current 74 groups in the final years, while adding an estimated 19 groups focusing on the 3 existing value chains (honey, tree fruits and woodlots).

The payments for the environmental services aspect of the project will not be continued in years 4 and 5. And, while some good work has been done on SWC, the mid-term review recommended eliminating this output due to the comparable soil and water conservation and watershed management activities being carried out by the government and the need to focus TREE AID and partner efforts considering the limited time, manpower and budget resources.

5 Lessons learned

Lesson learned	Next step
The project lacks the sufficient monitoring and data collection system for all indicators	Reducing the number of indicators to a more manageable, focused selection and providing new templates for data collection has already taken place in March 2016. New M&E resource expected at both TREE AID and SUNARMA in 2016, including a TREE AID Learning & Impact Advisor to lead on these initiatives.
Working directly with local	The project worked with the Amhara National Regional State

administration staff is key in integrating Joint Forest Enterprise work	Forest Enterprise to help pave the way for the agreements with cooperatives to manage Wof Washa Forest. By meeting the team at Bahir Dar and working a joint forest enterprise approach into their strategy, it became easier to facilitate the transfer of management.
The time and resources to develop carbon credit / PES incomes was underestimated	The project has identified the lack of options for diversified livelihoods from the forest as a potential problem. Whilst the carbon credit/payment for eco-services activities are not going to be conducted in years 4 and 5, they are under consideration for another project intervention. The requirements for local communities to maintain the standards required for certification are onerous.
Access to credit, input and output markets	Further work on community savings and loans groups is planned for years 4 and 5 as well as meetings to introduce entrepreneurs & producer groups to Micro Finance Institutions and Value Chain actors. TREE AID has also been working on creating cooperatives of VTE groups to enable greater functionality within the local market. However, this is not being considered for years 4 and 5 of the project – rather a follow-on project.
Lack of strong collaboration among project woredas in forest control and management	With the registration of all of the 11 cooperatives there will be activities such as consolidation workshops to encourage greater collaboration.
Conflict of interest	It was noted in the Mid-term evaluation that those that had lost benefits of free access to the forest have impacted negatively on the project by denigrating its successes. Years 4 and 5 will see stakeholders invited to project learning workshops that will celebrate the successes in order to protect the sustainability of them. This could have been identified as a problem from the outset and mitigated earlier.

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The project was reviewed by independent consultants at baseline and for a Mid-Term review, and the key findings and suggestions made have been incorporated into the logframe and activities for years 4 and 5 in collaboration with SUNARMA. The project design going forward has removed the outputs around Carbon credit marketing and the output on SWC due to overlap with ongoing government work.

The M&E system in place during years 1-3 of the project is under revision (see external annex 8) – as per the recommendations of the external evaluator. The level of record keeping by VTE groups and cooperatives maintaining constitutions and meeting minutes is being reviewed. A new M&E position is expected to be filled at both TREE AID and SUNARMA in 2016 to aid the progression of M&E systems in both organisations.

5.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Since the half year report (Oct-15) feedback, TREE AID has worked with SUNARMA to enact Organisational Capacity Assessments for cooperatives. These came back saying that all co-ops were functioning at a similar level, which was questioned and re-asserted by SUNARMA (see external annex 7). The ability for cooperatives to derive results for their members must be assured in order to ensure their sustainability. As such, the OCATs will be monitored annually in order to check the development of the cooperatives.

Regarding women's involvement, it was agreed with SUNARMA that women's only activities would take place, which happened in Q4 of year 3 and will be carried forward to encourage greater women's involvement. The number of women in executive positions within cooperatives will be monitored to see if the activities influence the engagement within the project groups.

6 Darwin identity

TREE AID and partners have publicised the support of the Darwin Initiative throughout the course of the project. The Darwin funding has generally been considered as a critical funding contribution towards a larger programme. We have recognised the UK contribution through a number of news stories and published documents, including the following through details of the project and/or use of the Darwin Initiative logo:

- Project Announcement: http://www.treeaid.org.uk/2013/darwin-initiative-funding-for-our-work-in-wof-washa-ethiopia/;
- TREE AID Insights Series: http://www.treeaid.org.uk/our-work/tree-aid-insights/;
- Annual Reports (see 2014/15 here: http://www.treeaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/TREE-AID-Annual-Accounts-2014-15.pdf)
- Partnership-working (TREE AID website):
- http://www.treeaid.org.uk/our-work/partnership-working/

While TREE AID does maintain Twitter and Youtube accounts, we recognise there is definite scope to improve their effectiveness. Recently, TREE AID recruited a new Communications Manager who will be leading on updating our communications strategy as we develop our overall organisational strategy. In this regard, we expect we will be more effective in promoting the work of Darwin on social media in any future collaborations.

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			124%	Staff costs higher than original budget due to increase in SUNARMA staff salaries. Money used here that was saved on travel and subsistence.
Consultancy costs			-	
Overhead Costs			100%	
Travel and subsistence			-79%	Travel & subsistence expenditure was less than expected. The locality of Wof Washa actually means that facilitators walk on foot a lot of the time. HQ staff travelled into field more often than facilitators travelled to HQ in Addis, so costs were kept minimal. Expenditure reported on this line in Y2 included money granted to partner but as yet unspent. Y3 expenditure was not sufficient to cover this allocation and so it has been re-allocated.
Operating Costs	£ 31,328	£38,848	124%	Expenditure of Darwin funds on Operatin

				costs increased due to underspend on travel and subsistence.
Capital items	£-	£-		
Others	£-	£-		
TOTAL	£75,800	£75,800	**100%**	

Staff employed (Name and position)	**Cost (£)**
SUNARMA Programme Officer, Admasu Kebede	
SUNARMA Senior Technical Coordinator Tekle Jirane	
SUNARMA Field Technician, Birhan Ali	
SUNARMA Admin/Fin Officer, Meseret Bekele	
SUNARMA Sociologist/Snr Field Technician	
TREE AID Country Manager, Cheru Tessema Mammo	
TREE AID Director Operations, UK, Silvia Boschetto, Tom Skirrow	
TREE AID Programme Manager, Sean McGough	
TREE AID Director Operations Africa, Ludovic Conditamde, Georges Bazongo	
TREE AID Finance Officer, Rosanna Harris	
TOTAL	**21,887**

Consultancy – description of breakdown of costs	**Other items – cost (£)**
UK M&E consultant providing support to Mid Term Review and reporting processes Ethiopian consultant to perform Mid Term Evaluation of Wof Washa Project	
TOTAL	6,808

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	**Total (£)**
JOAC	
DfiD SCIP	
Corporate donations	
Major Donors and Trusts	
TOTAL	**247,481**

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	**Total (£)**
Major Donors and Trusts	

TOTAL	**106,753**

7.3 Value for Money

The project activities identified and the methodologies used by the project were designed to achieve good value for money.

Through the project food security, lack of information and skill, environmental and ecological degradation, lack of saving and asset are addressed.

Economy: In working with partners, TREE AID has followed policies to ensure good economy – i.e. that purchases for goods and services were made to obtain the right quality and the best price. TREE AID procurement policy has been followed for all purchases and economies found where possible. For example, the car bought was imported from Gibraltar in order to obtain the best value, particularly in terms of cost.

Efficiency: The evaluation has found that the project achieved great efficiencies, a key element of achieving value for money. The evaluation found: *The project was highly efficient considering the available limited human resources of the project and with limited total budget and logistics support in such large intervention areas. The commitment of the project staff, the good relationship with government stakeholders and the complementarily of the projects run by SUNARMA might have helped for the efficiency of the project.* Staff turnover was one barrier to achieving even greater efficiency, but this did not significantly hinder progress.

Effectiveness: TREE AID has found that by investing time and effort into engaged community members, to widen the impact in an efficient and effective manner. One method by which this was achieved was through peer-to-peer learning, a cornerstone project approach. By effectively training groups of lead farmers, and taking budding entrepreneurs to visit successful counterparts, this enables participants to transfer learning and skills obtained to others in their community. Not only is this cost-effective, but it is also a proven, effective approach. Furthermore, it was recognised from the outset that the sustainability and effectiveness of any activities with the community would only be guaranteed if the local government stakeholders were also on board. Therefore resource was deliberately utilised to strengthen government understanding of the PFM process to help integrate cooperative management of the forest into the ANRSFE's strategy. The Mid-term evaluation noted that the project has been able to perform more effectively by focusing on the *FDP&M cooperatives [which are] are better PFM institutions both in terms of effectiveness and sustainability than FUGs.*

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

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Resilient, diversified livelihoods for 53 communities living in and around Wof Washa natural forest supported by a secure, sustainable supply of forest products and environmental services arising from improved management and restored biodiversity of the forest. This supply of products and services will provide material incentives for these communities to continue their investment in the sustainable, participatory management of the forest.			
Outcome: 53 Communities living in and around Wof Washa forest (representing 13,841 households / 57,400 people) will have: • legally recognised rights & responsibilities to access and control forest resources; • the skills and technical knowledge to sustainably manage these biologically diverse resources; • the material incentives to do so through profitable tree product enterprises and payments for environmental services.	# functional FUGs (established as FDP&M cooperatives) with legally recognised rights & responsibilities # FUGs which have the capacity to plan and execute sustainable management of the natural forest % increase in hh income from Yr 1 levels # sources of hh income from Yr 1 Ha of natural forest (defined in baseline) maintained by Yr 5 # different tree species (increase from baseline) by end Yr 5	Signed PFM agreements between FDP&M cooperatives (FUGs) and relevant government agencies (ANRSFE and the Woreda Administrations). Forest management plans and records of annual participatory review of these plans. Household livelihood monitoring surveys to be undertaken at years 1, 3, and 5. 2012 floristic composition survey, plus new mapping & inventory to be undertaken in year 1, will serve as baseline. Repeat mapping & inventory will be done in year 5. Monitoring reports to be prepared and submitted as part of PES systems by FUGs with support of project staff and Woreda technicians will serve to measure change consequent to this project intervention.	References to co-management of state forest resources in National and Regional policy statements are retained, expanded on and translated into practice. Support of government agencies with a mandate for environmental management and rural development at National, Regional, Zonal and Woreda level is maintained or increased. Stable national, regional and international markets for tree products, environmental services and forest carbon respectively Frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events does not increase to the point that local agricultural based livelihoods are completely undermined

Outputs: **1**. FUGs established as strong, durable institutions	1a. # FUGs legally registered as FDP&M Cooperatives with a leadership that is gender balanced and accountable, and a membership that is representative of all forest users 1b. # FUGs federated within a legally registered and officially recognised FDP&M Cooperative Union 1c. # Formal PFM agreements and general management plans agreed between FDP&M Cooperative Union + constituent FDP&M Cooperatives and ANRSFE + Woreda Administrations 1d. # Recorded infringements of common by-laws agreed and implemented by FDP&M Cooperatives 1e. Financial independence of FDP&M Cooperative Union + constituent FDP&M Cooperatives increases annually from Yr 4	1a. Copies of FUG/FDP&MC & FDP&MCU constitutions and meeting minutes. 1b. Kebele, Woreda and Zonal cooperative registration records. 1c. Regional and Woreda level PFM agreements and general management plans. 1d. Project Management narrative reports. 1e. FDP&MC and FDP&MCU financial accounts.	Option for FUGs to register as cooperatives remains the most practical and effective route to official recognition and legal status. In fact there are some drawbacks to this designation and some stakeholders are currently arguing that other options should be explored, but it remains the option recommended at present. ANRSFE competent and capable of negotiating practical agreements with FDP&MCU on PFM and Forest Carbon/PES benefit sharing
2. Natural Forest Management by FUGs	2a. # sets of detailed management prescriptions for restoration of the natural forest 2b. # results from remote sensing and participatory mapping with FUGs combined and cross checked through ground truthing, re-classification and forest sampling 2c. # local training curriculum and programme 2d. % FUGs that are planning, implementing and reviewing forest restoration activities by Yr 2	2a. Regional and Woreda level PFM agreements and general management plans. 2b. Project Management narrative reports. 2c. Project Management narrative reports. 2d. Project Management narrative reports.	No inconsistencies between Federal and State legislation and policies pertaining to PFM ANRSFE competent and capable of negotiating practical agreements with FDP&MCU on PFM and Forest Carbon/PES benefit sharing Federal legislation on NGO operations does not prevent SUNARMA committing the required resources for good management of project field operations
3. Viable, operational enterprises based on tree and forest products established and managed by poor rural households	3a. # VTE groups formed, have produced draft business plans, have finalised operational business plans 3b. # groups with access to microfinance and revolving loans secured at a community level 3c. # VTE groups generating a working profit 3d. # successfully marketed carbon credit	3a. VTE business records 3b. VTE business records 3c. VTE business records 3d. Project Management narrative reports; carbon credit scheme agreements 3e. Baseline and end-of-project survey; project management narrative reports	Federal legislation on NGO operations does not prevent SUNARMA committing the required resources for good management of project field operations

	schemes 3e. Percentage of poorest households that have increased their income by at least 20% (compared to income level at baseline survey		
4. Integrated Watershed Management and Application of Improved Agro-forestry Techniques for Livelihoods Improvement	4a. # kebeles and # ha land with examples of integration of permanent vegetation into agricultural land 4b. # kebeles with local conventions on management of permanent vegetation integrated into SWC measures 4c. # networks of Lead Farmers and Farmer Field Schools established	4a. Project management narrative reports 4b. Project management narrative reports; Regional and Woreda level PFM agreements and general management plans. 4c. Project Management narrative reports	Federal legislation on NGO operations does not prevent SUNARMA committing the required resources for good management of project field operations

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1 Complete establishment of FUGs (extending coverage to include lowland communities)

1.1.1 Activity planning with Woreda and Kebele

1.1.2 Community workshops to discuss issues and introduce concept of FUG

1.1.3 Local cross visits to functioning FUG

1.1.4 Facilitation of FUG workshops to agree objectives, roles and responsibilities

1.1.5 Facilitation of FUG workshops to agree regulations and plan actions

1.2 Ongoing mentoring and organisational development of FUGs,

1.2.1 Community workshops to explore women's role in FUGs and how this could be increased

1.2.2 Training of project staff on integration of gender in institutional structures and operational procedures of FUGs

1.2.3 Training on record keeping and group financial mgt

1.2.4 Training on community group governance & group dynamics

1.2.5 Exchange visits for FUG members

1.2.6 Facilitation of annual general meeting 1

1.2.7 Introduction of project subventions to cover some running costs for limited period 1

1.2.8 Field technicians observe and advise at some monthly FUG meetings

1.2.9 Support FUG's in negotiating formal PFM agreements and general management plans with ANRSFE, with engagement of Woreda Administration

1.3 Research govt policies and guidelines for establishing Forest Users Institution (FUGs Umbrella Organisation - FUGUO)

1.3.1 organize workshop for stakeholders for the implementation of the guidelines 1.4 Review relevant policies, guidelines and byelaws of similar organisations, in consultation with stakeholders

1.4.1 Contract local consultant to meet and discuss with stakeholders, review and report

1.4.2 Series of FUG workshops to introduce idea of FUGUO and discuss costs and benefits

1.4.3 Present report conclusions, discuss and agree action plan with selected FUG leaders

1.4.4 Facilitate working group(s) of FUG leaders to draft constitution, by-laws and general action plans

1.5 Support FUGUO in participatory development of by-laws, forest mgt plan and work plans

1.5.1 Convention of FUG leaders to agree principles of FUGUO and elect governing council

1.6 Legal registration of FUGUO

1.6.1 Mentoring and logistical support for FUGUO to complete registration procedure (probably as an as Association rather than a Cooperative)

1.6.2 1.6 Zonal level workshop

1.6.3 Accompany FUGUO in negotiating formal recognition by ANRSFE, Woreda & Zonal Administrations

1.7 Support/accompany FUGUO in implementing their plans and by-laws

1.7.1 Training on CSO governance for FUGUO executive

1.7.2 1.7 zonal workshop

1.7.3 Exchange visits to forest user group umbrella organisations in-country (and possibly beyond?)

1.7.4 Facilitation of annual general meeting

1.7.5 Introduction of project subventions to cover some running costs for limited period

1.7.6 Programme Officer/Coordinator to observe and advise regular FUGUO meetings

1.8 Handover the management of project to FUGUO

1.8.1 Workshop with members and external stakeholders to review functioning of FUGUO and plot roadmap to self-sufficiency

1.8.2 Decreasing frequency of Programme Officer/Coordinator to observe and advise at regular FUG meetings

2 Natural Forest Management

2.1 Capacity development of FUGs on natural forest mgt

2.1.1 Partnership with a relevant research institution

2.1.2 Project staff travel

2.1.3 Desk based research of existing knowledge on ecology of afro-montane juniper forests

2.1.4 Develop set of detailed management prescriptions for restoration of the natural forest

2.1.5 Skills audit of FUG & PO staff => gap analysis

2.1.6	Develop training curriculum
2.1.7	Deliver training programme
2.2	Baseline & repeat forest inventory
2.2.1	Vegetation mapping using remote sensing data
2.2.2	Parallel participatory mapping with FUGs
2.2.3	Ground truthing, re-classification and forest sampling
2.2.4	2.2 community level training
2.2.5	Analysis of change since previous inventory
2.2.6	2.2 zonal workshop
2.3	Accompany FUGs (and other stakeholders) on forest restoration activities
2.3.1	Detailed management planning with FUGs
2.3.2	Provision of requisite material inputs to FUGs
2.3.3	Mentor, monitor and ongoing technical advice
2.3.4	Participatory review and refresher training
2.3.5	2.3 community training
3	Enterprise Development
3.1	Organisational development for producer groups
3.1.1	Facilitation of workshops with existing producer groups to agree objectives, roles and responsibilities
3.1.3	Facilitation of workshops to agree regulations and plan actions for Farmers Self Help Groups
3.1.4	Skills audit => gap analysis => Develop training curriculum
3.1.5	Deliver training curriculum
3.1.6	3.1 Local study
3.2	Business development skills/Market Analysis & Development for Village Tree Enterprise (VTE) development
3.2.1	Stakeholder workshop to plan BDS delivery
3.2.2	Training of trainers to deliver MA&D approach
3.2.3	Ongoing technical support for MA&D facilitators
3.2.4	Commission specialist training inputs from local business development service providers
3.2.5	3.2 Woreda training

3.3	Technical support for VTEs establishing fruit tree nursery and management services enterprise development
3.3.1	Commission specialist training inputs from local service providers 1
3.3.2	3.3 community training
3.3.3	Peer learning sessions for entrepreneurs 1
3.3.4	Study visits for entrepreneurs 1
3.3.5	Equipment subsidies to individual enterprises 1
3.3.6	Fruit tree nursery subsidy
3.4	Technical support for VTEs on apiculture
3.4.1	Commission specialist training inputs from local service providers (e.g. EAS)
3.4.2	3.4 community training
3.4.3	Peer learning sessions for entrepreneurs
3.4.4	Study visits for entrepreneurs
3.4.5	Equipment subsidies to individual enterprises
3.4.6	Apiculture equip subsidy
3.5	Technical support for VTEs on optimum management of woodlots
3.5.1	Commission specialist training inputs from local service providers
3.5.2	3.5 community training
3.5.3	Peer learning sessions for entrepreneurs 2
3.5.4	Study visits for entrepreneurs 2
3.6	Facilitate revolving savings and credit schemes and access to external microfinance
3.6.1	Meetings to introduce entrepreneurs & producer groups to Micro Finance Institutions and Value Chain actors
3.6.2	Village facilitation sessions for self-mobilisation of revolving saving & credit schemes
3.6.3	Explore options for setting up person-to-person microloans (through UK charity Deki)
3.7	Set up of Forest Carbon/REDD+ scheme
3.7.1	International consultancy input to scope options of schemes for accessing voluntary carbon market (costs-benefits-risks)
3.7.2	3.7 local consultant days
3.7.3	3.7 zonal workshop
3.7.4	Negotiation of Joint Forest Management Agreement between FUGUO and ANRSFE

3.7.5	Project Idea Note preparation
3.7.6	International consultancy input to scope and define methodologies to establish baseline and monitoring system (ref also 2.2)
3.7.7	3.7 more local consultant days
3.7.8	3.7 zonal workshop part 2
3.7.9	Estimation of baseline standing forest carbon stocks
3.7.10	Project Description preparation
3.7.11	3.7 regional consultant days
3.7.12	Training relevant local actors on monitoring systems and procedures
3.7.13	3.7 Woreda training
3.7.14	Marketing of carbon credits
3.8	Explore potential for establishment of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) scheme based on benefits to downstream users of water resources
3.8.1	Analysis of stakeholder interests, propensity and capacity to pay for watershed management services
3.8.2	3.8 regional consultant
3.8.3	3.8 zonal workshop
3.8.4	Assessment of economic viability under different PES scheme models
3.9	Eco-tourism development
4	Watershed Management and Livelihoods Improvement
4.1	Technical advice on integrating permanent vegetation into SWC measure
4.1.1	Training of trainers 1
4.1.2	4.1 woreda training
4.1.3	Deployment of field technicians/farmer trainers
4.1.4	Material inputs for lead farmers => on farm demonstrations
4.1.5	Cross visits for farmers 1
4.2	Institutional development at sub-kebele level to share rights and responsibilities for management of such trees, shrubs or grasses
4.2.1	Village level consultations/problem analysis/planning workshops
4.2.2	Facilitation of local conventions on management of permanent vegetation integrated into SWC measures
4.2.3	4.2 woreda workshop
4.3.1	Participatory technology development to refine;

- agro-forestry prescriptions, - fodder tree management - compost production 4.3.2 Training of trainers 4.3.3 Deployment of field trainers 4.3.4 Material inputs for field schools => on farm experimentation 4.3.5 Cross visits for farmers

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 (Insert years e.g., 2015-2016)	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal/Impact: Resilient, diversified livelihoods for 53 communities living in and around Wof Washa natural forest supported by a secure, sustainable supply of forest products and environmental services arising from improved management and restored biodiversity of the forest. This supply of products and services will provide material incentives for these communities to continue their investment in the sustainable, participatory management of the forest.		Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits	Do not fill not applicable
Purpose/Outcome53 Communities living in and around Wof Washa forest (representing 13,841 households / 57,400 people) will have: • legally recognised rights & responsibilities to access and control forest resources; • the skills and technical knowledge to sustainably manage these biologically diverse resources; • the material incentives to do so through profitable tree product enterprises and payments for environmental services.	Indicator 1: 40 functional FUGs (established as FDP&M cooperatives) with legally recognised rights & responsibilities by Qtr 3 Yr 2 Indicator 2: 40 FUGs have the capacity to plan and execute sustainable management of the natural forest by Qtr 3 Yr 2 Indicator 3: Average household income increased by 35% from year 1 levels and diversified to include 2-3 or more sources by end Yr 3 Indicator 4: Area of natural forest (as defined in year 1 baseline inventory) maintained and quality of biodiversity within forest (as defined in year 1 baseline inventory) increased,(at time of repeat forest inventory in Yr 5)	37 functional FUGs created 37 FUGs have capacity to plan and execute sustainable management of forest through 11 cooperatives Average household income supplemented by 10% of baseline income, Socio-economic survey contains details of impact on hh income. 5,288.06 ha forest currently maintained. Biodiversity baseline completed. Repeat survey y5.	Do not fill not applicable

Outputs: 1. FUGs established as strong, durable institutions	1a. # FUGs legally registered as FDP&M Cooperatives with a leadership that is gender balanced and accountable, and a membership that is representative of all forest users 1b. # FUGs federated within a legally registered and officially recognised FDP&M Cooperative Union 1c. # Formal PFM agreements and general management plans agreed between FDP&M Cooperative Union + constituent FDP&M Cooperatives and ANRSFE + Woreda Administrations 1d. # Recorded infringements of common by-laws agreed and implemented by FDP&M Cooperatives 1e. Financial independence of FDP&M Cooperative Union + constituent FDP&M Cooperatives increases annually from Yr 4	56 communities in & around Wof Washa forest have benefitted through this project (representing 70,805 people) 37 forest user groups have been merged into 11 cooperatives (1 in each of 11 kebeles) comprised of 1,933 community members (1692 men and 241 women) in and around Wof Washa. 5 have been legally recognised. 5 of the 11 cooperatives have signed joint Participatory Forest Management (PFM) agreements and started managing 5,288.06 ha forest using PFM principles and practices The new streams of revenue derived from activities introduced by the project is 1,071 birr per person and the working profit provides 715 birr per person (a 10% increase to the household income from 2013).
1.1.3 Local cross visits to functioning FUG		To facilitate the functioning of FUGs 6 local cross visits had been taken place to West shoa zone Oromia region Chilimo forest development and management cooperative and union. A total of 76 (74 male and 2 female) participants attended the visit from Ankober, Baso & Tarmaber Natural Resource Development and Eco- Tourism & Marketing cooperatives committee members, kebele administrators, relevant GO stakeholders, AFE and PO staffs. The visit facilitated peer learning and discussions on the PFM approach and implementation techniques through visiting, description made by forest management and development cooperative and union leaders and members. The participants also observed forest utilization sites, enrichment planting, buffer zone plantations and improvement of the forest condition due to the implementation of PFM. From the visit participants had got lessons on process of PFM system establishment, challenges encountered while establishing PFM system,

	PFM role for sustainable forest management and improvement of livelihoods of forest dependent communities. Lesson also acquired by participants on PFM union formation and its prospects for REDD+.
1.1.5 Facilitation of FUGs workshops for agreements on byelaws, rules, regulations and plan of action	One community level workshop was organized at Mehal-wonz Ankober woreda to facilitate preparation of plan of actions and discussion on the forest co-operative internal by-law development. Seven (6 male and 1emale) FUG executive committee members attended the event.
1.2.1 Organize community workshops to explore women's role in FUGs and how this could be increased	A community level workshop was organized on role of women in FUG/forest management and development of cooperative and to unleash their potential in management and leadership. Ten women from Ankober and Baso woredas participated in the workshop.
1.2.2 Training of FUG representatives on integration of gender into institutional structures and operational procedures of FUGs	Two community level workshops were organized for FUG representatives on integration of gender into institutional structures and operational procedures of FUGs. By the end of the workshop, forest management and development cooperative executive committees agreed to participate women's on the structure of cooperative management. Six male cooperative committee members attended in the workshop.
1.2.4 Training on community group governance & group dynamics	Eight community level workshops were organized for the forest management and development cooperative committee members on the concept of community group governance & group dynamics. Twenty two male cooperative executive committee members were participated.
1.2.5 Organize experience exchange visits for FUG members to other regions where PFM/JFM has been successful	The project had organized four experience sharing visits on Participatory Forest Management (PFM) at Chilimo, Bale, Delomena woreda, Chiri PFM cooperative. The aim of the visit was to acquaint visitors on establishment of PFM system and its benefits for the improvement of forest condition and livelihoods of forest dependent communities. Representatives from Ankober, Basonaworna and Tarmaber woredas established Natural Resource Development and Eco- Tourism & Marketing cooperative committee members, relevant government office staffs from office of agriculture, cooperative promotion office, Amhara Forest Enterprise Debre Birhan branch, woreda administration, culture & tourism participated in the visits the visit helped participants to obtain more learning on contribution of PFM for forest conservation, livelihood improvement and also challenges

	encountered while establishing and implementing PFM system, PFM and REDD+ opportunities, the successful collaboration that exist among Oromia forest enterprise, PFM cooperatives and FARM AFRICA. Participants also got better understanding on how patrolling is helping to strengthen forest protection by communities. Ninety seven people from the three project districts (Male 86 and Female 11 got chance to attend the visits.
1.2.6 Facilitation of annual general meeting for FUGs and farmers Groups representatives.	Thirteen Community level workshops were organized in project woredas to facilitate annual general assembly meeting. Organized events created opportunities to discuss on challenges and benefits of increasing number of women cooperative members. Sixty four (Male 10 and Female 54) co-operatives members attended the workshops.
1.2.7 Introduction of project subventions (financial support) to cover some expenses	Subventions had been used to cover some expenses of 115 people (male 108 and 7 women) cooperative management members' kebele leaders, and woreda staff during subsequent PFM workshops /meetings, awareness raising events. Besides it was also used to cover some monthly running costs for forest cooperatives, the project had provided subventions a total amount of 30,465 ETB for four forest cooperatives. Subventions had already been transferred to Amhara Credit and Saving Institution/ACSI using cooperative respective account. The deposited money will be used as start-up fund to initiate businesses by VTEs
1.2.9 Support FUGs in negotiating formal PFM/JFM agreement and general management plans with GO partners	Eight zonal level workshops organized to facilitate discussions on strategies /means of implementation of PFM agreements, forest management plan, and monitoring and support in the implementation mechanism of PFM plan in community managed forests. A total of 202 (Male 168 and Female 34) FUG representative, kebele leaders & Zonal staff attended the workshops.
1.3 Study/Review government policies and guidelines	In order to facilitate the implementation of PFM, community level policy briefing events organized. Participants have acquired knowledge and skills on PFM principles. Mehal wonz kebele PFMP and FMA presented by SUNARMA and documents were further improved by comments and suggestions from participants. 30 participants (27 male and 3 Female) from FUG members attended during the review. Senior forestry experts and project staffs also were participated in the event.

1.3.1 organize workshop for stakeholders for the implementation of the guidelines	Two workshops organized in all the three intervention woredas to facilitate the implementation of PFM. Discussion held among stakeholders on the PFM guideline phases and steps. Participants had acquired knowledge and skills on PFM Methodology and Procedures for the establishment of community based forest management institutions, forest boundary demarcation, Participatory forest resource assessment and Preparation of forest management plan. A total of 13 (Male 12 and Female 1) attended the workshop.
1.4 Series of FUG workshops to introduce idea of FUG Unions and discuss costs and benefits	To enhance level of awareness of beneficiaries on FUG union formation/forest Cooperative Union, the project organized seven workshops. During the events discussions have been made on the process, benefits and costs of FUG union formation in wof-washa forest. A total of 10 (Male 4 and Female 6) cooperative executive committee members were participated during the event.
1.4.3 Present report conclusions discuss and agree action plan with selected FUG leaders	Four woreda level workshops were organized in intervention woredas to present report conclusions discuss and agree action plan with selected FUG leaders. On the workshop the prepared PFMP, PFRA and FMA were discussed and a total of 27 forest management and development cooperative committee members were participated from these 25 male and 2 females.
1.4.4 Facilitate working group(s) of FUG leaders to draft constitution, by-laws and general action plans	In order to facilitate FUG union formation the project facilitated PFM working group meeting by FUG leaders in Ankober, Baso and Tarmaber woredas. In the meeting, working group members of FUGs had tried to draft constitution, by-laws and action plans. Besides to FUG leaders, a total of 23(Male 15 and Female 8) executive committee members from forest cooperatives & forestry experts had been involved in the meeting.
1.4.2 Organize Convention of FUG leaders to agree principles of FUGUO and elect governing council	The project facilitated four FUG leaders meeting at Ankober and Basoworedas. Awareness creation had been done on the principles of FUGUO. 32 male FUG leaders were participated in the meeting.
1.6.1 Mentoring and logistical support for FUGUO to complete registration	Woreda level workshop

procedure (probably as an as Association rather than a Cooperative)	The project has been provided continuous technical support for FUG leaders to facilitate formation of FUGUO and registration procedure in all three intervention woredas. 18 male participants were involved in the workshop. Zonal level workshop Three Zonal level workshops were organized to discuss on the PFM agreements & management plan implementation mechanisms with the participation of 14 (Male 8 and Female 6F) who are FUG representative (cooperative committee and members), kebele leaders and woreda stakeholders.
1.7.1 Training on CSO governance for FUG Unions Executives	In order to facilitate FUG union formation/forest Cooperative Union, the project had organized workshop by then awareness creation had been done on the process, benefits and costs of FUG union formation in wof-washa forest. A total of 54 (Male 34 and Female 20) cooperative executive committee members were participated during the event.
1.7.3 Exchange visits to forest user group umbrella organizations in-country (and possibly beyond)	One experience sharing visit was organized on Natural resource development and conservation measures for selected FUG members from Ankober, Baso and Tarmaber woredas 11 kebeles to the Menz-guassa community based natural resource conservation area and eco-tourism site. In this visit participants observed on the techniques of Natural resource conservation area and eco-tourism and they acquire experiences and lessons on the role of local /indigenous institutions for natural resource conservation. A total of 72 (Male 66 and Female 6) FUG members were attended the visit.
1.7.5 Introduction of project subventions to cover some running costs for limited period	Subventions had been used to cover some expenses for 57 (56 male and 1 female) participants while the project had organized cooperative's general assembly meetings aim to check whether well-functioning institutional arrangement is in place and by then ensure health of community based institutions while improving leadership skills of committees of those cooperatives. Besides to cover FUG expenses in meetings /workshops, in order to cover some monthly running costs for forest cooperatives, the project had provided subventions a total amount of 41,182 ETB for six forest cooperatives. Subventions had already been transferred through their Amhara Credit and

		Saving Institution/ACSI account on their respective branches. On the transferred amount/ETB the forest cooperatives will undertake marketing with enterprises to start business (especially Honey).
1.8.1 Workshop with members and external stakeholders to review functioning of FUGUO and plot roadmap to self-sufficiency		In order to facilitate FUG union formation/forest cooperative Union, the project had organized three workshops, on the workshops awareness creation had been done on the process, benefits and costs of FUG union formation in wof-washa forest. 36 (Male 9 and Female 27) cooperative executive committee members were participated during the event.
Output 2. Natural Forest Management by FUGs Baseline forest inventory supported by remote sensing, vegetation classification and participatory mapping & biodiversity inventory on the ground FUGs develop skills and knowledge on natural forest management, based on a sound understanding of forest ecosystems and biological cycles. FUGs use this capacity to undertake forest restoration activities	2.1: Development of detailed management prescriptions for restoration of the natural forest 2.2: Results from remote sensing and participatory mapping with FUGs combined and cross checked through ground truthing, re-classification and forest sampling in Year 1. 2.3: Development of local training curriculum and programme by Year 2 2.4: Forest restoration activities are planned, implemented and reviewed by FUGs as from Year 2.	At the moment five out of the eleven NRDE&M coops have developed detailed management prescriptions for restoration of the natural forest. The management plan includes forest development, forest protection/guarding, forest utilization, and forest follow-up and monitoring The remote sensing and participatory mapping of the forest with the NRDE&M coops was completed in Q1 Y2 in collaboration with Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew in UK. The local training curriculum has been developed and is being rolled out through various training activities with the NRDE&M coops and their constituent FUGs. 2 experts from Royal Botanical Gardens Kew (RBGK) developed a set of detailed management prescriptions for the restoration of the natural forest, helped to develop the training curriculum for the FUGs and have provided training to FUG's on mapping and monitoring the forest. All of the eleven NRDE&M coops (and their constituent 37 FUGs) have forest restoration plans in place and have begun to implement forest restoration activities. The implementation of these activities has been completed to varying degrees; some NRDE&Ms began these activities last year, whereas other coops have only recently started to implement their agreed forest restoration activities
Activity 2.1. Capacity development of FUGs on natural forest management		Capacity development workshops on the concept of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) organized at Ankober, Basonaworna and Tarmaber woredas. A total of 131 participants (95 male and 12 Female) from forest cooperatives and AFE attended the workshops. Themes of the workshop focused on the implementation of Participatory Forest Management Plan (PFMP) and their involvement in leading and performing the forest management activities with special emphasis on forest development, forest protection, forest utilization & monitoring.

Activity 2.1.1 Partnership with relevant research institution	Wof Washa project has been working in collaboration with different research institutions such as International Livestock Research Institute African RISING (African Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next generation) Project. WWP is a member of this project it has jointly participated in attending innovation platform meetings in Basona worana woreda. Innovation platforms are ways to bring together different stakeholders to identify solutions to common problems and achieve common goals. In addition to the above the project has been working also in collaboration with Debre Birhan University and Debre Birhan Agricultural Research Centre. A workshop had been organized entitled 'implications of research studies findings for sustainable management of wof-washa natural forest'. About 20 (Male 16 and Female 4) Participants attended the event from the university, research centre and woreda and zonal level concerned government office stakeholders and they acquire lessons and experiences from the studies conducted in the wof-washa forest with particular emphasis on its current status, biodiversity, regeneration status etc.
2.1.4 Develop set of detailed management prescriptions for restoration of the natural forest.	Community and zonal level workshops were organized on developing a set of detailed management prescriptions for the restoration of the natural forest. Relevant stakeholder from two kebele community representative 61 (50 men & 11 women) attended these workshops from Ankober, Baso & Tarmaber woredas.
2.1.5 Skills audit of FUG & PO staff => gap analysis	Eleven Community level workshops were organized to identify FUG skill gaps in Natural Resource Management (NRM). Skill audit of the FUGs provided evidence that need based theoretical & practical trainings on PFM, gender and cooperative governance was needed by its members. During the event 282 (248 male & 34 women) FUG members participated from Ankober and Tarmaber woredas.
2.1.6 Develop training curriculum	Zonal level workshop had been organized with stakeholders and PFM training material had been prepared for further development of FUG capacities in participatory forest management systems. 45 participants (Male 38 and Female 7) involved in the workshop.
2.1.7 Deliver training program (Community level training)	Subsequent Community level trainings were organized and need based theoretical and practical PFM, gender and cooperative governance trainings

		was given at Ankober, Basonaworna & Tarmaber woredas. A total of 185 (Male 160 and Female 25) FUGs members attended the training.
2.2.3 Ground truth, re-classification and forest sampling		To facilitate participatory forest impact assessment such as regeneration, basal area, species diversity at wof-washa natural forest with the participation of forest cooperatives committee, forestry experts from AFE and project field staff the project had purchased and distributed thirteen pair of safety shoes for thirteen field staff and 2 GPS equipment, 10 field equipment handling bag, 6 sleeping bag and 5 rain coats for forest field assessment team and project field staffs in Ankober, Basonaworna and Tarmaber woredas. The equipment will enable field teams to regularly conduct and participatory forest impact assessment and monitor forest health in the Wof Washa natural forest to check whether the communities are managing the forest according to the forest management plan.
2.3.1 Detailed management planning with FUGs		There had been detailed management planning with FUGs with the aim of increasing capacity while undertaking forest restoration activity. At Ankober 6 community level workshops held discussing details of the agreed forest management plan for example, the protection and utilization of the natural forest). These were attended by 62 FUG members (51men & 11 women).
2.3.2 Provision of requisite material inputs to FUGs		To facilitate forest restoration activities the project had purchased and distributed 100 kg Eucalyptus globules tree seed for beneficiaries in intervention woredas.
2.3.4 Participatory review and refresher training		Nine workshops and six capacity development community level trainings were organized to FUG members. Training contents focused on the implementation of Participatory Forest Management Plan (PFMP) and their involvement in leading and performing the forest management activities with special emphasis on forest development, forest protection, forest utilization & monitoring. 26 FUG members (20 male and female 6) attended the community level workshop and 84 FUG members (Male 79 and Women 5) were attended the community level training.
Output 3.Viable, operational enterprises based on tree and forest products established and managed by poor rural households	3.1: >50 VTE groups formed by Qtr 3 Yr 1 and produce draft business plans by end of Yr 1 3.2:>140 VTE groups formed by Qtr	To date, 74 out of a planned 93 VTE groups have been established. 49 out of the 74 established groups have also produced draft business plans. More support provided in local market analysis in order to try to expand enterprise product options and improve their sustainability is anticipated to be of

• Improved organisation of existing groups of producers of tree products, notably Honey, Highland Fruit and building poles • Business development skills/MA&D for Village VTE development • Improved technical knowledge and skills for VTEs working on; - establishing fruit tree nursery and management services enterprise development - apiculture - optimum management of woodlots • Improved access to credit through revolving savings & credit schemes and external micro-finance institutions Potential explored for setting up of a Forest Carbon/REDD+ scheme and a PES scheme based on benefits to downstream users of water resources	2 Yr 2, with operational business plans by Qtr 1 Yr 3 3.3: Access to microfinance and revolving loans secured at a community level by Year 2. 3.4:>140 VTEs generating a working profit by end of Yr 3 3.5: Carbon credits successfully marketed in Years 4 and 5. 3.6: Poorest 20% of households (as defined in baseline livelihoods survey) have income increased by 35% by year 5.	greater value than forming more VTE groups. Only 19 VTE groups were formed at end of Y1 based around 8 different products, trained in business literacy but without business plans. As yet, 74 out of a planned 93 VTE groups have been established. 49 out of the 74 established groups have also produced draft business plans. More support provided in local market analysis in order to try to expand enterprise product options and improve their sustainability is anticipated to be of greater value than forming more VTE groups. 61 enterprises were formed by end Q2 Y2 and 43 of them had Enterprise Development Plans in place by Q1 Y3. Capacity building activities have been conducted and saving & credit institutions have been established and many VTE groups have begun to save. VTE groups' financial skills have been further strengthened; there will be a specific focus on securing microfinance and revolving loans for the groups. So far 50,400 birr (£1,680) has been saved by the 74 established enterprises. By year 2 there were 4 Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SCCs) with 127 members combined and capital savings of ETB 31,195 established and 11 other groups (6 women's groups and 5 forest and farmer groups) have also started monthly savings. So far, the established 74 VTE enterprises have made 765,681.15 birr or £25,523 working profit. This activity has been reviewed by independent consultant and reported to be considered as standalone project instead of one activity in this project. Livelihoods change study focusing on the poorest 20% households is under study and separate report will be submitted once the survey is completed Current working profit from Enterprise groups equates to 10% increase – short of the target of Birr 8,425 (or UK Pound 272) by end of Yr 3.
3.1.4 Skills audit=>gap analysis=> Develop training curriculum		Skill audit and gap analysis session was organized in project area with the business enterprise representatives to assess skill gap and to prepare training materials for the provision of need based trainings. During this session, Bee colony management, apple management etc. had been identified as basic skill gaps. Thus resource person had been identified and prepared training materials for delivery of trainings in Apiculture and Highland fruit production and Management. During skill gap assessment a total of 8 male participants

	were attended the session.
3.1.5 Deliver training curriculum	In order to facilitate business skill learning business development training had been delivered for communities on Apiculture and a total of 55 participants (Male 45 Female 10) participated in the training. From the training participants acquire lessons on development of Enterprise development Plan, bee product development & diversification, strategies for marketing of bee products by enterprises. Local study visit were also organized for the three intervention woreda's entrepreneurs who engaged in group business in NTFP. The study visit was facilitated among kebele to kebele within model enterprises, after the local study visit carried out all participants of the visit taking about the value of off farming business and also they promised to diversify their business and to produce NTFP as much as possible, a total of 33male attended the local study visit.
3.2.4 Commission specialist training inputs from local business development service providers	In order to address skill constraints faced by members of enterprises, the project had delivered need based theoretical & practical training on Market Analysis & Development methodology (MA&D). A total of 41 participants (Male 31 Female 10) participated in the group day. This methodology has 3 basic phases and steps in which phase 1 enable communities to identify & list commercial products available in the forest, Shortlisting the most promising product's weighing them against four basic criteria's such as harvesting impact on environment, cultural acceptance for its use, Economic/ financial return & type technology to produce. Pahse2 enable communities to conduct market survey on markets centres and gather further information on demand, supply, price, quality etc. Phase 3 enable communities to analyse the information gathered & prepare enterprise development plan phase 4 enable communities to implement their enterprise development plan backed by the necessary technical support and follow up.
3.3.1 Specialist training inputs for local service providers	To strengthen highland fruit entrepreneurs in terms of highland fruit product development & management, subsequent Community and Woreda level highland fruit management training was conducted in the three intervention woreda's in collaboration with the woreda office of agriculture. Topics of the training include highland fruit propagation, management skills, identification of highland fruit varieties/ species to determine whether which varieties/species

	of apple is most productive and suitable for a specific environment, techniques of highland fruit harvesting and marketing for customers. Participants of the training acquired skill & knowledge on identification of apple variety, root stock development & layering, grafting, seedling production, site preparation, pruning, disease protection, etc. Selection of training participants were based farmer's commitment of being commercial highland fruit entrepreneurs, their possessions of small scale irrigation potentials for watering either in individual or group form of enterprises. A total of 327 (male 249 Female 78) trainees participated in the training.
3.3.3 Peer learning sessions for entrepreneurs	Peer learning sessions had been organized in three intervention woreda's to demonstrate model entrepreneurs of highland fruit producer, a total of 115 (81 male and 34 female) highland fruit producer entrepreneurs have attained these sessions and during these sessions all participants briefly explain /presented their lesson and share experiences of apple production & management and marketing strategies.
3.3.4 Organize study visits for entrepreneurs	Experience sharing visit focusing on the production, management and marketing of highland fruit (apple) conducted at AdameKetata Highland Fruit producing Cooperatives, south wello zone, kalu district. 134 (male 125 and Female 9) participants involved in the visit, mainly those who had highland fruits in the three project intervention Weredas. Project office staffs were also involved in the visit. Visitors had got lessons on establishment of (Communal and private) highland fruit seedling enterprises, propagation means, fruit nursery management and enterprises marketing strategies. Participants were also recorded the remarkable and significant earnings from sale of those highland fruit seedlings allocating even small plots of land for apple seedling propagation purpose. In sum, the visit was very instrumental in creating awareness on the role of apple enterprise towards the improvement of rural livelihoods and income diversification in project area.
3.3.5 Equipment subsidies to each individual enterprise	The project had purchased and distributed equipment's for the production & management of highland fruits. A total of 149 pruning scissor, 133 Grafting knife and 53 pruning saws distributed for the enterprises in three woredas. A workshop had been also organized to demonstrate entrepreneurs on the use of highland fruit production and management equipment's. A total of 30(4F) participants were attended in equipment use demonstration workshop.

3.4.1 Specialist training inputs for local service providers	Subsequent Woreda and community level training delivered for beekeeping enterprises established in the three intervention woredas. At woreda level A total of 303 (Male 258 and Female 45) and At community level A total of 10 (Male 9 and Female 1) participants involved in the training. Trainees acquired skill on construction of transitional hives from locally available material, care & management of bee, production, harvesting, processing handling & storage of bee products. Post training assessment provided evidence that the trainees able to transfer the skills acquired from the training to others members of enterprises who were not attended the training. The output of the training is visible; it means all beekeeping enterprise members can manage their colonies by the modern technology and scientific method of beekeeping. All beekeeping Enterprise members have planned to manage and to produce with being in group rather than individually. The Agriculture office promised to help these enterprises by supporting technical and practical training, monitoring and continues follow up. The trainees are delighted and build confidence to manage bees and also appreciated SUNARMA in organizing such events which enables them to be good beekeeper.
3.4.3 Peer learning sessions for entrepreneurs	Peer learning sessions were organized at woreda level in the three intervention woreda's for a total of 118 (male 48 and Female 70) participants, who were invited from different apiculture enterprises, during these sessions model entrepreneurs presented and share their experience of honey production, bee management, selling price and marketing system in general.
3.4.4 Organize study visits for entrepreneurs	Apiculture is one of the key focuses of the enterprise development aspects of the project in order to enable farmers generate income from sale of bee products and reduce pressure -off from Wof Washa natural forest. To strengthen the existing beekeeping enterprises local study visits were organized in different areas such as at Basonaworenaworeda, GosuBadokebele , Tegulet bee product development & marketing cooperative, at Basonaworena woreda, Gudoberet kebele, at Tigray Region, Wukro woreda and at Amhara Region South Wolo Zone JARE Queen rearing and

	Queen Multiplication Centre From the visit participants had got lessons on general BK activities, bee management & care, colony management & transfer to improved hives, printing wax, organizational management & group dynamics, harvesting, processing and bee product marketing As most of project intervention site beekeepers do not possess the skills of multiplying bee colonies and diversify their income by producing more honey from their business. From the Jare queen rearing research centre they have got enough knowledge on how to multiply queen bees and how to get new bee colony from the existing bee colonies. After the study visit the enterprise group members promised to avoid the shortage of bee colony. The awareness created in such practical oriented queen rearing demonstration study visit will help the groups to strengthen their knowledge and skills on bee management and care. Visitors showed their initiation to apply queen multiplication at their bee keeping site with the support of government stakeholders in their respective woredas. In sum, a total of 175 (151 Male and 24 Female) enterprise members were participated.
3.4.5 Equipment subsides to each individual enterprise	Based on the gaps assessed the project had facilitated purchase and provision of need based bee-keeping tools for beekeeping enterprises in Ankober, Basonaworna and Tarmaber woreda. A workshop had also been organized to demonstrate entrepreneurs on the use of beekeeping accessories and tools. A total of 53 (23F) participants were attended in equipment use demonstration workshop.
3.5.1 Commission specialist training inputs from local service providers	Community and household managed woodlots are more appropriate for improving smallholder incomes. In order to strengthen woodlot enterprises capacity development training focusing on establishment and management of woodlots had been delivered at woreda and community level 94 (76 male and 18 female) were attended the training from Ankober and Tarmaberworeda. Participants acquired skills and knowledge on tree nursery establishment & management, wood lot establishment & management, plantation tending operations, pole production, management and marketing.

3.5.3 Peer learning sessions for entrepreneurs	Peer learning sessions were organized for woodlot entrepreneurs. 94 (76 male and 18 female) attended those sessions. Participants acquire skill and knowledge on production/establishment and management of woodlots and marketing of eucalyptus globules poles as well.
3.6.1 Meetings to introduce entrepreneurs & producer groups to Micro Finance Institutions and Value Chain actors	In order to introduce producer groups to Micro Finance Institutions and Value Chain actors' woreda level workshop had been organized in Ankober, Tarmaber and Basonaworna woredas. During the workshops a total of 64 (male 48 and female 16) participants attended from Enterprises, cooperatives, and cooperative promotion office experts (saving and credit and market experts). Participants acquired skills and knowledge on Micro Finance Institutions rules and regulations related to the Enterprise on the mechanisms of loan possibilities for those Enterprises and on the market linkages development.
3.6.2 Village facilitation sessions for self-mobilization of revolving saving & credit schemes	In collaboration with woreda cooperative promotion office Village facilitation sessions, for self-mobilization of revolving saving and credit schemes, conducted at Ankober and Basonaworna woreda. A total of 45 (Male 33 and Female 12) participants attended those facilitation sessions. Through those sessions participants acquire lessons & experiences on the procedures of savings, loans and revolving saving & credits to run their business.
3.7 Set up of Forest Carbon/REDD+ scheme	Regional REDD+ conference had been organized by MOEF and SUNARMA had been invited by MOEF to share its experiences and lessons on Wof Washa forest and land use management. Workshops were held with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry REDD+ Secretariat to discuss SUNAMRA's involvement in the national REDD+ program. SUNAMRA had expressed interest in being part of the process and has now being included on a national REDD+ learning working group.
3.8 Explore potential for establishment of a system and capacity of the community to save for sustainability of watershed management services resources. Meetings, workshops and trainings	Community, zonal and woreda level workshops were organized on the theme "the role of participatory forest management for sustainability of watershed management service". During the workshops it was agreed by communities to implement forest management practices indicated in their forest management plans and forest management agreements documents so as to sustainably manage forests and in turn secure watershed management services. 28 male participants who are FUG representative, kebele leaders & woreda staff

		attended the workshops.
3.8.1 Analysis of economic viability and establishing the system		Woreda level workshops were organized at Ankober and Basonaworna woredas to analyse the economic viability and establishes the system for the enterprises. This workshop was mainly focused on the non- timber forest products/NTFP around wof washa natural forest to strengthen enterprises on their business. A total of 66 (Male 54 and Female 12) enterprise members were attended the discussion.
Output 4: Integrated Watershed Management and Application of Improved Agro-forestry Techniques for Livelihoods Improvement	4.1: Examples of integration of permanent vegetation into agricultural land in all 14 Kebeles by end of Year 3 4.2: Local conventions on management of permanent vegetation integrated into SWC measures in all 14 Kebeles by end of Year 2. 4.3: Network of Lead Farmers and Farmer Field Schools established by Qtr 2 Yr3	Although training has taken place in all 14 kebeles, the behavioural change cannot yet be corroborated, though the suggestion is that this indicator could be achieved in years 4 & 5 if followed up. This is yet to be incorporated into formal SWC measures, despite the training. By end of year 2 23 Farmer Field Schools were established with more than 357 members. The farmers involved in these were selected due to their experience, ability to demonstrate good watershed management practices (such as agroforestry, compost preparation, garden development & SWC) and their willingness to demonstrate this with fellow farmers.
4.1.3 Deployment of field technicians/farmers trainers		Subsequent community level trainings had been given for trainers from farmers. Training topics includes agroforestry prescriptions, fodder tree management and compost preparations. 56 (45 Male and 11 Female) were attended the training in Ankober woreda, Basonaworna and Tarmaber woredas.
4.1.4 Provide hand tools/material inputs for SWC activities		To facilitate the construction of soil and water conservation (SWC) structures in a watershed, the project purchased 70 measuring tape, 500 line level, 3 sledge hammer, 82 rope, 14 pensa and 14 seedling root pruning scissors for six kebeles of basona worena woreda.
4.1.5 Experience sharing visits among farmers within project area		To facilitate leaning among farmers with in watershed, the project had organized visit with in project area and farmers from 10 kebles of Ankober and Basonaworna woredas had visited integrated watershed development interventions in with in project areas. During the visit a total of 88 farmers (72 male and 16 female) participated. From the visit farmers acquire lessons on integrating physical & biological soil and water conservation measures, lay out

	& construction of physical SWC structures, multipurpose tree planting and management, seedling production & management.
4.2.1 Village level consultations (problem analysis) planning workshops.	Community level workshop was organized on the theme of analysis of problems & future planning. In the workshops a total of 31 (Male 27 and Female 4) FUG representatives involved.
4.2.2 Facilitation of local convention on management of permanent vegetation integrated into SWC measures.	Community and woreda level workshops were held with the aim of management of permanent vegetation integrated in to soil and water conservation measures, such as farm terraces. The event enables government partners and farmers to acquire knowledge & skills on tending operations of trees, shrubs and grass integrated in SWC measures. 188 participants (160 male and 28 Female) attended the workshops from Ankober, Tarmaber and Basonaworna woredas.
4.3.3 Deployment of field trainers from farmers	Community level training had been given for trainers from farmers. Training topics includes agroforestry prescriptions, fodder tree management and compost preparations. 399 (373 Male and 26 Female) were attended the training in in Ankober, Basona and Tarmaber woredas.
4.3.5 Experience sharing visits among farmers within project area.	To facilitate leaning among farmers with in watershed, the project had organized visit with in project area and farmers visited integrated watershed development interventions with in project areas. During the visit a total of 370 (327 male and 40 Female) farmers participated from Ankober, Basonaworna and Tarmaber woredas. From the visit farmers acquire lessons on integrating physical & biological soil and water conservation measures, lay out & construction of physical SWC structures, multipurpose tree planting and management, seedling production & management.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

We use these figures as part of our evaluation of the wider impact of the Darwin Initiative programme. Projects are not evaluated according to quantity. That is – projects that report few standard measures are not seen as being of poorer quality than those projects which can report against multiple standard measures.

Please quantify and briefly describe all project standard measures using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures. Download the updated list explaining standard measures from http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/. If any sections are not relevant, please leave blank.

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)						
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						

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
	host country(s)(describe training materials)						

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)						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						
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						Location?
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country						
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						
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.						

Physical Measures		**Total**	**Comments**
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe

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						

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

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

Please record only the **main targets** to which your project has contributed. It is recognised that most Darwin projects make a smaller contribution to many other targets in their work. You will not be evaluated more favourably if you tick multiple boxes.

	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.	√
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.	√
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.	
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.	
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.	
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.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
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.	
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.	
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.	
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.	
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 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.	√
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.	
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.	
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.	
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.	√
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.	
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.	

Annex 5 Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, 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)
Report	CONDITION AND REGENERATION OF JUNIPER TREES IN WOF WASHA FOREST, ETHIOPIA, Timberlake, J.R. & Osborne, J. (2014).	British	British	Male	Kew Gardens Report produced for Tree Aid/SUNARMA under the Darwin Initiative Award 2034	External Annex 4
Dissertation report	Values, Livelihoods and Environments: Questioning the 'objective problems, subjective values' view of pro-environmental attitudes in North Shewa, Ethiopia, Thomas Urry	British	British	Male	Thomas Urry, University of Bristol	External Annex 3

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide details for the main project contacts below. Please add new sections to the table if you are able to provide contact information for more people than there are sections below.

Ref No	20-019
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Project Leader Details	
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