

Instructor Note: To facilitate understanding, I have provided two different examples from two different projects. This first page shows how your Preliminary Results Section maps onto the ToC logic model you created, and also demonstrates an example where the applicant would write “none” under preliminary results. By contrast, the second page shows an example of what a fully completed Preliminary Results section would look like in a grant submission that did have work to report. The two examples both come from real ASPIRE awardees, but are otherwise unrelated.

Problem statement: Over half of central Africa’s sea turtles are considered threatened or endangered, yet their biggest threats are unclear. These species are important food sources for locals.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Short and Medium Term Outcomes	Long Term Outcomes (Impacts)
Resources	How you will use your resources	What is produced by your activities	Changes in learning and action	Changes in conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASPIRE grant financing Connections with WWF and Cameroon’s Ministry of Forestry & Wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with over 100 fishermen in 8 communities Daily reporting of turtle bycatch numbers Community training program planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written report outlining main threats to sea turtle death (bycatch) Fisherman reporting network Sensitization campaign presented to 200 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased community awareness New community skills for removing turtles stuck in nets Better guidance for policy design protecting turtles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer turtle bycatch deaths Turtle decline slows or stops More available food for locals

**Example:
Preliminary results
“none”**

*Adapted from 2016 awardee Ursula Bénédite Koumbo Tabacum's CARN ASPIRE research <https://www.conservationactionresearch.net/articles/a-sheros-journey-to-saving-sea-turtles>

Preliminary Results – Written Example



From our previous research using fecal metabarcoding, we identified many species of insectivorous bird that eat brown capsids (Africa's #1 cocoa pest), and other pests in Cameroonian cocoa farms. These species are important both biologically and economically—by identifying the birds' role as biological pest control, our work emphasizes that they are of conservation priority. However, the status of these species as connected to common global avian pathogens remains unknown, thus limiting possible conservation initiatives. The CARN funding would help address this important gap.

Adapted from 2022 awardee Mélanie Adèle Tchoumbou's project: <https://www.conservationactionresearch.net/projects/which-native-shade-trees-will-attract-pest-eating-birds-to-cameroonian-cocoa-farms>