

DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 10 COMPETITION

Please read the accompanying Guidance Note before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Applicants are asked not to use the form supplied to cross-refer to information in separate documents except where this is invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate sheet if necessary. Copies of this form are available on disk or by e-mail on request. You are asked also to complete the summary sheet. Although you may reproduce this sheet in a reasonable font, you should not expand it beyond an A4 sheet (leaving the allocated space for DEFRA comments to be made) as additional information will not be taken into account.

1. Name and address of organisation

CABI Bioscience (UK Centre), Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9TY

2. Principals in project

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Baker		Botero
Forename(s)	Peter Stanley		Jorge Eduardo
Post held	Coffee Projects Co-ordinator		Research scientist
Institution (if different to above)			CENICAFFE, Colombia
Department	Commodities		Biología de la conservación
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

3. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Biodiversity and Colombian Coffee Farmers: Capacity Building for Added Value

4. Abstract of study (in no more than 750 characters)

Training in techniques to assess farmer biodiversity knowledge & information needs. Pilot & main project to carry out assessment. From this, develop & field test a manual on producing coffee in accordance with biodiversity norms.

Develop database of farmer knowledge, words they use, memorable quotations, photos, video clips, animal & plant data.

Set up pilot forest patches for research, training & forest product potential

Stakeholder workshop (roasters, buyers, organic, shade experts, NGOs, etc.) to disseminate field work results & to determine how best to promote biodiversity to consumers.

Produce promotional materials, to include TV slots, video, posters/leaflets etc. according to local assessment of needs. Promotion of coffee & biodiversity at international meeting.

Develop commercial biodiversity policy for consideration by elected farmer representatives.

5. Timing. Give the proposed starting date and duration of the project.

April 2002 for three years.

6. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Please note that this should describe your unit, institute or department within a university.)

Aims

Of the CABI Commodities Unit:

"To promote profitable, healthy and environmentally safe commodity production for resource-poor farmers through research, information and training." [see also www.CABI-Commodities.org]

Activities

Activities focus on developing a range of research, training and information outputs through collaborative project work consistent with the above aims. Key recent activities include:

1. Biological control and integrated pest management of pests (e.g. the IPM of Coffee Berry Borer in Colombia (DFID) and in India, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Jamaica (CFC))
2. Publication of technical information and analyses for the coffee industry (e.g. "Coffee Futures: a sourcebook of some critical issues confronting the coffee industry", complimentary copy enclosed)
3. Coffee and cocoa disease control projects (e.g. Improvement of Coffee Production in Africa by the Control of Coffee Wilt Disease (Tracheomyces) (CFC & EU))
4. Monitoring and evaluation of projects (currently evaluating a CATIE (NORAD) Nicaragua IPM-AF programme)
5. Farmer participatory approach to environmental cacao production (e.g. "Cacao and Neighbour Trees in Ecuador", complimentary copy enclosed)
6. A field-manual on participatory research with coffee farmers in production

Achievements

1. Successful coffee project in Colombia, with introduction of biocontrol agents, farmer evaluation, economic analysis (see enclosed DFID project report)
2. Successful research and training project in Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Jamaica and India (completion of CFC project in 2002)

7. Has your organisation received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

The CABI Commodities Unit has not previously received Darwin Initiative funding. Other units of CABI Bioscience have received the following grants: - Ref:162/8/264; Ref: 162/7/91; Ref: 162/8/011; Ref: 162/6/054; Ref: 162/6/056

8. Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project? Please explain the responsibilities of these institutions.

CENICAFE, Colombia, the national coffee research institute, will be the centre of the majority of activities for the project. Their key activities will be to carry out the field work (with CABI supervision), and set up and manage a database of the results of the field assessments of farmers. Additionally, CENICAFE will create a database of rare and useful plant and animal species found in coffee growing systems.

CENICAFE will also be responsible for holding the initial stakeholders' meeting, and will produce a field manual (in Spanish) that will be tested with coffee extensionists. CENICAFE has excellent design and production facilities, as well as six decades' history of coffee research, and a long history of producing high quality, environmentally friendly, coffee.

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.

To develop coffee biodiversity concepts with Colombian coffee farmers in order to realise its commercial potential.

CENICAFE has carried out excellent research on biodiversity, but this has not been extended to farmers, nor have their local knowledge and needs been assessed in order to accurately judge the best way to promote biodiverse coffee farming and realise its full commercial potential. The project will undertake detailed participatory rural assessments of farmer knowledge, biodiversity concepts and vocabulary used so that a field manual can be prepared and tested with extensionists and researchers. The project will also develop contacts with commercial companies and hold a stakeholder workshop to determine ways to promote and sell "biodiverse coffee". Pilot forest patches within the coffee region will also be identified and studied to assess their potential.

To this end the project will also assemble a database of plant and animal species with an extensive photo library that can be used in future promotional and commercial campaigns. It will also produce a draft biodiversity policy document for consideration by the National Coffee Congress, a democratic farmers' decision-making body. Promotional materials will be produced and used to promote the work of the project at an international trade event.

10. Is this a new project or the continuation of an existing one?

A new project

11. What is the evidence for a demand or need for the work? How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country(ies)? How would the project assist the host country with its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

How was the work identified?

We know from previous and current studies that coffee farmers are facing severe economic difficulties and need to develop new ways to increase their income. We also know that it is very important to understand farmers' concepts and use appropriate language when imparting new ideas. There is increasing interest in the biodiversity aspects of coffee, especially in the US where decline in migratory bird numbers is linked to monocultural coffee production in C & S America. But there are no known studies where farmers have been consulted about their concepts of biodiversity and no education programme to promote the advantages, nor concerted attempts to link all this to commercial companies in order to realise the true value of biodiverse coffee.

How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country?

The Colombian Coffee Federation, of which CENICAFE, is a part has long championed environmentally sensitive coffee farming and has developed a rust-resistant variety and a zero-pollution method of wet coffee processing. CENICAFE's Conservation Biology Programme has carried out studies to characterise the biodiversity of coffee growing regions, and identified the factors that are favourable to bird life, and especially endangered species. They are exploring the opportunities that coffee offers for conservation, e.g. the use of woody ravines as biodiversity corridors.

More generally, the Government of Colombia has various inter-institutional projects with NGOs and government departments which include coffee in their sustainable production systems. In these projects they aim to utilise environmentally-friendly coffee as biodiversity corridors and as buffer zones to national parks. In the next few months the A. von Humboldt Institute will begin a biodiversity study of Andean agrosystems; the part that involves coffee will include the collaboration of CENICAFE.

How will the project assist the host country meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

The main obligations of the Biodiversity Convention that this project expects to support in Colombia are:

1. Identification of components of biodiversity important for conservation and sustainable use by coffee farmers (Art.7a)
2. Regulation / management of biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity in coffee regions (Art. 8c)
3. Promoting the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species with land users (Art. 8d)
4. Protecting and encouraging customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices by collating farmer knowledge (Art. 10c)
5. Supporting farm communities to develop & implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity reduced (Art. 10d)
6. Promoting the understanding of the importance of the conservation of biodiversity, through media and education aimed at stakeholders (Art. 13a)
7. Exchanging results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, specialized knowledge, indigenous and traditional knowledge and information on training and surveying programmes (Art. 17 para 2)

12. In what ways can this project be considered a Darwin project? How does the project relate to the Darwin principles? How would the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

There are a number of key fits between this project and the wider Darwin Initiative principles, viz.:

- The project will raise awareness of the potential worth of natural resources in a country that is biodiverse rich but resource poor.
- It will catalyse action to improve knowledge by farmers, with expert input from the CABI Bioscience (UK).
- It will engage landowners and local communities, develop an understanding of their knowledge needs, concepts about biodiversity as well as their own local knowledge.
- It will improve information about biodiversity in coffee habitats.
- It will develop a database of all relevant information.
- It will promote environmental awareness and aim this at farmers and rural communities.

Finally, the Darwin project will be promoted on all manuals, videos, reports, posters etc. that are produced.

13. Set out the proposed timetable for the work, including the programme's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month (starting April)	Output Number (see standard output measures)	Description (include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable)
2002/04	6A n = 20 6B n = 20	Farmer participatory work and evaluation - 20 people trained, one week
2002/06	6A n = 1 6B n = 3	Database construction - one person trained, three weeks
2003/08	7 n = 3	Video, information leaflets, posters
2002 to 2005	8 n = 18	CABI staff visits
2005	9 n = 1	Regional coffee biodiversity policy document
2003	10 n = 1	Field manual to farmer participatory evaluation and training
2003	12A n = 2	Establish database of farmer knowledge, rare plants and animals photos etc.
2004		Establish database of commercial and contacts and consumer interest NGOs etc.
2003	14A n = 1	Stakeholder workshop organised
2004	14B	International commercial meeting attended as participant
2003 and 2004	18A n = 3	TV features on regional TV station

Key Milestones	
Year/Month (starting April)	Description (include travel dates, drafts and other processes that support the delivery of outputs)
2002/04	Initial project meeting (in Colombia) to develop a work-plan
2002/05	Workplan drafted and agreed, first field work started
2002/09	Pilot Farmer Participatory Assessment (FPA) analysed (n=50)
2002/10	Forest patches in coffee identified
2003/02	Main FPA completed
2003/03	Stakeholder workshop
2003/06	Biodiversity field manual for extensionists
2003/11	Testing of field manual
2003/12	Database set up with photos, video clips, farmer knowledge, farmer glossary, rare animal and plant inventories
2004	Promotional material for farmers (TV slots, posters, etc.)
2004	Forest reserve work completed
2004	Marketing/promotional material prepared in draft form
2004	Evaluation of results of use of manual (farmer interviews and questionnaires)
2005	Report on market potential of coffee biodiversity both nationally and internationally
2005	Conference/tradefair exhibit
2005	Database of potential commercial contacts
2005	Draft coffee biodiversity development policy

14. Do you know of any other individual/organisation carrying out similar work? Give the details of the work, explaining the similarities and differences.

Conservation International is developing a project that involves the use of coffee zones for a Pacific corridor, but the project does not examine the link between farmers and biodiversity nor does it explore the commercial possibilities. The Fundación Natura and other NGOs are helping farmers produce sustainable coffee in Colombia, but again this does not include specific work on biodiversity, development of a manual, policy document, etc. Hence we believe this project is unique in Colombia and from our own on-going project work we know nothing similar is planned in Ecuador, Mexico, Guatemala or Honduras.

15. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate how many trainees will be involved, from which countries and what will be the criteria for selection. How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course.

Training Activity	Dates	Who will participate, how many will participate and for how long?
Training in farmer participatory techniques	2002	Researchers, extensionists n = 20
On the job training	2002, 2003	Researchers, extensionists n = 20
Database development	2002	Researcher n = 1

16. How will trainee outcomes/destinations be monitored after the end of the training?

Through the output of the project itself, in the form of:

- Reports
- The field manual
- Subsequent testing of the manual with extensionists
- Follow-up meetings and questionnaires of farmers.

17. How is the work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? A clear exit strategy must be included.

CENICAFE has a long-term commitment to continue producing high quality environmentally friendly coffee.

From previous collaborative projects they have an exemplary record of research continuity.

The project will leave trained people, a database, and published material of a high quality which it is expect will continue to be used and consulted.

By the end of the project researchers and extensionists will be knowledgeable of farmers perceptions and needs and this will provide a platform for the following phase, which is envisaged will consist of substantial inputs into future marketing efforts and forming closer relationships with roasters. It is thus clear that a strong presence at a trade fair (such as the Specialty Coffee Association of America annual meeting) will be vital to make new contacts. CABI will use its considerable conference experience, and present contacts within the specialty coffee and coffee roaster sectors to facilitate the promotion of biodiversity and coffee at such an event.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18. Describe how progress on the project would be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its aims and objectives, both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. How would you ensure that it achieves value for money? What arrangements will be made for disseminating results? If applicable, how would you seek the views of clients/customers?

A good deal of monitoring and evaluation is built in to the project. It starts with a pilot farmer assessment (n=50), analyses this (and produces a report) and then goes on to a wider assessment (n=400, approx.) producing a full analysis of this in report form.

The project develops a field manual, tests this with extensionists who then start to use it in pilot areas. These initiatives are then followed up with an evaluation of efficacy through farmer interviews and questionnaires before the end of the project.

The final report will include a CD version of the database for evaluation by Darwin Initiative analysts as well as the printed version of the field manual and any other printed material such as posters, leaflets etc.

Achieving value for money: can be measured in terms of the quality of the manual, and numbers of copies produced (n=1500), which will ensure a wide dissemination of outputs, apart from any possible future income benefit gained. In terms of database and the use it is put to, this also can be judged from the CD version.

The commercial outcome of the project is not expected to be measurable during the lifetime of the project. However CABI will be looking for further funding from a variety of sources to ensure it maintains a long term commitment to fostering sustainable outcomes from this and other projects in which we have been involved. We have been working in Colombia with Cenicafé since the 1980s and we are confident that we can continue to monitor and assist when required.

Seeking the views of clients/customers: CABI Commodities is already in contact with a large number of Specialty, Fair Trade and organic entities (through events such as the World Coffee Conference) and we intend to maintain and develop these. Hence it will be straightforward to seek the views of these stakeholders as to the impact of the project.

Logical framework. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Goal</p> <p><i>To assist countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the Biodiversity Convention</i></p>		<p>A range of printed and digital media relating to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in coffee growing areas of Colombia</p>	<p>The Colombian Coffee Federation and CENICAFE continue in operation</p> <p>Civil unrest does not grow to the extent that field activities are judged to be dangerous</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To protect biodiversity in coffee growing regions of Colombia by improving farmer knowledge.</p> <p>Enhanced economic viability of coffee produced under agro-forestry and shade conditions</p> <p>Enhanced understanding by roasters and traders</p>	<p>Extensive database of local knowledge and training needs</p> <p>New contacts with commercial coffee companies</p> <p>Exposition of Colombia's biodiversity knowledge and commitment</p>	<p>Database, manual and reports widely available</p> <p>Survey evidence of farmers producing coffee for specialty/bird-friendly markets</p> <p>Project representation at international coffee event(s)</p>	<p>Farmers in project areas continue to produce coffee</p> <p>Continued interest by consumers in biodiversity aspects of coffee</p> <p>Events continue to be held and well-attended</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Researchers and Extensionists trained</p> <p>Farmer attitudes to biodiversity codified</p> <p>A regional policy developed</p> <p>Produced materials for marketing and farmers</p> <p>Extensive database created</p> <p>Links to roasters & traders</p> <p>Forest patches identified and studied</p>	<p>Training course</p> <p>Rural appraisals</p> <p>Policy document</p> <p>Field manual elaborated</p> <p>Posters/TV slots, video</p> <p>Database constructed</p> <p>Promotion at trade fair</p> <p>Areas mapped out</p>	<p>Report of training course</p> <p>Report and database of farmer knowledge & gaps</p> <p>Report</p> <p>Published field manual</p> <p>Copies of videos, posters etc. CD version of database</p> <p>Database of new contacts</p> <p>Conference proceedings</p> <p>Report of reserve potential</p>	<p>CENICAFE continues to function effectively</p> <p>Extensionists continue to be employed and have time to commit to biodiversity</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>Participatory rural appraisal</p> <p>Biodiversity training manual</p> <p>Database and digital photo/video library</p> <p>Forest patches identified and studied</p> <p>Stakeholder workshop</p> <p>Training and promotion activities</p> <p>Commercial awareness activities</p>	<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Overall budget: £191,825</p> <p>Of which £ 62,576 counterpart funding</p>	<p>Invoices and receipts of project expenses</p>	<p>CABI and CENICAFE continue to function effectively and international travel is unhampered</p>