Defra Ref: 35

DARWIN INITIATIVE

DEFRA
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

DARWIN INITIATIVE

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 11 COMPETITION: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate A4 sheet if necessary. Do not reduce the font size below 10pt or the paragraph spacing.

Submit by 13 January 2003

1. Name and address of organisation

The Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology
(DICE). University of Kent

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Transnational conservation planning in the Maputaland ecoregion of southern Africa.

3. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

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	LEADER-WILLIAMS	SMITH	GOODMAN
Forename(s)	Nigel	Robert James	Peter Styan
Post held	Professor	Honorary Research Fellow	Co-ordinator Biodiversity Research
Institution (if different to above)			KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife
Department	DICE	DICE	Biodiversity & Planning Division
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

4. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims

To integrate international conservation and development sustainably, by combining natural and social sciences in designing measures to help conserve biological diversity.

Activities

Training and implementation, specifically building capacity in developing countries through: 1) Multidisciplinary postgraduate training in conservation biology, tourism, ethnobotany and biodiversity management; 2) Partnerships in research and conservation implementation centred on conservation biology and sustainable conservation.

Achievements

DICE: 1) was the first institution in the British university sector to specialise in interdisciplinary postgraduate research and training in biodiversity management; 2) has trained over 270 students from nearly 70 countries to Masters level or above; 3) has raised £4 million for biodiversity projects; 4) has established two endowed chairs in Biodiversity Management and Biodiversity Law.

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

Biodiversity training (93-96); *In/ex-situ* training in Tanzania, Zaire, Madagascar (96-98); Biodiversity management training, Peru (96-98); Chameleon CBC, Madagascar (96-99); Conflict and conservation, Masai Mara (98-00); CBC and ecotourism, Masai Mara (00-03); Axolotl conservation and tourism, Mexico (02-05); Black rhino conservation and ecotourism, Namibia (02-04).

6. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their role and responsibilities in the project. The extent of their involvement at all stages in the project should be detailed, including in project development. Please provide written evidence of this partnership.

1) Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (KZNW) is the statutory organisation responsible for biodiversity conservation in Maputaland, RSA. This will be the main partner and will provide the South African student for the MSc in Conservation Biology at DICE. This project was initially developed with KZNW staff, based on their requirement to advise all stakeholders in Maputaland to ensure the conservation of the region's biodiversity. They will provide accommodation, field support, expertise and venues for meetings and workshops.

2) WWF, Mozambique: WWF were involved in developing this proposal and will help provide links with the government and other conservation stakeholders. They will also provide support and advice during data collection in the field.

3) Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC): SNTC is the statutory organisation responsible for biodiversity conservation in Swaziland. They were also involved in developing this project and will work together with the National Biodiversity Database Unit to provide field support and to identify relevant stakeholders.

All three partner organisations will also be involved in developing the conservation planning system and ensuring that the final conservation plan can be used to guide future developments in the ecoregion.

7. What steps have been taken to (a) engage at all appropriate levels within the host country partner organisations to ensure full support for the project and its outcomes; and (b) ensure the benefits of the project continue despite staff changes in these organisations?

The proposed project officer has worked in South Africa's Maputaland for six years and has developed this project based on feedback from a number of people at different levels in the partner organisations. Support has come from those responsible for agreeing to work in partnership with DICE, as well as those on the ground who will be involved in fieldwork and implementation. The resultant planning system will be developed from stakeholder workshops and complies with the missions of the three organisations, so there will be full support for its implementation. Staff changes are unlikely to affect this project because this project will involve a range of other stakeholders, including local communities and NGOs, who could provide alternative sources of support if necessary.

8. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.

This project will involve a number of stakeholders from government, NGOs, private companies such as ecotourism ventures, and local communities. These groups will help develop the conservation planning system and will provide support, either directly in the field or by supplying information to be included in the Maputaland GIS. All three partner organisations have links with other stakeholder groups, including local communities, and these will be developed during the project. In addition, the Department of Conservation Areas in Mozambique has been consulted in the development of the proposal, as has Umkhanyakude District Municipality in RSA. The Centre for Indigenous Knowledge has also agreed to provide support with the collection of socio-economic data for this project and to provide links with the local communities with which they work. Finally, the National Biodiversity Database Unit at the University of Swaziland has agreed to provide support and access to their dataset.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

The purpose of this project is "To produce a conservation planning system for the Maputaland ecoregion, build capacity to ensure its continued utilisation, and encourage the use of this methodology in other developing countries". This will achieved through the following steps:

1) Mapping the region's vegetation types and modelling the distributions of key biodiversity elements.

2) Using modelling to identify areas threatened by agricultural transformation and unsustainable resource harvesting.

3) Mapping areas that local communities wish to conserve for cultural or economic reasons.

4) Producing a user-friendly GIS interface for existing conservation planning software, as well as support materials.

5) Working with stakeholders to develop conservation targets and investigate different land-use planning options.

6) Building capacity within all three countries and foster links to allow the spread of current best practice.

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

This is a new international initiative that partially arises from a more limited South Africa-based exercise completed in 2001. This project seeks to underpin existing transnational conservation initiatives being undertaken in all three Maputaland nation states, and serves as an international model on how to apply planning processes across national borders in developing countries.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD, thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

This project will help implement the Biodiversity Convention in three main areas. Firstly, it will build links between the UK and three developing countries (CBD Article 5), enabling collaboration between researchers (Article 18) and providing training to build capacity in all of the relevant organisations (Article 12). Secondly, it will produce a conservation planning system that will identify those biodiversity elements that most need protection and are most threatened by agricultural transformation and the spread of alien plant species (Articles 7a, 7b & 7c), collate and supplement existing data (Article 17) and produce conservation planning software for use in Maputaland and elsewhere (Article 16). This process will involve consulting with local communities about their resource-use (Article 8j) and provide an opportunity for discussing relevant conservation issues and increasing awareness of the conservation value of the region (Article 13). Thirdly, it will allow a range of stakeholders to develop a land-use planning system in Maputaland (Articles 6a & 6b) that will identify potential locations for new protected areas (Article 8a, 8b & 8d), minimise impacts on the biodiversity of the region (Articles 8c, 8e) and plan for the recovery of certain key species, such as the African elephant (Article 8f). This system would encourage the development of eco-tourism and sustainable resource harvesting (Articles 10 & 11) in an area that is internationally recognised for its high levels of sub-humid lands, inland waters, forest and coastal biodiversity.

12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country?

Maputaland is internationally recognised as a centre of plant endemism, an Endemic Bird Area and part of the Maputaland-Pondoland hotspot. It also contains internationally important black rhinoceros populations, a World Heritage Site, 5 RAMSAR Sites and two formerly contiguous populations of African elephants. However, this biodiversity is increasingly threatened by the spread of subsistence agriculture, a product of the ecoregion's nutrient-poor soils and high poverty levels. As a result, the three governments signed a Trilateral Protocol in 2000 to create the Maputaland Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA). This TFCA will join protected areas in the three countries and reconnect wildlife migration routes, whilst acting as an important eco-tourism destination. Indeed, the three nations have recognised that ecotourism and natural resource harvesting are generally the optimal forms of land use in Maputaland and have set up the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative to encourage these developments. However, existing planning projects are hampered by a lack of capacity and suitable data and, in some instances, an *ad hoc* approach that does not involve the relevant stakeholders. This project has been designed to address these problems and was suggested by various stakeholders following the completion of a collaborative project between DICE and KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife, which focussed on conservation planning in only the South African section of Maputaland.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

The aim of all three countries containing sections of Maputaland is to encourage the development of sustainable livelihoods through eco-tourism, sustainable harvesting of resources and the appropriate use of agriculture. This project would provide a consultative conservation planning system that would allow the stakeholders to develop such a system and would increase awareness of the effects of different land-use systems. In particular, it would allow stakeholders to identify areas of high conservation importance and to zone different land-use types to maximise biodiversity conservation and maintain nature-based employment opportunities.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the project outputs will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

The broad impact of this work will be to emphasise the need for fine-scale conservation planning projects, instead of the coarse-scale approaches that are practiced by several international NGOs and abound in the scientific literature. This project will act as a case study showing that international level planning requires a change of emphasis if the benefits of conservation planning are to be accepted by the wider conservation community.

This project will also produce software that is specifically designed to be user-friendly and relevant, so that it can be widely adopted, and MSc students from DICE will be encouraged to use the system to develop a wide range of conservation plans. Therefore, the project will show that systematic conservation planning can be used by any interested group to produce results that are relevant, practical, based on important scientific theory and conducted at appropriate scales.

In addition, this project will produce a conservation plan and planning system that will be used to ensure that the biodiversity of Maputaland is conserved, whilst increasing livelihood opportunities for local communities. This final planning report will be posted to all relevant stakeholders and available on the website and the planning system will be available on CD-ROM.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

The legacy of this work will be threefold. Firstly, it will produce an international land-use plan for Maputaland based on inputs from local stakeholders and experts on the biodiversity of the region. This will be used to guide the formation of the Maputaland Transfrontier Conservation Area and will be developed in conjunction with the planning system, which will allow the plan to develop as new data are incorporated. Secondly, this work will provide an opportunity for the stakeholders to work together and exchange expertise and experience. It will also provide training for key personnel and teaching materials for a number of institutions in Maputaland to explain the value of conservation planning techniques and encourage their further use. Finally, it will provide a large amount of spatially explicit ecological and socio-economic data, a customised GIS-interface and a data collection protocol. This will be an important resource for the numerous research projects taking place in Maputaland and it will be distributed based on conditions that ensure that the data produced by these projects can be incorporated into the planning system.

16. What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?

At the project selection stage, the most important step was to elicit the necessary intuitional support and determine levels of capacity. This project is fortunate that institutions across Maputaland have provided a great deal of backing for the development of a regional conservation planning system and have high levels of capacity for its implementation. At present, this process is hampered by a lack of both suitable information and capacity to produce and analyse these data, so this problem will be addressed by this project. The second important step is to include all of the relevant stakeholders in the project, which will increase support and reduce opportunities for any one group to adversely affect the outcomes.

17. How will the work be distinctive and innovative? How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

This will be the first project to apply recent advances in conservation planning theory to a situation that is common in developing countries, namely a region containing a number of different land-ownership types, including communally managed land. It will also be the transnational project to include data on threat by agricultural transformation and spread of alien plants and detailed information on community attitudes in the planning process. The project will also produce the first conservation planning software to be specifically tailored for use by practitioners in developing countries. This software will be made freely available on the project website, together with tutorials, and all these products will include the Darwin name and logo. The Darwin name and logo will also be prominently displayed on posters that will explain the conservation value of Maputaland and will be distributed to all schools, clinics, hotels and tourist lodges in the region. Finally, the Darwin Initiative will be fully credited on the scientific papers that will be produced and in articles that will appear in newspapers and magazines in Maputaland and the UK.

18. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.

Fine-scale conservation planning projects using recent advances in planning research are currently taking place in Australia, the United States and South Africa. Participants in these countries have already been contacted and will be consulted as part of this project. The South African projects have concentrated on the Cape and Succulent Karoo biomes and have not incorporated issues relating to communal ownership of land. The Maputaland project will also build on the experiences of broad-scale planning projects that have been undertaken in KwaZulu-Natal by one of the partner organisations.

Several Darwin Initiative projects have involved conservation planning issues in Colombia (162/10/015), Fiji (162/11/022) and the Philippines (162/05/178) but these have been conducted at a larger scale, based decisions on the distributions of one taxon and did not explicitly incorporate the range of ecological, socio-economic and local community data that will be used in this project.

19. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

1) One historically disadvantaged South African and one Mozambican national will be trained to collect relevant data and will attend the MSc in Conservation Biology at DICE. Their research dissertation will include training on how to use the planning system and teach others in its use. The RSA student will be an employee of KZN Wildlife and the Mozambican student will be an employee of the government or a local conservation NGO. Their progress will be measured as part of the standard DICE MSc assessment and additional information will be provided by their line-managers.

2) Two people from at least two organisations in each Maputaland country will attend a three-day course to learn how to use and teach the conservation planning system. This will include a short examination and assessment forms will provide feedback.

3) A one-day training course will be given to all relevant academic institutions in Maputaland on how to teach a short module on conservation planning and an introduction to the Maputaland planning system. Each of these institutions will also be provided with teaching materials, which will be developed with feedback from the Maputaland teaching staff. These materials will also be presented to the DICE MSc student classes to test their suitability and relevance.

4) A tutorial will be developed that can be downloaded from the project website to allow any interested group to learn how to use the conservation planning software and produce and input suitable data. The website will also include feedback forms, as well as an on-line, multiple-choice test to measure understanding and feedback forms.

20. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.

The stakeholders who are responsible for implementing the results of this project and continuing to update the planning system are well resourced and committed to developing long-term conservation policies in Maputaland. This project will provide them with the capacity to continue this work by providing training for key personnel, producing a customised planning system and a large amount of spatially referenced ecological and socio-economic data. There is a great demand for the information that this system can produce and the new data that would be needed to update the system, such as sites of new protected areas and location records for key species, is collected as part of other programmes by the statutory bodies responsible for conservation. The project will work to provide a protocol to ensure that these data are recorded and inputted using a standardised methodology but no further support will be required. The conservation planning system itself will be designed so that any interested, computer-literate person can use it after completing the provided tutorial. In addition, a number of people in several different organisations will be trained how to use and advise using the software, so that a skills base will be developed during the project. This means that the continuation of the work will not depend on the project or the commitment of a few individuals in the region. Finally, an exit strategy will be developed as part of the workshops at the end of the project and this will be documented in the final planning report.

21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
Apr 1st 2003	Project Initiation. Initial contacts with stakeholders and collating available GIS data.
ne 2003	Meetings with stakeholders in Maputaland and identification of Mozambican MSc student candidate. Workshops with experts to discuss the focal species that should be used in the planning process.
July 2003	Production of discussion document and list of species to be used in planning system for stakeholder review.
August 2003	Project website uploaded containing details of project proposal and background information on Maputaland.
Oct. 30th 2003	Six month report submitted.
November 2003	Finalise planning system species list. Purchase Landsat 7 satellite imagery and process data.
December 2003	Conservation planning software developed and handbook written and trial version uploaded onto website.
March 2004	Produce conservation planning software tutorial and modify software and tutorial based on feedback from DICE MSc students. Upload version onto website.
April 30th 2004	Annual report submitted.
May 2004	Train MSc student candidates to collect field data and supervise initial data collection. Work with Centre for Indigenous Knowledge to finalise protocol for collection of data from communities and begin data collection.
June 2004	Give seminars at relevant academic institutions on conservation planning and provide training for lecturers to teach the subject in the future. Collate all available data on focal species.
uly 2004	Steering committee attended by partner organisations and other key stakeholders. Produce protocol for standardised data format for the Maputaland conservation planning system and document defininging the process that will be used to set targets for protecting focal species habitats. Produce and distribute posters.
August 2004	Completion of field data collection.
September 2004	Mid-term review. Two students begin MSc in Conservation Biology at DICE.
Oct. 30th 2004	Six month report submitted.
November 2004	Production of habitat transformation risk, presence of alien weeds and unsustainable harvesting maps.
January 2005	Production of final landcover map of Maputaland.
March 2005	Production of distribution maps for all the species and biodiversity elements to be used in the planning system.
April 30th 2005	Annual report submitted.
May 2005	MSc students start dissertation projects and provide feedback on planning software. Final version of software and tutorial completed and uploaded to website. CD-ROM copies also made for distribution.
August 2005	Complete initial analyses of protected area system for the three countries and develop initial conservation plan based on initial biodiversity targets.
September 2005	Stakeholder workshops to present preliminary results, modify targets and discuss planning scenarios. Training for relevant stakeholder groups to use conservation planning software. Students complete MSc's.
December 2005	Final conservation plan to be published.
March 30th 2006	Final report submitted.

22. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)

Achieving the purpose relies on three basic elements. The first is that the conservation planning system is seen as a valuable tool by the stakeholders. This depends on the stakeholders being confident that conservation planning is important and that the system is based on all relevant data and is informed by all the available expertise. The second element is that the stakeholders are able to use the planning system and this depends on the provision of user-friendly software, adequate training and teaching materials. It also depends on the willingness of the stakeholders to learn by participating in the creation of the first Maputaland planning exercise and the creation of transnational links so that expertise can be shared in the future. If these first two elements are achieved then the planning system will continue to be used and the stakeholders will consider it important to update the system by incorporating new data. The success of the Maputaland system, together with the international publicity that it will receive, will also help ensure that the software is used by groups in other countries.

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures

PROJECT OUTPUTS

Year/Month (starting April)	Standard Output Number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc)
2003/June	8	Project Officer in Maputaland for 8 weeks.
2003/June	14A	3 x 1 day workshops to decide focal species to be used in planning system.
2003/August	17A	Website containing details of project and review of conservation planning.
2003/December	7	Training manual describing methodology for identifying focal species and biodiversity elements to be used in conservation planning exercises, using the Maputaland project as a case-study.
2004/May	8	Project Officer in Maputaland for 10 weeks.
2004/May	6A & 6B	Train 1 person from each Maputaland country for 1 week to collect data on vegetation type distribution and recording the occurrence of alien plant species and over-harvesting of resources.
2004/May	6A & 6B	Train 1 person from each Maputaland country for 3 days to collect data on community attitudes and locations of culturally significant areas.
2004/June	14B	5 x 3 hr seminars to be given to university students on conservation planning.
2004/June	6A & 6B	5 x 4 hr training for lecturers on teaching conservation planning.
2004/June	7	Material for teaching conservation planning to undergraduates and postgrads.
2004/July	8	Project Leader in Maputaland for 2 weeks.
2004/July	7	Standardised data collection and metadata protocol.
2004/July	7	Poster explaining conservation value of Maputaland.
2004/November	12A	3 GIS databases (habitat transformation risk, alien spp and over-harvesting).
2005/January	12A	2 GIS databases (landcover map and important cultural sites).
2005/March	12A	1 GIS database (focal species and biodiversity element maps).
2005/May	7	Conservation planning software and tutorial.
2005/September	2	2 MSc students in Conservation Biology (1 RSA, 1 Mozambican).
2005/September	8	Project Officer in Maputaland for 4 weeks.
2005/September	8	Project Leader in Maputaland for 2 weeks.
2005/September	14A	3 day workshop to present results and discuss planning scenarios.
2005/September	6A & 6B	2 day training for stakeholders to learn how to use planning software.
2005/December	9	Transnational conservation plan for Maputaland.
2005/December	11B	3 papers to be submitted to conservation journals.
2004 - 2005	15A & 15C	5 articles in National Press in southern Africa, 1 article in UK National Press.
2005/December	20	Equipment to the value of to be transfered to stakeholder organisations.
2005/December	23	Financial contributions of facilitated from co-operating institutions.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe how the progress of the project, including towards delivery of outputs, will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logistical Framework.

MSc training will be monitored by assessment of course work and exams. Fieldwork training will be assessed through field reports, assessment of data quality reports and review by the main project partners. Training on conservation planning and using the planning system will be assessed using attendance records, feedback reports and short tests of participants' knowledge.

The planning software will be assessed by DICE MSc students as part of a course on conservation planning, by the steering committee and by volunteers via the website. All groups will complete assessment forms and this will be supplemented with advice from Professor Hugh Possingham, an expert in conservation planning at the University of Queensland.

The planning system and final report will be evaluated by the stakeholders using two broad criteria. Firstly, the extent to which the structure succeeds in fulfilling the criteria that were specified by the stakeholders in workshops and consultation exercises. Secondly, the relevance and value of the final system will be gauged from feedback reports at the end of the project.

The value of the project as a whole will also be gauged by peer-review of manuscripts submitted to scientific journals.

25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?

1) The partners will be part of the steering committee that reviews progress and ensures the completion of project outputs.
2) Biodiversity experts working for the partner organisations will review the methodology used to produce the focal species and biodiversity element list and set the biodiversity targets to be used in the planning system.
3) The MSc students will be employed or linked with partner organisations and will be monitored by their line-managers.
4) The data produced by this project will be subject to expert review by the partners.
5) The partners will review the final planning report, planning software and tutorials, as well as the project website.
6) The partners will help develop the exit strategy that will assign future tasks and will be described in the final planning report.

26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?

1) The project will build capacity in several key areas and help forge links and transfer expertise between the stakeholders. The required levels of funding for this are relatively low and will have a great effect by helping to ensure the success of the number of transnational conservation and development projects that are planned for the ecoregion.
2) The Project Officer will be employed on a 2/3 contract and will be assisted by key staff members at each of the partner organisations to ensure that the outputs will be achieved without the need for high staff costs.
3) The project will develop partnerships between the stakeholders to ensure that the large amount of data that has already been collected by different groups can be collated without the need for further expensive data collection or procurement.
4) The planning software will be an extension to the ArcView GIS programme, avoiding the need to create a new system and reducing development costs.
5) Stakeholders will provide their expertise in kind and the partner organisations will also provide various resources at no cost.

27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year). Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 April 2003 – 30 September 2003	30 October 2003	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2004	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2004 – 30 September 2004	30 October 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	30 October 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2006	
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	30 October 2006	
Final report	1 April 2004 – project end date	3 months after project completion	Yes

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources			
Purpose To produce a conservation planning system for the Maputaland ecoregion, build capacity to ensure its continued utilisation, and encourage the use of this methodology in other developing countries.	Planning system used in Maputaland to make land-use decisions. Data in planning system continue to be updated. Software downloaded from website and used in other countries.	Stakeholder reports on using the planning system to develop land-use policy. Metadata reports from stakeholders list updates. Review of feedback from people who download the software.	Trained staff continue to work for conservation organisations in Maputaland. Conserving biodiversity continues to be recognised as an important issue in land-use planning.
Outputs A conservation planning system for Maputaland that will aid stakeholders in producing relevant land-use policies. Tri-national capacity to use the planning system and software. Report providing information on future planning scenarios based on stakeholder opinions. Strengthened links between the stakeholders involved in conservation planning in Maputaland. User-friendly planning software & tutorial. Publications & presentations.	CD with all data needed for land-use planning. Peer reviewed plan proposing future roles of stakeholders after DI project completion. Minimum of three individuals trained to use the planning system in all three countries. Peer review of report. 100+ copies distributed to stakeholders, plus made available on website. Number of stakeholders involved in planning process and attending transnational workshops. Software available on CD-ROM and from website. Posters, 4 articles in popular magazines/newspapers, 2-3 papers in scientific journals.	Checklist of necessary data drawn up after initial workshops. Two copies of project exit plan sent to Darwin Initiative. Participant assessment records, together with feedback reports. Published reviews and feedback from stakeholders. Two copies sent to Darwin Initiative. Attendance records from relevant workshops. Co-authoring of planning reports. Assessment records from training sessions. Copies of all publications sent to Darwin Initiative.	All the required data can be produced during the project. There is institutional support to continue the process. Participants pass assessments and continue employment in Maputaland. Consensus can be reached between stakeholders on final planning scenarios. Publisher can be identified. Stakeholders attend workshops and maintain links that will develop as part of the project. Software can be designed for use by practitioners.
Activities Website development Software development Workshops Training Field research Producing GIS data Planning reports Project monitoring	**Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)** 8/03 Purchase website and upload intitial content; 3/04 Update site based on feedback. 12/03 Make software available on website & CD; 3/04 Make changes based on feedback. 6/03 Initial discussions; 9/05 Develop biodiversity targets and planning scenarios. 5/04 Fieldwork techniques, community mapping and software; 9/04 - 9/05 MSc studies. 9/04 Data on landcover map accuracy, over-harvesting and important cultural sites. 12/04 Transformation & over-harvesting risk map; 1/05 Landcover and cultural sites map. 11/03; Report describing methods used to identify focal bioidversity elements; 12/05 Final report. 4/04 & 4/05 Annual reports; 9/04 Mid-term evaluation.		

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

29. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 3 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team, their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2002/2003 %	2003/2004 %	2004/2005 %
United Kingdom project team members and role			
Professor Nigel Leader Williams (Principal Investigator)	10	10	5
Dr Robert Smith (Project Officer)	66	66	50
Mrs Joan England (Administrator)	5	5	5
Host country/ies project team members and role			
Dr Peter Goodman (RSA coordinator working for KZN Wildlife)	5	5	5
Ms Helena Motta (Mozambique coordinator working for WWF)	5	5	5
Dr Ara Monadjem (Swaziland coordinator working for UNISWA)	5	5	5
Professor Herman Els (Support for social science research in RSA)	10	10	5
Mr Andreas Malwane (Social science field assistant in RSA)	-	25	-
TBA (Social science field assistant in Mozambique)	-	25	-
Mr Petros Ngwenya (RSA MSc student)	-	90	50
TBA (Part-time replacement for Mr Ngwenya's position at KZN Wildlife)	-	45	25
TBA (Mozambican MSc student)	-	90	50
Professor Hugh Possingham (MARXAN planning software development)	-	5	-

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2003/2004 £		2004/2005 £		2005/2006 £	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
Professor Nigel Leader Williams	-		-		-	
Dr Robert Smith						
Mrs Joan England						
Dr Peter Goodman						
Ms Helena Motta						
Dr Ara Monadjem						
Professor Herman Els						
Mr Andreas Malwane						
TBA (Mozambique field assistant)						
Mr Petros Ngwenya						
TBA (Assistant to Mr Ngwenya)						
TBA (Mozambican MSc student)						
Professor Hugh Possingham						
TOTAL COST OF SALARIES						

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	TOTAL
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Travel and subsistence				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Printing				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Conferences, seminars etc				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Capital items/equipment (please break down)				
• Darwin funding Computer GPS units x 2				
• other funding GPS unit				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding MSc fees: 10,866 x 2 (*not formally agreed but allowing for 4% inflation on 2003/04 fees*) Landsat 7 satellite images Audit				
• other funding Landsat 7 satellite images ArcView v3.2 software				
Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS				
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES				

30. How is your organisation currently funded?

HEFCE, grants, endowments, contracts and student fee income.

31. Provide details of all other funding sources identified in Question 29 that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

One person in each Maputaland country will help oversee data collection and provide expertise and their salary costs will be provided by the relevant partner institution. They will also provide staff to support the fieldwork and to help process the field and GIS data. Support provided by Professors Herman Els and Hugh Possingham will be provided by the University of Pretoria and University of Queensland respectively.

The partner organisations will provide vehicles at a subsidised rate and will provide equipment, such as GPS units and computers. They will also provide funds to help stage the meetings, workshops and training sessions.

Various stakeholder groups will provide GIS data, including Landsat Thematic Mapper satellite imagery, Digital Elevation Model data and infrastructure maps.

ArcView v3 GIS software will be provided without charge from Environmental Research Systems Institute.

Further funding will be sought from WWF Mozambique, WWF South Africa, Mazda Wildlife Fund, Endangered Wildlife Trust and UK charities to expand on the collection of attitudes data, increase the emphasis on freshwater conservation planning, provide more conservation education support and use the planning system to produce a preliminary conservation plan for the UK.

32. Please give details of any further resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Questions 29 and 31. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support e.g. accommodation.

The partner institutions and other stakeholders will provide accommodation for project staff, as well as access to office space and computers.

Experts from the partner organisations, as well as from the University of Natal, University of Pretoria, University of Zululand, University of Swaziland, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane and Museu de História Natural in Maputo, will provide their expertise when producing the biodiversity data.

33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where these may be costed). Add together to show total project costs.

Table D Darwin funding request

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested	**27,232**	**71,225**	**32,728**
+ Funding/Income from other sources	15,304	22,002	9,715
= Total project cost	42,536	92,627	42,443

34. FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country ☐

CERTIFICATION 2003/04

On behalf of the trustees/company *(delete as appropriate)* University of Kent

I apply for a grant of £27,232 **in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2004 on the activities specified in paragraphs 21 and 23.**

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	KATE FERGUSON
Position in the organisation	RESEARCH ADMINISTRATOR

Signed | **Date:** 8/1/03

Please return completed form to Defra by 13 January 2003 by e-mail to darwin@defra.gsi.gov.uk or in paper form to Zone 4/A2 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE.