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.

1. Name and address of organisation

The Natural History Museum

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Information incentives for CBD implementation (Argentina/Paraguay)

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

Details	Project leader	Main project partner or co-ordinator in Argentina	Main project partner or co-ordinator in Paraguay
Surname	KNAPP	BELTRÁN	YANOSKY
Forename(s)	Sandra	Javier	Alberto
Post held	Research Botanist	Project Director	Director
Institution (if different to above)		Fundación Habitat y Desarollo	Guyra-Paraguay
Department			
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

The Department of Botany has 54 scientific staff and is one of five science departments within the Natural History Museum, London. In common with its sister departments, the Department of Botany aims to maintain and develop its collections and to use them to promote the discovery, understanding, responsible use and enjoyment of the natural world.

Activities

A wide range research involving all plant groups as well as managing and developing the extensive collections of specimens. Particular emphasis is placed on the production of practical tools for the recognition of key taxa, creating databases and reference collections to underpin biodiversity investigations, and developing interactive methods for the assessment of conservation

Achievements

Collaborative projects are currently being pursued with 80 universities and research institutes in 44 countries. Much of the output is placed in the public arena via topical scientific articles, scholarly textbooks, field guides and contributions to conservation literature. Each year, visiting scientists spend ca. 2,500 days in the Department examining the collections and working with staff.

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

In the last 10 years NHM has lead 19 Darwin Initiative-funded projects in 15 countries.

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.

The project has been completely collaborative in its inception and preparation, all partners have been equally involved in planning, both intellectual and practical. The project involves conservation organizations with a long tradition of research on biodiversity, and collaboration with landowners and local groups in the Humid Chaco.

Guyra Paraguay (Guyra) – will be the lead counterpart organization in Paraguay and will house the local project coordinator; Guyra's special expertise in ornithology means they will lead in assembling this information; participate in GIS and identification training; provide the vehicle for project use; coordinate training and field work in Paraguay.

Fundación Moisés Bertoni (FMB) – will support Guyra through its extensive landowner contacts and existing private reserve initiatives; provide information about private reserves in order to identify properties and landowners in Paraguay for participation in the project; will participate in GIS and identification training.

Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo (FHD) - will be the lead counterpart organization in Argentina; provide information about private reserves in order to identify properties and landowners in Argentina for participation in the project; participate in GIS and identification training; will coordinate training and field work in Argentina; provide a vehicle for project use.

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?

Commitment to the project has been underwritten by the Trustees and Board of Directors of all three of the host partner institutions. All of the host country partners have been involved in the project since inception, actively working on both the proposal and in defining the outputs and outcomes for the work plan. The overall concept has been discussed at all levels, from Director to staff on the ground, and the already existing relationship between these NGOs will help to negate any difficulty and to ensure continuity in case of unexpected staff changes. The local project coordinator to be housed in Guyra-Paraguay will ensure continuity throughout the project life, and the co-ordinator based at the NHM will ensure smooth and consistent running of the overall project in both host countries.

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.

Consultation with owners of properties acting as private reserves, or eligible as such, across the trans-boundary Humid Chaco region, and authorities in both Argentina and Paraguay has already been initiated with the view to informing key stakeholders about the project and ensuring their active participation. Authorities that have been contacted include environment ministers and secretaries at national and provincial local levels, and National Focal Points for CBD implementation. The project plan has also been disseminated among representatives of the UK government in the two participant countries, their counterparts in the UK, the Argentine ambassador in Paraguay, and his counterpart in Argentina. Members of active or completed Darwin projects in the two countries were also informed about the project and potential mutual benefit discussed. On an international level, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy and NASA have also been informed about this initiative.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

The purpose of this project is to achieve enhanced biodiversity conservation across the Humid Chaco trans-boundary ecoregion of Argentina and Paraguay. Specific objectives of the project are:

- To identify and characterize private landowner involvement in CBD implementation across the region. (LF indicator 1)
- To increase information on flagship components of Humid Chaco biodiversity and to provide a mechanism of technical co-operation between selected properties at both sides of the trans-national border. (LF indicators 2, 4, 6)
- To produce a common, exchangeable and expandable database of knowledge on key flagship elements of Humid Chaco biodiversity. (LF indicators 2, 4, 5)
- To provide training in the identification and monitoring of biodiversity in the flagship groups to local people both employed on private land and living in local communities. (LF indicators 3, 5)
- To establish common working practice and technical exchange between private landowners, local communities and governmental and non-governmental conservation organizations in the Humid Chaco trans-boundary region. (LF indicators 4, 6)

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

A new initiative building on an existing partnership between NHM and Paraguayan conservation organizations, now expanded to a regional focus including Argentina. Dissemination outputs from porject workshops will bring a new perspective to conservation work throughout the Southern Cone.

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.

The project highlights private involvement in conservation action in relation to actual obligations assumed when countries become parties to the CBD (Article 8). The survey of flagship taxonomic groups (birds; vascular plants) carried out in order to create a common, exchangeable and expandable database of knowledge on Humid Chaco biodiversity existing at a core of selected properties will improve local knowledge (Articles 7&17). Training at the NHM in taxonomic identification, collections management and information management for staff from Paraguayan and Argentine conservation organizations (Article 18) will strengthen capacity to achieve conservation on the ground once the project is completed. The use of information products resulting from the database in training local people in biodiversity identification and monitoring will enable these communities to be directly involved in the monitoring of biodiversity in these privately owned lands (Articles 12&13); target groups for training will mainly be employees on private properties under conservation management and their families in local communities. Overall, local and national capacity to implement the CBD will be significantly increased, and technical collaboration between regional organizations with interest in the preservation of the Humid Chaco ecosystem will be strengthened (Article 5). This will result in regionally coordinated planning for CBD implementation in private land, with measurable indicators of compliance with the Treaty, which will then be periodically monitored and reviewed.

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

The potential role of the private sector as an agent of CBD implementation has not been adequately assessed in either Argentina or in Paraguay. Private reserve programmes, in which private landowners are encouraged to set aside land for conservation, are particularly strong across the Humid Chaco, a highly diverse trans-boundary ecoregion, considered vulnerable both locally and regionally. Landowners involved in these schemes are aware of their potential to generate income from ecotourism, but widely available information about the elements of biodiversity in reserves is severely lacking. This hampers the co-existence of biodiversity initiatives with more traditional productive activities such as cattle-ranching and agriculture. An assessment by local conservation NGOs in Argentina and Paraguay concluded that high quality information about Humid Chaco biodiversity components was an overall priority. The availability of such information could be used to provide incentives for more landowners to set aside reserves for conservation purposes. The assessment concluded that establishing an exchangeable, scientifically rigorous base of information on selected components of local diversity into which landowners could tap was an essential step forward and a primary priority for action.

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

Diversification of production in S. Paraguay and N. Argentina is essential to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the natural base upon which traditional productive activities, and income generating opportunities for local communities clearly depend. Enhanced knowledge on flagship components of Humid Chaco biodiversity, and its socialization through workshops, capacity-building activities and user-driven information products will help to integrate biodiversity-related initiatives (e.g. eco-tourism, rural tourism, non-traditional uses of flowering plants) into ongoing socio-economic schemes. Private landowners will be the prime beneficiaries of a diversified productive strategy, but benefits will certainly reach local people in the form of new options for non-traditional and sustainable jobs as field guides and interpreters, craftsmen, parataxonomists, etc.

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.

Project outputs and outcomes are clearly linked to at least seven different articles of the CBD. Overall, they will contribute to reinforce programmes of biodiversity conservation in private land that are being run by Guyra/FMB and FHD in their respective countries. Generated knowledge on flagship groups will be used by these NGOs for attracting new participants to these private reserve schemes, thus expanding further the impact of such schemes in the region.

Workshops and local training will feed into NFP targets and broaden participation in conservation activities in local society.

Enhanced awareness of the value of maintaining biodiversity within private land at both sides of the international border will support partner Argentine/Paraguayan organizations in promotion of a bi-national nature conservation area. Such an area will consist of existing and potential private reserves, protected areas belonging to the public sector and a biological corridor defined using the valuable information generated by this project.

Scientific results from the project will be published in peer-reviewed journals, and the information-rich database will be available through the participating organizations and linked to other international initiatives such as Species 2000.

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

The immediate legacy of planned work will be the common, exchangeable and expandable database on flagship components of Humid Chaco biodiversity. Other lasting benefit will be the identification and characterization of best practice concerning management of private land as nature reserves, and its dissemination at the local, national and international levels. Country staff, private landowners and their employees will be trained in data collection, taxonomic identification and environmental monitoring, and this will certainly enhance local capacity to carry out effective management of participant properties as nature conservation areas. A concrete measure of lasting commitment to conservation will be MOUs with landowners and conservation bodies in order to cooperatively develop innovative land-use strategies and uses in those areas identified as conservation priorities. A jointly developed management plan employing a truly regional and participatory vision of natural resource conservation will transform this commitment into effective conservation action in the field based on sound scientific knowledge and training.

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

Host partners have long been working to promote private participation in biodiversity conservation activities across the trans-boundary Humid Chaco region. They are already applying innovative institutional tools and mechanisms with the view to making such participation a long-lasting one, regardless of major fluctuations of international price of commodities produced at local levels. Sense of ownership of project success by landowners and rural workforce will be actively encouraged through trans-national exchange of experience and other capacity-building activities. Bio-regional planning comprising key stakeholders at all levels will replace former lack of communication and even enmities, which characterized relationships in the recent past.

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?

The project is distinctive in that it is a cross-border initiative in a major habitat that is largely under private control. Such transnational cooperation is critical in order to achieve global conservation goals, and the involvement of the private sector in achieving CBD objectives is a distinctive and central part of this project.
The project is innovative in that we propose to construct a biodiversity database in order to not just compile information for land management, but in order to provide high quality biodiversity information in a user-friendly variety of ways to landowners as an incentive to participate in concrete action for biodiversity conservation. The project is innovative in involving conservation institutions in two countries, both of whom have an interest in conserving a globally important ecoregion. Such regional co-operation will provide a model for conservation work in other such trans-boundary ecoregions.
The DI logo will be used on dissemination materials, publications and in all information about the project.

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.

NHM, with seven participating institutions, GO & NGO, has been piloting a similar database generated field guide project in the Mundo Maya (Guatemala, Belize and the Yucatán peninsula). In this project the target audiences are ecotourists and local communities; there is no involvement of the private sector.
DI project 162/04/057 "Biodiversity inventory of the Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve, Paraguay" involved both NHM & FMB; information from the project database (http://internt.nhm.ac.uk/cgi-bin/botany/paraguay/) will be incorporated into this project.
DI project 162/08/116 "Conserving the rare flora of Central Argentina" is building a biodiversity database of dry Chaco plants & their habitats; there is little species overlap, but information will be shared and outcomes monitored.

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?

Several levels of training are involved in the project. In all cases, trainees will be selected with the cooperation of all partners: Project coordinators (2) will receive on-the-job training in project management and in database skills. The project coordinators will be selected competitively and will have language (English and Spanish) and biological skills. In addition, all host participants (10) will receive training in data base entry and maintenance and in field techniques.
Training in UK: 3 people will be trained at the NHM for a 3 month period during Yr 2; selection criteria for these participants include basic knowledge of English, commitment of conservation principles and basic biological knowledge. These trainees will be selected competitively from the staff of the host participants and upon return will participate in the subsequent local training courses.
Local community training: a minimum of 20 (maximum 45) local people will be invited to participate in 2 field training courses of 10 days each on participant properties. These participants will be selected through application; criteria will include employment on private land or residents of community near private land, commitment to continue monitoring, basic literacy skills.
Measure of training effectiveness will include: increase in the number of species identified by trained people through time; increase in the number of database entries through time; number of people trained by trainees.

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 project will provide the critical first steps to regional valuing of natural resources across several societal sectors. Disseminated information about biodiversity in particular will demonstrate a viable mechanism for the valuation of currently undervalued resources that will contribute to the further conservation of species and habitats in the target area. Participating landowners will have available information on how best to promote their property – based on scientifically verified information on flagship group biodiversity - as part of a growing market to provide incentives for the conservation of wilderness in the southern cone of South America. Memoranda of understanding will provide examples of how conservation and the private sector can co-exist for the survival of species. Finding self-sustaining mechanisms for private conservation will enhance the chances of disseminating the initiative all over the region and providing creative ways of conserving lands. Country partners have a long-term commitment to the Humid Chaco and will continue being involved in the consolidation of this and other efforts relating with the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources across the region. Results of the linkages developed during the lifetime of this project will feed directly into National Focal Points for CBD action, integrating these concepts into national strategy for sustainability.

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

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
	LF activities: Private reserve inventory (P); information products (IP); field research (F); training (T); workshops (W).
2003/2004	
October – November	Inventory of properties in the target region completed (P). Background report on private reserve inventory prepared and disseminated (P). Properties for project participation identified and landowners invited to participate (F, P). Planning workshop for all project participants completed (W); protocols for data collection agreed and disseminated (IP)
November	Baseline habitat surveys completed (P, IP)
December	Data collection begun in all target properties (F)
January	Data presentation in database and on website corrected and modified for fit for purpose (IP)
March	Darwin fellows for training in UK selected (T).
March	Data collection throughout the year (F)
2004/2005	
April	Darwin Fellows to UK for three months training in IT, GIS and collections management (T)
August	Field guide formats finalized (IP)
September	Preliminary field guides produced and disseminated (IP)
October	1st training course for local people (T)
December	Collections from project identified and in good management state (F)
January	Data collection in target properties expanded (F)
February	Field testing of preliminary field guides from database completed (IP, F).
March	Illustrations for field guides assembled and gaps identified (IP).
March	Modifications to field guide format implemented (IP).
March	Data collection throughout the year on all properties(F).
2005/2006	
April	2nd training course for local people (T)
June	Field guide formats from database finalized (IP).
August	Potential properties for future participation identified (P).
December	Project website modified and made live to Internet (IP).
February	Mechanism for future cooperation of partners established and set in motion (IP).
March	Illustrations for field guides completed (IP).
March	Data entry complete; database finalized (IP).
March	Data collection throughout the year (F).
2006/2007	
April	Drafts of peer-reviewed papers prepared (IP)
May	Final international workshop (W).
May	MOUs signed between landowners and conservation NGOs.
June	Final Report submitted to national authorities and to Darwin.

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)

- Better characterization of existing private reserves in the trans-boundary Humid Chaco
- Availability and use of information on flagship elements of Humid Chaco biodiversity
- Enhanced in-country biodiversity conservation capacity in Argentina and Paraguay
- Conservation bodies in both countries working with private landowners to disseminate information and conserve biodiversity
- Local people identifying and monitoring biodiversity on private land
- Steps taken to establishing trans-boundary conservation area in the Humid Chaco

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)
2003/2004		
October 2003	15A	1 national press release in each host country (2 press releases)
October 2003	12A	Private reserve inventory (to be done in database form)
October 2003	14A	1st project workshop (attended by all participants – ca. 25 people)
October 2003	6A	Training in database entry and maintenance (10 people)
	6B	5 people weeks of training
December 2003	15A	1 national press release in each host country (2 press releases)
December 2003	15C	1 national press release in UK (1 press release)
March 2004	6A	Training in field techniques and identification for NGO staff participating in project (approximately 5 weeks x 5 people)
March 2004	6B	25 people weeks of training (host country staff)
2004/2005		
April 2004	6A	UK-based training in GIS, database design and specimen identification and collections management (3 DI fellows x 3 months)
April 2004	6B	36 people weeks of training in NHM
May 2004	19B	1 radio interview in UK (with DI fellows and NHM staff)
October 2004	6A	Training course in identification and monitoring of biodiversity for local people (20 people x 10 days)
October 2004	6B	29 people weeks of training for local people
November 2004	19A	1 radio interview in each host country (2 interviews)
December 2004	15A	1 national press release in each host country (2 press releases)
March 2005	6A	Training in field techniques and identification for NGO staff participating in project (approximately 5 weeks x 5 people)
March 2005	6B	25 people weeks of training (host country staff)
2005/2006		
April 2005	6A	Training course in identification and monitoring of biodiversity for local people (20 people x 10 days)
April 2005	6B	25 people weeks of training
May 2005	15A	1 national press release in each host country (2 press releases)
August 2005	14B	AIBS meeting attended and project presented
February 2006	17A	Dissemination network for NGOs and landowners established and working
March 2006	12A	Database of flagship biodiversity elements completed and handed over to host countries
March 2006	12B	"Plant diversity in Paraguay" (output of DI 162/04/57) database enhanced and handed over to host country (Paraguay)
March 2006	13A	Plant collections finalized and handed over the host countries (2 collections – one to each host country)
March 2006	6A	Training in field techniques and identification for NGO staff participating in project (approximately 5 weeks x 5 people)
March 2006	6B	25 people weeks of training (host country staff)
March 2006	10	Field guides finalized (2 field guides; birds, plants)
2006/2007		
April 2006	11B	Co-authored papers to be submitted to peer-reviewed journals (2 manuscripts)
May 2006	17B	Landowner network to be extended with additional potential participants
May 2006	11A	Final international workshop to be held; attended by participants and invitees
June 2006	20	£3000 of equipment handed over to each participant NGO
June 2006	9	Action plans for transboundary conservation handed over to governments of both host countries (2 plans/reports)

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.

Progress towards on the work plan and to achieve LF indicators will be monitored and evaluated by project partners in collaboration through:

1) The NHM's own project assessment and annual performance review process, which is firmly objective based. A similar objective based review will be put in place for staff based in partner organizations.
2) Annual meetings between all partners will be used to review progress and evaluate objectives.
3) Quarterly reports from NHM to partners and vice versa will negate any potential problems.
4) Regular communication by telephone, fax and e-mail between all project partners.
5) Project website for updating data will keep all on the same level.
6) Each objective of the project will be broken down into a number of smaller targets around the project outputs, and these will be monitored on a 3-monthly basis by all participating institutions.
7) Communication mechanism set up for post-project cooperation will be established before the project ends.
8) Scientific publications resulting from work carried out during the project will be published in international peer-reviewed journals.

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

All partners will review progress on a quarterly basis with reciprocal reports and via e-mail contact and periodic meetings between all project staff will enable in depth discussion of progress. A project website (password accessible) will enable progress on database entry to be monitored by all participants. Project staff will regularly visit participating properties, both for data collection and for reporting on progress to landowners. Landowners will be involved in the assessment of local training courses. All reports produced will be subject to peer-review by the entire team and all reports and scientific publications will be multi-authored by team members (see products from DI project 162/04/057; also see Knapp cv).

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

The project as a whole will be subject to the NHM's internal financial controls and to Darwin guidelines, with annual audits conducted by the National Audit Office. Financial administration will be monitored by the NHM Finance Division and the Botany Department's financial administrator. Host partner institutions will monitor expenditure in-country through their own financial control mechanisms, which include audit by internationally recognized organizations. All host partners are well-established conservation NGOs and have a long and successful history of providing value for money in-country. The project's emphasis on training and the establishment of common, coordinated working practices involving the private sector means that the values of both sectors will be brought to bear on project outputs. The integration of private sector "value for money" values and conservation values will benefit both sectors of society and ensure that the project provides good conservation value for money and maximum impact.

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	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	30 October 2006	Yes
Final report	1 April 2004 – project end date	3 months after project completion	Yes

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28.

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 Enhance biodiversity conservation across the Humid Chaco trans-boundary ecoregion of Argentina and Paraguay	1. Better characterization of private reserves. 2. Availability and use of information on humid Chaco biodiversity. 3. Enhanced local biodiversity conservation capacity. 4. Conservation bodies working with private landowners to disseminate information and conserve biodiversity. 5. Local people identifying and monitoring biodiversity. 6. Steps taken to establishing trans-boundary conservation area.	1. Inventory produced and used by local groups. 2. Data collected; added to database; database used. 3. Input from staff and trainees to project. 4. Continued participation of landowners and use of database. 5. Trained local people monitoring biodiversity on private land 6. Recommendations distributed to relevant national agencies and to Darwin; MOUs signed	Participants will work collaboratively to produce inventory of private reserves, populate databases and incorporate new information into extant work programmes. Continued use of biodiversity information by partners as a mechanism to add incentive for additional private landowners joining the reserve scheme. Partners attract additional support for trans-boundary conservation area.
Outputs Inventory of private reserves in the humid Chaco region produced	Initial project management, data collection, production of final inventory document	Deadlines achieved, sufficient data collected, copy of inventory sent to Darwin	Data can be collected across whole Chaco region for duration of project
Database of humid Chaco biodiversity	Initial project management, data collection, database population and functionality, website	Deadlines achieved, sufficient data collected, database populated and functional	Sufficient time allowed for data collection; landowner participation enthusiastic
User-friendly field guide sheets from database	Field guide sheets, usability by intended audience	Number of guides, assessment by users, copies sent to Darwin	Information readily understood by local communities
UK based training for 3 Darwin Fellows	Training in identification methods, information management and GIS	Training reports sent to Darwin; seminars presented at NHM	Darwin Fellows free to attend UK-based training
Training courses (x2) for local people	Minimum of 20 local people trained in monitoring and assessing biodiversity	Workshop reports, attendance list; reports sent to Darwin	Active participation of local communities in training activities
International workshop on biodiversity information	Workshop attended by appropriate stakeholders and recommendations on next steps	Workshop report, attendance list, recommendations all sent to Darwin and stakeholders	Agreement on recommendations reached
Intersectoral and transboundary information exchange mechanism	Contact points, information exchange, cooperation MoUs	E-mail network established; information disseminated to additional landowners	Cooperation between project participants maintained
Activities	**Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)**		
Private reserve inventory	Yr 1: Preliminary inventory of properties in private reserve system conducted (by 5/03); Yr 2: Inventory refined by Darwin Fellows in UK; Yr 3: properties for future participation identified		
Information products	Yr 1: Project website established; database format designed and implemented by all participants by 9/03; Yr 2-3: Database population; Yr 2: Development of field guide formats for local use; Yr 3: use of field guides generated from database		
Field research programme	Yr 1: Protocols for data gathering agreed 8/03; baseline habitat surveys 9/03; Data gathering field work, approx. 3-5 months/yr		
Training	Yr 1: Initial training in information management for all participants (9/03); Yr 2: Training in UK for 3 Darwin Fellows (3 months each); training for local communities in identification and monitoring (x2)		
Workshops	Yr 1: Project planning workshop to select properties for intensive survey (2 wks 7/03);Yr 4: final international workshop		

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.

would spend on the project each year.

	2003/ 2004 %	2004/ 2005 %	2005/ 2006 %	2006/ 2007 %
United Kingdom project team members and role				
Sandra Knapp – project leader	12.5	25	25	12.5
Malcolm Penn – GIS training	5	10	10	5
Alex Monro – training in biodiversity identification; workshops	7.5	15	15	7.5
Anne Hume – website implementation in final year	0	0	0	5
NHM project coordinator	50	100	100	50
Database and website design consultant	0	25	0	0
Host country/ies project team members and role				
PARAGUAY				
Alberto Yanosky – project leader (Guyra)	7.5	15	15	7.5
Robert Clay – logistical support; ornithology (Guyra)	5	10	10	5
Local project coordinator (Guyra)	50	100	100	50
Ana María Macedo – private reserve liaison (FMB)	5	10	10	5
Danilo Salas – wetlands coordinator (FMB)	5	10	10	5
Laura Rodriguez – technician (FMB)	5	10	10	5
ARGENTINA				
Javier Beltrán – project leader (FHD)	7.5	15	15	7.5
Javier Alvarez – local consultant coordination (FHD)	5	10	10	5
Bárbara Gonzalez Morello – logistic support and coordination (FHD)	5	10	10	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 £		2006/2007 £	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
Sandra Knapp								
Malcolm Penn								
Alex Monro								
Anne Hume								
NHM coordinator								
Database consultant								
Alberto Yanosky								
Robert Clay								
Local coordinator								
Ana María Macedo								
Danilo Salas								
Laura Rodriguez								
Javier Beltrán								
Javeri Alvarez								
Bárbara Gonzalez M.								
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	2006/2007	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 Portable plant dryer and presses PCs and printers for local partners (x3)					
• other funding PCs for NHM					
Other costs (please specify and break down)					
• Darwin funding Photography supplies Audit Artwork for guides Satellite images of Humid Chaco					
• other funding Vehicle depreciation Bench fees Software for partners					
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?

In the previous financial year (01/02) The Natural History Museum (NHM) received million grant-in-aid from the Department of Culture, Media and Sports and, in the same period, non-exchequer income self-generated by NHM totalled an additional million. This self-generated sum represents 36.2 % of the Museum's total 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.

British Airways, through its Environment Programme, has regularly provided airfares to aid collaborative work in NHM and to Darwin Initiative projects: donations will be sought in support of this project, saving on each airfare from Argentina/Paraguay to the UK and re-investing in host country activities. An offer of accommodation for NHM scientists has been made by a private donor in Asunción, Paraguay, saving ca. . Darwin Initiative funding must be secured in order for NHM scientists to secure these donations.

NHM resources contributed to the project include; staff time in management, training and other project work; computer hardware, software and printer for project use; stationery for NHM based work; bench fees for NHM-based coordinator; financial and logistic support over lifetime of the project; server space for the project website.

This project will contribute its information provision strategy to the business planning component of a major project due to start in 2004, subject to funding from the Ecodevelopment Fund Project for Eastern Paraguay (sought by FMB from the Inter-American Foundation).

All three local partners will use the DI project outputs as the basis for leveraging additional support from the GEF for wetland protection (under RAMSAR Convention). Plus, Environment ministries of both countries are working together to develop further transboundary conservation projects. This project will act as an invaluable model.

All local partners are firmly committed to jointly seeking funds for future work on trans-boundary conservation action.

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.

Guyra resources contributed to the project include; office space for the local project coordinator and Guyra participants; financial and administrative support; guaranteed vehicle availability for project use in Paraguay; GIS software for project use in Guyra.

FMB resources contributed to the project include; office space for FMB participants; liaison with existing networks of landowners involved in private reserve schemes; GIS software for project use in FMB.

FHD resources contributed to the project include; office space for FHD participants in both Buenos Aires and Santa Fe; financial and administrative support; guaranteed vehicle availability for project use in Argentina; GIS software for project use in FHD.

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	2006/2007
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested	43,032	85,794	72,074	39,196
+ Funding/Income from other sources	24,546	49,050	44,639	23,883
= Total project cost	67,578	134,844	116,173	63,079

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)* The Natural History Museum

I apply for a grant of £ 82,295 **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)	PROFESSOR PAUL HENDERSON
Position in the organisation	Director of Science

Signed | **Date:** 13th January 2003