



13 12-03

Defra ref: 87

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

Project Organisation: Division of Environmental & Evolutionary Biology (DEEB), Institute of Biomedical & Life Sciences (IBLS), Graham Kerr Building, University of Glasgow

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Bolivian Important Biodiversity Sites Project

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	MacLeod	Maccormick	Hennessey
Forename(s)	Ross	Aidan	Bennett
Post held	Researcher	Researcher	Bolivian IBA Coordinator & President Armonia
Institution (if different to above)	Currently at Oxford University	Glasgow University	Armonia
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 mission of Glasgow University is to be a major research-led university operating in an international context with the following aims: 1) to provide education in a research environment; 2) to undertake fundamental, strategic and applied research; 3) to sustain and add value to Scottish and international culture, the natural environment and the national economy. This applies

Activities

DEEB is a major research unit within IBLS, its main research themes include: biodiversity & systematics and applied ornithology. In the context of the proposed study, many externally-funded research investigations have been under taken by DEEB members in tropical entomology, herpetology, ornithology and in biodiversity conservation, including 3 projects to Bolivia

Achievements

DEEB's output of research papers, reports and books is extensive, covering the whole spectrum of issues relating to Environmental and Evolutionary Biology. Bolivia has been the focus of three highly successful biological inventory expeditions, two of which received top international conservation awards from the prestigious BP Conservation Program.

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

Yes. The Marine Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism on Trinidad's North Coast project received funding from 2001.

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 will primarily involve three Bolivian NGOs and 2 global conservation NGOs. Armonia, is an ornithological, ecological and conservation NGO and the Bolivian BirdLife International partner organisation. Its roles during the project will be to oversee the choice of potential Important Biodiversity Sites (IBSs) to be surveyed, provide administrative support, provide a link with governmental conservation organisations and maintain copies of the site inventory reports so they are accessible to Bolivian conservationists. CI-Bolivia has been enacting conservation in Bolivia for over 10 years, with 25 professional staff and an annual budget for 2002 of US\$1.542 million and working with an extensive network of Bolivian partners. CI-Bolivia is providing a considerable amount of additional project funding as well as organising the data basing of existing Bolivian biodiversity data from museum collections and literature. After the project finishes and presents its findings to the IBS committee, Armonia and CI-Bolivia will be the prime instigators in translating the IBS network into conservation action in the field, by focussing action on critical areas and designing biological corridors linking together critical IBSs identified by this project. The final Bolivian NGO, Los Volcanes Ornithological Field Station, is an ecological research centre whose role will be as a training centre for Bolivian students developing skills in biodiversity survey techniques, tropical ornithology, herpetology and entomology. Conservation International (USA) will be providing the project with advice and expertise as will BirdLife International who will also make project data available worldwide via their global web database.

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 work outlined in this project has been identified and developed through continual discussion and advice from our host country partner organisations, Armonia, CI-Bolivia, & Los Volcanes. One of our principal reasons for working with Armonia as our primary partner organisation is that the organisation is a stable NGO, used to working with foreign scientists. The project principals, from working on small-scale biodiversity projects previously within Bolivia, know the personnel running the NGOs and those that will be working on the project. Through Armonia and CI-Bolivia we have access to governmental conservation organisations without the problems of the staff turn over that seem possible after last year's national elections.

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.

To foster close co-operation towards the goal of a national set of site specific conservation priorities in Bolivia we will, with the help of Armonia and CI-Bolivia, organise 2 IBS workshops bringing together representatives of Bolivian conservation NGO's, governmental departments (especially SERNAP, the national park authorities), research institutions, working biologists and conservationists to oversee the choice of inventory areas and monitor the results. The first workshop will allow this project to formally present the objectives and methods chosen to fulfil the purpose of documenting a strategic network of priority Important Biodiversity Areas across the country, thus fostering ongoing co-operation with the project and ensuring a receptive audience for the final results. At the end of the project the final workshop will present these stakeholders with the inventory results and recommend the formal adoption of the IBS network. The project will also liaise with local communities at the

PROJECT DETAILS

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

The purpose of this project is to gather high quality scientific data to enable the creation of the first Important Biodiversity Sites network in Bolivia, thus establishing national site-specific priorities for biodiversity conservation for the next decade and beyond. The project has 4 principal objectives; 1) To collect good quality scientific data on the abundance, distribution and ecological requirements of birds, large and medium sized mammals, amphibians, reptiles and specific insect groups (Ithomiinesa, Heliconiine, Syrphidae, Anisopodidae, Richardidae, Scarabaeidae) at a wide variety of potentially important conservation sites. 2) Assess the current conservation threats to each potential IBS. 3) To train young Bolivian biologists in the field skills necessary to survey and monitor biodiversity and the organisational skills to run the IBS programme. 4) To assist in institutional capacity building in Bolivia, especially the development of the skills needed to seek funding and implement conservation projects in Bolivia.

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

The work outlined in this project is an entirely new initiative for biodiversity conservation within Bolivia. It is based on experience and survey techniques developed during previous collaborations on individual biodiversity inventory projects between Glasgow University (1998, 1999 & 2001), Oxford University (2001) and Armonia.

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.

Bolivia is obligated, as one of the signatories of the 1992 Convention on Biodiversity, to identify, monitor and conserve its national biodiversity (Articles 1, 7a & 7b). Bolivia ratified the CBD in 1994 and a preliminary set of conservation priorities focusing on infrastructure requirements have been drawn up but as yet a strategic site-specific national program for biodiversity conservation has not been developed. This project will assist Bolivia in implementing the Convention by providing systematically collected data to the IBS committee to identify and designate a network of priority sites that if conserved would protect Bolivia's globally important biodiversity (Articles 1 & 7c & 7d). This would fulfil one of Bolivia's key obligations, as a contracting party to the Convention, by developing the first site-specific national strategy for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity (Articles 6a & 8). The project also links to the Convention's current ecosystem theme of Forest Biological Diversity, a very high percentage of Bolivia is forested so a high proportion of forested sites will be identified and receive high priority conservation status. Once identified these sites can be monitored by Bolivian biologists with skills based on the training provided during the project (Article 12) and, through the capacity building part of the project there will be the capability within Bolivia to develop active conservation projects that focus on the identified priorities.

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

Discussions with Armonia identified the work outlined in this proposal to be a major Bolivian conservation priority; as no strategic national network of Important Biodiversity Sites exists or has been proposed. Only with such a network can site-specific priorities be established; an absolute necessity for biodiversity conservation, particularly within a country with limited resources for active conservation. There is also an urgent need to provide baseline distributional and population data for poorly known endemic and threatened species within Bolivia. Only then can national and international conservation organisations justify directing scarce resources to species-specific action plans and management programs. Further, consultation with global NGO's, Conservation International and BirdLife International, have highlighted implementation of the IBS scheme in South America, especially mega-diversity countries such as Bolivia, as a global biodiversity priority.

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

Our work will provide benefit to sustainable livelihoods in Bolivia, through training workshops and strengthening institutional capacity for conservation action. By gaining field and laboratory experience during the project, young Bolivian biologists will be able to develop the skills and expertise necessary to secure employment within the field of biodiversity conservation. The project will also work with and train local ecotourism guides at many sites thus helping to demonstrate that there are alternative forms of employment that can provide a better living but require protection of the natural environment if they are to continue.

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.

This project will have a major impact on conservation within Bolivia by establishing the first set of national conservation priorities at the site level, thus moving towards completing our final outcome of "Areas Protected", and developing the knowledge, training and capacity to act on the priorities. This impact will be delivered by the designation of a strategic network of Important Biodiversity Sites (IBSs) from data collected during this project and disseminated through national IBS workshops, international conferences and globally through the BirdLife International web database and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility. The strategic network of IBS will identify national conservation priorities that will be acted on by Armonia and CI-Bolivia. By combining institutional capacity building at Armonia and CI-Bolivia, to produce strong national conservation NGOs, with training of a pool of young Bolivian field biologists, the project will allow Bolivia to successfully identify, monitor and actively conserve its globally important biodiversity as it is required to do under the CBD. By collaborating closely with these two national NGOs who can organise site specific action locally through local government and NGO conservation groups we can ensure that this project's identification of conservation priorities will be followed up by conservation action across the

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

The scientific data collected by this project will lead to the formation of the first strategic network of Important Biodiversity Sites which will set national site-specific priorities for biodiversity conservation in Bolivia for the next decade and beyond. By developing a clear project exit strategy where the training and capacity building work will allow the project to be run by Bolivians in the future and linking this to the Conservation International collaboration we can ensure that conservation priorities identified by the project will be acted upon. The result will be a long-term biodiversity conservation programme in Bolivia based on the sound scientific data gathered by the project. The training of approximately 40 young Bolivian biologists in biodiversity survey techniques, scientific report writing and funding application techniques will ensure that skills necessary to develop further conservation projects are available in Bolivia thus providing a sustained biodiversity conservation legacy for many years.

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

Close cooperation, at all stages from planning to implementation with Armonia and CI-Bolivia to ensure the compilation of information and generation of new data from inventory work is completed and results are presented in the format desired by the IBS committee who will designate the network. The IBS workshops at the start and end of the project are designed to ensure the projects aims are as widely understood and supported as possible. Involving both Armonia and CI-Bolivia in following up the project and implementing the conservation priorities is designed to utilise their individual strengths and to ensure that any problems in a single organisation do not effect the project legacy.

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 Darwin Initiative Bolivian Important Biodiversity Sites Project will produce the first set of national site specific conservation priorities for the entire country and will be among the first projects in South America to base these priorities on good scientific data collected for the purpose from many different taxonomic groups. As a result all our project publicity, literature and media coverage will identify the work as that of a Darwin Initiative project. Previous biodiversity projects by the project principals and our institutions have resulted in national media coverage in both Bolivia and the UK, including TV and radio programs, and articles in national newspapers. The project will also publicise and advertise both the Darwin name and logo internationally through the project website.

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.

Various other organisations in Bolivia are carrying out biological inventories of specific sites, the results of which will be included in the biodiversity information databases the project will build. The project inventory work will focus on previously unsurveyed sites to avoid data duplication. Many other countries in Europe, Africa and Asia have used systematic inventory projects to establish a network of Important Biodiversity Sites to set national biodiversity conservation priorities. However, little work of a similar theme has occurred within the region of South America, especially within mega-diversity countries such as Bolivia. This project is aware of and has contacted the Oxford University Darwin Initiative project working within Bolivia; there is no overlap of work as that project is focusing on floral biodiversity rather than faunal diversity.

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?

A fundamental objective of the project is to greatly strengthen the biological and conservation capacity of young Bolivian biologists, with a set of transferable skills in biodiversity inventory techniques and conservation management. This will be achieved through workshops covering the theory and practice of biodiversity survey techniques, scientific report writing & implementation of conservation action, including how to apply for funding. There will be 8 residential workshops each for at least 10 students (40 students in total as they can attend more than one workshop) who will be nominated by participating NGOs. Principally, students and graduates will be selected from the countries Universities. After this initial workshop based training, training will move into the field with the start of the inventory work. Initially each inventory team will be lead by one of the project organisers so that the effectiveness of training can be assessed and more advanced field training provided. As it is expected that inventory work will find new amphibian, reptile and insect species further advanced taxonomic training will be given to a Bolivian entomologist and herpetologist involving visits to international collections in Britain and the US to gain the experience necessary to describe the new species, they will then be able to train others. The training workshops will continue annually post project with NGO members responsible for continued training, trainee assessment and annual review of course content.

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 research component of this project will provide the Bolivian IBS committee with the information required to make accurate and informed decisions regarding the designation of IBSs within the country. This project expects to cover a high percentage of sites identified as lacking data by the existing biodiversity information database that CI will put together during the first part of the project. Following project completion an IBS network will be designated by the IBS committee. It is these designated IBSs that will then form the basis for prioritising active biodiversity conservation by host country NGOs and governmental departments within Bolivia over the next decade and beyond. The goal of the project is to have an immediate impact in terms of designating nationally important conservation sites and a continued long-term impact in terms of conservation action based on these priorities after the conclusion of the grant period. The two remaining objectives: training young Bolivian biologists to conduct research of high scientific quality; and providing Bolivian biologists and institutions with the capacity to implement conservation action and to source international funds for biodiversity conservation projects prioritised by this project, will allow high quality projects with external funding to continue the work of this project and provide the IBS committee with data on additional sites for IBS designation.

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

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
May 2003	Project leader and organiser fly to Bolivia. Implementation plan with Bolivian conservation NGOs and governmental departments finalised. List of target surveys sites formulated with Armonia and CI.
June 2003	Leader and organiser return to UK to prepare survey equipment and teaching materials for biological inventory, scientific report writing and conservation funding application workshops.
July 2003	Leader and organiser return to Bolivia and implement workshops.
August 2003	Complete three training inventories. First biological inventory workshop at Los Volcanes.
Sept-Oct 2003	First Bolivian Important Biodiversity Sites workshop. Complete a further two training inventories. Project presentation at 7th Neotropical Ornithological Congress, Chile.
Nov-Dec 2003	2nd Biological inventory workshop. Complete three training inventories. Finalise fieldwork timetable for 2004.
Feb 2004	Final Biological inventory workshop. Bolivian personnel for 2 full-time survey teams chosen and employed. Complete report for NGOs on success of training workshops.
March 2004 – February 2005	Complete 3 inventories of 8 days each month over 12 months per team: 72 sites in total, including four altitudinal cross-sections of Andean habitat. Total of 3456 man days fieldwork. 1st Funding application workshop.
March 2005	1st Scientific report writing workshop. Assist final development of host country conservation funding applications. Report writing and submission to IBS committee 2nd Funding application workshop. 2nd Scientific report writing workshop.
April 2005	Final submission of IBS reports. Scientific journal papers written
May 2005	2nd Bolivian Important Biodiversity Sites workshop. 2nd annual meeting with Armonia to evaluate project success. Project leader and organiser return to UK. Submission of final report. DI funding period ends.
June 2005 onwards	Armonia and CI Bolivia continue project focusing on implementation of identified biodiversity conservation priorities at specific sites

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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)

The most significant outputs of this project are: biological inventories of 80 sites within Bolivia; training delivered to host country nationals and institutional capacity building with Bolivian institutions and nationals. All contribute to achieving the overall purpose of the project. The purpose being to gather high quality scientific data with which to identify an Important Biodiversity Sites network in Bolivia, thereby establish national site-specific priorities for biodiversity conservation. In tandem, to act on these priorities and to provide training and field experience necessary for the IBS program to be run by Bolivian personnel.

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	4AB/CD	Four biological inventory training workshops in 2003. 1 week each, total of 40 Bolivian students. Advanced training given to a further 8 Bolivian biologists, 11 weeks in the first year during fieldwork. Two scientific report writing and conservation fundraising workshops in 2004. 3 days each, total of 32 Bolivian students. The workshop students will be approximately 50% final year undergraduates & 50% masters students.
01-03 2004	6AB	Bolivian entomologist training at Oxford University, 8 weeks.
01 2004 & 01 2005		Bolivian herpetologist to receive training in US, 8 weeks.
06 2003	7	Bilingual (Spanish & English) Bird Survey Techniques booklet and website. Herpetological Survey Techniques booklet and website.
2003	8	1st Year 66 weeks: MacLeod 28 wks, Maccormick 28 wks, Hancock 3 wks, Rotheray 3 wks, Mann 4 wks.
2004		2nd Year 58 weeks: MacLeod 16 wks, Maccormick 36 wks, Hancock 3 wks, Rotheray 3 wks.
2005		MacLeod 4 wks & Maccormick 8 wks.
2005	11AB	Expected 6+ papers, on conservation importance of sites, conservation reviews of species & biodiversity rapid assessment techniques.
10 2003, 04 2004	14B	2, Neotropical Ornithological Congress, Chile. Cambridge Conservation Conference, UK.
2003-2004	15AC	4, one each year in each country
2005	20	£6,400. 3 computers, 4 sets sound recording equipment.
2003-2005	23	Minimum of £180,633 raised from other sources plus additional un-quantified services and expertise from NGO partners.

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.**

The project will be continually monitored and evaluated by the project leader and organiser, by Armonia and CI-Bolivia, as well as by the international conservation organisations throughout the duration of the project and at completion. Written project reports produced every 6 months will quantify exact progress towards fulfilling each of the indicators in the logical framework. The success of the training workshops in terms of the number of Bolivian biologists successfully completing the courses and applying learnt skills in the field will be monitored and assessed by the project principals and training staff at Los Volcanes. A final report will also be given at the end of the grant period to members of the NGO responsible for the continuation of the training workshops. The research component of the project will be continually monitored and evaluated by Armonia and CI-Bolivia who will be provided with access to all individual inventory site reports produced by this project. Armonia will also provide an annual and end of project report on progress towards the project's objective of surveying a full and complete list of potential IBS sites. The institutional capacity building component of the project will be evaluated by BirdLife International and Conservation International, including Armonia's and CI-Bolivia's capacity to employ IBS staff and a full time IBS co-ordinator.

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

Armonia and CI-Bolivia, the main host country partners, Los Volcanes and the IBS committee will be continually involved in monitoring the project and each will receive the 6 monthly project reports in order to evaluate the biological training and the inventory components of the project.

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

We are ensuring the project will be able to give excellent value for Darwin Initiative funding by using the potential Darwin funding to leverage in matching funds from collaborating organisations. Good value for all project money is provided by combining capacity building & training programs within the framework of a major conservation priority setting project, each part of the project will therefore be making cost effective use of resources that will also be used to accomplish the remaining project aims. Training of Bolivian organisations and individuals in grant application procedures and techniques should give particularly good value for Darwin Initiative funding because it will provide future funds to build on the conservation priorities identified during the project. An important part of ensuring value for money is front loading the Darwin Initiative application costs into the 1st & 2nd years, by asking for a large grant in the first 2 years and much less in the last year we can employ two project workers from Britain initially to set up the project and transfer British skills to Bolivia so that project funding, day to day work and organisation are transferred to Bolivian institutions by the 3rd year giving the Darwin Initiative project a clear exit

- 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
<p>Goal:</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To gather high quality scientific data with which to identify an Important Biodiversity Sites network in Bolivia, and thereby establish national site-specific priorities for biodiversity conservation. In tandem, to expand the capacity of Armonia to act on these priorities and to provide the training and field experience necessary for the IBS programme to be run by Bolivian personnel.</p>	<p>Number of biodiversity inventories completed.</p> <p>Bolivian National IBS Committee set up</p> <p>Number of IBS designated by Bolivian IBS committee.</p> <p>Independent Bolivian survey teams completing site inventories in 2nd/3rd years.</p> <p>Number of IBS staff employed by Armonia.</p>	<p>Individual project site reports and annual project report presented to IBS Committee, sponsors and collaborators.</p> <p>Electronic book of Bolivian Important Biodiversity Sites published on web and CD on completion of project. Copy sent to Darwin Initiative.</p> <p>Individual site reports</p> <p>Annual and final project reports.</p>	<p>Continued commitment of Armonia and CI-Bolivia to IBS programme.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>40 young Bolivian biologists trained and experienced in biodiversity surveys.</p> <p>2 young Bolivians trained & capable of instructing others (entomology & herpetology).</p> <p>Biological inventories of 80 sites completed.</p> <p>Bolivian Important Biodiversity Sites book published and distributed in electronic form.</p> <p>Armonia able to coordinate</p>	<p>No. of Bolivian biologists completing training workshops</p> <p>No. of Bolivian biologists applying techniques to project and external field work.</p> <p>Completion of training in Oxford & USA.</p> <p>No. of potential IBS sites investigated.</p> <p>Publication and distribution of book</p> <p>Recruitment of suitably trained Armonia staff dedicated to IBS work.</p>	<p>Course attendance records maintained by Los Volcanes Field Station. Annual project report.</p> <p>Report of training staff from Oxford University. Annual project report.</p> <p>Individual project site reports on Bolivian IBA web site and annual project report.</p> <p>Published CD and website.</p> <p>Armonia employment records and final project report.</p>	<p>A good percentage of participants will apply training to project surveys and then move on to conservation jobs within Bolivia.</p> <p>Trained Bolivian entomologist & herpetologist will continue to work in biology and train future students in Bolivia.</p> <p>Potential IBS sites are logistically accessible to survey teams.</p> <p>Continued commitment of Armonia to IBS programme.</p>

Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)
Training Workshops	8 Training workshops carried out between Aug 2003 and March 2005.
IBS Workshops	2 IBS Workshops involving national IBS Committee, Sept 2003 and May 2005.
Entomology & herpetology Training	Field training with Oxford & Glasgow staff July-Sept 2003 & 2004, entomology museum training at Oxford University Jan & Feb 2004, herpetology museum training Jan 2004 & Jan 2005.
Biological Inventories Write site reports, compile results into scientific papers and prepare IBS book	Biological inventories, compilation of site reports and preparation of scientific papers May 2003-April 2005. IBS book prepared Jan-April 2005. Presentation of results, reports & recommendations to IBS Committee resulting in IBS designation, May 2005.
Institutional capacity support given to Armonia personnel	Work with Armonia to identify specific priorities, then to provide training in international grant application process, followed by practical application to identified priorities, May 2003-April 2004.

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			
Ross MacLeod, Project leader, principal fieldworker & ornithologist	75	40	30
Aidan Maccormick, Principal fieldworker, organiser & ornithologist	83	83	10
Dr G Hancock, Glasgow University, entomology training & inventory	12	12	5
Dr G Rotheray, National Museums of Scotland, entomology training &	12	12	5
Dr D Mann, Oxford University, entomology training & inventory work	15	5	5
Dr R Downie, Glasgow University, Project Advisor & herpetologist	5	5	5
Dr R Nager, Glasgow University, Project Advisor & ecologist	5	5	5
Host country/ies project team members and role			
B Hennessey, Bolivian IBA Coordinator	100	100	100
Dr S K Herzog, Director of training centre & ornithologist	20	20	20
C Hamel, entomologist receiving advanced training & inventory	45	25	12
A Munoz, herpetologist receiving advanced training & inventory	30	100	20
40 biology students, receiving training & assisting inventory work	4 to 20	4 to 20	-
(% above depends on individual involvement)	-	-	-
CI staff databasing existing data in vertebrate and invertebrate collections	100	-	-
CI staff databasing existing ornithological literature & observations	100	-	-
4 inventory workers from those trained (additional to those named above)	-	100	20
Dr P Salaman, CI, Project Advisor & Biodiversity Science specialist	10	10	10
(Based Quito, Ecuador)			

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
R Macleod						
A Maccormick						
G Hancock						
G Rotheray						
D Mann						
R Downie						
R Nager						
B Hennessey						
S Herzog						
C Hamel						
A Munoz						
biology students assisting						
CI staff databasing existing data						
CI staff databasing observations						
4 inventory workers						
Dr P Salaman						
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 Computers (3 in total) Sound recording equipment for inventories				
• other funding				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
Darwin funding Overseas training costs for entomologist & herpetologist				
• other funding Overseas training costs for entomologist & herpetologist Training Workshops Inventory Fieldwork Costs				

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?

The University of Glasgow is funded by the Scottish Higher Education Council. As a research led institution, the university and its departments supplement this central funding by means of research income generated from industry, research councils, charities etc.

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.

from Conservation International to cover data basing existing museum and inventory site data, project advisor, training and inventory costs. in salaries of training & inventory staff from Glasgow University. in salaries of training & inventory staff from Oxford University. in salaries of training & inventory staff at Los Volcanes Field Station. in salary of Bolivian coordinator in 2nd & 3rd years from Armonia. from various small grants and private donors. All these contributions are agreed.

Conservation International and Armonia have agreed to commit further time and resources to following on from the Darwin Initiative phase of the project by initiating conservation action based on the biodiversity priorities the project identifies for Bolivia.

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.

Armonia will make additional contributions in kind by providing office support and local logistical expertise. There is an in kind contribution of staff time from BirdLife Secretariat, both in Quito and in Cambridge valued at per year to cover making data available via their globally accessible biodiversity sites web database.

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

33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where

CERTIFICATION 2003/04

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

I apply for a grant of £64,700 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year

ending 31 March 2004 on the activities specified in paragraphs 21 and 23.

these may be costed). Add

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)	Deirdre Kelliher , Grants Manager
Position in the organisation	Grants Manager

Signed



Date:

10/1/2002

Please return completed form to Defra by 13 January 2003 by e-mail to darwin@defra.qsi.gov.uk or in paper form to Zone 4/A2 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1 E 6DE.

together to show total project costs.

Table D Darwin funding request

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested	64,700	65,866	11,211
+ Funding/Income from other sources	88,125	52,281	40,227
= Total project cost	152,825	118,147	51,438