



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.

162/12/015

1. Name and address of organisation

WWF-UK

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Enhancing biodiversity conservation in Brazil through the use of an economic incentive

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	Charity		Freitas
Forename(s)	Sandra		Analuce
Post held	Head of Latin America		Policy Officer
Institution (if different to above)			WWF-Brasil
Department	International Programmes		
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 WWF-UK is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by: conserving the world's biological diversity; ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable; and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

Activities

WWF-UK contributes the major part of its resources to initiatives to carry out the above mission abroad. This work is the responsibility of the International Programme Unit (IPU), leading on this proposal. IPU is involved in a wide range of activities including fieldwork, capacity-building, supporting policy and advocacy, community projects, campaigning, environmental education. WWF-UK is also responsible for implementing WWF's Mission in the UK.

Achievements

Among the International Programme Unit's recent achievements are:- the establishment of 1.3 million hectares of new forest protected and managed forest; creation of 13 new giant panda reserves in China and was involved in the world's first global strategy for plant conservation agreed by all signatory countries to the CBD. Other WWF-UK recent major successes include:- the adoption of a new global convention on highly toxic anti-fouling paints used on ships' hulls; influencing the European Union's White Paper, a policy which contained some progressive elements influencing a presumption against the use of chemicals that build up in our bodies and are passed on to future generations. (See attached Annex).

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

Conserving Kenya's indigenous forests through certification of sustainable sourced woodcarvings (2002 ref 162/11/2004)
Capacity building for biodiversity conservation in Anguilla (1998 ref 08/114), Fiscal Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation (1996 Ref 06/98)

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 be implemented with three main partners: two State Governments (Mato Grosso and Pernambuco States) and IIED-International Institute for Environment and Development which worked with WWF on the Darwin supported evaluation of the ICMS ecológico (Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços - tax on sale of goods and services). See attached letter. The two states will function as pilots and will be involved in the design, assessment and refinement of the monitoring systems, which will be fully implemented in both states. IIED will provide technical expertise, in particular in determining indicators of socioeconomic impact, defining the baseline and identifying data needs as well as the design and construction of the data base to be used in the monitoring systems. The project will also involve a specialist on biological indicators from the University of Brasilia, as well as experts on ICMS Ecológico who worked with WWF Brazil during the implementation of the previous Darwin supported ICMS project.

Working Groups will be set up in each pilot state (Mato Grosso and Pernambuco) and will include representatives from WWF-Brazil, IIED, the relevant State Environment Agencies and ICMS experts. The State Governments will be responsible for the implementation of the system as well as take part in the working groups that will design the monitoring systems. The members from WWF-UK and IIED, as well as the ICMS experts will be responsible for the design of the systems under the coordination of WWF-Brazil. WWF-Brazil will also be responsible for all advocacy activities of the project focusing on key decision-makers involved in the ICMS Ecológico incentive. WWF-UK provides expertise in project design, proposal development, monitoring of project progress and reporting.

Additional information on the persons involved in the project is provided in the concept submitted during Stage 1 of this Darwin round of funding.

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?

Both states (Mato Grosso and Pernambuco) have already been contacted by WWF-Brazil after the 2002 presidential elections and the new people responsible for the environment areas in these states are keen to work with WWF and IIED towards the construction of the system. As soon as new government officials take office on 1st January 2003, agreements will be signed between the parties for implementation of the project. The project, if approved, will have a very timely start, given that this is the beginning of a new 5-year administration in Brazil at both federal and state levels, which allows sufficient time for the consolidation of both the ICMS Ecológico instrument and the monitoring system within government structures. The new Minister of the Environment in the new Labourers' Government is highly supportive of this mechanism.

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.

Responsibility for data collection will lie with the local authorities within the two relevant State Environment Agencies. They will be trained by WWF for this task and they are in general people from the region.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

The purpose of this project is to assist Brazil to meet its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (article 11/CBD), through effective implementation of an economic instrument (the ICMS Ecologico) which acts as an incentive for biodiversity conservation.

Building on the successful development of the ICMS Ecologico instrument, WWF--Brazil and IIED will design, test and evaluate monitoring systems for the ICMS in the two pilot States. Based on the evaluation of these two pilot experiences, WWF-Brazil will lobby other those States that are already implementing the ICMS Ecologico to introduce similar types of monitoring system. WWF-Brazil will also continue to provide technical assistance to those States who are keen to adopt the instrument as a first step to them adopting the new monitoring system.

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

This is a new project focusing on monitoring impact. It builds on the lessons learnt from the earlier project (Fiscal Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation in Brazil, 1997-2000) which promoted the adoption of the ICMS Ecologico, supported by the Darwin Initiative. Since 2000, the number of states that have adopted the ICMS Ecologico has risen from 6 to 11. However, the impact of this growth on biodiversity conservation on the ground is as yet undetermined (apart from empirical observations of impacts of the instrument, both negative and positive).

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 crosscutting 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 improve the effectiveness of an economic instrument for biodiversity conservation created in Brazil (the ICMS Ecologico), therefore contributing directly to the implementation of Article 11/CBD of the Biodiversity Convention (Incentive Measures). Furthermore, this project contributes directly to the implementation of Article 8 of the Convention (In-situ Conservation), in particular paragraphs a) and b), through stimulating the creation of new protected areas, as well as promoting more effective management of existing protected areas. The Director of Biodiversity of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment is the national focal point for the CBD, and is fully informed about and supportive of this initiative.

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

The Brazilian Government's National Policy on Biodiversity supports the adoption of economic incentives for conservation. A case study entitled "Protected Areas or Endangered Spaces?" produced by WWF-Brazil shows how the majority of protected areas in Brazil have not been properly managed. The ICMS Ecologico has the potential to provide incentives for improved management of protected areas and therefore, could have a direct impact on biodiversity conservation. However, up until now, the only evidence that the ICMS Ecologico is having a positive impact on biodiversity is indirect: the existence of environmental criteria used by the states that have adopted the ICMS and the amount of money that the municipalities are getting back from the state, as a result of the application of the ICMS instrument. This in itself does not tell us whether biodiversity conservation has improved as a result of the ICMS Ecologico. Hence the need to develop the monitoring system.

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

The ICMS ecologico provides a means for municipalities to generate revenue from the natural capital represented by protected areas within their territories. This has the potential to promote sustainable livelihoods by increasing the amount of funds that municipalities have to invest in local development activities. It may also contribute to improved relations with the communities that live in or around protected areas as they begin see a potential for benefiting from the environmental services these areas provide. Information on the livelihood impact of the ICMS ecologico is largely anecdotal or confined to individual municipalities. Development of monitoring systems will crucially enable the livelihood impact of the ICMS ecologico to be assessed more systematically and will highlight how the instrument could be made more effective in promoting sustainable livelihoods.

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 impact of maximising the effectiveness of an economic incentive such as the ICMS Ecologico (through systematically monitoring its use) will be the designation of new protected areas and improved management of existing protected areas by the States which have adopted the ICMS Ecologico.

Results will be disseminated nationally, by WWF-Brazil, through direct advocacy work, state and national level conferences, a specially developed newsletter, press releases and a publication (1000 copies). By demonstrating that the ICMS Ecologico brings economic benefits to the municipalities in the states which have adopted the mechanism, and by showing, through the results of monitoring, that this instrument has positive effects on biodiversity conservation on the ground, states will have an incentive to designate new protected areas and manage existing ones more effectively. Internationally, results will be disseminated through the WWF Network, conferences such as the World Parks Congress (Johannesburg September 2003) and the WWF and IIED websites. The ICMS Ecologico provides important lessons for other countries on how systems for revenue-sharing between different levels of government can be used to provide incentives for biodiversity conservation as well as meeting the traditional goals of financing municipal service provision. In particular Colombia is keen to develop an economic incentive modelled on the ICMS Ecologico.

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

The monitoring systems will provide systematic evidence of the impact of the ICMS Ecologico on environmental quality and socio-economic development and this will point to ways that the instrument can be improved and its effectiveness enhanced. This evidence will also be critical for contesting any future tax reform proposals that might reduce the role of the ICMS Ecologico. Effective monitoring of the ICMS Ecologico by the states will demonstrate its advantages to state and municipal governments, for example through employment generated by protected area management and the increase in municipal budgets. Also, the process that leads to the development of the ICMS Ecologico criteria (including training workshops and information sharing seminars) has strengthened the capacity of state environment agencies to implement their own environmental programmes. The design and implementation of the proposed monitoring systems will further strengthen their capacity to fight for improved re-distribution of the ICMS tax in their states. At present municipalities receive 25% of the ICMS revenue received by the state. But many would like to see a higher percentage coming back to municipalities.

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

One potential problem in achieving the stated impact is that government partners may have to respond to other more pressing priorities, delaying the design and/or implementation of monitoring systems. Regular communication, a constant flow of information and supervision of the work of government partners will be established to identify and prevent this problem from happening. WWF-Brazil will sign a formal contract with the two states so as to ensure full support during all steps of the project.

A second potential problem is the possibility of the new government carrying out a tax reform. This could have either a positive or negative effect on the ICMS Ecologico, depending on whether the percentage re-distributed to the municipalities increases or decreases. Although this potential problem is difficult to control, WWF is well placed to influence changes proposed to the ICMS Ecologico by monitoring the development of law proposals in Congress and supporting the work of municipality associations.

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 project is distinctive in that it aims to develop and test monitoring systems for an innovative tax revenue sharing system that is unique to Brazil and so far has not been assessed systematically). In this way the project will improve the understanding of the impact of ICMS Ecologico on the conservation of biodiversity on the ground and potential improvements and lessons learnt. The ICMS Ecologico is a unique economic mechanism that if proven effective can be replicated elsewhere. The Darwin logo and name will be given a high profile at the World Park Congress – Durban 2003. The Brazilian experience regarding the ICMS Ecologico will be presented at the congress with full recognition of the Darwin Initiative contribution. In addition, a newsletter will be produced giving credit to the Darwin Initiative. A further discussion paper will be published by IIED in the same format as the previous Darwin funded 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.

ICMS Ecologico has been the theme of several MSc and PhD thesis in Brazilian Universities. However, these academic works have focussed mainly on the socio-economic aspects of the ICMS or on its role as a market-based mechanism for paying for environmental services. Their scope has been limited to case studies of individual municipalities or analysis of readily available data. No other individual or organisation has developed a similar project in Brazil, one that focuses on measuring both biodiversity and socioeconomic impacts of this incentive and collecting data specifically for this purpose. No similar mechanisms (as described in this project document) have been proposed or implemented by any other institution in Brazil as far as WWF-Brazil are aware.

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?

The proposed systems will be implemented by technicians from the two State Governments who are based at regional offices. They will participate in the definition of the systems and be trained to use the system. The technicians are, in general, local people with fairly basic education who will be selected by the state government personnel. WWF-Brazil expect to train around 30 people, 15 from each state. Initial training will be for one week. Training will be continuous during the course of this project as the project implicitly aims to refine the monitoring mechanism throughout its development. Each workshop provides additional training opportunities. The effectiveness of the training will be measured through the quality of the data collected by each of the trained staff. It is also expected that the trained staff will be able to train other people to collect data. The trainee outcomes will be monitored during each of the three data collection periods.

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.

WWF Brazil has become a reference for the Brazilian States that are seeking the adoption and implementation of ICMS Ecologico therefore with this monitoring system in hand WWF Brazil will be able to both stimulate improvements of the instrument by the States that have already adopted and implemented the instrument and promote better implementation by the states that are in the process of adopting the mechanism.

Exit strategy: if funded by Darwin, by the end of the third year the system will be fully integrated into the WWF Brazil conservation programme. To a certain extent, this is what happened with the first project supported by Darwin: at the end of the Darwin grant in 2000, the ICMS activities were partly absorbed by WWF's Pantanal Programme. The result was that even in the absence of core funding for WWF-Brazil's ICMS initiative, significant progress was made in Mato Grosso towards implementing the ICMS Ecologico mechanism in that state. WWF-Brazil plans to develop a National Programme of Private Reserves, which may be able to partly absorb the ICMS Ecologico initiative when this project comes to an end.

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

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
2003	
January	Letter of intent by the pilot state governments of Mato Grosso and Pernambuco.
April	Project commences
May	Formal agreement signed by WWF-Brazil and pilot states. Working groups defined.
June	TOR defined, consultants hired and establishment of the working groups.
August	Two workshops of the working groups with IIED and Brazilian ICMS experts and representatives of State Secretariats of Environment to define the monitoring system.
September	Produce a case study with preliminary findings to be presented at World Park Congress 2003. WPC materials made. Participation at the World Parks Congress South Africa.
October	Two databases established by the pilot States with biological and socio-economic indicators for the monitoring system, following training of local people to collect data
December	Two databases now in operation - two monitoring systems in the pilot States being implemented First data collection

2004	
May	Meeting with Mato Grosso data collectors to discuss preliminary findings and identify difficulties in data collection
July	Meeting with Pernambuco data collectors to discuss preliminary findings and identify difficulties in data collection
December	Second data collection version of the monitoring systems applied.
2005	
January	Two workshops to evaluate the systems held
March	Preliminary evaluation of the monitoring system by IIED and ICMS Brazilian experts. Second version of the monitoring systems designed based on the findings of the evaluation workshops - promotion of monitoring systems to two States
May	Third data collection based on the second version of the monitoring systems
October	Two workshops to evaluate the systems held
November	Final version of the monitoring system designed based on the findings of the evaluation workshops, publication about system
2006	
January	Two States assisted to develop monitoring systems
February	Publication disseminated, newsletter issued and disseminated
March	Final report

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 principle output is the monitoring system itself. It will enhance the effectiveness of the only existing economic instrument in Brazil up to now (the ICMS Ecologico) and ensure that the instrument is effective in conserving biodiversity on the ground. The ICMS on its own is not enough to ensure biodiversity conservation. For example, in Mato Grosso, the instrument was used to designate a public square (with not much value for biodiversity conservation) to be declared as a protected area. This is why a monitoring system is needed, to ensure that the ICMS Ecologico is resulting in concrete action to protect biodiversity.

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)
04/2003		- during the first three months the contracts between WWF-Brazil and the target states will be signed and the working groups will be formed
08/2003	8	- one week – experts of WWF-UK and IIED at the first meeting of the working group
01/2006	8	- one week – experts from WWF-UK and IIED at the second meeting for the evaluation of the implementation of the monitoring systems
10/2003	12A	- two data bases with indicators, one for each state
08/2003	14A	- two workshops for the definition of the preliminary monitoring system
10/2005	14A	- two workshops for the evaluation of the implementation of the monitoring system
09/2003	14B	- presentation of the partial results at the World Congress of Parks – IUCN
03/2006	15A	- one national press release to disseminate the system
03/2005	15B	- two local press releases to disseminate the system
11/2005	16A	- one newsletter to inform decision makers about the progress on the adoption of the IE by the Brazilian states and to disseminate the monitoring system
03/2006	16B	- 2,000
03/2006	18C	- 2
03/2006	19A	- 2
03/2006	19C	- 2

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.

As the purpose of the project is to design a monitoring system for the implementation of ICMS Ecologico, monitoring and evaluation will be a key element of the whole project. The attached logframe and outputs highlight how the effectiveness of the project will be monitored. The ultimate test of the impact of the project will be the adoption of the monitoring system developed at least by partner States and eventually others. Results will be discussed through specially developed seminars (4 times per year), a newsletter, a publication (1000 copies), press releases and through other WWF Network communications as well as the WWF and IIED websites. Project progress will be monitored through the achievement of its outputs, as described on the Project Outputs and the proposed milestones. These two tools will be used to indicate changes and identify any potential problems that might arise during the implementation of the project. The development of the monitoring systems for the ICMS Ecologico will depend on the involvement of all partners and these commitments will be monitored through the proposed activities and milestones.

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

This proposal has been developed in a partnership between WWF-Brazil, WWF-UK and IIED. Every institution has full understanding of project activities and objectives. The target state governments also share this understanding, and will commit to the same targets and milestones when signing the contract with WWF-Brazil.

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

Mato Grosso State re-distributes about R\$20 million (£4 million) a year to municipalities for use in conservation activities defined in the ICMS Ecologico of this state. With an average annual budget of £50,000 per year for 3 years, this project will ensure that the total amount of ICMS re-distributed by the state is used for effective conservation work. In other words, the total 3-year budget for this project will leverage considerable sums of ICMS tax money to be used towards biodiversity conservation work.

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 2005 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2006	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	30 October 2006	Yes
Final report	1 April 2006 – 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The purpose is to assist Brazil to meet its obligation under the Biodiversity Convention (article 11/CBD) through the effective implementation of an economic instrument (the ICMS Ecologico) which acts as an incentive for biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>An economic instrument for biodiversity conservation (Article 11/CBD) in operation with specially designed monitoring systems</p> <p>Comprehensive monitoring systems designed, tested, published (1000), disseminated and adopted by two Brazilian States</p>	<p>State act indicating adoption of the monitoring system as part of the implementation of the ICMS Ecologico</p>	<p>Changes in the national fiscal system modifying the distribution of the ICMS to the municipalities does not jeopardise ICMS Ecologico</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Monitoring systems for ICMS implement. in 2 States</p> <p>2. 4 workshops in 2 States</p> <p>3. Two data bases with indicators (1 per State)</p> <p>4. A presentation of prelim. results of project at the World Park Congress</p> <p>5.1 national + 2 local press releases to dissem. system</p> <p>6.1 newsletter to inform decision makers on progress in adoption of ICMS by the Brazilian</p>	<p>- two states adopt monitoring systems</p> <p>- workshops hosted by State governments</p> <p>- two databases created and in operation</p> <p>- presentation at World Park Congress</p> <p>- 3 press releases produced</p> <p>- newsletter on monitoring systems disseminated (2,000 copies)</p>	<p>- State documents + budgets for running monit. systems - workshop materials</p> <p>- databases available in electronic form</p> <p>- Powerpoint presentation - World Congress materials</p> <p>- press releases available</p> <p>- newsletter available</p>	<p>Change of state governments (2002 elections, starting January '03) does not affect participation of pilot States representatives in process to adopt ICMS</p> <p>Valid data is available</p> <p>WWF is invited by IUCN to participate at the World Park Congress</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>- confirm two pilot States for design of monit. system - establish working groups - participate in World Park Congress - design 2 databases for pilot States - 1st, 2nd and 3rd data collection in prelim. evaluation of systems by IIED/Brazil experts - final evaluation - publication and dissem. monitoring systems</p>	<p>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</p> <p>YEAR 1 - TOR defined, two States identified, formal agreement signed by WWF-Brazil and pilot States, working groups formed, consultant hired, two workshops held, first version of monitoring systems ready for testing, WPC materials made</p> <p>YEAR 2 - first version of the monitoring systems applied, two workshops to evaluate the systems held, second version of the monitoring systems designed based on the findings of the evaluation workshops - promotion of monitoring systems in two States</p> <p>YEAR 3 - second version of the monitoring systems tested, two workshops to evaluate the systems held, final version of the monitoring system designed based on the findings of the evaluation workshops, publication about monitoring system, publication disseminated, newsletter issued and disseminated, two States assisted to develop monitoring systems.</p>		

FINANCIAL ASPECTS: REVISED BUDGET WITH REALLOCATION OF £7,000 FROM 2003/2004 TO 2004/2005 AFTER REQUEST BY TELEPHONE FROM SYLVIA SMITH FROM DEFRA

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			
WWF-UK Expert Project Leader	10	10	10
IIED Expert 12 days Year 1, 6 days Year 2, 12 days in Year 3	23	12	23
Administrative Support	5	5	5
Accountant	2	2	2
Host country/ies project team members and role			
PROGRAMME OFFICER WWF BRAZIL	30	30	40
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT	50	50	50
BRAZILIAN EXPERT 40 HOURS			
COMMUNICATION OFFICER	20	40	30

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 £
a) UK			
WWF UK Project Leader			
IIED Expert			
Administrative Support			
Accountant			
b) collaborators			
Programme Officer			
WWF-Brasil Technical Assistant			
Brazilian ICMS Expert			
Communications Officer			
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 One lap top				
• other funding				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding External Financial Audit				
• other funding				
Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• Other funding				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS				
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES				

How is your organisation currently funded?

The Financial Statement for July 2001 to June 2002 is enclosed. Aid agency and government grants made up of 9.6% WWF-UK's income for that year out of a total income of £31.5 million.

Public funding was made up primarily of funding from DFID million, from the EU, from Community Fund, from the Environmental Action Fund, from the FCO, from the Welsh Assembly Government, from other sources.

The latest Report and Financial Statement is enclosed. No funding was received from Darwin for the year 2001/02, (See page 25 in the Notes to the Accounts).

30. 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 WWF-UK to cover own costs, WWF-Brazil (from WWF Netherlands) and from FCO to cover travel expenses to World Park Congress in South Africa, 2003.

31. 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.

Donations in kind include time given by State government personnel (2 full-time employees per state to work on working groups), + at least 10 employees per state to carry out data collection.

WWF-UK will be providing in-staff support and office costs plus matching funds from WWF-Netherlands and FCO already made available to WWF-Brazil.

32. 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

TO BE COMPLETED	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested	43,273	52,318	64,409
+ Funding/Income from other sources	14,200	11,700	11,600
= Total project cost	57,473	64,018	76,009