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**DARWIN INITIATIVE**

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 11 COMPETITION: STAGE 2**

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

**Submit by 13 January 2003**

**1. Name and address of organisation**

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), [REDACTED]

**2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)**

Implementing urgent conservation actions in mesotrophic fen mires in Belarus

**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 |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Surname</b>                             | Lonergan                           | Green  | Kozulin  |
| <b>Forename(s)</b>                         | Aidan                              | Rhys (Dr)  | Alexander V.   |
| <b>Post held</b>                           | European Country Programme Officer | Principal Research Biologist   | Scientific Director                                  |
| <b>Institution (if different to above)</b> | RSPB                               | RSPB   | APB, BirdLife Belarus                                |
| <b>Department</b>                          | International Division             | International Division   |  |
| <b>Telephone</b>                           | [REDACTED]                         |  |  |
| <b>Fax</b>                                 | [REDACTED]                         |  |  |
| <b>Email</b>                               | [REDACTED]                         |  |  |

**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 RSPB champions the conservation of birds and other biodiversity in the UK and worldwide, for wildlife, the environment and people. The RSPB works for a healthy environment rich in birds and wildlife; it depends on the support and generosity of others to make a difference. We work with bird and habitat conservation organisations in a global partnership called BirdLife International, and our international vision is to maintain the numbers, diversity and geographic distribution of the world's most important sites, species and habitats.

## Activities

The problems facing wild birds and the environment are large and complex. To make the greatest impact, we focus on priority species, habitats and sites, setting clear conservation objectives for each.

The RSPB leads action for bird conservation by:

- researching conservation issues and developing policies and practical actions to protect important wildlife habitats
- informing and involving our more than one million members in conservation issues
- placing strong emphasis on youth and education
- working with central and local government to create solutions to conservation problems
- working in partnership with industry, landowners, the public and other conservation bodies to secure a better future for wildlife and the environment
- buying and managing land as nature reserves, demonstrating habitat management techniques to specialists from the UK and overseas
- working internationally to support other BirdLife Partners to help them promote action for habitat conservation worldwide and to establish effective protection for Important Bird Areas.

## Achievements

All of the RSPB's work is underpinned by research and investigation carried out by our own scientists and specialist advisors. We have developed sophisticated site and species database management tools for our own internal use and for wider national and international use. We influence land use and economic policies and campaign for better wildlife protection nationally and internationally. We regularly brief and advise decision makers, political advisors, civil servants, parliamentary officials and journalists.

We protect the habitats of threatened birds and manage more than 140 nature reserves covering more than 111,000 hectares. Our nature reserves are home to 80% of the rarest or most threatened bird species in the UK. Each year over one million visits are made to RSPB nature reserves. Local community involvement is an important aspect of our approach to nature conservation. *Birds*, our members' magazine, has a readership of over 1.6 million.

The RSPB has worked to encourage appreciation of the environment by ensuring that it is included in the National Curriculum. We also provide resources for children's classroom studies. Our education newsletters go to all sixth forms and colleges of further education. We run community programmes to raise local awareness of important habitats and bird species. We have more than 450 RSPB Wildlife Explorers groups.

We work in partnership with industry, land managers, statutory and public bodies and other conservation organisations. Commercial partners include Tesco, Honda UK, Karrimor and Canon UK. The RSPB Visa credit card launched ten years ago with the Cooperative Bank has raised over £3 million. We have teamed up with Scottish and Southern Energy to create RSPB Energy, offering gas and electricity from renewable sources. We work with agricultural colleges and university departments to influence the farmland managers of tomorrow.

Internationally, as resources for conservation are very limited, the RSPB and RSPB-supported scientists focus on identifying and conserving key habitats and species, working with other BirdLife Partners to set conservation priorities. As part of this work the Important Bird Area programme is a powerful tool to ensure that available resources are channelled to finding and protecting sites of global importance. The RSPB works with BirdLife Partners to influence decision-makers including governments, businesses and donors. We seek to influence individual states worldwide and organisations such as the EU. Threats to the world's wetlands and migratory species and issues such as climate change are tackled through our work on international conventions. Our individually developed country programmes allow us to provide targeted financial and technical assistance when available. We work as the main supporting partner to BirdLife Partners in ten African countries (including Tanzania and Kenya) and eight European countries as well as in India and Sri Lanka. We also support the BirdLife network in the Middle East, Asia and the Americas and we are active in the UK Overseas Territories.

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

Yes.

1. We received funding of [REDACTED] (awarded in the Third Round) for a project to identify and compile a 'Directory of important ornithological sites in Tanzania'. This project was successfully completed.
2. We currently manage a project in Belarus, supported by a Darwin grant of [REDACTED] (awarded in the Seventh Round). This is a 3-year project entitled 'Management planning for conservation of mesotrophic fen mire biodiversity in Belarus'. This project is near completion and the final report is being prepared.
3. We currently manage a project in Africa, part-funded by a Darwin grant of [REDACTED] (awarded in the Ninth Round). This is a 3-year project to develop 'Action plans for conservation of globally threatened birds in Africa'. This project is now in its second year.
4. We currently manage a project in Kenya, part-funded by a Darwin grant of [REDACTED] (awarded in the Tenth Round). This is a 3-year project – 'Kenyan Important Biodiversity Areas: improving monitoring, management and conservation action' – which will help Nature Kenya to establish and co-ordinate an effective, sustainable monitoring system at 60 Important Biodiversity Areas, to track the status of the IBA network and feedback directly into improved site management, conservation action and national reporting.

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.

Three overseas organisations in Belarus and one international organisation will be involved in the project.

APB, BirdLife Belarus

APB, BirdLife Belarus is a not-for-profit organisation established on a voluntary basis to study and protect rare bird species and other biodiversity in Belarus and raise public awareness of conservation issues. APB, BirdLife Belarus is the BirdLife organisation in Belarus.

APB, BirdLife Belarus will be the key implementing body for this project within Belarus. It will administer the implementation of the project work 'on the ground' in consultation with the RSPB and UNDP in Belarus. APB, BirdLife Belarus has been involved in the development of the project and the creation of the three management plans that need to be implemented. It has brokered meetings and agreements with the assistance of the RSPB to enable this application to be submitted. It will administer the finances of the project in cooperation with both UNDP and RSPB and ensure that project activities take place on time and within budget. APB, BirdLife Belarus will sit on both the steering and technical advisory committees and will do everything in its power to ensure that the project is delivered in an efficient and cost-effective manner. It will work closely with all other partner organisations to ensure that any problems are solved and that the project remains on course. Its position as the most important conservation NGO in Belarus will enable it to carry out these pivotal tasks in-country.

Institute of Zoology, Belarus

The Institute of Zoology is part of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. It has contributed much to the development of zoological science in the Republic of Belarus, and its scientists have published more than 4,000 scientific papers, monographs, collections and booklets.

The Institute of Zoology will provide both an administrative bridge to the Belarussian Ministry for Environmental Protection and Waters (MoEW) and scientific support for this project. It will form a crucial link connecting this NGO-developed project with the machinery of central government in Belarus. This connection will lead to intensive information flows between the organisations involved in the project and ensure that the project runs smoothly. The Institute will also carefully manage the financial contribution of the Belarussian Ministry to the project. The three management plans that have been developed owe much to the expertise of scientists from the Institute of Zoology, including hydrologists, ornithologists, botanists and fen mire experts. The Institute will be represented on all the steering committees of the project and will play a crucial role in maintaining the strong political support for the project.

BelGiprovodkhoz

BelGiprovodkhoz, the state civil engineering company in Belarus, has extensive experience in designing and implementing wetland hydrological regime management projects and environment conservation projects. It possesses the facilities, equipment and highly skilled staff needed to carry out the physical work prescribed in the three management plans. This work will be performed in close consultation with APB, BirdLife Belarus, the RSPB and the Institute of Zoology.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The office of the United Nations Development Programme in Minsk will provide logistical support for the management of the financial transactions for this project, both in-country and internationally, and political support for the project's implementation. It will also contribute financially to the project. It will sit on the various steering committees and is set to play a crucial role in the positioning of this project as co-funding for the larger and more long-term Polesie project. The strong support of the UNDP will ensure that from an administrative point of view the project will be run very efficiently.

**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?**

(a) The first International Polesie conference identified the need for the development of management plans for the key fen mires in Belarus and was attended by all stakeholders – including representatives of national and local government, national and international NGOs, the National Academy of Sciences and local collective farms. In the previous Darwin-funded project, 'Management planning for the conservation of fen mire biodiversity in Belarus', a pathfinder workshop was held at the start of the process to develop each of the management plans. All of the local stakeholders participated in these workshops and were encouraged to air their concerns. In this way, the project management team ensured that all relevant stakeholders were engaged from the beginning. This process brought about strong support among the local communities for the initiative. Throughout the three years of the development of the management plans, the project team ensured that the details of the work and its benefits were disseminated throughout the country and internationally. This has developed a constituency of support for the implementation of the management plans. A follow-up conference took place in May 2002, which also marked the conclusion of that Darwin-funded project. This conference resolved that the management plans for the Sporovo, Dikoie and Zvanets mires should be implemented as soon as possible. The management plans have been formally ratified by the Belarussian Government as well as all the local authorities where the mires are located.

(b) Irrespective of staff changes within the participating organisations, the management plans for the three sites are *in situ* and have been ratified by the government. There has also been a very significant transfer of management planning expertise from the RSPB to APB, BirdLife Belarus. The 'learning by doing' approach to disseminating this expertise has ensured that it has not remained the preserve of a limited number of people within APB, BirdLife Belarus. The project management structure with its steering committee and continuous input from the RSPB as international partner will ensure that all the project activities will continue in the event of any staff member leaving. An assessment has also taken place of the various roles and skills of the Belarussian staff involved and every effort has been made to ensure that the most senior staff remain for the duration of the project.

**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.**

Political support within the host country is essential for the success of any international conservation initiative. Throughout the process of developing the management plans, the project team worked hard to ensure that this support was developed. Contact and communication with senior officials within the Belarussian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Waters was kept at a very high level. The Deputy Minister for the Environment was closely involved in the process of getting the management plans formally ratified by the Belarussian Government. He also visited the UK to discuss this and other projects with the RSPB. During this visit, he met with an official of the Darwin Initiative. Over the last four years, APB, BirdLife Belarus has regularly travelled to the project sites to discuss the work with local people and disseminate information. This has generated strong support for the project among local people who now understand both its long-term benefits and its direct positive effects on their livelihoods through flood prevention. At the Sporovo site one of the most urgent recommendations of the plans was the removal of a build-up of surface vegetation on the Yaselda river. This was restricting the water flow and needed immediate remedial action. Local people were employed to manually remove the vegetation build-up using boats, ropes and grapple hooks. This process exposed the local community to the project objectives and gave many of them a much-needed income boost.

Before this project started there was little awareness among local communities of the importance of the fen mire habitats or the species that depend on them. The public awareness work has changed that and ensured strong local support for the work.

## **PROJECT DETAILS**

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

The purpose of the project is to implement the most urgent activities called for in the management plans for Dikoie, Sporovo and Zvanets mires. This aim will be achieved through the following outputs:

- effective establishment and maintenance of project management structures
- management of the hydrological regime at the three sites
- implementation of a system of hydrological monitoring at the three sites
- implementation of aquatic warbler monitoring at the three sites
- inclusion of the entire area of the Dikoie Mire Important Bird Area (IBA) within the boundaries of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park, and alteration of the boundaries of the buffer zone for this park
- establishment of a Zakaznik (protected area) management structure for the Sporovo and Zvanets sites.

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

This is a continuation of the Darwin Initiative-funded project 'Management planning for conservation of fen mire biodiversity in Belarus'. This initial project yielded a list of threats and recommendations for their mitigation. The present project will focus on implementing the most urgent of these recommendations while continuing the monitoring of the hydrology of the three sites and the populations of aquatic warblers found there.

**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.**

In accordance with its obligations under the convention, Belarus has developed 'The national strategy and action plan for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of the Republic of Belarus'. The present project will contribute to several of the high-priority activities listed in this plan:

- conserve key biotopes for biodiversity in Belarus, including fen mires and wetland floodplains of mid-size and large rivers of the Polesie
- streamline the management system, conservation status and functions of specially-protected areas
- create an inventory of biological diversity at specially-protected sites
- set up biodiversity monitoring programmes
- identify biodiversity conservation and use requirements for amelioration and water-development projects
- build awareness of biodiversity conservation among the public and decision makers.

This project will therefore contribute to the implementation of articles 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of the CBD.

The national focal point for the CBD is Deputy Minister Podalyako at the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Waters. He has had considerable involvement in the development of the work to conserve the Belarussian fen mires. He has provided a letter of support for this application and will sit on the various steering committees associated with the project. The project will assist the government of Belarus to meet its obligations under the Ramsar Convention as well as the CBD by supporting the listing of Zvanets and Dikoie as Ramsar sites (Sporovo is already a Ramsar site).

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

As outlined in answer 7, the need for the conservation of the mesotrophic fen mires of Belarus was initially identified during the 1997 International Polesie Conference. The three mires contain more than 150 plant and animal species included in the Red Data Book for Belarus. The project will help to conserve these nationally significant species. All of the areas covered by the project are specially protected areas. Management plans must by law be developed and implemented for all such areas. The earlier Darwin-funded project on these mires compiled the relevant management plans (see Annex 4 for copies of the plans). This project will now initiate management plan implementation.

Belarus has the world's largest population of the globally threatened aquatic warbler. This species is listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals and is also included in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive, Appendix II of the Bern Convention and Annex II of the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species. Its conservation is heavily dependent on conservation efforts in its main breeding grounds in Belarus.

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

The disastrous summer flooding brought about by the insensitive management of the hydrological regimes at the three sites has been very damaging to the livelihoods of local people as well as to biodiversity. Sudden flooding has played havoc with livestock management and grass cultivation for many years. A major component of the work at the three sites will be sustainable management of the hydrological regime. Restoration of appropriate hydrological regimes at the sites will stabilise the water table in adjacent areas, preventing damaging summer flooding of crops and homes. The work that will be done to achieve this will include the removal of excess surface vegetation, the closure of illegal canals and the repair of many sluice gates. In the longer term, local communities will benefit from international ecotourism, when people travel to Belarus to visit these sites. Although this is some years away, the Belarussian government is already planning for it.

**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 the project will be the halting of the degradation of the three fen mires and the conservation of a globally threatened bird species, the aquatic warbler. This impact will be achieved through the implementation of the most urgent actions identified in the management plans for the three mires – namely, hydrological management and monitoring, aquatic warbler monitoring and improvement of the protection status of the mires.

A key project output will be trained personnel. Training in the implementation of the management plans will take place at the start of years one and two and will underpin many of the project activities and contribute directly to the impact of the project. Similarly, advanced training in hydrological and aquatic warbler monitoring will be an essential part of the project and will allow us to identify any modifications needed.

Additional outputs will include press releases, radio programmes and TV programmes in both Belarus and the UK, at least three PhD theses, at least four papers in peer-reviewed journals, and presentations at at least three conferences. These outputs will raise awareness of and increase support for the project among both the general public and the scientific community, and will thus help to maximise its impact and legacy.

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

This project will prevent any further deterioration of these sites and provide a stable platform for the future implementation of the longer-term recommendations of the management plans. The successful implementation of this project would therefore have a very large beneficial impact on the efforts on the Republic of Belarus to conserve these globally unique habitats. The combination of the alterations to the management of the hydrological regime and the increase in the status of protection of the sites in this project will mean that the key problems will be solved and very unlikely to re-occur. Furthermore, the training and increase in the national capacity in management plan development and implementation will provide a reservoir of expertise that will benefit many future projects in Belarus.

This will be the first implementation of protected area management plans in Belarus. Once they have been successfully implemented, they will provide a template for the nature conservation community to follow in the future. The training and the increase in capacity amongst the key players (APB, BirdLife Belarus, the Institute of Zoology and other institutes within the National Academy of Sciences) will provide an ongoing core of expertise that will be drawn on in the implementation of future projects. The solution of various administrative difficulties such as currency transfer through the development of working relationships with, for example, UNDP will provide similar capacity for future projects.

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

The main potential problems with a project of this nature are lack of political support, lack of long-term benefits and major abnormal fluctuations in weather conditions.

Political support is the key element in achieving a lasting impact for any international conservation initiatives in Belarus. This was recognised from the start of this process and the project team worked continuously to garner this support. The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Waters has been involved from an early stage and played a major role in getting the management plans formally ratified by the government. There is very strong political support for the implementation of these three management plans.

All of the major project activities have been designed to be sustainable and have a lasting impact. For example, all three sites will benefit from enhanced management regimes, due to an increase in their protection status after this project. The Dikoie site will become part of an existing national park while Sporovo and Zvanets will be raised to Zakaznik (protected area) status. All the outputs will be subject to ongoing monitoring so that the desired results are maintained.

Adverse weather changes can obviously not be prevented. However, improvement of the hydrological regimes in the three mires will greatly enhance our ability to deal with abnormal fluctuations should they occur.

**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 will be the first in Belarus to focus on active management of globally threatened species habitat. In addition, it will be the first ever attempt at restoring fen mires in Eastern Europe to their natural state and the first project to involve long-term monitoring of aquatic warblers to help elaborate long-term population conservation plans. As a result, it will receive a great deal of attention from governments, the media and the NGO sector.

All of these innovative activities will be carried out under the Darwin Initiative umbrella. The initial project to develop the management plans was heavily branded and marketed as a Darwin project, with the Darwin logo appearing on all printed and web-based material produced during the work. This branding will continue with this project and will take place at a more intense level at the three sites where the work will be executed. The Darwin logo and spirit will therefore be represented internationally, nationally and locally.

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.

This project will implement the most urgent actions identified in the management plans developed in the previous Darwin-funded project 'Management planning for conservation of mesotrophic fen mire biodiversity in Belarus'. There are no similar initiatives currently being undertaken in Belarus. APB, BirdLife Belarus is the leading conservation NGO in Belarus and has developed excellent working relationships with both the Institute of Zoology and Belarussian Ministry for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. It is therefore best placed to identify new opportunities and to have an overview of conservation activities in the country.

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?

There will be two formal training sessions in management plan implementation in April 2003 and 2004. These will be conducted by experts from the RSPB and APB, BirdLife Belarus. These workshops will be targeted directly at the personnel responsible for carrying out the work on the ground, namely the sub-contracting agencies and local authorities in the three districts. The key personnel of APB, BirdLife Belarus will also attend these training workshops. Throughout the course of the project, the capacity of those involved will be developed through working on a daily basis on an international conservation project. The effectiveness of the training will become evident from the subsequent work carried out in this project. RSPB experts will deliver the training and will then be on hand to assess the work on the ground through frequent site visits. This will be 'learning by doing' in a supervised environment. The trained personnel will then have the management plan implementation skills to contribute to future projects within protected areas in Belarus. The RSPB has a long-term programme of support to APB, BirdLife Belarus (dating from 1998). We will therefore continue to work with them and gauge the success of the monitoring programme well after the end of this project. We will also continue to provide formal and informal training to Project Staff and volunteers. The details of the two formal training workshops are included in the table below.

| Training Activity  | Dates      | Who will participate, how many will participate and for how long?   |
|--|------------|---|
| Management plan implementation training workshop prior to start of implementation activities         | April 2003 | Representatives of sub-contracting agencies and local authorities from the three areas (Dikoie, Sporovo, Zvanets), ten people, half a week on-site in Belarus |
| Management plan implementation problem-solving training workshop within the course of implementation | April 2004 | Representatives of sub-contracting agencies and local authorities from the three areas (Dikoie, Sporovo, Zvanets), 10 people, half a week on site in Belarus  |

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.

When completed, the project will yield a state-run management system for the Zakazniks (protected areas) that will oversee all the conservation work in the area. The monitoring system developed within the project will be included in the state monitoring system; all subsequent survey activities will be financed from the state budget (see letter of support in Annex 1). The implementation of the long-term recommendations of the three management plans will be undertaken as part of the GEF-funded 'Polesie' Project. This is a large project that will encompass both the Sporovo and Zvanets sites and is currently at the PDFb stage; the full project will total approximately [redacted] over five years (see Annex 5). The funding and activities of this project will therefore provide significant leverage (through co-funding) in developing the Polesie project. The other site, Dikoie, will be included as part of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park and will benefit from its strict protection status. The management plan development and implementation expertise developed within APB, BirdLife Belarus will be put to use in other key areas for biodiversity in Belarus.

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

| <b>Key Milestones</b>                 |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Year/Month</b><br>(starting April) | <b>Description</b><br>(include travel dates, drafts and other processes that support the delivery of outputs)  |
|                                       | See also enclosed time plan (Annex 7). Recurring milestones such as meetings of the management group and steering committee are included there. The code numbers that appear against site names below refer to this plan.  |
| <b>Year 1</b>                         |  |
| April–June                            | Project initiated through the establishment of the management group and steering committee. Staff recruitment and job descriptions in place. Finalisation of the subcontracts.   |
| July                                  | First training workshop in management plan implementation held.  |
| April                                 | First of four year-1 visits from the UK project manager (A Lonergan) plus trips from the implementation specialist (N Sills), the stakeholder management advisor (J Glover) and the scientific director (R Green).   |
| August                                | Monitoring of water levels and aquatic warbler populations at the three sites will commence and will continue for the three years of this project.   |
| August                                | Commencement of implementation activities at all three sites in the following locations: Radostova site (1.1), Travy site (1.2), Orekhovo site (1.3), Kirov collective farm (1.4), Novoselki site (1.7), Yamnik site (1.8), Viunovka site (1.14), Selets complex (1.15).   |
| November–December                     | Completion of hydrological management work at the following sites: unnamed amelioration system at Zvanets IBA (1.6), Dikoie peat extraction site (1.13), Selets complex sluice repaired (1.15), Selets complex rules and regulations modified (1.16).  |
| September and March                   | Six-monthly and annual reports submitted to Darwin Initiative.   |
| September–December                    | Completion of the process of extending the boundaries of the Belovezhkaya Pushcha National Park to include the Dikoie Mire IBA.  |
| March                                 | Commencement of the process to establish Zakazniks (protected areas) at both Sporovo and Zvanets.  |
| January year 1–March year 3           | Dissemination of the results of the project through the media in both UK and Belarus.  |
| January year 1–March year 3           | Feeding of the results of this project into the Polesie GEF-funded project (see Annex 5) and vice versa – the ultimate goal being to secure funding for the longer-term recommendations of the three management plans.   |
| <b>Year 2</b>                         |  |
| April                                 | Second workshop in training for the implementation of management plans will be held.   |
| April–June                            | First of four year-2 visits from the UK project manager (A Lonergan) plus second visits from the implementation specialist (N Sills), the stakeholder management advisor (J Glover) and the scientific director (R Green).   |
| April                                 | Continuation of monitoring of water levels and aquatic warbler populations at the three sites.   |
| April–October                         | Continuation of implementation activities and a review of the first year's work at all three sites in the following locations: Radostova site (1.1), Travy Site (1.2), Orekhovo site (1.3), Kirov collective farm (1.4), Novoselki site (1.7), Yamnik site (1.8), Krasny Partizan collective farm (1.10), Viunovka site (1.14), Selets complex (1.15). |
| June–October                          | Completion of hydrological management work at the following sites: Radostova site (1.1), Travy Site (1.2), Orekhovo site (1.3), Kirov collective farm (1.4), Novoselki site (1.7), Yamnik site (1.8), Krasny Partizan collective farm (1.10), Viunovka site (1.14), Selets complex (1.15).   |
| September and March                   | Six-monthly and annual reports submitted to Darwin Initiative.   |



|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| October                         | Monitoring of the re-written operating guidelines for the Selets complex to ensure hydrological objectives are being met.   |
| April–July                      | Continuation of work at upper Yaselda drainage system (1.12).   |
| May                             | Completion of the process to establish Zakazniks (protected areas) at both Sporovo and Zvanets. Official document ratified by the Ministry for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.  |
| <b>Year 3</b>                   |   |
| April–March                     | Monitoring of water levels and aquatic warbler populations at the three sites continuing. Effectiveness of the project being gauged by the information arising from this monitoring and evaluation.   |
| April                           | First of four year-3 visits from the UK project manager (A Lonergan) plus trip of the scientific director (R Green). Regular visits from the UK staff ensure both that objectives are being met and that the skills and expertise transfer process is continuous. |
| April–August                    | Monitoring of the redone operating guidelines for the Selets complex. Assessment of the effectiveness of the new regulations in ameliorating the former adverse affects of the sluice at the complex.   |
| April–August                    | Continuation of work at upper Yaselda drainage system (1.12). Monitoring to check that the work is having the desired effect on the water level of the Dikoie mire to ensure optimum breeding success of the aquatic warbler.                                     |
| April–March                     | Ongoing monitoring of the effects of the hydrological management work carried out in years one and two.   |
| September and March             | Six-monthly and final reports submitted to Darwin Initiative.   |
| January year 1–<br>March year 3 | Publicise widely both the project and its results and the Darwin Initiative through the media in both countries.  |

**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 main outputs are the implementation of hydrological management and monitoring programmes, implementation of an aquatic warbler monitoring programme and improvement of the protection status of the three sites. These will contribute to the project purpose by:

- increasing aquatic warbler breeding success during the first five years after project implementation
- increasing aquatic warbler numbers after the first five years from project implementation
- reducing unseasonal and unexpected variations in water levels at all three sites.

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

| PROJECT OUTPUTS                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Year/Month<br>(starting April) | Output Number<br>(see standard output measures) | Description<br>(include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable)   |
| <b>YEAR 1</b>                  |   |  |
| April                          | 6A/B  | Ten Belarussians will receive management plan implementation training in half-week-long workshops  |
| May                            | 15B   | One local press release in Belarus   |
| May–July                       | 4A/B  | Three undergraduate students (Belarussian State University, Departments of Biology and Geography) will receive two-week hydrological training and aquatic warbler monitoring   |
| May–July                       | 4C/D  | Two Belarussian postgraduates (Belarussian State University, Belarussian Pedagogical University or Belovezhkaya Pushcha National Park) will receive two-week hydrological training and indicator bird species monitoring |

|        |     |                                      |
|--------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| August | 15C | One national press release in the UK |
| March  | 18C | One local TV programme in Belarus    |
| March  | 19C | One local radio programme in Belarus |

## YEAR 2

|             |      |  |
|-------------|------|--|
| April       | 6A/B | Ten Belarussians receive management plan implementation training in half-week-long workshop  |
| May         | 15B  | One local press release in Belarus   |
| May–July    | 4A/B | Three undergraduate students (same people as in year 1) will receive two-week hydrological training and aquatic warbler monitoring           |
| May to July | 4C/D | Two Belarussian postgraduates (different people to year 1) will receive two-week hydrological training and indicator bird species monitoring |
| August      | 15C  | One national press release in the UK   |
| March       | 18C  | One local TV programme in Belarus  |
| March       | 19C  | One local radio programme in Belarus   |

## YEAR 3

|          |      |   |
|----------|------|---|
| May–July | 4A/B | Three undergraduate students (same people as in year 1) to receive two-week hydrological training and aquatic warbler monitoring                          |
| May–July | 4C/D | Two Belarussian postgraduates (different people to years 1 and 2) will receive two-week hydrological training and indicator bird species monitoring       |
| March    | 1A   | Three Belarussians will submit theses for PhD qualification in species structure and density of birds in fen mires, snipe studies, and fen mire hydrology |
| August   | 15C  | One national press release in the UK  |
| March    | 14A  | One conference/workshop organised to present findings   |
| March    | 15A  | One national press release in Belarus   |
| March    | 18A  | One national TV programme in Belarus  |
| March    | 19A  | One national radio programme in Belarus   |

## YEARS 1–3

|                               |     |  |
|-------------------------------|-----|--|
| April year 1–<br>March year 3 | 8   | 17 weeks spent by UK project staff in Belarus  |
| April year 1–<br>March year 3 | 11B | Four papers will be submitted to peer-reviewed journals  |
| April year 1–<br>March year 3 | 14B | Three conferences will be attended   |
| April year 1–<br>March year 3 | 18B | One national TV programme in the UK  |
| April year 1–<br>March year 3 | 22  | Six permanent survey plots will be continuously monitored  |
| April year 1–<br>March year 3 | 23  | Potential funding sources for implementation of long-term recommendations identified and funding applications prepared |

## 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 progress will be evaluated based on the results of monitoring of water levels and aquatic warbler populations.

At all three sites, a network of survey stations will be set up to monitor the water level in the mires. The initial survey will be carried out at the onset and monitoring will continue throughout the whole project. Particular attention will be paid to the areas adjacent to the specific hydrological construction sites. The results of the hydrological monitoring will permit an evaluation of the proposed hydrological activities in terms of achieving their objectives. All hydrological activities will be reviewed and appraised by an ad hoc technical committee based on the hydrological monitoring data and other relevant information. Overall project success will be measured by the results of ongoing aquatic warbler surveys.

All project activities will be reported to the steering committee (see Annex 3 for description of Project Operational Structure), which will include representatives of the RSPB, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, APB, BirdLife Belarus, implementing agencies and local authorities. The committee will review progress prior to the submission of each progress report and will meet at least annually. A project management group will be convened at least twice a year to review the progress of the implementation activities. The group will include local sub-contractors, local environment inspectors, land users and local monitoring officers from each site. Specific activities within the project will be closely examined to ensure compliance with Belarussian regulations. This will permit tight control of the project costs.

Results will be disseminated through scientific and popular articles and targeted press releases. In year 3, we will organise a seminar in Belarus so that all stakeholders can come together and share the lessons of the programme. We will also organise a seminar in year 2 to review progress and make any necessary adjustments to the planned activities. Both of these seminars will have associated PR and public awareness activities.

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

All of the in-country partners will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of this project. They will not only be involved in the collection of data to be used in the monitoring process, but will also have opportunities to participate in the various monitoring bodies set up as part of this project. These include the project management group, the project steering committee and the ad hoc technical committee on hydrological monitoring.

The six-monthly and annual reports will be compiled by APB, BirdLife Belarus and the RSPB with financial input from UNDP.

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

The RSPB's project manager will visit the country four times per year and will provide ongoing monitoring on the performance of the project activities. As the project finances are run through the UNDP administrative mechanism, they are subject to rigorous procurement procedures and strict financial reporting requirements.

All of the urgent recommendations for the three management plans represent excellent value for money. Many of the recommendations are based on hydrological management and are relatively quick and well planned remedies to identified problems. Much of this work involves one-off construction projects with little or no requirement for ongoing costs/maintenance. Once undertaken these activities will collectively halt the decline of the ecological quality of these three sites.

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 2005  | 30 April 2005                                      | Yes       |
| Six month report | 1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005                                      | 30 October 2005                                    | Yes       |
| Final report     | 1 April 2003 – 31 March 2006 (= project end date (total three years)) | 30 June 2006 (= 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><b>Goal:</b></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"> <li>• the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>• the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>• the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul> |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>Implementation of the most urgent activities called for in the management plans for Dikoie, Sporovo and Zvanets mires</p>   | <p>The breeding success of the aquatic warbler increases during the first five years after project implementation</p> <p>The aquatic warbler population increases after the first five years from project implementation</p> <p>Unseasonal, unexpected variations in water levels of all three sites are significantly reduced</p> | <p>Aquatic warbler survey reports</p> <p>Aquatic warbler survey reports</p> <p>Hydrological monitoring reports of water levels at the three sites</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political situation in Belarus remains open and supportive to International conservation initiatives</li> <li>• Global climate change does not cause adverse weather conditions in Belarus</li> <li>• Zakaznic and National Park authorities in Belarus remain committed to the on-going management and protection of these key mires sites</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>Project management structures effectively established and sustained</p>   | <p>Management structure in place</p> <p>Monitoring programme in place</p> <p>Objectives achieved on schedule</p> <p>Reports submitted on schedule</p> <p>Management meetings well attended</p>   | <p>Project task timetable</p> <p>Financial and management processes in place</p> <p>Progress reports of achievements against objectives</p> <p>Reporting schedule delivered and adhered to</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All organizations have and retain appropriately skilled staff to carry out the project's management</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Management of hydrological regime at three sites</p>  | <p>Urgent hydrological recommendations in each of the three management plans undertaken successfully. Specific site-related water quantity management problems solved.</p>   | <p>Assessment against management plan recommendations using hydrological monitoring data</p>  |   |
| <p>Implementation of a system of hydrological monitoring at the three sites</p>  | <p>Implementation of the hydrological monitoring recommendations at three sites. Establishment of monitoring sites, analysis of water levels</p>   | <p>Hydrological monitoring data</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major abnormal fluctuations in weather, especially rainfall, could override some of the hydrological management</li> </ul>   |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Implementation of aquatic warbler monitoring at three sites  | Aquatic warbler population density and breeding success recorded at each of the sites   | Monitoring reports   |  |
| The entire area of the Dikoie Mire IBA has been included into the boundaries of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park; the boundaries of the buffer zone of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park have been changed  | New boundaries of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park have been established; the entire Dikoie Mire IBA has been included in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park  | New boundaries are marked on maps of contemporary land-use                                       |  |
| Zakaznik (protected area) management structure set up for Sporovo and Zvanets sites  | Zakaznik management structure established. National and local government support in place. Structure is self-sustaining.  | Formal documents in relation to Zakaznik management. Minutes of meetings of Zakaznik management. |  |
| <b>Activities</b><br>Project management<br><br>Staff training programme<br><br>Hydrological monitoring programme<br><br>Species monitoring programme<br><br>Hydrological management work<br><br>Site protection through enhanced designation<br><br>Communication and project dissemination<br><br>Project sustainability and impact | <b>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</b><br>Yr 1: Steering committee and management group established; staff appointed and job descriptions agreed. Yrs 1, 2 and 3: Activity and financial reports submitted to Darwin. Yrs 1–3: 15+ visits by RSPB staff to work on project.<br><br>Yrs 1 and 2: Workshop on implementation of management plans<br><br>Yrs 1–3: Commencement and continuation of hydrological monitoring at three sites (activity 2.1 in time plan, Annex 7)<br><br>Yrs 1–3: Commencement and continuation of aquatic warbler monitoring at three sites (3.1)<br><br>Yrs 1–3: Commencement, continuation and completion of implementation activities at all three sites (activities 1.1 to 1.17)<br><br>Yr 1: Completion of inclusion of Dikoie as part of existing National Park. Yrs 1–3: Completion of the process to establish both Sporovo and Zvanets as Zakazniks (protected areas) (4.1, 4.2, 5.1)<br><br>Yrs 1–3: Dissemination of the project activities and results through national and international media, the APB, BirdLife Belarus website and in peer-reviewed journals<br><br>Yrs 1–3: Incorporation of the project activities and results into the large GEF Polesie project covering the Pripyat river basin including the Zvanets and Sporovo sites |  |  |

## 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.

|  | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | %         | %         | %         |
| <b>United Kingdom project team members and role</b>            |           |           |           |
| Aidan Lonergan – Project Manager                               | 26        | 26        | 26        |
| Dr Rhys Green – Scientific Director                            | 2         | 2         | 2         |
| Pearl Kaill – Secretary  | 2         | 2         | 2         |
| Christopher James Glover – Stakeholder Management Specialist   | 3         | 3         | 0         |
| Norman Sills – Reserve Hydrologist                             | 3         | 3         | 0         |
| Norbert Schaffer – Project Supervisor                          | 2         | 2         | 2         |
| Adrian Oates – International Funding Officer                   | 5         | 3         | 3         |
| <b>Host Country/ies project team members and role</b>          |           |           |           |
| Dmitry Goloubovsky – Project Manager                           | 100       | 100       | 100       |
| Dr. Alexander Kozulin – Chief Technical and Scientific Advisor | 100       | 100       | 100       |
| Anna Kolesnikova – Financial Assistant / Secretary             | 100       | 100       | 100       |
| Sergey Zuyonok – PR Officer / Office Manager                   | 100       | 100       | 100       |
| Alexander Guz – Zvanets Monitoring Officer                     | 30        | 30        | 30        |
| Berioza Monitoring Officer                                     | 30        | 30        | 30        |
| (To be appointed) – Belovezhkaya Pushcha Monitoring Officer    | 30        | 30        | 30        |
| Zvanets Hydrology Assistant                                    | 15        | 15        | 15        |
| Berioza Hydrology Assistant                                    | 15        | 15        | 15        |
| Short-term Professionals, drivers.                             | 20        | 20        | 20        |

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 |
| Aidan Lonergan                          |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Dr Rhys Green                           |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Pearl Kaill                             |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Christopher James Glover                |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Norman Sills                            |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Norbert Schaffer                        |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Adrian Oates                            |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Dmitry Goloubovsky                      |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Dr Alexander Kozulin                    |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Anna Kolesnikova                        |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Sergey Zuyonok                          |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Alexander Guz                           |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Berioza Monitoring Officer              |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Belovezhkaya Pushcha Monitoring Officer |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Zvanets Hydrology Assistant             |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Berioza Hydrology Assistant             |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Short-term Professionals, drivers.      |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| <b>TOTAL COST OF SALARIES</b>           |           |       |           |       |           |       |

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

|   | 2003/2004  | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | TOTAL |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|-------|
| <b>Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads</b>   |  |           |           |       |
| • Darwin funding  |  |           |           |       |
| • other funding   |  |           |           |       |
| <b>Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery</b>   |  |           |           |       |
| • Darwin funding  |  |           |           |       |
| • other funding   |  |           |           |       |
| <b>Travel and subsistence</b>   |  |           |           |       |
| • Darwin funding  |  |           |           |       |
| • other funding   |  |           |           |       |
| <b>Printing</b>   |  |           |           |       |
| • Darwin funding  |  |           |           |       |
| • other funding   |  |           |           |       |
| <b>Conferences, seminars etc</b>  |  |           |           |       |
| • Darwin funding  |  |           |           |       |
| • other funding   |  |           |           |       |
| <b>Capital items/equipment (please break down)</b>  |  |           |           |       |
| • Darwin funding  |  |           |           |       |
| • other funding   |  |           |           |       |
| <b>Other costs (please specify and break down)</b>  | <i>Please see annex 6 for breakdown of Site-Specific Costs</i> |           |           |       |
| • Darwin funding<br>Subcontract work – Dikoie site<br>Subcontract work – Sporovo site<br>Subcontract work – Zvanets site<br>Monitoring of water levels at three sites<br>Establishment of Zakaznik (protected area) offices<br>Sundries: Project audit, etc |  |           |           |       |
| • other funding<br>Subcontract work – Dikoie site<br>Subcontract work – Sporovo site<br>Subcontract work – Zvanets site<br>Monitoring of water levels at three sites<br>Establishment of Zakaznik (protected area) offices<br>Sundries: Project audit, etc  |  |           |           |       |
| <b>Salaries (from previous table)</b>   |  |           |           |       |
| • Darwin funding  |  |           |           |       |
| • other funding   |  |           |           |       |
| <b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>  |  |           |           |       |
| <b>TOTAL DARWIN COSTS</b>   |  |           |           |       |
| <b>TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES</b>  |  |           |           |       |

**30. How is your organisation currently funded?**

| <u>Statement of Incoming Resources</u><br>(extracted from Annual Accounts to 31 03 02) | <u>2002</u><br>(£'000) | <u>2001</u><br>(£'000) |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Membership Subscriptions   |                        |                        |
| Legacies   |                        |                        |
| Fund-raising   |                        |                        |
| Grants   |                        |                        |
| Business support & Charitable Trusts   |                        |                        |
| Income from Land   |                        |                        |
| Financial (interest, dividends and profit from sale of fixed assets.)                  |                        |                        |
| Films consultancy and incidental income  |                        |                        |
| <b>Total Incoming Resources (£'000)</b>  |                        |                        |

**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.**

Funding for this project will also be received from the following sources -

**OTTO Foundation** - █████ cash contribution (confirmed).

**UNDP** - █████ cash contribution (confirmed).

**RSPB** - █████ contribution (confirmed), comprising of █████ cash contribution. The remainder donated through in-kind costs (personnel time and overheads)

**Belarus Ministry of the Environment and Waters** - █████ in-kind contribution (confirmed) through donation of equipment and personnel time for subcontract work.

**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.**

N/A

**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 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested</b> |           |           |           |
| <b>+ Funding/Income from other sources</b>           |           |           |           |
| <b>= Total project cost</b>                          |           |           |           |




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) Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

I apply for a grant of  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)        | DR NORBERT SCHAFFER                    |
| Position in the organisation | HEAD OF EUROPEAN PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT |

Signed



Date:

9/1/03

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

