Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: Macaulay Land Use Research Institute	**Address:** Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen, AB15 8QH

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Building natural resource monitoring capacity in Ethiopia's key Afro-montane ecosystems

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 1 April 2009		Duration of project: 3 years		End date: 31 March 2012	
Darwin funding requested	2009/10 £118,080	2010/11 £82,633	2011/2012 £90,056	2012/13 £	Total £290,768

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

Human and institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring built and contributing to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in four key Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Thirgood		Argaw
Forename (s)	Simon		Kifle
Post held	Principal Scientist		Director General
Institution (if different to above)	Macaulay Land Use Research Institute		Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Department	Ecology		N.A.
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Mengesha	Tefera	
Forename (s)	Girma	Zelealem	
Post held	Head of Department	Country Representative	
Institution (if different to above)	Wondo Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources	Frankfurt Zoological Society	
Department	Wildlife Management and Ecotourism	Ethiopia Programme	
Telephone			
Email			

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
15006	Prof Alison Hester	Capacity building for temperate rainforest biodiversity conservation in Chile
9013	Prof Iain Gordon	Sustainable management of large mammals in the Khan Khenti, Mongolia

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

Refer to 6 above.

Activities (50 words)

Refer to 6 above.

Achievements (50 words)

Refer to 6 above.

8.   Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners <u>in addition</u> to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Partner Name: **Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (MI)**	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** The MI undertakes multidisciplinary research on sustainable natural resource management. It has a successful history of coordinating international projects and has appropriate financial management systems. **Prof. Simon Thirgood** provides overall coordination of the project as well as ecological expertise and experience of institutional and individual capacity building in Africa. He has worked in Ethiopia since 1998, supervised Ethiopian PhD and MSc students, and has strong collaborative links with all partners, currently implemented through an EU FP7 Project on sustainable hunting.

Partner Name: **University of Aberdeen (UoA)**	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** The UoA has internationally recognized capacity in ecology and inter-disciplinary research on environmental sustainability. **Dr. Michelle Pinard** and **Dr. David Burslem** were involved in the establishment of ecosystem monitoring in BMNP funded through a previous Darwin project (Ref. 14009) and have delivered training in several tropical low-income countries. They will provide expertise in the development of monitoring protocols, training and mentoring of Ethiopian partners, and contribute to dissemination. Pinard and Burslem have been fully involved in project development and have contributed to proposal preparation.

Partner Name: **Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)**	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** **Dr. Kifle Argaw**, the Director General of the EWCA, our lead partner at the federal level and project coordinator in Ethiopia, will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), guide project development, oversee regional coordination for implementation and provide feedback to policy-makers. EWCA have the mandate for natural resource management in Ethiopia and are an implementation partner in a current EC FP7 project coordinated by the Project Leader.

Partner Name: **Wondo Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources (WG)**	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** **Ato Girma Mengesha**, the Head of the Department of Wildlife Management and Ecotourism, agreed to partner early in project development and provided input on both the concept note and full proposal. WG is the foremost in-country institution for training Ethiopian researchers and natural resource managers to BSc and MSc levels. WG is one of the project coordinators in Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Project Manager (an Ethiopian national to be recruited at the onset of the project) will operate out of WG, which in return will provide them with institutional support.

| Partner Name:

Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
FZS is an international NGO with long-term conservation projects and in-country partnerships across these target areas. They provided input on the proposal, outlined in-country costs, and have committed the majority of matched funding to cover office overheads in Addis Ababa and in the four target areas, vehicle maintenance and fuel, equipment, and support staff. FZS technical advisors based in Ethiopia, particularly **Dr. Zelealem Tefera,** the FZS Country Representative, will support project logistics, help develop protocols, liaise with government partners, and help ensure alignment with other activities. |
|---|---|

| Partner Name:

Oromia Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau (OARDB) | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
Ato Diribu Jemal, the Head of the Oromia [Regional] Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau (OARDB) endorsed the project as part of Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and General Management Plan (GMP) implementation in the Bale Mountains National Park. OARDB will be on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to guide project development and implementation and provide feedback to policy-makers. |
|---|---|

| Partner Name:

Amhara Parks Development and Protection Authority (PaDPA) | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
Ato Berhanu Gebre, the Head of the Amhara [Regional] Parks Development and Protection Authority (PaDPA) endorsed the project as part of CBNRM and GMP implementation in SMNP. PaDPA will be on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to guide project development and implementation and provide feedback to policy-makers. |
|---|---|

| Partner Name:

Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP) | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
BMNP provided input regarding needs and priorities for natural resource monitoring at meetings and workshops held during GMP development and will lead on CBNRM implementation with local communities as part of GMP implementation. **Ato Mohammednur Jemal,** the BMNP Ecologist, will act as a counterpart to the in-country Project Manager to implement scientific monitoring in the National Park. |
|---|---|

| Partner Name:

Simien Mountains National Park (SMNP) | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
SMNP provided input regarding needs and priorities for natural resource monitoring at meetings and workshops held during GMP development and will lead on CBNRM implementation with local communities as part of GMP implementation. **Ato Derebe Deksiyos,** the SMNP Ecologist, will act as a counterpart to the in-country Project Manager to implement scientific monitoring in the National Park. |
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Partner Name: **Guassa Community Conservation Area (GCCA)**	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The Guassa Community Conservation Area (GCCA) is in the Amhara National Regional State. The area is managed by a Guassa Conservation Council (represented by **Ato Damtew Lulseged**) composed of 45 community representatives and officers from concerned sectors of the local districts. These groups, on behalf of the community at large, recently applied for government recognition as a community-based organisation (CBO) with legal responsibility for the management of the resources of the GCCA. The council firmly embraces this project as part of their efforts to monitor and manage resource use in their area. They will be integrally involved in the design of community based approaches to monitoring at the onset of the project.

Partner Name: **Abune Yoseph Community Conservation Area (ACCA)**	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Like GCCA, the Abune Yoseph Community Conservation Area (ACCA) is in the Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) and managed by a Abune Yoseph Conservation Council (represented by **Ato Yidersal Wondimu**) composed of 20 community representatives and officers from concerned sectors of the local districts. Next year they will be following in GCCA's lead and applying for recognition as a CBO with legal responsibility for the management of the resources of the ACCA and firmly embrace this project as part of their efforts to monitor and manage resource use in their area. They will be integrally involved in the design of community based approaches to monitoring at the onset of the project.

Partner Name: **Forum for Environment (FfE)**	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): **FfE** is a collective civil society-based stakeholder network that works toward a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to natural resource management by (i) promoting the mutual exchange of information between stakeholders; (ii) creating a platform for debate, discussion, and advocacy, and (iii) catalyzing collective action. In addition to the dissemination of technical reports and papers nationally and internationally, FfE will convene six public meetings to raise the national profile of the project and enable dissemination (one-way flow of information) and communication (two-way exchange of knowledge and ideas) with a wider cross-sectoral group of stakeholders. **Ato Negusu Aklilu,** the Director of FfE, outlined costs involved in organising and running the project meetings and has overall responsibility for implementing this component of the project.

9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?   ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**
If yes, please give details: The British Embassy and DFID in Addis Ababa have been contacted and the proposed project has been discussed with Henrietta Blackmore. Discussions were held regarding project activities thus providing the Embassy with an opportunity to obtain more detailed information and provide feedback. The British Embassy and DFID are familiar with the issues and challenges of natural resource management in these and other areas in Ethiopia, and have previously supported natural resource assessment activities in BMNP and GCCA through their financial support for an assessment of carbon stocks (in relation to carbon financing) and community-based tourism, respectively. This history of support and collaboration in Ethiopia will be exploited in this project to ensure that the outputs are aligned as much as possible with Embassy and DFID programme priorities and project results are disseminated to aid future policy and programme development.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If yes, please give details:

The most important stakeholders who will interact with this project are the local communities who live in and adjacent to the four focal areas in the Ethiopian highlands. The needs and aspirations of the communities in and around the BMNP and SMNP have been identified by government, civil society and NGOs during participatory planning processes during the preparation of General Management Plans for these two parks during 2006-2008. Further consultations with local communities are currently underway as part of the ongoing development of the Bale Eco-Region Management Plan. The management structure of the GCCA and ACCA is such that local community institutions are responsible for natural resource management and these groups have been, and continue to be, involved in the development of community-based monitoring. Consultations with community groups and individual natural resources users will continue to play a central role in all four focal areas throughout and beyond the life of the Darwin project.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If yes, please give details:

Our partners have had contact with **His Excellency Girma Wolde Giorgis the Federal President of Ethiopia** and **His Excellency Abadula Gemeda the Regional President of Oromia** both of whom are endorsing their efforts to conserve biodiversity and sustainably manage natural resources in these Afro-montane areas. The Regional President of Oromia ratified the BMNP GMP and in doing so stated "We call on current and future partnerships to work with us to secure one of the most important conservation areas on earth". The Federal President of Ethiopia has written "In order to achieve a balance [between conservation and human well being] we are stepping up the care and management of our country's areas of exceptional natural value" in a foreword for an upcoming book on conservation activities in Ethiopia's highlands.

This high-level political support is formalized through existing agreements between UK, International and Ethiopian partners. The MI and FZS have an existing MoU with EWCA for the implementation of the EU FP7 project Hunting for Sustainability (2009-2011). FZS have existing MoUs with the Ethiopian Federal and Oromia and Amhara Regional governments for the implementation of their Ethiopia Conservation Programme which includes activities in the four focal areas proposed in this Darwin Initiative application.

9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If yes, please give details:

The partners have discussed the project with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) which is the CBD focal point in Ethiopia, through the EPA General Manager and CBD contact officer Dr. Tewolde Berhan Gebre Egziabher (PO Box 12760, Addis Ababa, T: 251-1-627728, F: 251-1-610077, E: envpa@ethionet.et). Dr Tewolde will be invited to serve on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and attend annual PSC meetings.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

Ethiopia's Afro-montane ecosystems harbour globally significant biodiversity. There are charismatic flagship species such as the Ethiopian wolf, mountain nyala and walia ibex – all of which are listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered by IUCN – and other endemic and endangered plant, amphibian and bird species (including several Palaearctic migrants). These are some of the last intact Afro-alpine and forest ecosystems in Ethiopia, as well as vital water catchments supplying arid and semi-arid areas in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Egypt. Gravely, ~97% of the original habitat has been lost to human expansion, agriculture, grazing and unsustainable natural resource use. With resource-dependent local communities rapidly growing, unsustainable resource use continues to threaten conservation and human well-being in these already impoverished areas.

In order to reconcile conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use in Ethiopia's Afro-montane areas, local authorities and communities are working towards a legal basis for Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). CBRNM was agreed by stakeholders in General Management Plans (GMPs) recently ratified or being developed for target areas. Since natural resource monitoring is not readily funded through applied conservation or development channels,

Darwin Initiative funding will add-value to CBNRM development by enabling a stand-alone project that will build the capacity of management authorities and communities for monitoring natural resources in the four most important Afro-montane areas: (i) Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP), (ii) Simien Mountains National Park (SMNP), (iii) Guassa Community Conservation Area (GCCA), and (iv) Abune Yoseph Community Conservation Area (ACCA). BMNP and SMNP are National Parks managed by the federal and regional governments. GCCA and ACCA are community-conservation areas managed by local administrators and communities.

The project will build the human and institutional capacity of protected area management authorities (including CBRNM institutions) and community members. Since local people are an integral part of these ecosystems, communities should be at the forefront of monitoring CBNRM in their respective areas. This project will empower communities to develop their own approaches to monitoring resource use and its impact on the ecosystem. A natural resource and threat monitoring plan will be developed for each area through participatory stakeholder processes. Data-collection protocols will be developed that synthesise "scientific" approaches to natural resource monitoring with approaches using traditional knowledge and community participation. Protected area staff will be trained in more technical approaches to ecosystem and natural resource monitoring to support and verify community-based monitoring as well as provide data on global and national biodiversity indicators as per the CBD (as per COP7 Decision VII/30 in which the Parties agreed to indicator development for biodiversity loss, sustainable use, ecosystem integrity, and threats) and both complement and validate community-based monitoring. Empowering communities and equitably linking conservation with sustainable development in this way is central to the Ecosystem Approach (COP9 Decision IX/7). Furthermore, strengthening links between government and local communities further Ethiopia's ability to meet the Millennium Development Goals (as per COP9 Decision IX/15).

The specific outcomes of this project are:

1. Understanding of the ecosystem and limits of sustainable natural resource use enhanced.
2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered and working jointly to undertake natural resource monitoring.
3. Participatory natural resource monitoring developed under CBNRM.
4. Awareness of the (i) links between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and (ii) role of participatory natural resource monitoring under CBNRM raised nationally in Ethiopia and internationally.

Not only do all the UK and Ethiopian partners have previous track records working in these target areas, but this project will enable previous Darwin investments in Ethiopia (4-5132, 11-EIDPS004 and 14-009) to be extended on a larger scale both spatially across four highland areas and in terms of outcomes. Scaling up previous activities is also achieved by incorporating UK expertise in ecological sciences. Added-value is also gained by working across four ecosystems with similar natural and human capital and challenges as this will enable cross-regional support for project implementation through shared lessons-learnt.

The Macaulay Institute (MI) undertakes multidisciplinary research on biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management and has a successful history of coordinating international projects, including Darwin Initiative projects. Simon Thirgood, Principal Ecologist, provides overall coordination as well as ecological expertise and experience of individual and institutional capacity building in Ethiopia and elsewhere in East Africa. Bedru Balana is a Natural Resource Economist with experience in forest economics, environmental valuation and sustainable natural resource management in Ethiopia. He provides socio-economic expertise to quantify the costs and benefits of alternative natural resource management strategies so as to maximise benefits for both conservation and development.

The University of Aberdeen (UA) has internationally recognized capacity in ecology and inter-disciplinary research on environmental sustainability. Michelle Pinard and David Burslem were involved in the establishment of ecosystem monitoring in BMNP and have undertaken training in several tropical low-income countries. They will provide expertise in the development of monitoring protocols, training and mentoring of Ethiopian partners, and contribute to dissemination.

A suitably qualified Ethiopian national will be employed at **WG** as the in-country Project Manager (PM) to oversee activities across areas and coordinate with other Ethiopian partners. **FZS** is an international NGO with long-term conservation projects across these target areas. FZS technical advisors based in Ethiopia will support project logistics, help develop protocols, liaise with government partners, and help ensure alignment with other GMP activities. Ecological monitoring teams from **BMNP** and **SMNP** (park ecologists and 'para-ecologists') will implement scientific monitoring and work alongside the PM to support and mentor community monitors and other partners on community-based monitoring activities. Para-ecologists are young men and women from the communities living in and around the target areas that are trained in more formal field-based monitoring techniques to enhance park and government monitoring efforts. Community members from **GCCA, ACCA** and communities in/around the National Parks will form Community Monitoring Task Forces (CMTF) and select community monitors for parallel community-based monitoring activities. Federal and regional government partners **(EWCA, OARDB, PaDPA)** will be on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to guide project development and implementation and provide feedback to policy-makers.

In addition to the dissemination of technical reports and papers nationally and internationally, six public meetings convened by **FfE** will raise the national profile of the project and enable dissemination (one-way flow of information) and communication (two-way exchange of knowledge and ideas) with a wider cross-sectoral group of stakeholders.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?
Please give details:
This is a new initiative, however the project is aligned with the existing 10-year General Management Plans (GMPs) developed in three of the four target areas and builds on the work of a previous Darwin project in BMNP (14-009). These GMPs identify community-based natural resource monitoring as a priority under CBNRM and were developed in a participative process with management authorities, government, civil society, local NGOs, international and national technical experts, and communities. FZS and its government partners recently secured EU funding to start facilitating CBRNM across target sites and support scientific approaches to ecosystem monitoring in the National Parks. This Darwin Initiative project will develop the community-based monitoring so as to ensure full participation of the community in the self-management and enforcement of the natural resource use agreements under CBNRM. Thus the project is both distinct but complementary to wider initiatives in these areas and elsewhere in Ethiopia.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**
If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:
Community-based natural resource monitoring is being adopted increasingly in CBNRM projects in Africa. We are most familiar with the community monitoring system currently being developed in the Tarangire ecosystem in Tanzania by a team led by Charles Foley of ZSL/WCS. This work is closely associated with, but not funded by, a parallel Darwin Initiative project to develop a national conservation plan for Tanzanian mammals (Ref. 14055). The Tanzanian community monitoring system is in itself a modification of the "event-book" system developed in Namibia by a group led by Greg Stuart-Hill. We have met on several occasions with Charles Foley and discussed the practicalities and constraints of developing and implementing such a system in the Ethiopian context. We enjoy close collaboration with the ZSL/WCS programme in Tanzania which is currently being formalised through collaboration in a Royal Society-funded Tanzania / UK network. This project will take the Tanzanian and Namibian experiences (as well as those elsewhere which we will explore at the onset of the project) and adapt them to the Ethiopian context where community-based monitoring is now a priority for the government (as evidenced by the support letters provided by our federal and regional partners) but there is little capacity to do so and few practical initiatives currently being implemented.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -
At least one must be selected.
- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.
- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**
CITES	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)
Ethiopia's highlands harbour globally important species and natural resources on which impoverished rural communities depend. Conservation and sustainable natural resource management are therefore imperative, yet Ethiopia's capacity (human, institutional, financial) to implement is among the lowest in the world. Furthermore, communities have little ownership or involvement in natural resource management and there is little discourse between communities and government authorities (including parks). Several projects (including Darwin 4-5132, 11-EIDPS004 and 14-009) and other stakeholders (including our partners) underscore stronger community participation in natural resource management and the strategies to achieving this in our target areas are in the GMPs. GMP workshop participants highlighted community-based monitoring as a means of increasing community cohesion, providing opportunities for discussion, and a first step towards legitimizing the role of communities in natural resource management (through CBRNM). The government of Ethiopia also has a cross-sectoral policy of community participation in sustainable development throughout the country.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)
The following changes are expected that would otherwise not result in the absence of this project:
- Communities will be monitoring the status of their natural resources and resource use
- Communities will be empowered to participate in sustainable natural resource management, thus reducing current resource degradation, ensuring their own livelihoods, and protecting vital habitats for endemic and threatened biodiversity.
- Government and other stakeholders' capacities (human, institutional, and financial) for supporting community-based monitoring will be built
- Community-based monitoring will be aligned with park monitoring in BMNP and SMNP
- Stronger partnerships between stakeholders locally and nationally will be forged
- Awareness of biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management, and community-based monitoring will be raised locally, nationally and internationally
- Linkages between monitoring and adaptive management of CBNRM will be built
- Biodiversity and habitat conservation in Ethiopia's Afro-montane ecosystems will be more viable

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)
As described in the concept note, the Ethiopian highlands contain globally significant and highly threatened biodiversity and as such are recognized as a Global Hotspot by Conservation International. All target areas are under pressure from cultivation and settlement expansion, livestock overstocking and over harvesting of natural resources. **Empowering communities to take control of their own resources, including management and monitoring, will enable the sustainable use of resources, thereby facilitating the protection of key habitats and ecosystem processes that are essential for the long-term conservation of biodiversity and human livelihoods.** Furthermore, our focus on awareness building in communities and with a wider group of stakeholders nationally under Outcome 4 will promote the importance of and build support for the conservation of biodiversity in these areas and across Ethiopia.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)
The Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes that local communities have a long tradition of effectively using biological resources and thus, empowering communities is essential for conserving and sustainably using natural resources. This is the premise of the Ecosystem Approach (COP9 Decision IX/7) and a core value of this project. This project also adheres to the following articles of the CBD:

- Develop and integrate plans for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (Article 6)
- Identify and monitor adverse impacts on conservation and sustainable use, including organising and maintaining data (Articles 7)
- Manage biological resources within and outside protected areas (Article 8c)
- Support local populations to develop and implement actions to conserve biological diversity (Article 10)
- Promote awareness (Article 13) and understanding (Article 17) of the importance of biological conservation
- Support training needs of developing countries (Article 12)
- Promote international technical cooperation (Article 18)

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

Project management and reporting provide a regular means of disseminating results and experience-sharing among partners, including:
- Initiation and final stakeholder workshops
- Twice yearly Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings
- Regular site-specific meetings and discussions between partners
- Feedback to communities will be ongoing through local working groups, e.g. Community Monitoring Task Forces and Community Natural Resource Management Forums to be established under this project (A2.1 and A3.4)
- Technical reports and papers disseminated nationally and internationally

In addition the following outputs bearing the Darwin logo and project name will disseminate project results and outputs:
- A project webpage linked to partner websites (e.g. www.aces.ac.uk, www.balemountains.org, www.fzs.org)
- Six public meetings convened by FfE will raise the national profile of the project and enable dissemination and communication with a wider cross-sectoral group of stakeholders.
- Local language poster or other exhibits with key findings and messages will be developed and displayed in communities and National Park interpretation centres.
- A presentation of the project outputs at an international conference (e.g. SCB).

The project vehicle and clothing distributed to project staff and partners will bear the Darwin logo to promote the project nationally and locally.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

Through this project, we aim to make a significant contribution towards reversing the loss of biodiversity in Ethiopia while increasing long-term livelihood security and alleviating poverty in resource-dependant communities. Thus, project outputs provide building blocks for **long-term biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods in two National Parks and two community-managed areas in Ethiopia.** While the immediate beneficiaries are our project partners and community members in the four target areas, a number of indirect beneficiaries are also recognized, including:
- ~20 million downstream users in Ethiopia, Somalia, Egypt and Sudan benefiting from perennial river flow from the water catchments in Ethiopia's highland areas
- ~70 million Ethiopian nationals benefiting from natural heritage and World Heritage Site (WHS) conservation and their contribution to local and national economic development
- The Ethiopian federal and regional governments at large benefiting from assistance in meeting international commitments, namely the Convention on Biodiversity and Millennium Development Goal 7 (particularly Target 9, decreasing the rate of forest loss in Ethiopia).

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The project is aligned with the 10-year management horizons of the General Management Plans (GMPs) in three of the four areas and is designed precisely to ensure there is no immediate end point so that stakeholders can build on our achievements. Importantly, our focus is on the capacity of <u>all</u> stakeholders (i.e. not exclusively communities but also park managers, local government, and national authorities) and coordination between actors (including NGOs in addition to the above). Thus, our strategy is akin to "training trainers" and creating sustainable partnerships. Furthermore, sustainability is achieved by:

- Databases will be established to compile, retain and later harness data generated from the project.
- Plans will be written outlining agreed systems and protocols for ongoing activities.
- We will launch and test pilot activities that incorporate monitoring into CBNRM in select focal communities
- We emphasize institutional (in addition to individual) capacity building to underscore sustainability in the face of staff changeover
- Capital equipment will remain with in-country partners after the project
- We will ensure ongoing activities are within the financial capability of in-country partners and, where additional financial support is anticipated, mechanisms for ongoing financing will be put in place.

16. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge to you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

A **training needs assessment** will be carried out early on in the project in order to target training to specific individuals and institutions as needed and then repeated in Years 2 and 3 to review training gaps annually. Previous and ongoing **training assessments conducted by partners** will also be reviewed.

Target groups and skills/knowledge: We foresee that training will be provided to **community monitors** in the development, planning, implementation and management of community-based monitoring systems, protocol development, field based data collection, basic computer skills and data entry. In addition to the above, **protected area staff (park ecologists and para-ecologists)** and **government partners** will be trained in more technical approaches to ecosystem and natural resource monitoring, for example using remote sensing and GIS based tools as well as data management and storage.

Training delivery: Specific training will be provided in country using national and international experts/trainers through workshops, seminars and practical field work. The project will also emphasise on on-the-job training and mentorship so that the project (i) provides *value for money*; (ii) builds confidence and experience through *'learning by doing'* and (iii) addresses country- and area-specific challenges. Experience-sharing trips and the involvement of international experts will enable in-country partners to relate their experiences to other national and international contexts. This approach ensures that those ultimately responsible for natural resource management will be sufficiently empowered, adequately trained, and suitably motivated to carry on implementing activities beyond the project itself.

Training effectiveness: The effectiveness of the training conferred by the project and the impact on communities and partners will be assessed as part of the overall project monitoring and evaluation using capacity assessments as per an adapted METT (WB/WWF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) scoring methods and awareness/attitude surveys in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Ethiopia's natural resources conserved, sustainably utilized and contributing to the social and economic well-being of present and future generations	G1. Five years after project completion, natural resource and socio-economic indicators show positive trends towards attaining and maintaining their desired states in target areas, as set out by the project and ongoing monitoring and evaluation	Target area ecosystem monitoring databases and reports	
Purpose: Human and institutional capacity for natural resource monitoring built and contributing to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in four key Afro-montane areas in Ethiopia	P1. By end year 3, capacity of management authorities and communities to conduct, interpret, manage and adapt natural resources monitoring is enhanced P2. By end year 3, communities in target areas empowered to participate in monitoring activities under CBNRM P3. By end year 3, national awareness of monitoring as part of adaptive management of CBNRM increased among stakeholders and policy-makers	Capacity assessment measures in year 1 (baseline) and year 3 M&E reports from GMP and CBNRM implementation Awareness surveys in year 1 (baseline) and year 3 Final evaluation report	Management authorities and communities remain supportive of participatory CBNRM Sustainable natural resource use is tractable in Ethiopia
Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary) 1. Understanding of the ecosystem and limits of sustainable natural resource use enhanced	1.1 By end year 3, four papers in peer reviewed journals on biodiversity, ecosystem function, or sustainable natural resource use 1.2 By end year 3, limits of sustainable use identified and jointly agreed by authorities and stakeholders in target areas	Web-based journal databases Technical reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports	~~Research permits are granted~~ Communities are willing to share information on resource use Sustainable levels of use can be identified and agreed by stakeholders
2. Protected area management authorities and communities empowered to undertake natural resource monitoring	2.1 By end year 1, Community Monitoring Task Force established 2.2 By end year 1, 24 community monitors selected and trained in simple monitoring techniques	Meeting minutes and Terms of Reference for Task Force and CMs Annual progress reports Trip reports	International and national technical expertise and knowledge applicable to local context in target areas Community staff have sufficient level of knowledge to participate in training

	2.3 By end year 2, on-the-job training provided for all staff assigned to the project by in-country partners	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	
	2.4 By end year 3, <mark>two</mark> experience sharing trips undertaken by park ecologists		
3. Participatory natural resource monitoring developed under CBNRM	3.1 By end year 1, monitoring plans and indicators and data collection protocols developed for key natural resources and threats	Stakeholder workshop reports	Simple indicators can be developed for community-based monitoring
	3.1 By end year 2, baseline data collected	Monitoring programme manual, reports and databases	CBNRM agreement(s) signed between communities and authorities as per GMPs
	3.3 By end year 3, monitoring plan implemented	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	
	3.4 By end year 3, adaptive management of CBNRM being undertaken <mark>in focal target</mark> communities		Communities are willing to engage in self-monitoring activities
4. Awareness of the (i) links between conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and (ii) role of participatory natural resource monitoring under CBNRM raised nationally in Ethiopia and internationally	4.1 By end quarter 1, project initiation workshop held with all project partners to develop MoUs	Workshop report and MoUs	Partners and other stakeholders remain engaged in PSC and other project activities
	4.2 By end year 1, Project Steering Committee (PSC) established and meeting <mark>twice yearly</mark>	Annual progress reports	
	4.3 By end year 1, project webpage developed and linked with in-country and international partner websites (updated in year 2 and year 3)	PSC meeting minutes	FfE can engage a sufficiently wide range of stakeholders
		Internet / websites (e.g. www.balemountains.org)	Abstract accepted by SCB
	4.4 All years, technical reports and publications distributed to communities, government, university libraries, and partners (also local exhibits as per Output 1) and internationally via websites (above) and scientific literature (papers as per Output 1)	Technical reports, publications, presentations	
	4.5 In year 2 and year 3, six public meetings held by FfE to raise national profile of the project	Seminar proceedings	
	4.6 By end year 3, presentation of project outputs at international conference (e.g. SCB) <mark>and final project workshop held</mark>	Conference proceedings	

Activities (details in workplan)

    1.1. Liaise with partner organisations and CBRNM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users

    1.2. Conduct participatory rapid assessment of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area

    1.3. Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities

    2.1. Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources

    2.2. Provide training opportunities to project staff and partner

    2.3. Organise experience sharing trip for park ecologists to other participatory and community-based natural resource monitoring projects (in ET or internationally as appropriate)

    3.1. Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches (protocols) to natural resource monitoring in target areas

    3.2. Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas

    3.3. Implement monitoring plan

    3.4. Create feedback mechanisms for incorporating monitoring into adaptive management of CBRNM

    4.1. Organise and run project initiation workshop to agree project monitoring indicators and monitoring and evaluation plan, work plans and to develop MOUs with project partners

    4.2. Organise and hold twice yearly Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings

    4.3. Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally, and internationally

    4.4. Disseminate project results and lessons learnt

Monitoring activities:

Indicator G1a: Baseline and ongoing field data collected on ecological and natural resource 'targets'- as per The Nature Conservancy's Conservation Action Planning (*TNC CAP*) terminology. Targets to be identified under A3.1 and specific methodology and timeframes to be developed under 3.2.

Indicator G1b: Household surveys, key information interviews, and focus group discussions to monitor socio-economic 'targets' (Targets, methods, and timeframes to be determined as above)

Indicator P1 and P2: Capacity and effectiveness assessments in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3 as per METT (WB/WWF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) scores

Indicator P3: Community awareness and attitude surveys in Year 1 (baseline) and Year 3

Indicator 1.1: Database of relevant publications updated regularly

Indicator 1.2: Data from all studies and copies of papers, reports filed in EWCA library and local park or government offices/libraries.

Indicator 2.1: Minutes from all meetings taken and filed in park and government offices/libraries.

Indicator 2.2, 2.3, 2.4: Reports from all training courses and experience sharing trips written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.

Indicator 3.1: Workshop reports written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.

Indicator 3.2 and 3.3: as per G1a and G1b

Indicator 3.4: Meeting minutes from CMTF and CNRMF (or other community NR management forum as appropriate) filed in park and government offices

Indicator 4.1: Workshop reports written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.

Indicator 4.2: Minutes from all meetings taken and filed in park and government offices/libraries.

Indicator 4.3: Website updated regularly

Indicator 4.4: Database of reports, publications and recipients updated regularly

Indicator 4.5: Minutes from all meetings taken and reported on FfE and project websites as well as in park and government offices.

Indicator 4.6: Conference proceedings obtained and workshop report written and filed in park and government offices/libraries.

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project

	Activity	Month	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1	**Liaise with partner organisations and CBNRM projects to obtain information on natural resource use and resource users**	Jun 09	▓											
1.2	**Conduct participatory rapid assessment of the limits of sustainable use for key resources in each target area**	Jul 09 – Dec 10		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓					
1.3	**Undertake participatory mapping of key resources in each area by communities and relevant authorities**	Jul 09 – Dec 10		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓					
2.1	**Establish structures for communities to monitor their own natural resources**													
2.1.1	*Hold community meetings in each area to introduce and discuss project purpose and activities*	May-Sep 09	▓	▓										
2.1.2	*Establish Community Monitoring Task Force in each target area and agree Terms of Reference (ToR) and select representatives*	Sep 09		▓										
2.1.3	*Facilitate community selection of monitors through workshops and discussions in each target area*	Sep 09		▓										
2.1.4	*Hold regular CMTF meetings in each target area*	Ongoing		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.2	**Provide training opportunities to project staff and partners**													
2.2.1	*Undertake capacity and effectiveness assessments as per adapted METT (WB/WWF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) scoring system*	May 09 Jan 12	▓											▓
2.2.2	*Conduct training needs assessment*	Jul 09, 10, 11		▓				▓				▓		
2.2.3	*Organise training courses and provide 'on-the-job' training to project staff and partners*	Ongoing	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
2.3	**Organise experience sharing trip for park ecologists to other participatory and community-based natural resource monitoring projects (in ET or internationally as appropriate)**													
2.3.1	*Liaise with other projects conducting community-based natural resource monitoring in ET and internationally*	Jan 10				▓								
2.3.2	*Organise in-country trip or international trip as appropriate*	Mar 10				▓								
2.3.3	*Compile and disseminate trip report*	Mar 10				▓								

			Timeline															
3.1	**Identify appropriate community-based monitoring approaches (protocols) to NR monitoring in target areas**																	
3.1.1	*Review literature on other community-based monitoring approaches*	Apr-Jun 09	▓															
3.1.2	*Facilitate stakeholder workshop to identify appropriate community-based natural resource monitoring systems for the target areas*	July 09		▓														
3.2	**Develop monitoring plan for community-based natural resource monitoring systems for target areas**																	
3.2.1	*Hold community-level meetings to identify resources to be monitored, methods of monitoring and the roles and responsibilities of communities in natural resource monitoring*	Sep-Dec 09		▓	▓													
3.2.2	*Write protocols and plans with CMTFs and other partners and circulate for feedback from other experts*	Oct 09 – Mar 10			▓	▓												
3.1.4	*Review protocols and revise as necessary*	Apr 10 – Mar 11					▓	▓	▓	▓								
3.3	**Implement monitoring plan**																	
3.3.1	*Purchase field equipment and computer hardware (for databases)*	Oct 09			▓													
3.3.2	*Establish overall and site-specific databases*	Nov 09 – Mar 10			▓	▓												
3.3.4	*Develop field schedules for community monitors*	Mar 10				▓												
3.3.5	*Collect and enter baseline data*	Apr 10 – Mar 11					▓	▓	▓									
3.3.6	*Synthesize and report on baseline data*	Jan 11 – Jun 11								▓	▓							
3.3.7	*Continue ongoing monitoring*	Apr 11 – Mar 12										▓	▓	▓	▓			
3.4	**Create feedback mechanisms for incorporating monitoring into adaptive management of CBRNM**																	
3.4.1	*Establish Community Natural Resource Management Forum (CNRMF) or other forum as appropriate for CMTF to disseminate findings to other community members and other stakeholders involved in CBNRM development and implementation*	Oct 10							▓									
3.4.2	*Disseminate and discuss monitoring findings at CNRMF (or other appropriate forum) meeting*	Oct 10 Jul 11							▓			▓						

No.	Activity	Date												
4.1	**Organise and run project initiation workshop to agree project monitoring indicators and monitoring and evaluation plan, work plans and to develop MOUs with project partners**	Apr 09	■											
4.2	**Organise and hold twice yearly Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings**	As appropriate		■		■		■		■		■		■
4.3	**Promote awareness of the project and its goals locally, nationally, and internationally**													
4.3.1	*Conduct attitude and awareness surveys*	Jun 09 Feb 12	■											■
4.3.2	*Develop project webpage*	May 09	■											
4.3.3	*Print and display local language poster or other exhibits with key findings and messages in participating communities and National Park interpretation centres*	Oct 10 – Jan 11							■	■				
4.3.4	*Convene FfE public meetings and post meeting minutes on FfE and project websites*	Apr, Aug, Dec 2010 and 2011						■	■		■	■		■
4.4	**Disseminate project results and lessons learnt**													
4.4.1	*Synthesize and publish project results in peer reviewed journals (Ethiopian or international as appropriate) and technical reports for national stakeholders.*	Ongoing			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
4.4.2	*Present project results at SCB conference (or other relevant international conference)*	July 11										■		
4.4.3	*External evaluation, disseminate report, and assess project consolidation and follow up activities*	Oct 11											■	
4.4.4	*Organise and run final project workshop for dissemination and experience-sharing across sites, partners, and other stakeholders nationally*	Feb 12												■

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	√
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	√
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	√
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	√
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	√
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	√
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	√
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	√
12A	Number of computer based databases to be **established** and handed over to host country	√
12B	Number of computer based databases to be **enhanced** and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be **established** and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be **enhanced** and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be **organised** to present/disseminate findings	√
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops **attended** at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	√
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	√
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	√
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be **established**	√
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be **enhanced/ extended**	√
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	√
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	√
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding	

	22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	√
	23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

An early responsibility of the Project Steering Committee will be to establish a monitoring and evaluation plan for the project that incorporates the logical framework indicators. The M&E and reporting procedures are designed to show delivery of _**outputs**_ (as per the indicators in the Logical Framework) and fulfil government and Darwin Initiative reporting requirements in four main ways:

- First, quarterly and annual reports will describe and account for (i) actual implementation in comparison with the project log-frame, action plan and budgets, and (ii) data on indicator status and trends.
- Second, there is a specific indicator above for Project Steering Committee (PSC) twice yearly meetings to review the monitoring outputs and examine progress towards meeting the project purpose and goals. Changes will be reflected in annual action plans and budgets.
- Third, the UK Project Leader (S Thirgood) and Ethiopian Project Manager (to be recruited) will maintain regular contact with each other (by email and telephone) and with other project partners and exchange monthly reports. The reports will outline activities undertaken and progress towards outputs using the indicators in the Logical Framework. The in-country Project Principals under EWCA (Dr K Argaw), Wondo Genet (G Mengesha) and Frankfurt Zoological Society (Dr ZT Ashenafi) will also provide technical support to the ET Project Manager and project staff. The UK Project Leader will also make twice yearly visits to Ethiopia to support, monitor and evaluate project progress and attend PSC meetings.
- Fourth, in addition to these internal assessments an external evaluation will be carried out 6 months before the end of the project. This will allow the final evaluation to inform the need for possible follow-up activities and consolidation by the partners. It will be carried out by appropriately experienced experts.

Progress towards achieving the project _**purpose**_ and _**goals**_ is intimately linked with the long-term monitoring programmes to be developed and implemented under Output 3. Under Output 3, baseline and ongoing data will be collected/collated by project staff and reviewed by project partners regularly within sites and at Project Steering Committee meetings across sites. Databases will be developed and hosted locally at each target site and regularly updated at a central location (_to be determined_) where responsibility for database management will rest during the project lifetime and after project completion. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out for at least 5 years after project completion to assess progress towards achieving the project sub-goal and goal. The means for this will be set up during project implementation so that in-country partners have the human and financial capacity to carry it forward after the project itself ends.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

The MI is a company limited by guarantee, and a registered charity. The MI is a sponsored body of the Scottish Government, from whom it received £9.76M during the financial year ended 31 March 2008. A further £2.99M was received in research grants and contracts from other sources, notable

among which are the European Commission, UK Government Departments (DEFRA, DIFD), UK Government Agencies (Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency) and UK Government Research Councils (NERC, ESRC, RELU). Consultancy services are provided through Macaulay Scientific Consultancy Ltd, the trading company of the MI, and profits are returned to the Institute.

22. Provide details of all <u>confirmed</u> funding sources identified in the Budget 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 <u>unconfirmed</u> funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

Macaulay Development Trust (£40,340) – matched funds for Simon Thirgood's salary costs and overheads.

University of Aberdeen (£14,970) – matched funds for Michelle Pinard's and David Burslem's salary costs and overheads.

Frankfurt Zoological Society (£192,512) – matched funds for salaries for country representative and technical advisors, salaries and per diems for para-ecologists and other staff, office overheads in Addis Ababa and in the field sites, vehicle costs and field equipment.

EWCA, WG, FfE, BMNP, OARDB, SMNP, PaDPA, ACCA & GCCA (£15,300 in total – individual breakdown presented in budget) – matched funds for salary costs for senior staff to participate in the project steering committee, technical staff to oversee monitoring programmes, involvement in project dissemination and communication activities.

Unconfirmed:
n.a.

23. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Financial resources:
n.a.

Funding in kind:
n.a.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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.   ☐

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) ☐   **Yes, advice attached** ☒   **No** ☐

CERTIFICATION 2009/10

On behalf of the trustees/company* of   The Macaulay Land Use Research Institute

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £118,080 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

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. (This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

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)	Mrs. Carol Anne Bissett
Position in the organisation	Director of Corporate Services & Company Secretary

Signed

Carol Bissett

Date: 27 Nov 2008

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	YES
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	YES
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	YES
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	YES
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	YES
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	YES
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	YES
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	YES
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	YES
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	YES
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	YES

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 2 December 2008.**

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: **Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.**