



17-018

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)

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Address:</b>
Global Diversity Foundation	37 St. Margarets Street, Canterbury CT1 2TU, UK

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

Management programmes for Indigenous Voluntary Conserved Areas in Oaxaca, Mexico
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**3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested**

<b>Proposed start date:</b> 1 April 2009		<b>Duration of project:</b> 3 years		<b>End date:</b> 31 March 2012	
<b>Darwin funding requested</b>	<b>2009/10</b> £71,460	<b>2010/11</b> £88,566	<b>2011/2012</b> £71,346	<b>2012/13</b> £0	<b>Total</b> £231,372

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

Oaxacan indigenous voluntary conserved areas (VCAs) enhanced by strengthening the capacity of indigenous people and collaborating researchers to produce community management programmes that incorporate local ecological knowledge and community-based research of the cloud forest ecosystem.
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**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
<b>Surname</b>	Martin	del Campo García	Mondragón Chaparro
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Gary J.	Carlos	Demetria
<b>Post held</b>	Director	Regional Coordinator	Researcher and professor
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>	Global Diversity Foundation (GDF)	GDF-Mesoamerica	CIIDIR-Oaxaca
<b>Department</b>			
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Email</b>			

Details	Project partner in Host country	Project partner in Host country	Project partner in Host country
Surname	Anta Fonseca	Mondragón Galicia	Osorio Robles
Forename (s)	Salvador	Fernando	Oliverio
Post held	Regional Manager	Director	President
Institution (if different to above)	Comisión Nacional Forestal	GeoConservación	Comité de Recursos Naturales de la Chinantla
Department	Region Pacífico-Sur		
Telephone			
Email			

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
EIDPJ004	Gary J. Martin	Conservation status of botanical resources in protected areas of Sabah, Malaysia
EIDPR071	Gary J. Martin	“Ethnobiology, conservation and livelihood strategies in the Central Kalahari, Botswana”
EIDPR37	Gary J. Martin	Community Ethnofloras: promoting ethnolinguistic and biological diversity in Oaxaca, Mexico
162/13/009	Gary Martin	Ethnobiology of proposed traditional use zones of Crocker Range Park
EIDPO020	Gary Martin	Participatory resource monitoring in Community Use Zones of Crocker Range Park

**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)**

<b>Aims (50 words)</b> N/A
<b>Activities (50 words)</b> N/A
<b>Achievements (50 words)</b> N/A

**8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition 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.

<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p> <p>El Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral Regional (CIIDIR-Oaxaca)</p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b></p> <p>The National Polytechnic Institutes' Interdisciplinary Research Center for Integrated Regional Development (Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral Regional, or CIIDIR-Oaxaca) is our main academic partner in Oaxaca State. CIIDIR-Oaxaca specializes in human resource training and applied research on the improved use of natural resources, and has masters and doctoral degree programmes on Conservation Science and Natural Resources Use. In this project, Dr. Demetria Mondragón Chaparro, CIIDIR professor and researcher, will supervise and monitor the development of community-based research in order to meet regional and local needs for natural resource management and conservation. CIIDIR will host advanced seminars relevant to the project as well as GDF-CIIDIR courses on "Ethics and Working in Communities" and "Geographical Information Systems". We will also explore arrangements for Dr. Mondragón's students to participate in the project. We expect them to assist in dissemination of project results by co-authoring papers and presenting lectures incorporating material from our field project. An MOU will be negotiated to set out the terms and conditions of this relationship.</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p> <p>Comisión Nacional Forestal</p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b></p> <p>The National Commission of Forestry (Comisión Nacional Forestal, or CONAFOR Pacífico-Sur Region) is our main governmental partner. CONAFOR is in charge of development, promotion and advancement of productive activities centred on forest conservation and restoration in Mexico. It participates in designing forestry plans and programs as well as the application of sustainable forestry development policies. CONAFOR's mission includes improving local living conditions through forest activities and payments for environmental services, which go hand in hand with in situ conservation of forest ecosystems. It actively participates in community conservation efforts in Oaxaca and provides technical supervision for the project on Biodiversity Conservation by indigenous communities (Conservación de la Biodiversidad por comunidades indígenas, or COINBIO) in Oaxaca, Michoacan and Guerrero. Since GDF began work in Oaxaca, we have maintained a close relationship with CONAFOR and their feedback has maintained our compliance with national policies and the regional context. In this project, Salvador Anta, head of CONAFOR's Pacífico-Sur region, will be in charge of continuously reviewing our research focus and community management plan to ensure it is in line with the National Strategy for Conservation. An MOU will be negotiated to set out the terms and conditions of our relationship.</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p> <p>Comité de Recursos Naturales de la Chinantla</p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b></p> <p>The Committee for Natural Resources of the Chinantla (Comité de Recursos Naturales de la Chinantla, or CORENCHI) is an organisation comprising six Chinantec communities in northern Oaxaca. CORENCHI is the main recipient of the project's activities. GDF's relationship with CORENCHI began in 2006 through dialogues about collaboration and support for building its capacity to manage voluntary conserved areas (VCAs). Through our SDD project "Building local capacity to manage community conserved areas in Oaxaca, Mexico" GDF has worked closely with CORENCHI, obtaining free, prior informed consent from the community assemblies, which have signed community research agreements negotiated with them. Under the terms of these agreements, we have provided initial community training on participatory video, plant collection and community herbaria, legal frameworks, tourism and conservation and natural resource management. In addition, community activities, such as biodiversity fairs and campesino-to-campesino exchanges, were carried out to promote biocultural diversity. In our last meeting with CORENCHI, held on 20 November 2008, this Darwin Initiative proposal was discussed and CORENCHI's President Oliverio Osorio Robles and delegates from all participating communities. They accepted the proposal and the President signed a letter supporting our initiative..</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p> <p>GeoConservación</p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b></p> <p>Based in Oaxaca City, GeoConservación is a Mexican NGO that promotes the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, particularly those managed by indigenous people and local communities. GeoConservación has been working in the Chinantla region since 2002, reaching agreements on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, payment for environmental services, the consolidation of CORENCHI as an organisation and the certification of voluntary conserved areas in 2006. Since GDF began working in Oaxaca, GeoConservación has collaborated on the design of our project, ensuring that it responds to the social and environmental needs and realities in the communities served. In this project, Fernando Mondragón Galicia and Beatriz Osorio Olmos will provide logistical field support and collaborative personnel for our community workshops, advanced seminars and other workshops for colleagues organised by GDF. We expect them to assist in dissemination of project results by co-authoring papers and presenting lectures incorporating material from our field project. An MOU will be negotiated to set out the terms and conditions of this relationship.</p>
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<b>Partner Name:</b>  University of Kent Anthropology Department	<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b>  <p>The Anthropology Department of the University of Kent (which comprises, <i>inter alia</i>, the Centre for Biocultural Diversity and Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology) is our main UK collaborative partner. Since GDF's inception in 2000, we have maintained a close relationship with the Department, including collaboration on teaching, grants and fieldwork opportunities for MSc students; developing and testing methods to study biocultural diversity; and training host country researchers in various international locations. The relationship is strengthened by the fact that GDF's Director has been a Lecturer in the Kent Anthropology Department since 1999, and has involved members of the Faculty in GDF Darwin projects since 2002. In this project, three staff members will be invited to make field visits of approximately 10 days to our field site over the course of three years. During these visits, they would give lectures in appropriate venues in Oaxaca City, conduct community workshops and share insights about various aspects of creating management programmes for community conserved areas. We expect them to assist in dissemination of project results by co-authoring papers and presenting lectures that incorporate material from our field project. The participation of staff members has been approved by the Anthropology Department and the Research Office of the University of Kent, through their internal application approval process. An MOU will be negotiated to set out the terms and conditions of this relationship if this proposal is funded. Among the areas of expertise that interest us are biodiversity law, community conservation and nature tourism, human adaptations to biodiversity change, gender and biodiversity, protected area policy and impact, ethnoecology, cultural landscapes, and environmental education. We have discussed this proposal with faculty members who are specialists in these areas and who are fluent in or have a working knowledge of Spanish and experience in Latin America. Stuart Harrop, who visited Oaxaca under a GDF Darwin scoping grant, and Helen Newing have expressed interest in providing input for the proposed project. University of Kent staff can also recommend colleagues from other UK institutions who may be better suited for specific assignments.</p>
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**9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?**  Yes  No

**If yes, please give details:**

If we consider stakeholders broadly as the academic, community, non-governmental and governmental institutions who are the duty-bearers having an impact on community conservation in Mexico and internationally, then we are interacting with other actors:

Alejandro de Avila, Director of the Ethnobotanical Garden of Oaxaca, about supporting urban-based training and community projects on *in-situ* conservation;

Marco Antonio González Ortíz, General Director of GAIA (Grupo Autónomo de Investigación Ambiental) on organising community training workshops and exchanges;

Silvia Salas Morales of SERBO (Sociedad para el Estudio de los Recursos Bióticos de Oaxaca) about botanical aspects of the project, including collection, identification and curation of plant specimens;

Ojo de Agua, our community communications partner, on organising four modules in participatory video that includes production and biocultural diversity video presentations throughout the year;

Francisco López, Guadalupe Espinoza and Xochitl Zolueta of the Center for Guidance and Consultancy for Indigenous Peoples (Centro de Orientación y Asesoría a Pueblos Indígenas, or COAPI), on providing specialized guidance on Mexican rural, indigenous and environmental law.

**9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?**

Yes  No

**If yes, please give details:**

Through our previous work, we are currently in contact with the diverse stakeholders who are involved in the CORENCHI VCAs and in the wider community conservation movement in Mexico and Mesoamerica.

**9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?**

Yes  No

**If yes, please give details:**

We have had numerous contacts with National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) which is part of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales; SEMARNAT). We have coordinated our activities to date with José Luis Noria Sánchez of Manejo Integrado Ecosistemas, a UNDP-funded program that will be integrated into CONANP (as its Chinantla office) in 2009. We have also discussed various aspects of our project with Concepcion Guadalupe Garza Rodriguez, Special Advisor to the National Director of CONANP, who is in charge of fundraising for Natural Protected Areas on ways to help CORENCHI receive conservation funds on their own.

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

**If yes, please give details:**

We liaise with CONANP, which is part of the SEMARNAT, the primary focal point for the CBD. We have contacted Ana Luisa Guzman, Executive Secretary, and Jose Sarukhan, Honorary National Coordinator, CONABIO, which is a secondary CBD focal point.

## PROJECT DETAILS

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

(Important changes have been highlighted in bold)

In 2006, CORENCHI, an indigenous organisation comprising six indigenous Chinantec communities, requested GDF's assistance in building their capacity to manage voluntary conserved areas (VCAs). Certified by the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) in 2004, CORENCHI's VCAs encompass over 25,000 hectares of well-preserved primary cloud forest in northern Oaxaca, an area rich in biological, cultural and linguistic diversity.

Since December 2007, GDF has collaborated with Mexican partners to build **CORENCHI's ability to comply with their obligations under this certification scheme and continue to receive payments for environmental services and other funds which sustain their conservation efforts**. We have obtained free and prior informed consent for our project, resulting in signed community research agreements. With the assistance of UK experts, we are providing training in community conservation, ecotourism, environmental law and participatory video. In addition, we have hosted several biodiversity fairs, conducted participatory ethnobotanical surveys and enabled community representatives to attend a national forum on community conservation experiences.

This period of documentation, analysis and experience has allowed us to re-evaluate local needs and activities. The top priorities we have identified through our intensive community interactions are (1) a community management programme for the CORENCHI's VCAs; (2) continued capacity building required for its implementation; and (3) outreach to share the results in other communities as well as national and international forums. **These actions have taken on more importance since a 2008 reform of Mexican environmental law that favours communities which have the technical capacity to participate in developing and implementing management programmes.**

The initiative to recognise Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) – of which the CORENCHI VCAs are one example – is a recent global phenomenon driven by local communities, NGOs, international organisations and a few governments. Due to its achievements and experience in community conservation, including the government's recognition of land tenure and VCAs, Mexico is an important case study of ICCA development.

Indigenous communities of Oaxaca are the focal point of VCA establishment in Mexico. By 2007, twenty-five Oaxacan communities had designated 175,000 hectares of forest for community conservation, and the number of VCAs in the region continues to grow. An equivalent area of land has been recognised as Wildlife Management Units for the sustainable use and protection of fauna and non-timber forest products. Some communities have also united to form their own biological corridors. These groundbreaking experiences of self-mobilised *in situ* conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity do not require communities to relinquish their ownership and traditional management of natural resources, especially when certified by CONANP.

Mexican policy-makers have responded to these unprecedented developments by modifying federal environmental law to incorporate VCAs in the national natural protected areas system. A reform of the 'Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente (LGEEPA)' that entered into vigour on 19 May 2008 creates a new federal protected area category for VCAs. **New VCAs are created by Decree, requiring creation of management programmes to comply more strictly with national regulations.**

Progress in certifying and decreeing VCAs needs to be matched by building of infrastructure, human resources and capacities for long-term community management. Research on the VCAs' biological diversity, conservation potential and natural resource management is in its infancy. There has been no prior community experience in participating in a management strategy specifically created for VCAs as required by the LGEEPA reform.

Our proposal responds to these developments by promoting community-based VCA management programmes – the first of their kind in Mexico and among few experiences globally – developed with our local partners and informed by UK expertise. Our action plan includes (1) capacity building for VCA personnel and associated researchers in biological inventories, community mapping, resource management, ethnoecological and social science methods, environmental education and biodiversity law; (2) practical experience for local people and outside collaborators in field research; (3) advanced seminars for university-trained colleagues from host country institutions; (4) dissemination of the project results to local, national and international audiences.

GDF has been invited to be an institutional partner for Mesoamerica in a global consortium to recognise ICCAs led by TILCEPA, a joint strategic direction between IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP). This consortium, which will set international guidelines for the just and equitable development of ICCAs, will allow us to bring international standards and recognition to the CORENCHI VCAs. Our GEF Small Grants Project to identify VCAs in northern Mesoamerica – and to obtain free and prior informed consent for their inclusion in the Community Conserved Areas Registry being developed at the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre – will raise the profile of Mexican VCAs in general.

The GDF-Mesoamerica team, comprising former University of Kent MSc students from Mexico and the United States, will coordinate the project. GDF's Director, who lived in the Chinantla from 1980 – 1981 and then conducted his doctoral research on comparative ethnobotany in the region from 1985 – 1988, will make two visits to Oaxaca during each year of the project. CORENCHI, the indigenous NGO project partner, will select community personnel and provide field support, including accommodation. GeoConservación, our primary NGO partner, will assist in field logistics and participate in workshops. Our academic partners – Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and CIIDIR-Oaxaca – will supervise research and host advanced seminars. Our main governmental partner will be the National Commission of Forestry (CONAFOR Pacífico-Sur), which is involved in community conservation efforts in Oaxaca. These partnerships will ensure that our efforts respect



national environmental goals and official policies respond to local needs.

CORENCHI community members are fully engaged in conservation and sustainable use of their rich cloud forest ecosystem. They wish to create community management plans that respond to new government VCA regulations by proposing a local resource use strategy and codes of conduct for external collaborators who study and use local biological resources. UK expertise and Darwin funding could play a significant role in achieving this vision and elevating the profile of Mexican VCAs in the global consortium and registry of ICCAs.

**11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?  
Please give details:**

Our project builds on a Defra Sustainable Development Dialogues project called "Building local capacity to manage community conserved areas in Oaxaca, Mexico" through which we forged ongoing relationships with governmental, civil society, academic and community institutions in Oaxaca, the University of Kent and other international organisations. During this one-year project we organised advanced seminars for university colleagues, and carried out community activities, such as biodiversity fairs and campesino-to-campesino exchanges, to promote biocultural diversity. The SDD project highlighted the need for intensive community-based work on management programmes in VCAs covered by Conservation Certificates.

**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:**

To our knowledge, there is no other project in Mexico that focuses on building the capacity of indigenous communities to fulfil their obligations to maintain Conservation Certificates and to respond to the new requirements of establishing VCAs under the LGEEPA reform. However, the community conserved area movement is strong in Mexico. In addition, there are parallel experiences in many countries, each defined by the specific cultural, ecological and political context of the region. For example, over the last 10 years Aboriginal land owners in Australia have voluntarily declared a total of 25 Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs), which are consistent with the concept of ICCAs adopted by IUCN and WCPA. We shared the CORENCHI experience in an international workshop in October 2007 on "Strengthening Community Conserved Areas: Lessons, Needs & Recommendations for Policy and Practice" organised by the IUCN Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights (TGER) and the Strategic Direction on Governance, Equity and Livelihoods (TILCEPA). Our participation in the Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Consortium that GDF helped to form during the World Conservation Congress in October 2008 will allow us to learn lessons from various international partners who are involved in projects to support community conservation, and to share our experiences. Our GEF SGP project on "Identifying, Documenting and Strengthening ICCAs in Northern Mesoamerica", which builds on an earlier IUCN consultancy, will allow us to interact with colleagues involved in similar experiences in southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and beyond.

**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)**



Our previous work in Oaxaca highlighted the need to enable local people to establish and implement community-based management programmes for indigenous VCAs. The original VCA certification scheme required communities to fulfil specific obligations such as developing a management program, conducting inventories of flora and fauna, and carrying out environmental education programmes for residents and visitors. Adoption of the 2008 LGEEPA reform replaces Conservation Certificates with protected area Decrees, giving responsibility for VCA management to SEMARNAT. CORENCHI communities can maintain direct control over their VCAs until their Certificates expire in 2029, or they can opt for a Decree under the LGEEPA reform. Either way, they need to understand national conservation policy and comply with government VCA regulations. In parallel, they can exercise their right to maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices as envisioned in CBD Articles 8j and 10c and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

**What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)**

This project will increase indigenous peoples' ability to maintain VCAs by fulfilling the obligations stated in the Conservation Certificate obtained in recent years from CONANP. Under the terms of these Certificates, which have a validity of 25 years, the communities must (1) conserve the area certified; (2) develop a management programme; (3) delimit the conserved area and indicate boundaries, roads and paths; (4) create infrastructure for areas of public access (5) conduct floristic and faunal inventories; and (6) implement an environmental education programme for residents and visitors. In addition, they must report to CONANP about local conservation projects; facilitate visits of CONANP personnel who verify the success of the conservation efforts; and respect the policies, criteria and actions noted in the Community Technical Study submitted to obtain the Certificate. Fulfilment of many of these obligations is also required to maintain \$3 million in Payment for Environmental Services obtained from CONAFOR.

**Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)**

We will support the conservation of 26,770 hectares – and the restoration of over 5000 hectares of secondary formations – of Oaxaca cloud forest, a biodiversity-rich ecosystem endangered in Mexico and globally. Although it comprises less than 1% of the national territory, Mexico's cloud forests contain 11% of the country's plant species – many of them endemics – and a high number of rare and endangered animal species such as jaguar, tapir, spider monkey, toucans and other fauna. Only 50% of Mexico's cloud forest remains, and the Chinantla holds the largest intact contiguous area. The watersheds of the CORENCHI communities, which contain 20% of the Chinantla cloud forest, provide important hydrological resources for lowland ecosystems. Given the high degree of overlap between indigenous communities and biodiversity in Mexico, an increase in the number and integrity of VCAs could have a significant impact of the conservation of plants and animals throughout the country.

**How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)**

We will assist CONANP and CONAFOR to work with indigenous peoples and local institutions – as encouraged by the National Strategy on Biodiversity and LGEEPA – to comply with CBD Article 8. In-situ Conservation and Article 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity, with due consideration to Articles 6, 7, 12, 13 and 17 (especially information repatriation). Under Article 8, we are concerned with (a), (b) and (c) on establishing and developing guidelines for protected areas and managing biological resources; (d) on protecting ecosystems, habitats and species in natural surroundings and particularly (j) on knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. We draw special attention to Article 10. (c) on protecting and encouraging customary use of biological resources and (d) on supporting local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas. Please see our cover letter, requested by the DAC, for additional information on CBD implementation.

**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)**

From the onset, outputs will be shared locally through community meetings, biodiversity fairs, cross visits and participatory video screenings. Nationally, our achievements will be publicised through participation in relevant conferences, such as the 7<sup>th</sup> Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology and others on natural protected areas. We will include the CORENCHI experience in a publication on the ICCA experience in northern Mesoamerica that we are developing through our GEF SGP project. Internationally, we will disseminate results in international meetings including the COP 10 of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan and in academic conferences such as the 2010 International Congress of Ethnobiology in Tofino, Canada and the 2010 Society of Conservation Biology annual meeting in Alberta, Canada. The ICCA Consortium is seeking funds to invite GDF and other founding member institutions to international workshops to exchange experiences. We will prepare articles for peer reviewed journals to raise awareness of Mexican VCAs among academics. We are planning an intensive campaign of press releases and interaction with journalists to receive national and international coverage of our project. Recognition of Darwin Initiative funding will be mentioned in all outputs, and the Darwin logo will be included in publications, videos and other outputs.

**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)**

Our project will enhance community conservation efforts in Mexico, one of the international leaders in this innovative method of establishing natural protected areas. Conservation of biodiversity in the Chinantla region, where certification of VCAs is well advanced, will be enhanced by the management programmes, biological inventories, community capacity building and environmental education programmes that communities implement. Our work will strengthen community institutions that allow for good governance of community conserved areas, an issue of international concern. By providing opportunities for indigenous peoples to remain in their homeland – instead of migrating to find work in urban areas – we are supporting their basic rights to attain an adequate standard of living while maintaining their cultural distinctiveness and relationship to the environment. Dissemination of the results in the popular press and scientific publications will encourage replication of our approach throughout Mexico, and draw attention to our case study in other parts of Mesoamerica. The institutional representatives who participate in our seminars will transmit the skills they acquire to students in anthropology, biology and resource management courses. Because of the favourable response to VCAs by the Mexican government, civil society and local communities, we do not anticipate any problems in achieving these benefits.

**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 will end when CORENCHI finalises and implements the management programme required by VCA Conservation Certificates. This implies they will have conducted initial community inventories of plants and animals, and have the skills to continue developing checklists of flora and fauna. They will have developed participatory Geographical Information Systems that allow them to define and indicate VCA limits and trails. They will have an active environmental education programme on traditional knowledge, practices and innovations for community members and visitors. Conservation and sustainable management of landscapes and resources will be underway.

More broadly, they will have the skills and information needed to report to and facilitate visits of CONANP staff to verify the success of local conservation efforts. CORENCHI will know how to demonstrate their compliance with the policies, criteria and actions included in their original

Community Technical Study. In addition, they will have the ability to request and manage government funds for their productive projects. This community capacity will allow them to make an informed decision about if and when to transform their Certificates into Decrees (which implies that SEMARNAT will appoint a protected area manager and take over responsibility for the management programme implementation).

**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 do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)**

You should address each of these points.

Training is directed primarily at capacity building in CORENCHI communities, with a smaller programme of urban-based professional seminars. The needs of CORENCHI are determined by the obligations stated in their Conservation Certificates. The training will be delivered through community-based workshops given by teams of Mexican and UK specialists, followed by supervised work experience. The communities request training to enable them to conserve the certified area and develop a management programme. Specific workshops on community mapping and participatory GIS will enhance their ability to zone the conserved area and provide signs for all boundaries, roads and paths. Specialists in environmental education will provide training for residents on transmitting local ecological knowledge and sharing it with visitors. Workshops on ethnoecology and social science methods will build the capacity of community researchers to conduct floristic and faunal inventories, livelihood analyses and resource management studies. Sessions on nature tourism will aim to improve the infrastructure – such as the cabins being built in each community – and prepare the communities as a whole to receive visitors in areas of public access. Our efforts to build the capacity of local authorities and CORENCHI delegates will reinforce their ability to handle visits and prepare reports for CONANP personnel.

We assessed the demand for professional seminars during our SDD programme. Government officials, lecturers, students are seeking intensive overviews on ethnoecological research methods, ethical best practices, nature tourism, community conservation and local adaptation to biodiversity change. The sessions will be delivered by UK experts and local counterparts at the Jardín Etnobotánico de Oaxaca or another appropriate venue. The objective of this training is to raise awareness about the value of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas.

The effectiveness of both the community training and the professional seminars will be measured by participant and external evaluation.

## 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
<b>Goal:</b> 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.			
<b>Sub-Goal:</b> Effective contribution to <i>in situ</i> conservation of cloud forest ecosystem and sustainable use of its components drawing on local ecological knowledge and practice	Long-term conservation and maintenance of the forest, its biological components and ecosystem services	Ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme in use; trained stakeholders	
<b>Purpose</b> Oaxacan indigenous voluntary conserved areas (VCAs) enhanced by strengthening the capacity of indigenous people and collaborating researchers to produce a management programme that incorporates local ecological knowledge and community-based research of the cloud forest ecosystem	VCA personnel and NGO staff selected; capacity building commenced by yr 1  New knowledge on biological resources, distribution & management; training advanced by yr 2  CORENCHI VCA draft management programme and pGIS created; training finalised by yr 3  VCA management capacity strengthened by project's end	Evaluations, reports and participant lists from workshops, seminars, forums and exchanges  Databases, reference collections and pGIS in use; reports on workshops and courses  Management programme with georeferenced resource use strategy, codes of conduct and reference to regulations  Evaluation of management programme implementation	Candidates for training proposed by community authorities and NGOs  Environmental and social conditions adequate for collection and analysis of relevant information  Community members, NGOs & research centres participate in research activities and drafting of management programme as expected  Continued community and NGO support for management programme & scientific research
<b>Outputs</b> (add or delete rows as necessary) 1. Management programme for CORENCHI's VCAs	1. Development of CORENCHI's VCA ecosystem approach-based adaptive management programme	1. Management programme; maps; community workshop participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records; field research results	Environmental and social conditions adequate to gather and produce enough information; LGEEPA management strategy guidelines available
2. VCA personnel in 6 Chinantec communities trained along with NGO researchers	2. 18 community members and 6 researchers trained in project development, ethnoecology and social science research methods, <u>institution-building</u> , law & policy, ecotourism <u>and conservation</u> ,	2. Attendance, evaluation and assessment records of community workshops, forums and exchanges; field research results	VCA personnel and NGO researchers recruited and available throughout the project period

	community-based natural resource management, and information technology		
3. Active promotion of community-based research on local biocultural diversity and dissemination of results	<p>3.a New knowledge and information generated on local knowledge of the cloud forest ecosystem</p> <p>3.b Improvement of infrastructure for community-based research; dissemination of results during six community biodiversity fairs</p> <p>3.c Digital herbaria of at least 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial interest — Illustrated manual in Spanish including at least 25 plant resources of commercial interest</p>	<p>3.a Databases &amp; digital photos of natural resources; pGIS; voucher collections</p> <p>3.b Community biological research station, nature refuges and herbaria strengthened and equipped; reports, records and digital photos from biodiversity fairs</p> <p>3.c Digital herbaria distributed in Chinantec communities Manual published and distributed in Chinantec and other indigenous communities of Oaxaca</p>	<p>VCA personnel motivated &amp; well supervised; collections &amp; pGIS well managed</p> <p>Community cultural centres running and well managed; local people participate in biodiversity fairs</p> <p>Negotiation of Free Prior Informed Consent and Mutually Agreeable Terms for work on plant resources Collaboration with international specialists on returning results to communities fruitful</p>
4. Advanced training received by colleagues at Oaxacan research centres and academic institutions	4. 5 seminars for 15 postgraduate researchers on ethnoecology methods, participatory research, biodiversity law and community agreements, ecotourism and conservation and community-based natural resource management	4. Participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records of advanced seminars; seminar syllabuses and readers	Postgraduate researchers, UK faculty and Mexican counterparts interested in and available for seminars
5. Experience & results shared with Government, NGO & CBO representatives internationally and locally	<p>5.a Promotion of VCAs' importance in the context of implementing the CBD in Mexico</p> <p>5.b 3 seminars given by GDF-Mexico team for 15 government, CBO and NGO participants from Oaxaca</p> <p>5.c 5 secondary and primary school workshops on local biodiversity values</p>	<p>5.a Documents produced; presentations at national and international conferences</p> <p>5.b Participant attendance records and evaluations of advanced seminars; course materials</p> <p>5.c Participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records of workshops; field research results</p>	<p>International interest in community conservation experiences</p> <p>Same 15 participants (or alternates) available for all 3 seminars; community venue found</p> <p>Students and teachers interested and available</p>

**Activities** (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Project implementation widely consulted with communities
- 1.2 Three workshops to gain FPIC and reach community research agreements, codes of conducts and resource transfer accords
- 1.3 Working sessions to develop community-based management programme
- 1.4 Creation of a management programme document that follows the Ecosystem Approach and the LGEEPA
- 2.1 Training in participatory management programme development and monitoring for CORENCHI authorities and community team
- 2.2 Training in ethnoecology and social science research methods for community team
- 2.3 Training in national and international law and policies on biodiversity and conservation
- 2.4 Training in ecotourism and conservation
- 2.5 Training in community-based natural resource management
- 2.6 Training in Information Technology (Open software, internet, database management) for community team
- 2.7 Training in community mapping and pGIS
- 2.8 Community project evaluations
- 3.1 Community research on physical, biological, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA using participatory and ethnobiology methods
- 3.2 Community registering of biological resources through digital photography and collection of voucher specimens
- 3.3 Production of pGIS based on local knowledge
- 3.4 Organisation of 9 biodiversity fairs
- 3.5 Working closely with local biological research station, nature refuges and community cultural centres to produce and deliver joint results
- 3.6 Production of community digital herbaria of minimum 100 plant resources of subsistence or commercial importance
- 4.1 Advanced seminar on ethnoecology and social science research methods for postgraduate students
- 4.2 Advanced seminar on participatory research for postgraduate students
- 4.3 Advanced seminar on biodiversity law and community agreements for postgraduate students
- 4.4 Advanced seminar on ecotourism and conservation for postgraduate students
- 4.5 Advanced seminar in natural resources community management
- 5.1 Preparation of documents, articles and public presentations for disseminating project results
- 5.2 Presentation of project approach at the VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology
- 5.3 Presentation of preliminary results at the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology
- 5.4 Presentation of results at the COP 10 of the CBD
- 5.5 Presentation of results at the 2010 Society of Conservation Biology meeting
- 5.6 Advanced seminar on community conservation for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives
- 5.7 Advanced seminar on project results for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives
- 5.8 Advanced seminar on promoting the articulation between NGOs and CBOs towards strengthening community-based conservation
- 5.9 Hosting workshops on local biodiversity values for secondary and primary school students
- 5.10 Meetings with all project partners to analyse development of management programme
- 5.11 External evaluations

**Monitoring activities:**

Indicator 1 Number of people attending workshops, seminars, forums and exchanges

Indicator 2 Progress of databases, reference collections and pGIS

Indicator 3 Results from meetings with all project partners to analyse development of management programme

**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	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Project implementation widely consulted with communities	6	X	X										
1.2 Three workshops to gain FPIC and reach community research agreements, codes of conducts and resource transfer accords	3	X	X										
1.3 Working sessions to develop community management programme	5		X		X		X		X		X		
1.4 Creation of a management programme document that follows the Ecosystem Approach and LGEEPA	6										X	X	
2.1 Training in participatory management programme development and monitoring for CORENCHI authorities and community team	2	X								X			
2.2 Training in ethnoecology and social science research methods for community team	1		X										
2.3 Community training in national and international law and policies on biodiversity and conservation	1						X						
2.4 Training in ecotourism and conservation	1										X		
2.5 Training on community-based natural resources management	1							X					
2.7 Training in Information Technology (Open software, internet, database management) for communityteam	4	X		X		X							
2.8 Training in community mapping and pGIS	3					X	X						
2.9 Community project evaluations	3			X				X				X	
3.1 Community research on physical, biological, social and cultural characteristics of the VCA, using participatory and ethnobiology methods	21			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
3.2 Community registering of biological resources through digital photography and collection of voucher specimens	12					X	X	X	X				
3.3 Production of pGIS based on local knowledge	8								X	X	X		
3.4 Organisation of 6 biodiversity fairs	6			X	X	X		X		X	X		
3.5 Collaboration with local biological research station, nature refuges and community cultural centres to produce and deliver joint results	30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.6 Production of digital herbaria of local plant resources of subsistence and commercial interest	9									X	X	X	X
4.1 Advanced seminar on ethnoecology and social science research methods for postgraduate students	1		X										



4.2	Advanced seminar on participatory research for postgraduate students	1		X									
4.3	Advanced seminar on biodiversity law and community agreements for postgraduate students	1						X					
4.4	Advanced seminar in ecotourism and conservation for postgraduate students	1									X		
4.5	Advanced seminar in community-based natural resource management	1						X					
5.1	Preparation of documents, articles and public presentations for disseminating project results	15	X	X				X			X	X	X
5.2	Presentation of project approach at the VII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology	1	X										
5.3	Presentation of preliminary results at the XII International Congress of Ethnobiology	1					X						
5.4	Presentation of results at the COP 10 of the CBD	1						X					
5.5	Presentation of results at the 2010 Society of Conservation Biology meeting	1							X				
5.6	Advanced seminar on community conservation for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives	1											X
5.7	Advanced seminar on project results for CBOs, NGOs and government representatives	1										X	
5.8	Advanced seminar on promoting the articulation between NGOs and CBOs towards strengthening community-based conservation	1								X			
5.9	Hosting workshops on local biodiversity values for secondary and primary school students	5					X	X	X		X		X
5.10	Meetings with all project partners to analyse project progress	4				X		X		X		X	
5.11	External evaluations	2						X					X

**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	X
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	X
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	X
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	X
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	X
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	X
9	Number of species/habitat management programmes (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	X
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	X
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	X
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	X
12A	Number of computer based databases to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country	X
12B	Number of computer based databases to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country	X
13A	Number of species reference collections to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	X
13B	Number of species reference collections to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	X
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings	X
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	X
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	X
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	X
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	X
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	X
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	X
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	X
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	X
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>established</b>	X
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/ extended</b>	X
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)	X
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	X
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	X

## 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.

Participants in all training modules, including cross-visits, will evaluate each event to assess the relevance and usefulness of the training curricula and teaching methods.

Project results will be presented and evaluated at regular CORENCHI meetings, which are held bimonthly. We will also plan biannual community VCA Management Programme consultation meetings between GDF, CORENCHI, CONAFOR, GeoConservacion and CIIDIR held prior to submission of progress reports to Darwin Initiative to assess overall project progress. These will also allow us to react to Darwin reviews which we have found useful in monitoring and evaluating progress in the projects we have conducted in Malaysia.

Interim participatory evaluations will be carried out to assess progress in creating and implementing the VCA management programmes, with input from CONAFOR, CORENCHI delegates and community members.

A final evaluation at the conclusion of the project will assess the overall impact and provide recommendations for the continued implementation of VCA management programmes by CORENCHI.

In addition to the Darwin reviews, we would like to have Janis Alcorn, co-chair of the IUCN Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights (TGER), travel to Oaxaca to evaluate this project at its midterm and endpoint.

## 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)**

GDF obtains governmental and foundation grants to support its field programmes in North Africa, Mesoamerica, Southeast Asia and Southern Africa as well as its International Programme. Our trading subsidiary, Diversity Excursions Ltd., which offers cultural and scientific tours that explore biocultural diversity, contributes core costs. We also receive individual donations, often supplemented by UK gift aid. Over the last eight years, GDF has received over £700,000 from diverse sources for its applied research and training activities; 49% from grants and consultancies, 33% from Diversity Excursions, Ltd and 17% from donations.

**22. Provide details of all confirmed 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 unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.**

**Confirmed:**

We have received a no-cost extension until 31 March 2009 for our preliminary £90,780 project on "Building local capacity to manage community conserved areas in Oaxaca, Mexico" that was

funded by the Defra Sustainable Development Dialogues (SDD) programme starting on 1 December 2007. We have USD 30,000 from the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme to inventory and map VCAs in northern Mesoamerica and to sponsor regional meetings. Our sister organisation in the United States, The Global Diversity Fund (GDF-US) has received a USD 190,000 grant from The Christensen Fund, a US public charity, for its proposal "2008-2009 International Training in biocultural diversity and ethnoecology & launch of the Biocultural Diversity Learning Network (BDLN)". Part of this grant is dedicated to developing outputs – such as field guides and participatory videos – from GDF's field projects, including the one in Oaxaca. GDF will support the salary of its Director, some travel costs, overheads and equipment, in addition to leveraging additional support for the project through other grants. The University of Kent will cover half of the honorarium for those salaried staff participating in the project.

**Unconfirmed:**

We hope that the Defra SDD programme will contribute additional funds for exchanges and professional visits in 2009. GDF Mesoamerica is applying for USD 5,000 Google Earth grant for community mapping that will cover most pGIS activities in the project.

**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:**

CORENCHI regularly request funds for conservation and productive projects from government programmes including CONANP, Manejo Integrado de Ecosistemas (funded by UNDP), CONAFOR-Pacífico Sur (which has provided payments for hydrological services), the Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (SEDESOL), and Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA). Most notably, they are receiving over \$3 million in Payments for Environmental Services from CONAFOR (under terms of a World Bank programme) which they are using to support communal projects, including support for conservation initiatives. Support for CORENCHI's operational costs (including the bimonthly meetings) is provided by MIE through UNDP funds.

**Funding in kind:**

Local partners will provide staff salaries, overheads, office and logistical support and other operative costs. Construction of an ecotourist lodge and biological station in Santa Cruz Tepetotutla was covered by Grupo Modelo, GeoConservación and the community. Mexico's Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CDI) is funding eco-tourist lodges and community museums in the other CORENCHI communities.

**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

Note: Our Defra SDD funds have been administered through the UK Embassy in Mexico, which is fully informed of our activities. Our SDD proposal and reports include an assessment of risks.

## CERTIFICATION 2009/10

On behalf of the Trustees of the Global Diversity Foundation


I apply for a grant of £71,460 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.**

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	Gary J. Martin
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Director

**Signed**



**Date:**

1 December 2008



**Global  
Diversity  
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A world of difference  
Charity Commission for England and  
Wales Registered, No. 1080731

## Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

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

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](mailto: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.