



Submit by Monday 30 November 2009

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 17: 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: BirdLife International	Address: Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0QH
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Understanding, assessing and monitoring ecosystem services for better biodiversity conservation

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

Proposed start date: 1 April 2010		Duration of project: 3 years		End date: 31 March 2013	
Darwin funding requested	2010/11 £68,295	2011/12 £81,824	2012/2013 £96,296	2013/14 £	Total £246,415

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

To build capacity of national NGOs in Nepal and other Asian countries to collect and use information on ecosystem services for better biodiversity conservation

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	Stattersfield	To be recruited (so no CV at this stage)	Joshi
Forename (s)	Alison		Deependra
Post held	Head of Science	Project Manager	Executive Officer
Institution (if different to above)			Bird Conservation Nepal
Department	Science, Policy and Information		
Telephone			
Email			

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
No ref	Mike Crosby	Directory of key sites for the conservation of Philippine birds
11-022	Guy Dutson	Identifying sites of global biodiversity conservation importance for the Fiji BSAP
12-025	Jonathan Eames	Building constituencies for site based conservation in Myanmar
13-021	Lincoln Fishpool	Strengthening Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation in West Africa
13-006	Rob Williams	DarwinNet - The Peru-Ecuador Dry Forest Clearing House Mechanism
14-044	Mike Crosby	Building a Bird Conservation and Environmental Network in China
14-042	John Fanshawe	Supporting southern conservation NGOs to work with CBD
15-019	James Millett	Community-based conservation groups at Fiji's key conservation sites
15-030	Leon Bennun	Strengthening scientific capacity of conservation NGOs working with the CBD
15-022	Roger Safford	Government-civil society partnerships for Protected Areas in Timor-Leste
16-013	Richard Grimmett	Strengthening partnerships for Ramsar implementation in South-East Asia
EIDPO19 (follow-up to 13-006)	David Thomas	DarwinNet and the Tumbesian Important Bird Areas
17-026	Steve Cranwell	Restoration of priority Pacific island ecosystems for people and biodiversity
EID0029 (follow up to 14-0042)	Muhtari Amino-Kano	Building on success: turning capacity building advances into conservation gains

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) n/a

Activities (50 words) n/a

Achievements (50 words) n/a

8. Please list all the institutions involved including 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>Lead UK institution and website where available:</p> <p>BirdLife Global (UK) Secretariat www.birdlife.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The BirdLife Global (UK) Secretariat will manage the Project overall, coordinate the development of the scientific protocols, develop the databases that will hold and analyse the new data on ecosystem services, produce awareness-raising and training materials, provide support for advocacy work, undertake the review of on-going work on ecosystem services by the BirdLife Partnership, and disseminate the results in international fora (including through the CBD, IPBES, Poverty Environment Partnership and Poverty Environment Initiative). BirdLife is a recognised leader in the application of science to practical biodiversity conservation and has the capacity to generate significant new data on ecosystem services and livelihoods. The BirdLife Global (UK) Secretariat has led on the development of this project in close consultation with the CCI partners, with input from BCN and guidance from the BirdLife Asia Secretariat (see below).</p>
<p>Lead host country Partner and website where available:</p> <p>Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN) www.birdlifenepal.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): BCN (BirdLife in Nepal) will coordinate data collection in Nepal, compile the case studies, produce the National Report, present the work at local and national fora, share experiences with other Asian BirdLife Partners (see below), and use the results in national policy work. BCN has a wealth of experience of working at forest / wetland IBAs managed by local communities, and is already engaged with relevant government departments.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>BirdLife Asia Secretariat www.birdlife.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The BirdLife Asia Secretariat will coordinate the wider dissemination of the Project outputs in the Asian region. Specifically they will bring together BirdLife Partners in nine other developing countries in Asia to learn from and contribute to BCN's experiences in Nepal. The work outlined in this Project is part of the BirdLife Asia Work Programme 2009–2012 agreed by the BirdLife Partnership, and thus the BirdLife Asia Secretariat is committed to its successful execution.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Cambridge Conservation Initiative (CCI) www.conservation.cam.ac.uk</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): CCI will facilitate input by a UK expert team including the Department of Zoology (University of Cambridge) (www.zoo.cam.ac.uk) who will lead the development of the scientific protocols; UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (www.unep-wcmc.org) who will steer the indicator development; and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (www.rspb.org.uk, BirdLife in the UK) who will provide experience of advocating the importance of ecosystem services in the UK. This is a novel collaboration that has already started working together on the scientific protocol (see Sections 11b and 22).</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>King's College London www.kcl.ac.uk</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Kings College London will provide technical support through a Nepali doctoral student who already has experience in the quantification of forest and wetland ecosystem services. They have a particular interest in remote sensing and modelling ecosystem service provision in mountainous regions (e.g. Andes, Himalayas), which will provide a broader context for our site-based work. We will explore opportunities for collaboration as the Project and PhD progress.</p>

9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give details:	
9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give details: With support from CCI, we have convened a workshop on ecosystem services for 7th December 2009 to discuss this Project with staff from other potential stakeholders (including DEFRA, Conservation International, Flora and Fauna International and IUCN). The aim is: to share information on current and planned ecosystem services projects; to identify and discuss practical challenges being encountered in assessing and valuing ecosystem services; and to identify opportunities for closer collaboration between organisations / projects to address these challenges and to share lessons learnt. Early in the project, we will consult with the whole BirdLife Partnership to identify any on-going work on ecosystem services, and ascertain needs and interests more broadly. Besides government agencies (see below), BCN has good relationships and will consult with the National Trust for Nature Conservation, IUCN and WWF Nepal. They also work with the Federation of Community Forest Users in Nepal (FECOFUN) which provides an established and effective network with nodes at local, sub-national and national level, and will consult and collaborate with these stakeholders where appropriate.	
9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give details: BCN has been working closely with the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation on forest, wetlands and IBA management issues (see Letter of Support). They are always included in their Government's consultation on biodiversity issues. For example, they are regularly invited to participate in the National Biodiversity Coordination Committee (NBCC) meeting, which steers the implementation of the Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and Implementation Plan (NBSIP).	
9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give details: Yes, BCN has proposed close liaison with the CBD, CITES and Ramsar focal points in Nepal (they have already participated in the CBD and Ramsar National Report preparation processes). During the Project, they will keep in regular contact with the focal points in order to report on progress and to discuss the best ways of feeding the results into national planning and policy processes.	
9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.	

PROJECT DETAILS**10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) NO CHANGES TO STAGE 1 CONCEPT 1000 words**

The problem Natural ecosystems provide a range of essential ecosystem services (ES), including the production of food / water and the control of climate, on which human lives depend. Biodiversity loss, leading to ecosystem degradation, can disrupt and diminish ES with severe economic, social and environmental impacts on people. The case for biodiversity conservation can be strengthened if justified in terms of the ES provided. Yet ES are generally unrecognised and undervalued (or not valued at all). This issue has been highlighted by the EU- and UNEP-funded 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity' (TEEB) initiative. Thus far, ES assessment has largely focused on broad scale, global analyses, using rough proxy measures from remote sensing or on intensive and expensive measures at a few sites. To inform practical conservation decision-making, an intermediate approach is needed. This Project intends to develop a ground-based, site-focused, participatory, robust and inexpensive methodology for ES assessment and monitoring, test and refine it in one country (Nepal), and use the results to support biodiversity conservation in Asia and around the world.

Host country In Nepal, rich biodiversity and functioning ecosystems provide vital services and livelihoods for most poor people. A progressive body of legislation and policy enshrines the rights of communities to manage their resources to maximise benefits, resulting in, for example, more than 14,000 groups who manage forests. However, exercising these rights is difficult because of lack of information on the condition and trends of biodiversity and associated ES, and impacts of management. This limits communities' ability to engage in informed dialogue with government, and restricts government's ability to support effective conservation and improved livelihoods. This Project will provide practical solutions to these constraints and build capacity nationally and regionally to assess and value ES.

The CBD Maintaining ES is fundamental to achieving the aims of the CBD. Goal 8 in the CBD's Strategic Plan is to 'maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods'. Practical methods for assessing and monitoring delivery of these ES remain undeveloped, as are the indicators under Goal 8 for the 2010 biodiversity target. The convention commits all Parties to the application of the principles of the *ecosystem approach* (Decisions V/6 and VII/11) and to undertake unprecedented additional efforts to maintain ES (e.g. Decisions VIII/9 and IX/15). Decision IX/7 noted the need to develop user-specific methodologies; to emphasise the importance of ES for human well-being; and that capacity-building remains the priority. Providing such methods would be a substantial step forward in supporting Nepal, and other CBD Parties in the developing world, to fulfil and report on their CBD obligations.

Strategy

1. The Project will mobilise UK-based scientific expertise to develop methodologies for cost-effective, site-focused, participatory assessment, monitoring and analysis of ES.
2. In Nepal, BCN (working with a Nepali doctoral student) will field test and refine the methods at pilot sites (Important Bird Areas: IBAs). This work will involve local communities and build the skills of BCN staff. Key ES will be documented and data collected on forest (including carbon) and hydrological ES in order to undertake an economic cost-benefit analysis of conservation / sustainable management versus alternatives. A rapid review at all 27 IBAs (or a subset thereof) in Nepal will also be undertaken.
3. Through the detailed case studies and a National Report ('Ecosystem services at high biodiversity sites in Nepal'), the Project will raise awareness of the consequences of losing wild nature and the economic and social benefits from protecting and sustainably managing it.
4. From the lessons learned, the BirdLife Partnership will produce and disseminate guidelines for ES assessment and monitoring, and undertake well-tailored training for national Partners in Asia and globally on collecting and using information on ES for conservation planning and advocacy.

All these activities and outputs will build capacity of developing country NGOs to work with communities, politicians and other decision-makers to improve biodiversity conservation through better understanding of ES guided by the scientific evidence.

Contributions The BirdLife Secretariat and Asia Partnership are well placed to coordinate and support this work. BirdLife is a recognised leader in the application of science to practical biodiversity conservation and has the capacity to generate significant new data on ES and livelihoods through its existing IBA monitoring programme and network of Local Conservation Groups. BirdLife is a member of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and well positioned to contribute to the development of ES indicators for the new CBD Strategic Plan and post-2010 target. BirdLife is also active in the Poverty Environment Partnership, the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, and the Development and Environment Group (DEG) of BOND.

The Secretariat's role in the Project will be to coordinate the development of the scientific framework for assessing and monitoring ES using latest techniques and best practice, coordinate training, and present the results in international fora. A UK expert team (many of whom have been involved in TEEB) will steer this work, building on existing collaborations, including representatives from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB: BirdLife in the UK; ES policy expertise), Kings College, London (quantification of forest and wetland ES, including carbon and watershed values), UNEP-WCMC (GIS, ecological modelling), and the Cambridge Conservation Initiative (including the British Trust for Ornithology and Cambridge University; ES scientific protocols).

BCN's role will be to coordinate the data collection, compile the case studies, produce the National Report, present the work at national fora, and share experiences with Asian BirdLife Partners. BCN has a wealth of experience of working at forest / wetland IBAs managed by local communities, and is already engaged with relevant government departments. The Asian BirdLife Secretariat and BirdLife's other regional offices will coordinate the wider dissemination of the guidelines and lessons learned.

We will acknowledge and promote Darwin's support through the workshops and meetings held throughout the Project (including at the CBD) and in key publications. We believe we can convene a highly professional team, and catalyse a fresh and innovative approach to biodiversity conservation, of which the Darwin Initiative will be proud.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

This is a new initiative but will build on BirdLife's existing site-based / Important Bird Area (IBA) monitoring programme and network of Local Conservation Groups.

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:

We have searched the Darwin Initiative project database for similar projects on ecosystem services but failed to find any. However, we are familiar with some existing work by Cambridge-based organisations, including the Zoology Department's 'Valuing the Arc' programme (an intensive approach) and UNEP-WCMC's global mapping of carbon and biodiversity' (an extensive one). A Cambridge Conservation Initiative (CCI) project "Measuring and monitoring ecosystem services at the site scale: building practical tools for real-world conservation" (involving BirdLife, the RSPB, and the universities of East Anglia, Anglia Ruskin and Cambridge) is also about to start: this one-year project will lay the foundations for the proposed Project by pioneering the development of the scientific protocol at three sites (one in the UK, one in a UK overseas territory and one in Africa). Through CCI and the UK expert team we will be able to link effectively with and build on all this ongoing work. Our work is different in that it will be applying (and developing) the methodology in one country, in order to explore benefits for conservation both at individual sites and nationally, by feeding the results into national planning and policy processes.

We have been informed that some of the BirdLife Partners in Asia, notably Malaysian Nature Society and Haribon (Philippines), have already been involved in ecosystem valuation projects in one form or another. So, an initial activity in the proposed Project will be a review of such work across the whole BirdLife Partnership, with a view to engaging these partners and bringing their experience to bear to enhance the Project's outcomes. We want to develop the methodology for assessing and monitoring ecosystem services via a participatory process, in order to ensure that data collection is replicable and sustainable elsewhere, using local staff and volunteers.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study is a major international initiative to draw attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity, to highlight the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and to draw together expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to enable practical actions moving forward. An interim report and a summary for policy makers have already been published, and its final Phase II synthesis will be published in October 2010. We will use its materials and outputs wherever possible, particularly the volume on ecological and economic foundations of TEEB (TEEB D0), which will include a synthesis of the empirical economic valuation literature.

There has not been any similar project in Nepal. However, in 2005, IUCN Nepal conducted some scientific research on the payment for environmental services (PES) linking upstream and downstream communities in Shivpuri National Park. IUCN has also piloted a study to estimate the economic value of selected goods and services of Nepal's lowlands, and assessed the possibility of piloting a PES reward mechanism as a local self-sustaining conservation financial mechanism in the region. We will review this work at an early stage in order to learn from IUCN's experiences and to assess any potential for collaboration.

UNEP-WCMC is currently carrying out a short desk study of ecosystem services in Nepal at the ecoregion scale. This broad scale analysis is complementary to the site-level approach of this Project, and we are working closely with its authors.

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)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
CITES	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words) 147 words

This Project seeks to address the problem that ecosystem services are generally unrecognised or undervalued in decision-making because there are few empirical studies of the net economic benefits of conservation at the site scale, where land-use decisions are typically made. In Nepal, the challenge of linking biodiversity and resource monitoring to policy and planning has been discussed with BCN and other interested parties over a number of years, following earlier projects and recommendations. Internationally, this issue has been highlighted by the 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity' (TEEB) initiative which is being led by UNEP with financial support and input from the European Commission, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, and DEFRA. For example, on p.16 of the 'TEEB for policy makers' summary it says: ***Not having or not using information on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and their value can compromise effective and efficient management of natural capital.***

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

As a result of this Project, the importance and value of ecosystem services, and their relationship with biodiversity, will be better understood generally. The work at Important Bird Areas (IBAs) will serve as local test cases, while the National Report ('Ecosystem Services at high biodiversity sites in Nepal') will provide a country-wide review of the net economic consequences of losing wild nature. The ecosystem service benefits of Protected Areas and other high biodiversity sites will be better appreciated by politicians in particular who, in turn, will be able to use this information to inform land management decisions. As a result, measures for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem delivery will be strengthened in policies and plans, specifically through Nepal's five year planning process (through the National Planning Commission). Our work will also encourage other organisations / countries to assess and monitor the delivery of ecosystem services as well as biodiversity.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words) 140 words

It is increasingly recognised that there is a global biodiversity crisis: for example the human-caused rate of species extinction is estimated to be 1,000 times more rapid than the 'natural' rate of extinction. In Nepal alone, 32 bird species are threatened with extinction in the near future. Conservation of natural habitats to protect bird species and wider biodiversity also ensures continued delivery of a range of ecosystem services. Understanding and valuing these services will often greatly strengthen the case for nature conservation. Although it must be recognised that ecosystem services and biodiversity of conservation interest may not always have a close geographical linkage, the critical issue is to examine, demonstrate and effectively communicate the net benefits of conservation / sustainable management compared to alternative land uses—and knowledge of the ecosystem services delivered and their value is essential for this.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words) 99 words

Maintaining ecosystem services is fundamental to the aims of the CBD which commits all Parties to the application of the principles of the ecosystem approach and to undertake unprecedented additional efforts to maintain ecosystem services. Providing a simple / inexpensive methodology for assessing and monitoring ecosystem services at the site level will be a substantial step forward in supporting Nepal, and other CBD Parties in the developing world, to fulfil and report on their CBD obligations. The Project could make an important contribution to improving Nepal's implementation of Article 6, in particular (General measures for conservation and sustainable use).

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) 168 words

The results of the Project will be disseminated widely in publications (including the scientific literature, advocacy materials, and a major National Report 'Ecosystem services at high biodiversity sites in Nepal'), over BirdLife / BCN's websites linked to the CBD's Clearing House Mechanism, at workshops and meetings (including at the CBD), and via BirdLife news stories and press releases. The Darwin name and logo will be included prominently, as appropriate, and we will acknowledge and promote Darwin's support at all the events held throughout the Project and in all presentations and publications. Information and lessons learnt from the Project will also be disseminated via other ecosystem service / indicator websites such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) and Millennium Assessment follow up, thereby feeding into those initiatives and the networks that they reach. In Nepal, the role of the media is very important for environmental advocacy and public awareness and so we will work closely with the Nepal Federation of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ), including their community radio broadcasts.

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) 145 words

In Nepal (and more broadly in Asia), the long term benefits of the Project will be the establishment of a scientific monitoring protocol that takes account of both biodiversity *and* ecosystem services, and that may contribute to post-2010 ecosystem service indicators. BCN will promote the National Report, and subsequent outputs, to their government to get the results mainstreamed into national planning (e.g. NBSAP) and policy processes. Other BirdLife Partners will follow suit. Better understanding and quantitative measurement of biodiversity and ecosystem values will lead to better decision making by the politicians. Ultimately the long term benefit will be more effective conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem service delivery to communities around IBAs and more widely where flows of goods and services are regional (e.g. water), national or even international (biodiversity, Carbon). These benefits are dependent on regular monitoring (to which BirdLife and its Partners are committed).

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) 199 words

The Project is designed to be part of a progressive (monitoring and advocacy) approach, although some aspects, e.g. the training toolkit and guidance, will be discrete (but then available to support continuing technical work). Specifically, all the development and testing, e.g. scientific protocol / database, will be completed within the three years and a baseline for the status of birds and ecosystem services will be established at three sites in Nepal. A range of awareness-raising materials, e.g. the case studies and National Report, will provide the basis for continuing advocacy. The BirdLife UK and Asia Secretariats will continue to support BCN and other BirdLife Partners in similar work, although with less direct involvement. The work is included in BirdLife International's regional and global programmes 2009–2012, and is expected to shape the future development of similar activities across the BirdLife Partnership. Some specific funded projects may therefore develop as a result of the work pioneered here, and will be appropriately supported. Training will be given in Nepal to all BCN staff involved, including the Project Coordinator, IBA Coordinator and three additional staff in order to ensure that sufficient expertise is developed within the team, should any one individual leave.

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) 298 words

You should address each of these points.

Initially, the BCN Coordinator will attend the first UK expert team meeting, which will also serve as the Inaugural Workshop. This will provide an opportunity to assess BCN's training needs to contribute effectively to the Project, and to work together on some technical aspects. Some training may be delivered at the BirdLife Global (UK) Secretariat, if appropriate.

We will also circulate a questionnaire to all BirdLife Partners asking about their current and planned work on ecosystem services, their requirements for a useable methodology for ecosystem service assessment and monitoring, and their initial assessment of training needs.

Subsequently, training will be delivered in Nepal to all BCN staff involved in the Project by a member of the UK team. For example, in the first year the focus is likely to be on data collection; in the second, on analysis and documentation; and, in the third, on advocacy. Throughout the Project, training will be provided on the use of the database, remotely, over the web. In addition, experiences will be shared with other Asian BirdLife Partners at a regional meeting in the second year (at which specific training may be undertaken) and across the whole BirdLife Partnership at a global meeting at the end of the Project.

The skills and knowledge the beneficiaries would be expected to obtain include: general understanding of ecosystem services and relevance to conservation; fields skills in data collection; database skills to accurately record and document ecosystem services; analytical skills to output and interpret the data; writing skills to present the evidence and arguments; and advocacy skills to communicate the key messages. We will measure training effectiveness through the training materials developed, and the trainee reports and feedback, and then through the resulting activities and outputs (as evidence that the technical knowledge has been successfully transferred).

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 To assist Nepal & other Asian developing countries achieve more effective biodiversity conservation and ES delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ site indices (already developed by BirdLife to monitor trends in the status of birds / biodiversity at sites) at 10+ Nepali sites show improvement 5–10 years after end of Project ○ ES indices (to be developed by this Project) at 10+ Nepali sites show improvement 5–10 years after end of Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitoring reports 	
Purpose To build capacity of national NGOs in Nepal & other Asian countries to collect & use information on ES for better biodiversity conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in Nepal, monitoring scheme (for birds / biodiversity & ES) established in 3 sites (baseline, Y3) ○ in Nepal, at least 3 local & 1 national advocacy opportunities pursued ○ in at least 1 other Asian country, 1 advocacy opportunity pursued ○ internationally, input to at least 1 CBD meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ database (data held in BirdLife's World Bird Database) ○ NGO, local / district authority & national government reports ○ advocacy materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ monitoring continues at regular intervals and is extended to 10+ sites ○ increased knowledge & capacity to assess & monitor ES will result in more effective biodiversity conservation (see discussion in concept note) ○ relevant policy opportunities are timely
Outputs 1. Research methodologies developed for cost-effective, site-focused assessment & monitoring of ES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in UK, expert meetings held (Y1,2,3) ○ scientific framework & database for biodiversity & ES assessment produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ meeting minutes & presentations ○ scientific reports / literature ○ database specification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ an appropriate methodology can be developed within the time-frame
2. ES assessment & monitoring methods tested and refined at pilot sites in Nepal, & data collected & analysed nationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in Nepal, local 'start up' meetings held (1 in Y1,2,3 with 15 people each) ○ data on ES collected ○ analyses produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ meeting minutes & presentations ○ fieldwork notes ○ database (data stored in BirdLife's World Bird Database) ○ Project reports & materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ suitable pilot sites based at IBAs in Nepal can be selected ○ methods can be modified to conduct a rapid review of ES across all (or a subset of) IBAs to give a national overview

<p>3. Awareness raised of the importance of biodiversity conservation & maintenance of ES for livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in Nepal, 3 case studies based on study sites published & disseminated (Y2-3) ○ Case Studies based on other BirdLife Partner ES experiences published (as appropriate) ○ National (Nepal) Report (incl. assessment, map, baseline etc.) produced & distributed (Y3) ○ other awareness raising materials produced & disseminated ○ target audiences engaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Case studies ○ websites (BirdLife, others) ○ scientific & other literature ○ press releases / articles ○ Project reports & materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sufficient & appropriate scientific data can be generated ○ target audiences are receptive to information
<p>4. Guidelines developed & training undertaken on collection & use of ES information for conservation planning & advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ toolkit with simple, replicable guidance tailored for IBAs (Y2-3) ○ in Asia, 1 regional workshop with 9 NGOs (Yr 2) ○ 1 global workshop with 9 NGOs (Y3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ES Questionnaire (ES work underway & needs) ○ toolkit & other training materials ○ workshop reports & presentations ○ trainee reports ○ follow-up activities (via BirdLife Partner reports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ lessons learned translate well between organisations ○ other BirdLife Partners are willing & able to participate ○ trained staff put their new skills into practice

Activities

- 1.1 Convene UK expert meetings
- 1.2 Compile & refine scientific framework for site-based ES assessment & monitoring
- 1.3 Develop database to hold ES data & test for analyses and indicator development
- 2.1 Hold local 'start up meetings' at 3 IBAs in Nepal
- 2.2 Conduct fieldwork & enter biodiversity & ES data for 3 IBAs in Nepal
- 2.3 Trial output & analysis of ES data & review for advocacy relevance
- 2.4 Undertake rapid review of ES at all IBAs
- 3.1 Develop case studies based on experiences at 3 IBAs in Nepal (plus others elsewhere, as appropriate)
- 3.2 Produce a range of other awareness-raising / advocacy materials
- 3.3 Develop websites (BirdLife / BCN) to disseminate ES information
- 3.4 Promote ES & biodiversity conservation at local, national & international meetings
- 3.5 Prepare, publish & launch National (Nepal) Report
- 4.1 Seek feedback from BirdLife Partners on current ES work, & requirements for ES assessment & monitoring
- 4.2 Share experiences with other Asian BirdLife Partners / organise regional training
- 4.3 Develop toolkit & guidance
- 4.4 Share experiences across whole BirdLife Partnership

Monitoring activities

- Indicator 1.1 Review UK expert meeting minutes / presentations / reports
- Indicator 1.2 Review progress in the development / publication and quality of the scientific framework
- Indicator 1.3 Check specification for new ES data fields & progress in testing & implementation
- Indicator 2.1 Review local meeting minutes / presentations / reports / feedback / attendance
- Indicator 2.2 Check sample fieldwork notes, monitor data entry & check for quality and consistency
- Indicator 2.3 Review pilot analyses and development for advocacy audiences
- Indicator 2.5 Check progress & quality of the rapid review of all IBAs
- Indicator 3.1 Review content and quality of case studies
- Indicator 3.2 Review numbers and quality of awareness-raising materials
- Indicator 3.3 Check website for ES content & visits
- Indicator 3.4 Review extent of advocacy through meetings & key contacts made
- Indicator 3.5 Review drafts of National Report & launch preparations
- Indicator 4.1 Review questionnaire, response & results
- Indicator 4.2 Review regional (BirdLife Asian Partnership) meeting presentations & feedback
- Indicator 4.3 Check development of toolkit & test application with other BirdLife Partners
- Indicator 4.4 Review global (BirdLife Partnership) meeting presentations & follow-up activities

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			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1 Convene UK expert meetings (1 st = Inaugural Workshop)	0.75												
1.2 Compile & refine scientific framework for site-based ES assessment & monitoring	3.00												
1.3 Develop database to hold ES data & test for analyses & indicator development	1.00												
2.1 Hold local 'start up' meetings at 3 selected IBAs in Nepal	0.75												
2.2 Conduct fieldwork & enter biodiversity & ES data for 3 IBAs	3.00												
2.3 Trial output & analysis of ES data & review for advocacy relevance	0.50												
2.5 Undertake rapid review of ES at all IBAs	1.50												
3.1 Develop case studies based on experiences at 3 IBAs in Nepal (& elsewhere)	1.50												
3.2 Produce a range of other awareness-raising / advocacy materials	1.50												
3.3 Develop websites (BirdLife / BCN) to disseminate ES information	1.50												
3.4 Promote ES & biodiversity conservation at local, national & international meetings	2.00												
3.5 Prepare, publish & launch National (Nepal) Report	3.00												
4.1 Seek feedback from BirdLife Partners (ES work & needs)	0.50												
4.2 Share experiences with other Asian BirdLife Partners / organise regional training	1.50												
4.2 Develop toolkit & guidance	1.50												
4.3 Share experiences across whole BirdLife Partnership	0.25												

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. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

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 has ceased	
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.

We plan to set up a quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Framework which will be completed by the BirdLife Global Secretariat and BCN. We will develop this framework at the Inaugural Workshop, and then review and revise the process and framework on an annual basis. The framework will include a narrative to record details of past and on-going activities and an associated review via the monitoring activities and indicators, as specified in the Logical Framework. Looking forward, it will also identify any projected changes to activities and timelines. We aim to streamline this to feed as effectively as possible into the Darwin six-monthly reports which will clearly document progress in the delivery of Project outputs and achievement of purpose.

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 highest percentage of our income comes from Governmental and institutional funding. During 2008, income by source for the BirdLife Secretariat was as follows:

	£'000
Income	
Partners	1,663
Memberships	93
Donations and Legacies	1,174
Governments and Institutions	2,644
Trusts and Foundations	2,214
Corporate Funding	881
Other	347
Investment Income	223
Foreign exchange gain	348
Total	9,587

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: Additional funding is allocated from core resources, as follows; £XXX (covering BirdLife International staff); and £XXX (covering RSPB staff). £XXX is also allocated against a CCI Collaborative Fund for Conservation project (out of a total of £70,000 raised = 50% of the costs for a one-year post-doctorate to develop a scientific protocol for ecosystem service assessment).

Unconfirmed: This latter project is committed to seek additional funding beyond 2010 from which this Darwin Project might also benefit.

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) **27 words**

Financial resources: Funding from an independent project will also contribute to the Project: £87,000 from Kings College London (for a PhD on quantifying ecosystem services in the Himalayan region).

Funding in kind:

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 2010/11

On behalf of the company of

BirdLife International

I apply for a grant of £68,295 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2011 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)	Chris Spreadbury
Position in the organisation	Director of Finance

Signed

Date:

30 November
2009

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 in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	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?	FCO website checked
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Sent by BirdLife
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 30 November 2009** 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 signed hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 1 December 2009**.

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.