



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)

<b>Name: Alex Monro</b>	<b>Address: Botany Dept., The Natural History Museum, London, SW7 5BD</b>
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**2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)**

Tools for the sustainable harvesting of Mayanut (Mesoamerica)
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**3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested**

<b>Proposed start date:</b> Sept. 1, 2010 <b>Duration of project:</b> Three years <b>End date:</b> Aug. 31, 2013					
<b>Darwin funding requested</b>	<b>2010/11</b> £28,846	<b>2011/12</b> £79,951	<b>2012/2013</b> £76,113	<b>2013/14</b> £17,464	<b>Total</b> £202,374

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

Improve the capacity of rural communities to sustainably use, reforest and equitably manage Mayanut forests in Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama & Costa Rica
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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>	<b>Monro</b>	<b>To be appointed</b>	<b>Sánchez-Garduño</b>
<b>Forename (s)</b>	<b>Alex</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Cecilia</b>
<b>Post held</b>	<b>Researcher</b>	<b>Laboratory Technician</b>	Director, Mexico Program
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>			<b>The Equilibrium Fund</b>
<b>Department</b>	<b>Botany</b>	<b>Botany</b>	

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
3103	Ian Gauld	Development of the human resource to participate in the Costa Rican National Biological Inventory
3099	Chris Lyal*	Control of pest species in forestry
3138	Dick Vane Wright	Recording and assessing biodiversity of the western Ghats (India) using WorldMap
3139	Malcolm Scoble*	Study and inventory of moths
3136	Geoff Boxshall*	Study of commercially important marine planktonic crustaceans
3140	Nigel Stork	Species richness and diversity of the beetle fauna of Amazonian rainforest
4056	Bob Press	Recording and relating traditional knowledge to modern studies of biodiversity, southern Honduras
4060	Nigel Merrett	Deep demersal fishes of the Maldives: development of the human resources to record and assess biodiversity
	Paul Eggleton	Termite biodiversity and greenhouse gas production in SE Asian rainforest
4057	Sandy Knapp	Biodiversity inventory of the Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve, Paraguay
5108	Gordon Paterson	Taxonomic information across the internet
6050	Ian Gauld	Automating insect identification for inventorying Costa Rican biodiversity
6052	Bob Press	Plant information and technology transfer for Nepal
EIDPO001	Fred Naggs	Land snail biodiversity in Sri Lanka
8150	Alex Monro	Empowering local people to manage the biodiversity of El Salvador
8076	Nigel Fergusson	Training course for the staff of the Seychelles Natural History Museum (SNHM)
9003	David Jones	Tools for monitoring soil biodiversity in the A.S.E.A.N. region
10016	Nancy Garwood	Biodiversity basics strengthening sustainability of the Yasuní Amazonian rainforest, Ecuador
10015	Robert Prys-Jones	Project Biomap
12011	Sandy Knapp	Information incentives for CBD implementation (Argentina/Paraguay)
12012	Sam Bridgewater	Xaté palms ( <i>Chamaedorea</i> spp.) in Belize: conservation and sustainable management
13003	Ralph Harbach	Taxonomic capacity building in support of biodiversity conservation in Thailand
14015	Alan Warren	Conservation of Jiaozhou Bay: Assessment & biomonitoring using ciliates
15015	Sandy Knapp	Tools and training for fern conservation and monitoring, El Salvador
15027	Alex Monro	Baseline tools for management in PN La Amistad
15025	Steve Brooks	Capacity building for biodiversity studies of freshwater insects
15018	Fred Naggs	Developing land snail expertise in south and southeast Asia (Thailand, India, Nepal, Laos, Vietnam, Sri Lanka)
EIDPR096	Malcolm Penn	Building Biodiversity monitoring capacity for Belize (Chiquibal) and Guatemala (Peten)
EIDPO033	Alex Monro	Integrating local communities and science: management of La Amistad (Costa Rica-Panama)

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)

<b>Activities (50 words)</b>
<b>Achievements (50 words)</b>

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.

<b>Lead UK institution and website where available:</b>  Seed Conservation Department, Millennium Seed Bank, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew  Prof. Hugh Pritchard Hugh <input type="text"/>	<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b>  Supervise and host project coordinator in the elaboration of a long-term storage protocol for Mayanut seeds. Mayanut is a recalcitrant seed. This means that viability is limited to a few days once desiccated. The Seed Conservation Department at the Millennium Seed Bank are World leaders in the development of storage protocols for recalcitrant seeds and have committed their support to this aspect of the project.
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Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
<p><a href="http://www.theequilibriumfund.org">www.theequilibriumfund.org</a></p> <p><b>Guatemala: Anaite Lopez</b> <a href="mailto:programaramon@gmail.com">programaramon@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Nicaragua: Xiomara Bello</b> <a href="mailto:programaojochenicaragua@gmail.com">programaojochenicaragua@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>El Salvador: Nidia Lara</b> <a href="mailto:programaojushte@gmail.es">programaojushte@gmail.es</a></p> <p><b>Honduras: Alejandra Osorto</b> <a href="mailto:programamasicahonduras@gmail.com">programamasicahonduras@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Mexico: Cecilia Sanchez-Garduno</b></p>	<p>TEF works with more than 120 local, national and regional partners in 5 countries and it has an established network of partners in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico, El Salvador and Honduras. Many of these partners currently implement TEF's Brosimum (Mayanut) program. TEF identified the need for key scientific data on sustainable harvest levels and genetic variation and approached the NHM through Mexico Director Cecilia Sanchez-Garduño to generating this data in 2008. TEF and its partners (listed in the following entries) identified the need for this information prior to approaching the NHM and are responsible for the project idea and strategy. The TEF Mexico Director, Cecilia Sanchez-Garduño obtained her PhD at the NHM and Imperial College, London in 2005. The subject of her dissertation being the reproductive biology and strategy of the Mayanut in Mexico and Belize. Cecilia will spend two to three months at the Millennium Seed Bank (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) under the supervision of Prof. Hugh Pritchard developing a protocol for the long-term storage of Mayanut seeds.</p> <p>TEF will be involved at all stages of the project, from the development of training materials, running the training courses to coordinating partner institutions, monitoring project progress, site selection and sampling populations for genetic analysis.</p>
<p>Comision Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas CONANP (Mexico) Jose Valdovinos Ayala Boulevard Belisario Domínguez Sur 197 A, Col. Belisario Domínguez, C.P. 30040, Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas.</p> <p><a href="http://www.conanp.gob.mx">www.conanp.gob.mx</a></p>	<p>Comision Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas an implementing partner for Mayanut training courses for communities in the Biosphere Reserve of Montes Azules, Chiapas and has a program for agroforestry plots with Mayanut. CONANP will participate in the implementation of workshops, the dissemination of results, and the application of the sustainable Mayanut harvest quotas.</p>
<p>Instituto Internacional de Tecnologia Educativa INITE (Mexico) Rosario Noya Calz. De la Naranja 159, Naucalpan, DF.</p>	<p>Instituto Internacional de Tecnologia Educativa will consult with the partner institutions and on the basis of these consultations design workshops and manuals that are suitable for rural audiences. They will also produce the manuals</p>

<p>Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales MARN (El Salvador):  Roberina Lozano  Kilómetro 5 ½ Carretera a Santa Tecla,  Calle y Colonia Las Mercedes,  San Salvador  -----  <a href="http://www.marn.gob.sv/">http://www.marn.gob.sv/</a></p>	<p>Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos has implemented Maya Nut training in communities surrounding 7 key protected areas. And is therefore committed to community based management and recognizes the value of Mayanut as an NTFP. They are in the process of producing management plans for a further 11 protected areas by 2015. They will participate in the implementation of workshops, the dissemination of results, and will apply and supervise the application of the harvesting quotas developed by the project, ensuring project sustainability and legacy.</p>
<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock  MAGA (Guatemala)</p> <p>Gelio Cuellar  Calle a grutas Actun Kan,  Sta. Elena Flores Peten  5413-3498  <a href="http://www.maga.gob.gt">www.maga.gob.gt</a></p>	<p>Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia has already provided more than 250,000 Maya Nut trees for reforestation and is a leader in promoting Mayanut reforestation for environmentally friendly cattle ranching in Guatemala. They will participate in the implementation of workshops, the dissemination of results, the collection of genetic samples and seed and will supervise the application of sustainable Mayanut harvests, ensuring project sustainability and legacy.</p>
<p>Alimentos Nutri-Naturales (Guatemala)  Gladis Rodriguez  Ixlu, Flores, Peten  <a href="mailto:Alimentosnutrinaturales@yahoo.com">Alimentosnutrinaturales@yahoo.com</a>  5990-0624</p>	<p>Alimentos Nutrinaturales is a rural women's Maya Nut enterprise and they currently implement one of only two Maya Nut management plans in the world, for forests in the buffer zone of the Maya Biosphere Reserve. They will participate in field data collection and will provide key information during the development of participatory tools to develop and implement more management plans in more regions.</p>
<p>Committee for Rural Women's  Development CODEMUR (Guatemala)</p> <p>Community Agraria La Bendición,  Patulul, Suchitepéquez  <a href="mailto:codemurguate@yahoo.com">codemurguate@yahoo.com</a>  (502) 57834440  <a href="http://codemur.winnernet.net/">http://codemur.winnernet.net/</a></p>	<p>Committee for Rural Women's Development is a local Guatemalan NGO composed of 13 rural women. They are an implementing partner in the South Coast region of Guatemala, and will provide critical information for development of participatory tools for sustainable harvest of Mayanut. They will also work closely with other rural communities to improve communication and data collection.</p>
<p>Heifer Project International (Honduras)</p> <p>Jorge Cruz  Tel. (00504) 2286197 fax 230 6616  email: <a href="mailto:heifer.honduras@heifer.hn">heifer.honduras@heifer.hn</a>  <a href="http://heiferprojectinternational.org">heiferprojectinternational.org</a></p>	<p>HPI is an implementing partner in two important regions in Honduras. They work with rural communities in the Copan and Choluteca Regions, both of critical ecological importance to human and biotic communities. They will participate in the dissemination of results.</p>

<p>Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur CUCSUR (Mexico)</p> <p>Victor Villalvazo Av.Independencia Nacional 151, Autlan de Navarro, Jalisco</p>	<p>Centro Universitario de la Costa Surhas worked with communities that live adjacent to the Sierra de Manantlan Reserve in the Mayanut program through research and support to producer groups. They will participate in the design and implementation of workshops, calculation of sustainable harvests, and synthesis and dissemination of the results</p>
<p>Direccion General Tecnologica Agropecuaria, DGTA Yucatan, (Mexico) Ariel Hernandez-Canche km 5 carr. Puuc Plan Tabi s/n c.p.: 97500 Oxkutzcab</p>	<p>Direccion General Tecnologica Agropecuaria has implemented workshops in many Mayan communities and it is the most important source for knowledge of Mayanut agronomic management. Yucatan has a domesticated variety of Mayanut. DGTA has experimental plots and are committed to host and maintain an ex-situ conservation plot for Mayanut landraces.</p>
<p>AGAPE (El Salvador) Nidia Lara (also TEF Director in El Salvador) Km 63 Carretera a San Savador Sonzacate, Sonsonate, El Salvador. Tel.(503) 24512667, Fax (503) 2451 1234. <a href="mailto:programaojushte@gmail.com">programaojushte@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.fundacionagape.com">www.fundacionagape.com</a></p>	<p>Agape is an NGO that manages the nature reserve of Plan de Amayo and office for TEF in El Salvador. They will participate in the design and implementation of workshops, calculation of sustainable harvests, and synthesis and dissemination of results. They will coordinate the collection of genetic samples and seed in El Salvador.</p>
<p>Lancetilla Botanic Garden (Nicaragua)</p> <p>Ciro Navarro Lancetilla Botanic Garden &amp; Research Center Apartado Postal 49, Tela, Honduras Telephone Number: +504 448 1740 Fax Number: +504 448 1740 Web Site: <a href="http://www.lancetilla.org">www.lancetilla.org</a></p>	<p>Lancetilla Botanic Garden is one of the only sites in Mesoamerica which has devoted space and resources to Brosimum conservation and research. They have committed 2 ha. of land in the gardens for ex-situ conservation of Brosimum landraces. They will coordinate the collection of genetic samples and seed in Honduras.</p>
<p>Masagni (Nicaragua)</p> <p><a href="http://www.masangni.org">www.masangni.org</a></p>	<p>Masagni will coordinate the collection of genetic samples in Nicaragua and disseminate project results.</p>
<p>Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, INBio Costa Rica</p> <p>Nelson Zamora, Director of Botany INBio Botanica, INBio Parque, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica</p>	<p>Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad has longstanding links with the Natural History Museum. They will undertake the collection of genetic samples in Costa Rica and participate in the dissemination of the results.</p>

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama)  Joseph Wright Avenida Roosevelt, Tupper Building-401, Panama City, Panama. 5072128000 WRIGHTJ@si.edu www.stri.edu	STRI will collaborate in the selection of sampling sites and the collection of genetic samples genetic analysis, the discussion, analysis and dissemination of the results.
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**9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?**  Yes  No  
**If yes, please give details:**  
 An un-named group of Mayanut women producers Chiapas, Mexico (letter of support included) to participate for field data collection and training workshops.  
*El Color de la Tierra* group of Mayanut women producers, Jalisco, Mexico (letter of support included) to participate for field data collection and training workshops.  
*Grupo Asociativo Plan de Amayo*, El Salvador (letter of support included) offer their support and express willing to participate in project  
*Asociacion Salvadorena Pro Salud Rural* (letter of support included) offer their support and express willing to participate in project  
*Fundacion de Asistencia para el Desarrollo Comunal Salvadoreno (Asestidiscos)* (letter of support included) offer their support and express willing to participate in project  
*Intervida*, El Salvador (letter of support included) offer their support and express willing to participate in project  
*Gaia*, El Salvador (letter of support included) offer their support and willing to participate in project  
*Fundacion Promotora de Cooperativas*, El Salvador (FUNPROCOCOOP) (letter of support included) offer their support and express willing to participate in project  
*Asociacion de Desarrollo Comunal La Joya*, El Salvador (letter of support included) offer their support and express willing to participate in project

**9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?**  Yes  No **If yes, please give details:**

**9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?**  Yes  No **If yes, please give details:**  
 TEF have contacts with the Environment and the Health Ministries of the partner countries and they are aware of this project.

**9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country?**  Yes  No **If yes, please give details:**  
 The CBD focal point in Mexico (CONABIO) has provided a recommendation letter for the project (attached) and they suggested online resources ([www.conabio.gob.mx](http://www.conabio.gob.mx)) relevant to assist our project

**9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories?**  Yes  No  
**If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.**  
 Mayanut is distributed in Belize, Trinidad & Tobago and British Guyana. TEF or the NHM PI have never had any connections with communities in these countries; which for this proposal would be a critical necessity. Outputs from this proposal, however, could be adapted and implemented in these countries.

## PROJECT DETAILS

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



*Brosimum alicastrum* (Mayanut) is one of the most common trees in Mesoamerican tropical forests where it is a major determinant of forest structure. Fruit and leaves of Mayanut are consumed by over 90 species of mammal and birds including several red-list species. Mayanut is also a highly nutritious food for humans, providing protein, calcium, potassium, iron, folate, vitamins C, A, B and tryptophan. Mayanut thrives in primary and secondary forests and tolerates marginal, rocky soils and is extremely drought tolerant once established. Mature trees can produce up to 200kg of edible fruit a year. It is becoming increasingly important for restoration projects in Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Haiti, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Mexico (Vohman 2009) demand for seed-stock increasing 35% since 2003. It is also is a strategic species for communities hoping to maintain food security in the face of climate change. Mayanut not only protects biodiversity, soils and watersheds, but also provides a marketable non-timber forest product (NTFP) which ensures long-term stakeholder benefits and community-based protection against fire, clearing & logging.

The Equilibrium Fund (TEF) focuses on educating women about the nutritional value, harvesting, processing and consumption of Mayanut. In 2001 TEF began work to conserve traditional knowledge of Mayanut through its *Brosimum* programme. The aim of which was to develop a sustainable source of food and income for rural women that also conserved biodiversity. Mayanut is easy for rural women to harvest, process and sell using resources, skills and knowledge they already possess. To-date TEF has educated over 13,400 rural and indigenous women from 775 communities and as a result of this training, 15 independent women's producer groups have formed in Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico and Honduras and impacting >90,000 people living in and around rainforests throughout the region. These micro enterprises generated over \$100,000 in revenue in 2008. Through the *Brosimum* programme TEF identified the alarming reduction of native Maya Nut forests, a situation which threatens the long term survival of numerous Neotropical bird and mammal species, and which greatly reduces the environmental services provided by these forests.

Because Mayanut produces copious amounts of food without the need for forest clearing, burning, tilling, irrigation or the application of pesticides and fertilizers, it has the potential to reduce rural poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and biodiversity loss. Because its harvest, processing and sale are done by women a high proportion of the benefits accrue to the family. Key to achieving this impact is managing/balancing consumer demand and extraction levels using applied population biology and developing participatory species management plans which can be implemented by the communities themselves.

### **CBD/CMS/CITES obligations**

The proposed research will improve species and forest conservation, ensure its sustainable use, aid in reducing the loss of biodiversity, and create significant impacts in the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from commercial use of Mayanut thereby contributing to CBD articles 10 b, c, and d. It will also contribute to Access to Genetic Resources, art 15, 1 and 2 together to In-situ and Ex-situ Conservation articles 8 d and 9 a, b and c. The strategies will result in increased number of hectares reforested with Mayanut, particularly in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridors, which are important for migratory species. Increasing community appreciation of Mayanut has measurable impacts on Millennium Development Goals: eradicate extreme hunger and poverty, promote gender equality, reduce infant mortality, promote maternal health and assure environmental sustainability.

### **Strategies:**

1. Rural women from Mesoamerican countries will be trained to monitor and interpret basic *site-specific* biological data for Mayanut and associated biodiversity and to train other women in their communities. Participatory collection of the data and dissemination of the results will allow women to understand the risks of overexploitation of Mayanut on their own livelihoods and on forest health. Thereby motivating them to implement sustainable harvest guidelines because to do otherwise will negatively impact their incomes and well-being.

2. A series of populations that reflect the distributional gradient of Mayanut in Mesoamerica will be sampled and variation assessed using molecular markers. In combination with key data on the biology of each population the results will be interpreted with the aim of conserving that variation and providing tools for the strategic reintroduction of Mayanut and restoration of degraded habitats. Seed transfer zones being identified within which plants can be moved with minimal consequences on population fitness.



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

**Please give details:**

This proposal builds on and develops TEF's Brosimum Program, established in 2001. The primary objective of this program has been to motivate community-based species conservation by educating rural communities about the food value of Brosimum seed. To date we have trained more than 120 local and regional partners in Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Cuba and Haiti to implement the Brosimum program. Since program inception, The Equilibrium Fund has impacted more than 800 rural communities and 39 protected areas and biosphere reserves throughout the region. Through this work, we have become aware of the alarming reduction of native Maya Nut forests' former range, a situation which threatens the long term survival of numerous Neotropical bird and mammal species, and which greatly reduces the environmental services provided by these forests. Additionally, TEF and partners are working to get Brosimum on the agenda for the Mesoamerican Biological Corridors Program and successful implementation of this proposal will be a tool to achieve this.

**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:**

**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)**

**1. Lack of sustainable harvest guidelines**

Many animal groups feed on Mayanut and because some forests host more wildlife than others, sustainable levels of extraction depend on the faunal composition of each forest. Metrics of how much Mayanut is produced and consumed by wildlife is not available for most regions.

**3. Lack of stakeholder involvement**

Historically sustainable guidelines for other NTFPs have not been produced by stakeholders. Stakeholders have therefore been alienated from the logic and purpose of such guidelines, reducing their effectiveness.

**2: Lack of genetic variation information and seed storage protocol.** Mayanut forests are degraded throughout their range. Restoration requires new seed-stock be introduced. This would be greatly facilitated by the ability to store viable seed. Assessing, predicting and mitigating the genetic impact of introduced seed-stock is critical to sustainable restoration and maintaining the species' evolutionary potential. This requires baseline information on genetic variation within Mayanut.

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

For the first time informed guidelines will exist to underpin the restoration and sustainable harvesting of Mayanut forests in Mesoamerica. Because the data on which these guidelines will be based will have been generated in a participatory manner it is expected that this will provoke a sense of ownership and understanding that will ensure their enthusiastic application. This will ensure that the harvesting of Mayanut will not be to the detriment of the local fauna and that the restoration of Mayanut forests will not erode the genetic diversity or evolutionary potential of the species. In turn, this will ensure that the environmental and economic services provided by these forests to poor rural communities will be sustained. Experience has shown that training and collaborating with women's community groups results in increased self-esteem and profile for those women. In addition, improving conditions for women results in improved conditions for the entire community.

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

This project will underpin the sustainable use and conservation of Mayanut forests. Mayanut is a NTFP staple crop that avoids the conversion of forest to fields for the cultivation of starch or feed for cattle. It therefore reduces the pressure on existing forest. Mayanut forest is associated with high biodiversity, especially of mammals and birds and the fruit and leaves of Mayanut are consumed by over 90 species of mammal and birds including several red-list species. Mayanut provides an incentive for restoration whilst also being an important keystone species for forest restoration, being native to most of Mesoamerica and tolerating a broad range of soil and climatic conditions. Restored forest can connect existing forest fragments, provide a habitat for native and migratory species. In addition the broad climatic tolerance of this species will help mitigate the effects of climate change now and in the future.

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

The CBD identifies the sustainable use of components of biological diversity (articles 10 b,c, and d); access to genetic resources (articles 15.1, 15.2); in-situ conservation (article 8) and ex-situ conservation. The Thematic Programme identifies agricultural biodiversity and forest biodiversity and the Cross Cutting Programme, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. This proposed research relates to all of these as it will underpin the sustainable use, in-situ conservation and restoration of Mayanut forests. This will reduce the loss of associated biodiversity and promote the material benefits of Mayanut as a NTFP. Establishing a baseline for genetic variation and a protocol for germplasm storage will contribute to access to genetic resources and ex-situ conservation. Supporting women's groups to use Mayanut seed as a starch staple and foliage as fodder sustainably will help meet the Millennium Development Goals: eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, promotion of gender equality amongst others.

**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)**

The results of the project will be disseminated via a regular newsletter, the TEF website, management plans and meetings in each participating country. The Initiative and its logo will also be highlighted in local and national press releases and in media interviews. It can be expected that this will result in the DI name and logo receiving press coverage in Central America and Mexico. Meetings to publicise the results of the project will be hosted by the Ministries of the Environment in each country. Ex-situ conservation plots will have the Darwin Initiative logo prominently displayed. Of maybe greater impact will be the fact that the communities with whom we will be working with will feel an association with the DI and its aims as a consequence of the training courses and management plans. The management plans will remain in use for several years if not decades.

**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)**

Long term benefits to host countries and regions include improved food security and sovereignty, sustainable forest management, improved community management of protected areas, targeted reforestation with appropriate Maya Nut land races, the ability to store germplasm of Mayanut and the conservation of habitat for associated species. These will have additional indirect and positive impacts on poverty alleviation in a changing climate, reforestation and biodiversity conservation helping the partner nations to meet several of their CBD and Millennium Development Goal commitments.

Challenges to implementing the training element of this project have already been encountered and resolved by TEF and partners through the implementation of similar training-based initiatives in the past. One outstanding problem to the project legacy is the conversion of forest to biofuel production, but we believe that as Maya Nut becomes more popular in local markets, and the foliage more widely recognised as an animal fodder and the forest as a carbon capture tool that this trend can be reversed. Problems with the extraction and amplification of DNA are to be expected given experience of working with related plants. Staff at the NHM laboratories are however very experienced in resolving such technical problems and leaders in their field.

**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)**

This project does not create new NGOs, communities or NTFP. Rather it adds capacity and information critical to sustainability to a network of past and existing partnerships between local communities, NGOs and GOs and an established NTFP system. At the end-point the communities have the information, capacity and tools to ensure the sustainable use and conservation of their forests. DGTA (Yucatan) and Lancetilla Botanic Garden (Honduras) have committed to maintain the ex-situ Mayanut plots after the end of the project.

Allied to the project specific steps to ensure sustainability:

- Establishing self-certification standards: TEF will support the establishment of a regional consortium responsible for implementation of a sustainable certification standard. Certification will ensure economic benefits but avoid the high costs of certification by commercial certifiers.
- Reforestation of Communal smallholder parcels: TEF and CarbonFootprint.com will finance the planting of at least 500 trees/month in communities using sales of CO2 offset. Reforested parcels will ensure long-term supplies of Mayanut and will generate income for communities and counter clearing for biofuels.
- Marketing: Guayaki Sustainable Rainforest Products, Teeccino, Inc., Alimentos Nutri-Naturales, S.A., ALCSA, S. A., and other companies will work with members of the Mayanut consortium to increase market opportunities for Mayanut.

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

You should address each of these points.

Training needs for participating communities have already been assessed as TEF has undertaken training and capacity building with these communities before. The capacities of our target group (women Maya Nut producers) are well known to TEF and partners. TEF learnt valuable lessons from the experience of developing and executing a Mayanut management plan in Guatemala and these will be applied here. We will deliver training during a series of workshops / practical courses located within each community.

Training will develop the following areas:

Workshop 1: 120 Mesoamericans on:

- Capacity to map harvest sites: Plot selection and demarcation. Use of GPS, compass and tape measures and diametric bands.
- Capacity to use transects for undertaking vegetation/biodiversity inventories:
- Capacity to quantify seed production and biodiversity value of Mayanut: Tree sampling techniques for quantifying seed yields, sampling techniques for seed/seedling predation levels and type of fauna that depend on them. Identification and quantification of associated vegetation.
- Generate an understanding of how the above feeds into the calculation of sustainable harvest quotas with reference to simple ecological, economic and population biology concepts.

Workshop 2: Subgroup of at least 30 Mesoamericans from the above:

- Capacity to establish and maintain a simple database.
- Basic understanding of techniques and concepts for calculating sustainable harvest levels: Basic arithmetic and flow charts to outline the fate of the forest (Mayanut individuals and depending fauna) at different harvest levels.
- Case studies of well-managed and poorly managed Mayanut forests.
- Skills to become trainer assistants for workshop 1 in following year and trainers after two years.

Workshop 3:

- Basic marketing and accounting for Mayanut marketing/retail: concept of quality control, price calculation, approaches to local markets, income/ investments records.

We will measure training effectiveness using before and after discussion group methodology.

## 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
<p><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.</p>			
<p><b>Sub-Goal:</b> Mayanut forests in Mesoamerica are restored and sustainably managed for food production, income, ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation by rural communities with minimal dependence on external assistance and aid.</p>	<p>Measurable changes in farmers, community leaders and community members' attitudes toward Mayanut forests <del>Promising</del> Mayanut genotypes identified, conserved and made available for rainforest restoration, reforestation in new areas, and to Neotropical agronomic research institutions in participating countries. <u>Capacity for Ex-situ conservation of Mayanut by long-term storage of Mayanut germplasm (seed) exists.</u> Ground surveys show recovery in size class and increased forest cover in target biological corridors within 5 years of end of project. 60% of Mayanut producing communities are harvesting Mayanut using sustainable <u>guidelines plans</u> three years after project ends</p>	<p>Interviews and/or focus groups conducted and made available in TEF reports.  At least 3 distinct Mayanut genotypes are identified, named, and planted at <u>Lancetilla Botanic Garden in Honduras, Yucatan (DGTA) in Mexico</u> and other sites if necessary.  <u>Germplasm storage protocol published.</u>  Participatory vegetation assessments using permanent transects in target areas available in TEF project reports Sustainable management plans for Mayanut forests are submitted, evaluated and, if approved, filed with TEF and local relevant ministries.</p>	
<p><b>Purpose</b> 1a. Sustainable guidelines for Mayanut seed harvesting and plantations are designed and implemented by stakeholders 1b. 60% of participating communities report increases in benefits from Mayanut forests including food, income, and ecosystem services from Mayanut trees.</p>	<p>1a. Sustainable guidelines filed with TEF and relevant in-country natural resources and protected areas ministries (CONAP in Guatemala, MARN in El Salvador, CONANP in Mexico. 1b. Mayanut producer surveys conducted by TEF in-country staff in <u>2013 and 2014</u></p>	<p>1a. Sustainable guidelines for specific sites available online at TEF website  1b. TEF project reports</p>	<p>Ministries in every country prioritise adoption of guidelines for site -specific management plans and establish policies for current and future producer groups and mechanisms for enforcement.  1b. Mayanut producer groups remain cohesive and organised</p>

<p><b>Outputs</b> (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. Communities obtain capacity to sustainably manage Mayanut forests with minimal external assistance and/or supervision</p>	<p>1a. 120 Mesoamericans from 20 village forest committees trained in technical aspects of forest management: calculation of sustainable Mayanut seed harvest levels, the biodiversity associated with Mayanut forests, marketing, and accounting by year 3.</p> <p>1b. Basic forest inventories of major faunal groups associated to absence/presence of Mayanut trees and in relation to some measure of forest conservation status i.e. Biodiversity value of Mayanut</p>	<p>1a. Workshop reports</p> <p>1b Report and evaluation summary by community Training Co-ordinator</p>	<p>Trainees remain active in the project and village committees</p> <p>Forest neighbours maintain the goodwill required for local co-operation and with project leaders.</p> <p>Poorest and indigenous communities are well-represented</p>
<p>2. Stewardship agreements at provincial and village levels in place and functioning</p>	<p>2 a. Draft position agreements for 20 local forest areas by year 2, revised by year 3</p> <p>2 b. Guidance document on sustainable harvesting of Mayanut seeds for 20 forest areas produced and disseminated by year 3</p>	<p>2a and b. Agreements and guidelines document on sustainable harvest checked, approved, and analysed by project collaborators and village authorities.</p>	<p>Land tenure policies remain stable.</p> <p>Provincial and village authorities are supportive to producer groups</p> <p>Local and national governments remain stable</p>
<p>3. Knowledge of inter and intrapopulation variability for Mayanut in Mesoamerica. <u>Protocol for the long-term storage of Mayanut seed developed.</u> Promising seed transfer zones for Mayanut landraces are delineated and genetic diversity (germplasm) conserved both in and ex situ as sources of seed for reforestation throughout its former range.</p>	<p>3a. Produce and disseminate at least one scientific document (journal paper, thesis) on Mayanut genetic diversity and agronomic species improvement potential <u>based on phenotype.</u></p> <p>3b. Produce and disseminate a document naming and recommending Mayanut landraces for restoration and reforestation</p> <p>3c. Ex-situ genetic conservation plots established in La Ceiba, Honduras, and Yucatan, Mexico.</p>	<p>3 a and b. Annual reports, plus occasional academic and public media articles and presentations</p> <p>3c. Acknowledged by partner institutions.</p> <p><u>3d. Seed storage protocol published.</u></p>	<p>3a. Inter and intrapopulation genetic variability of Mayanut can be identified with molecular markers</p> <p>3b. Genetic variability found and current tools for restoration genetics will define the scope for advice of useful seed transfer zones</p> <p>3c. Collaborators discuss and agree on suitable genotypes to conserve</p> <p>3d. <u>The Seed Conservation Department of the Millennium Seed Bank remain World leaders in the storage of recalcitrant seed.</u></p>

**Activities** (details in workplan)

**1.1-1.6** Course planned in consultation with partners. Trial course implemented. 120 Mesoamericans in 3 countries trained in field data gathering for calculation of sustainable Mayanut seed harvest levels and the biodiversity associated with Mayanut forests; 30 Mesoamericans trained in technical aspects of forest management including basis and interpretation of gathered data as tools for sustainable Mayanut seed harvest levels; 30 Mesoamericans trained in marketing and accounting.

**1.7-1.9** Basic forest inventories of major faunal groups associated with Mayanut undertaken. Inventory data related to forest conservation status, data fed into the guidance document on sustainable harvesting of Mayanut. Field data compiled in each country and analysed for calculation of sustainable Mayanut seed harvest levels by partners.

**2.1** Draft position agreements for 20 local forest areas by year 2, revised by year 3.

**2.2-2.3** Sustainable harvest levels of Mayanut seeds for 20 forest areas compiled and analysed together with the faunal inventories to produce the guidance document on sustainable harvesting of Mayanut. Guidance document on sustainable harvesting of Mayanut seeds for 20 forest areas disseminated.

**3.1-3.5** Select sample sites with partners and sample Mayanut populations across 7 countries throughout Mesoamerica. Undertake molecular analysis of Mayanut samples. Interpret the molecular data, produce an overview of how diversity within the species is partitioned across Mesoamerica, identify and name the principle land-races. Recommend land-races of agronomic potential based on phenotype. Produce and disseminate a document naming and recommending Mayanut landraces for restoration and reforestation. Protocol for the long-term storage of Mayanut developed by project staff at the Millennium Seed Bank.

**Monitoring activities:**

1a TEF GOs responsible for Natural Protected Areas will acknowledge that they have examined and approved the key project outputs (training, sustainable harvest yields, associated biodiversity) and express an undertaking to support the application of the sustainable harvest guidelines.

1b Harvest, biodiversity and income benefits to the partner communities and their members measured through two surveys. Survey results compared.

1a Workshop participants skills assessed post-course and compared to a bench-mark. Courses in different countries and years will be compared to an apriori agreed accepted minimum standard.

1b. Progress made towards specific objectives will be monitored by the project team at quarterly intervals. This will be a two-way process, community and GO partner feedback being solicited on how they see project progress in terms of their needs for the project.

2a TEF and partner communities will sign MOU style agreements at the beginning of the project committing to participation and objectives. At the end of the project partner communities will be asked to confirm that they will adopt the proposed sustainable harvest guidelines.



**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	Course content and structure planned in consultation with partners	5	X											
1.2	Course materials produced	3	X	X										
1.3	Trial course implemented, materials & contents tested/ improved if necessary	3		X			X							
1.4	120 Mesoamericans from 20 village forest committees trained in field data gathering for calculation of sustainable Mayanut seed harvest levels and the biodiversity associated with Mayanut forests	13- 14		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	
1.5	30 Mesoamericans from 20 village forest committees trained in technical aspects of forest management: logical basis and basic interpretation of the gathered data as tools for sustainable Mayanut seed harvest levels	7			X	X	X		X	X	X			
1.6	30 Mesoamericans from 10 village forest committees trained in marketing and accounting	3.5			X	X	X		X	X	X			
1.7	Basic forest inventories of major faunal groups associated to absence/presence of Mayanut trees undertaken.	13- 14		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	
1.8	Inventory data related to forest conservation status measures, data fed into the guidance document on sustainable harvesting of Mayanut	6					X				X			
1.9	Field data compiled in each country and analyzed for calculation of sustainable Mayanut seed harvest levels by partners	7				X	X	X	X			X	X	
2.1	Draft position agreements for 20 local forest areas by year 2, revised by year 3	10				X	X	X		X	X			X
2.2	Sustainable harvest levels of Mayanut seeds for 20 forest areas compiled and analyzed together with the faunal inventories to produce the guidance document on sustainable harvesting of Mayanut	10				X	X	X				X	X	
2.3	Guidance document on sustainable harvesting of Mayanut seeds for 20 forest areas disseminated	3												X
3.1	Select sample sites with partners and sample Mayanut populations across forest areas in 7 countries throughout Mesoamerica.	4	X	X										
3.2	Undertake molecular analysis of Mayanut genetic diversity.	12					X	X	X	X				
3.3	Interpret the analysis of the molecular data, produce an overview of how diversity within the species is partitioned across Mesoamerica, identify and name the principle land-races, recommend land-races of agronomic potential based on phenotype.	12							X	X	X	X		
3.4	Produce and disseminate a document naming and recommending Mayanut landraces for restoration and reforestation	6											X	X
3.5	Seed storage protocol produced at the Seed Conservation Department of the Millennium Seed Bank, Wakehurst Place, under the supervision of Prof. H. Pritchard.					X	X							
4	Monitoring survey of harvest levels, income, biodiversity undertaken at project inception and end.	3	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. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at [http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard\\_measures/](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)	120
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	36
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	7
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	8
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	6
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	6
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	3
12A	Number of computer based databases to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country	3
12B	Number of computer based databases to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be <b>established</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be <b>enhanced</b> and handed over to host country(ies)	3
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings	5
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	5
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	6
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	12
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	1
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	4
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	100
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	12
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>established</b>	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be <b>enhanced/ extended</b>	5
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	3
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	7
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	3
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	6
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	nil
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	3
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	5
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	73,000 – 111,000

## 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.**

### **Project purpose:**

1.a TEF and implementing partners will maintain a dialogue with the GOs responsible for Natural Protected Areas. These will acknowledge that they have examined and approved the key project outputs (training, sustainable harvest yields, associated biodiversity) and express an undertaking to support the application of sustainable harvest guidelines.

1.b Harvest, biodiversity and income benefits to the partner communities and their members measured through two surveys by TEF and workshop implementing partners. Survey results for year 1 and 3 compared. Evaluation to achieve overall purpose includes undertaking a statistical analysis of the results by TEF and CUCSUR.

### **Outputs:**

1.a Workshop participants skills assessed post-course and compared to a bench-mark by TEF. Courses in different countries and years will be compared to an apriori agreed accepted minimum standard by TEF and workshop implementing partners.

1b. Progress made towards specific objectives will be monitored by each national project team at quarterly intervals. This will be a two-way process, community and GO partner feedback being solicited by TEF on how they see project progress in terms of their needs for the project. Feedback among countries of these quarterly assessments will be synthesised by TEF and disseminated to all project team every 6 months. Community partners trained on the first and second year courses will be monitored by the workshop implementing partners in the following year (in their first year of implementation of sustainable harvests) to provide continuous support. Few ecosystem services can be quantified are likely to show significant changes over such a short time but progress will be made by measuring key parameters for each forest so that communities will be able to monitor these for themselves in the future.

2.a TEF and partner communities will sign MOU style agreements at the beginning of the project committing to participation and objectives. At the end of the project partner communities will be asked to confirm that they will adopt the proposed sustainable harvest guidelines. Implementation of these agreements will require continued advocacy for provincial and village authorities. Signed agreements will be included with the first annual report

## 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)**

In 2007/08, The Natural History Museum received a total of £42,325k as grant-in-aid from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Other non-DCMS income comes from admission charges for special exhibitions, sponsorship and donations, and the Museum's commercial activities that include retail and catering, consultancy, conference and events, our picture library and our publishing activities. Our research funding is awarded by research councils, the European Union (EU), trusts, charities and other grant-awarding bodies and totaled £3,670k in 2007/08.

**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:**

**TEF** will provide 25 % time -salary for PI and office space, internet, electricity in USA.

**MAGA** will provide office space, 10% time -salary, vehicle, gasoline, staff support, internet, electricity in Guatemala

**DGTA, AMEXTRA, CONANP**, and **CUCSUR** will provide office space, 10% time -salary, vehicle, gasoline, staff support, internet, electricity, lodging for instructors in Mexico

**AGAPE** will provide 25 % time -salary and office space, internet, electricity in El Salvador

**Unconfirmed:**

CONAFOR Comision Nacional Forestal, will provide £9000 in cash for covering further training needs and technical and logistical support

Asociacion Ceiba will provide logistics for training, office space, vehicle, gasoline, staff support, internet, electricity in Mexico

UNAM will provide office space and staff support

CONAP will provide staff support

CONANP Veracruz will provide logistics for workshops in Mexico

CONANP Chiapas will provide staff support, logistics for workshops in Mexico

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:
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 of Trustees

The Natural History Museum **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**

I apply for a grant of £28,846 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.**

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	MS VANESSA PIKE
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Head of Research and Consulting

**Signed**

**Date:**

30/11/09

## Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

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

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](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 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.