



Submit by Monday 24 October 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: 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 to the Project Leader)

Name: Wilderness Foundation-UK	Address: No8 (Unit D) Whitbreads Business Centre, Whitbreads Farm Lane, Chatham Green, Essex, CM3 3FE
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Developing Long-term Stakeholder Capacity for Elephant Conservation in Mali

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

Proposed start date: April 2012		Duration of project: 3 years			End date: March 2015	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12 £	2012/13 £	2013/2014 £	2014/15	2015/16 £	Total £ 240,510
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 57%						

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

Elephants become an integral part of natural resource management (NRM) in the Gourma through the generation of long-term capacity at all levels of decision-making - a model for Mali and West Africa

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 UK personnel or more than one 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	Canney		Ganame
Forename (s)	Susan Mary		Nomba
Post held	Project Leader		Field Manager
Institution (if different to above)			
Department			
Telephone			
Email			

Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
N/A		

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)

<p>Aims (50 words)</p> <p>The Wilderness Foundation UK is part of the Wilderness Network which works worldwide to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and sustain wilderness and wildlife • Promote the values and services supplied by wildlands and seas • Provide wilderness-related environmental experiences, education and training.
<p>Activities (50 words)</p> <p>These comprise carefully crafted projects and programs that yield practical conservation results while meeting the economic, social and spiritual needs of human communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilderness and Wild Lands Protection through Projects and Programmes • Education and Leadership Development through Wilderness Trails • Health and Wellbeing for the Individual and Society through Social Programmes
<p>Achievements (50 words)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity within numerous local NGOs in Africa to meet conservation challenges. • Successfully designing and implementing many experiential wilderness programs that address social issues (UK and Africa). • Convening the World Wilderness Congress, the world's longest running (30 years), public, international environmental forum.

8. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) , 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 partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Applicant institution and website where available:</p> <p>Wilderness Foundation UK (WF-UK)</p> <p>http://www.wildernessfoundation.org.uk/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive experience at board and executive level to provide specific national and international policy formulation and political liaison. • Sourcing and coordination of required and relevant technical assistance • Grant administration • Communications and public relations
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<p>Lead Partner and website where available:</p> <p>The National Directorate for Water and Forests (DNEF) under the Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>http://www.environnement.gov.ml/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The DNEF is the government agency responsible for nature conservation, and their authorization, supported by frequent and detailed reporting is required to allow the project to operate. They have however, gone beyond this and engaged closely as a partner by showing strong support, both verbally and in kind wherever possible, for example by easing the way for project activities, and in making the Head of Regulatory Affairs available to draft legal texts formalizing the operation of the community-forester patrols. The Secretary General and the Minister of the Environment have demonstrated strong support: they visited the project and have agreed to finance 2 wells to enable the relocation of the community at Lake Banzena</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Malian Association for the Conservation of Wildlife and the Environment (AMCFE)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Project partner in Bamako responsible for the co-ordination of the environmental education project, production of awareness materials, project monitoring and evaluation, and other tasks requiring a presence in Bamako.</p> <p>This is the foremost independent Malian NGO dedicated to conservation and has been in existence since 1990. Its staff is experienced and dedicated, and its capacity to act as a champion for the elephants in growing as a result of this project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Local community groups and individuals</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>These include the government administration, the local government technical services, elected representatives (the local councils), the traditional chiefs and clan leaders, the representatives of the women, representatives of the tourist industry and guides, and the individual members of the community who are also able to contribute to the process.</p>
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<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>If yes, please give details:</p>	
<p>American Embassy in Mali, which have provided political and logistical support to MEP from the beginning, as well as 2 vehicles and a well.</p>	
<p>Save the Elephants (STE) who has produced maps and analyses of the elephant population and migration route</p>	
<p>The Near East Foundation, a long-established, highly respected Malian development NGO based close to the Gourma</p>	
<p>Liptako-Gourma, a Mali government/African Development Bank project supporting livestock husbandry in the Gourma</p>	

ASSYHAR – the newly constituted community organization charged with overseeing the scaled down World Bank/GEF *Projet pour la Conservation et Valorisation de la Biodiversite du Gourma et les Elephants*

Les Amis des Elephants de Boni, a local NGO based in the Gourma who has helped with the distribution of outreach materials

The PADESO project at Sokolo where community NRM systems have been used to mediate agriculturalist-pastoralist conflict and has hosted visits by the Banzena community leaders

Centre d'Animation Pedagogique in the Ministry of Education – for advice on environmental education

PAGEEM, a group of experts in the production of educational materials at schools, seconded to an EU environmental education project, but now working in the Ministry of Education

L'Academie d'Enseignement, to enable the inclusion of the education materials into the curriculum of the schools of the Gourma

USAID-PHARE environmental education initiative

World Tourism Organization – who has asked us to help develop their project to support eco-tourism in the Gourma

OMATHO, Office Malienne pour la Tourisme et l'Hotellerie, the government body concerned with tourism

Tetrakys, an NGO responsible for the development of tourism in the Tombouctou region

US Peace Corps – volunteers have helped with community surveys and data collection

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

We have consulted with the communities of the Gourma and very closely with those of the wider Banzena area. We intend to do the same thing in the Boni-Hombori areas.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

Our good relations with DNEF have enabled us to access to decision-makers at high levels, and in other government departments (livestock husbandry, agriculture, land-use planning, communities and decentralisation), facilitating a “joined up”, cross-Ministry approach to the problems of the Gourma. We have contacts with the Minister of Agriculture and have been consulted about livestock policy by the Secretary General and Minister of the Ministry of livestock Husbandry.

9d. 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.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

Increasing human pressure throughout the migratory range of the 550 Mali elephants is heightening the potential for human-elephant conflict at the same time as degradation impoverishes livelihoods and reduces the resilience of the ecosystem to cope. And yet successful mitigation methods, such as land-use planning and the integration of elephant conservation into community natural resource management plans and development plans, are still possible if action is taken soon, particularly as poaching is non-existent.

In their NBSAP, Mali has identified the Gourma as an area of great significance with regards to biodiversity. The elephants are singled out for particular attention as they are regarded of national and international importance for several reasons. They represent 12% of all West African

elephants. This population is the most northerly population in existence, and is accorded a high priority in the regional elephant strategy of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), making an amazing circular migration of over 600 kilometres annually from Mali to Burkina Faso and back. The African elephant is listed in Appendix Two of the CMS and the subject of a MoU. This population is listed under Appendix I of CITES. Government resources are wholly inadequate to cover this vast area: a different approach is needed.

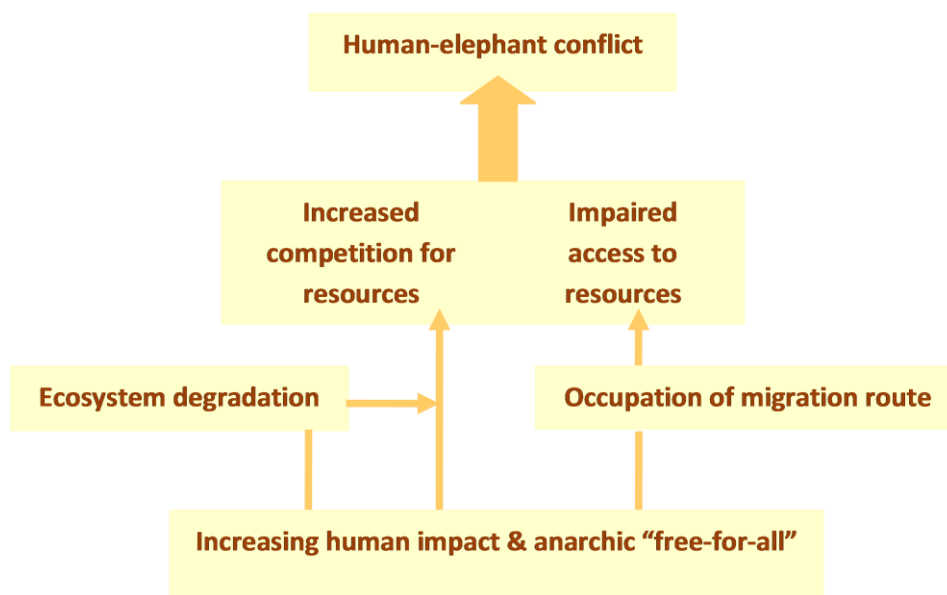
In the first phase of the Mali Elephant Project (2003-7), the Wild Foundation (WF) formed a consortium with Save The Elephants and the Environment and Development Group to undertake scientific studies to understand how this population of elephants' use of space enables them to cope with the dispersed and variable nature of the Gourma's resources, identify the threats to their survival, and determine priorities for action.

Subsequent awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement has provided a firm foundation for future activities and deepened our understanding of the elephants as part of the whole natural-socio-political ecosystem. The result is a novel solution to a difficult and complex problem.

It became clear that the threats to the elephants were the same as the threats to the livelihoods of the local population and the resilience of the ecosystem to cope with environmental change, namely:

- Population pressure from the south, as people search for new land to farm. Meanwhile dispossessed herders try shifting agriculture that ultimately results in soil erosion and loss.
- Well intentioned development interventions that have exacerbated the problem e.g. the thoughtless provision of water-points encouraging settlement and a natural resource "free-for-all"; and financial incentives to develop market gardens around water holes attracting agriculturalists from elsewhere.
- Livestock pressure from the river towns where middle classes amass huge "prestige" herds that need to travel further and further afield to find pasture
- Urban commercial interests cutting trees and gathering non-timber forest products.
- The disinclination to respect the resource management systems of another ethnicity.

Underpinning all these is the anarchic use of natural resources by multiple interests and ethnicities. The resultant "free-for-all" has led to resource degradation, habitat destruction, impoverished livelihoods, and an increase in human-elephant conflict.



The strategy is to protect the elephant migration route by establishing consensus-based community land-use planning and natural resource management systems in the five priority conflict areas, effectively putting “the commons” under community management. These empower the local population to sustainably manage the natural resources on which their livelihoods depend, reverse ecosystem degradation, make provision for elephants, generate income and equitably share tourist revenue. This model can be replicated across the elephant range (and elsewhere).

The process involves preliminary community engagement and data collection to tease out all the dimensions of the problem and canvas opinions; further engagement to facilitate consensual solutions and implementation; drafting formal conventions, support to implementation and public-awareness; working at higher levels to strengthen these through planning and legal texts (e.g. establishing conventions between adjacent communes that specify the prohibited activities on the elephant route; harmonizing government structure plans with elephant needs).

This strategy is currently being tested, adapted and developed at Lake Banzena in the “Elephant Partial Reserve”. This is the last accessible water for elephants at the end of the dry season and the lynch-pin of the migration. It is working better than we ever hoped.

At Banzena competition for resources between a recently resident population, commercial interests, “prestige” herds (representing 96% of the cattle population), and the elephants is most severe. Our team used an iterative participatory process to craft a consensual plan that involved relocating to an area outside the elephant range with abundant pasture, if three water-points could be provided, and placing the resources of the area under the control of the local community using traditional structures. This allows them to limit use if necessary, to charge others for access to resources, and includes provision for elephant needs. The management committee’s first action was to designate a 400,000 hectare pastoral reserve. This was spontaneously added to by adjacent communes to make a total of 923,800 hectares. Protected by fire-breaks, this area is the only part of the northern Gourma not to lose its pasture in bush fires this year. The whole plan is supported by an inter-communal convention, and a legal text covering the pastoral reserve is in draft.

Another benefit of this approach has been the integration of the government technical services to work in synergy, rather than being at odds with the population, as is more usually the case.

To carry out this work, the WF has established a country office (with whom the project leader is in daily contact) and enjoys strong support within Mali. USFWS have funded the education and awareness activities; plus the in-depth study and community engagement at Lake Banzena. ICFC have funded the implementation of the Banzena plan, while of the three boreholes required for its implementation, one has been funded by the US Defense Attaché’s Office, and two by the Malian government on special recommendation from the Minister of the Environment (following a visit to the project).

“We don’t want the elephants to disappear because if the elephants disappear it means the ecosystem is no longer good for us.” Malian villager

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

Please give details:

This is the development of existing work funded through the International Conservation Fund of Canada (ICFC), the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), US Forest Service (USFS), Artists Project Earth (APE).

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? X 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:

There are many projects seeking to assure a future for a particular population of elephants throughout Africa and Asia. These tend to be either working within protected areas with the focus on population census and monitoring; or in areas where human-elephant conflict is already at high levels due to habitat clearance and the encroachment of agriculture and the focus is on defending crops and early warning systems.

The Gourma differs as there is still scope for outreach and land-use planning (community and governmental) to lessen existing incidences of conflict; and to prevent the situation reaching levels where defence is the only option. To date the recent focus has been on securing elephant access to the only late-dry season water (Lake Banzena) by removing human occupation, through facilitating community NRM plans (that include elephants) and structures including community-ranger patrols over the wider Banzena area. As a result we have a model for managing human-elephant co-existence in pastoral areas which we now want to extend across these parts of the range, which represent 60% of the total 40,000km².

However we also wish to address the crucial areas of cultivation in the south of the range that are threatening to choke-off the migration route. As in the north, we start with the in-depth study and community consultation that forms a part of this proposal. We know that some of the conflicts can be resolved by a combination of awareness-raising and land-use planning, as in the pastoral zones of the north, but we will need to consult and learn from other initiatives once we know the specific needs and priorities. The project has close contacts with human-elephant conflict projects in Chad, Assam, Kenya, Thailand, and Sumatra and has connections with both the African and Asian Elephant Specialist Groups, and we expect to greatly ramp-up this interchange of experience through emails, meetings, exchange of documents, conference attendance, and field visits for project personnel.

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? X Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

USFWS have funded us since the beginning but new applications cannot be made until the existing one has been completed. We intend to apply for one grant each year for the same amount that we have received up to now.

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) X Yes No

CITES X Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)* X Yes No

*If CMS please indicate whether it is the main Convention or one or more of the daughter agreements/MoUs (ACAP, AEWA etc)

The African elephant is listed in Appendix Two of the CMS and the West African elephant population is the subject of a MoU

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

The CBD/CMS/CITES focal point lies within the lead host country partner organization and is involved with project activities where appropriate (e.g. the current study of government regional structure plans to identify areas where their designation clashes with elephant needs)

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

This project is based on 9 years of field studies, and government and community engagement and outreach. This phase addresses the three main objectives of the CBD by conserving biodiversity (community-forester patrols and habitat protection initiatives); sustainable use (community based NRM, and habitat regeneration for fuel, pasture, and NTFPs); and equitable benefit-sharing (transparent consensus-based community structures). The current absence of illegal killing will be further engrained by ensuring the elephants are worth more to the population alive and that all participating parts of the community benefit, thus addressing the CITES Appendix I listing. Having already undertaken field surveys to better understand their status, the project addresses the remaining two priorities of the appendix to the CMS MoU on West African Elephants: to at least maintain numbers (community engagement and outreach to resolve human-elephant conflict); and to improve elephant habitats (habitat protection and regeneration), while integrating experience with Burkina Faso.

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

This project will result in the protection of the elephant range through:

- A model developed and implemented for managing human-elephant co-existence across 60% of the elephant range
- A plan of action for human-elephant co-existence across the remaining 40% of the elephant range

As a result both communities and the DNEF will be empowered to manage human-elephant co-existence, protect the key habitats required for elephants, local livelihoods, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.

The model will involve a range of legal instruments that include, at local level, conventions, designation of habitat reserve areas, constitution of community-ranger patrols and planning designations; and the instigation of community-government systems for human-elephant conflict resolution as part of sustainable NRM.

At a communal level, the whole range will be covered by an inter-communal convention, while at a national level; the DNEF will be better able to assert leadership in protecting the elephants and the Gourma's biodiversity.

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

While 5% of the range lies in protected areas of Burkina Faso, the Malian portion is effectively unprotected. The Gourma is mentioned in the National Biodiversity Strategy as one of the four natural regions of highest biodiversity value in Mali, and yet there is no capacity at national or local levels to halt the ongoing degradation of its ecosystems, and the anarchic development that threatens the 40,000 km² elephant range.

These elephants are an important population in their own right (see 10) but also function as an umbrella species. The project's habitat protection activities favour the Gourma's biodiversity rich habitats that are key for ecosystem services and resilience. These are supported by the community-ranger patrols enforcing sustainable resource-use practices, and controlling the illegal exploitation of game species (including the vulnerable red-fronted and dorcas gazelles).

Grass-roots initiatives will be supported by developing national and regional leadership in partnership with the local communities.

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)

Dissemination of results will be through:

1. Wilderness Foundation e-newsletters and the following websites:

- **wildernessfoundation.org.uk** and **wild.org** will post a blog plus project description and documentation, outreach materials, report findings in full and digested form, list of partners, funders, photos, and videos.
- Information will be summarized on **icfcanda.org**, **savetheelephants.org**, and **www.apeuk.org** with viewers directed to the two main sites.

2. Project documents (including awareness and training materials), submitted widely in Mali to Government Ministries, and existing/potential project partners.

3. Workshops, conference presentations and posters; part of an international photographic exhibition; articles in newspapers, magazines and newsletters: journal papers, press releases and radio & TV programmes (see standard measures)

4. International workshop to share and compare experience, as well as to determine the degree to which this approach can be transferred to other areas, the challenges involved and the actions required.

The Darwin Initiative's investment in this project will be acknowledged and exhibited on all documentation and media coverage. On the basis of the activities of this phase of the project it is hoped to raise the profile of the elephants to Presidential level.

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

At the community level, these will be:

1. halting and reversing biodiversity loss in the Gourma through control of hunting and the illegal exploitation of species, the prevention of habitat destruction and support to habitat regeneration
2. halting and reversing ecosystem degradation, increasing ecosystem resilience to climate change and variability, and protecting/improving the basis of local livelihoods (see also 1);
3. ensuring the elephant migration route remains unimpeded through sustainable and integrated community resource management systems supported by legal and planning instruments; and including robust systems for human-elephant conflict resolution.

More broadly, the Malian government will be empowered to protect the Gourma's biodiversity and use the experience to implement the model elsewhere in Mali; while widespread awareness of the elephants will have been built and a consensus surrounding their conservation.

The current challenge is to cope with the enthusiasm of the DNEF and adjacent communities as the results of the Banzena initiative manifest. This has resulted in unforeseen needs to which we have so far managed to respond by adjusting programme priorities and raising money, to maintain momentum, and seize the opportunities. Long-term engagement will be required to ensure that communities experience the benefits and systems become deeply entrenched.

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 is part of a progressive approach and is the next step in securing a future for the elephants, ecosystems and livelihoods of the Gourma.

The take-up of the model across the pastoral areas of the elephant range will be closely monitored and additional support provided (e.g. in training) where required to entrench these systems in normal community functioning. In the agricultural areas, the study and plan funded by this project will be used to raise money for specific activities to manage human-elephant coexistence. The impact of these will be closely monitored and the approach adapted accordingly. All systems will be enshrined in national law and planning designations, and will form the basis of an elephant management plan and a total overhaul of the existing elephant partial reserve (a "paper park"). The project will seek to develop further income streams to reinforce benefits for the local communities such as local, elephant based tourism (based on the model of giraffe-based tourism in Niger); and investigate the potential of payments for ecosystem services. A key aim of the project is to establish robust community systems to ensure benefits accrue to those acting in favour of elephants and biodiversity.

16. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, 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 you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words) You should address each of these points.

Training needs have been assessed through the community consultation workshops, the results of the baseline attitude survey, and especially existing experience at Lake Banzena. From this we have learned that traditional community structures are strong, with great authority invested in community leaders, both traditional chiefs plus respected individuals selected to be a part of the management committees and patrolling teams. Many are illiterate and very few speak French.

We are, therefore, training these individuals as they have authority throughout the community and over wide areas. This enables them to be able to take the new systems to the 43% of the community that do not possess radios.

We have also found that several short training courses (1-3 days) that cover one subject at a time work best to allow each topic to sink in. These repeated gatherings also reinforce community coherence which is fundamental to tackling the resource "free-for-all".

The training is delivered by Malian technical expertise (government, personnel from other projects, and the Banzena communities that have already implemented these systems), and facilitated by the field manager where appropriate. The skills and knowledge acquired will include:

- technical skills such as fire-break construction, fighting bush-fires, habitat protection, establishing grazing regimes.
- contents of the legal documents establishing the NRM systems, the zones covered, duties, responsibilities, modus operandi, communication with the wider community
- national laws for protected species
- completion of patrol monitoring forms
- record-keeping of income from outsiders using community resources of water, pasture and forest and its disbursement
- learning visits to existing structures at Banzena and to other projects in Mali

We are also training government forester-rangers in ecosystem data collection (simple transects and patrol monitoring sheets).

Training impact is continually monitored by the field manager reporting to the project leader, and repeated/reinforced where necessary.

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 ensure the historic migratory path of the Mali elephants is secure and unimpeded by human development, and that the elephants have stable access to the natural resources key to their survival – water and food – while avoiding human-elephant conflict.	Project outcomes and evaluations show that the elephant range is protected from development by intercommunal and local conventions; that these are enforced by the operation of community-government resource management systems, and supported by habitat restoration initiatives.	GIS analyses to show the proportion of key areas in elephant range covered by resource management plans explicitly including consideration of elephants, and quality of protection. Monitoring data and evaluation reports showing impact on the ecosystem and undesirable human activities.	
Purpose: Communities manage human-elephant coexistence and elephants become an integral part of natural resource management (NRM) and support local livelihoods in the Gourma through the generation of long-term capacity at all levels of decision-making	Communities report a reduction in incidences of conflict. An intercommunal convention covering the whole of the elephant range enters law and protects elephant habitat. Pastoralist communities are implementing sustainable NRM that includes habitat protection and restoration. A participatory plan for agro-pastoral and agricultural communities is developed, and used to raise money for implementation. Projects & programmes working in the area include the consideration of elephants in their programmes.	Project reports on community consultation, workshops, and functioning of community systems; results of socio-economic and conflict surveys; the plan for agro-pastoral and agricultural communities; and habitat protection activities and monitoring. The legal texts of local and intercommunal conventions, designations of sylvo-pastoral reserves (<i>Decret de classement</i> and <i>Cahier de charge</i>), and the documents constituting resource management structures are formally signed and endorsed (<i>Constitution d'Association</i>).	Continued strong support from national, regional and local government, and limited turn-over of personnel. Sustained interest and participation of the local communities. Good collaboration with the newly constituted committee managing the extension of the World Bank's PCVBG-E Funding is available for the duration of the project

<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. A model is developed and implemented for the protection of the elephant range in pastoral areas that cover 60% of the elephant range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integration of the 3 adjacent Karwassa communities into the Banzena process Extension of model to remaining pastoral communities 	<p>Community structures established and active</p> <p>Training courses delivered, effectiveness evaluated (see 16,19&20)</p> <p>Reduction in incidences of harmful and illegal activities in project areas</p> <p>Reduction in humans & cattle at Banzena</p> <p>An increase in forest cover, healthy ecosystem indicator species, and game species at Banzena (longer term)</p> <p>Wider community aware and supportive of rules of resource use and acting accordingly</p> <p>Income for the community from charging outsiders for resource use</p>	<p>Signed conventions and other legal texts.</p> <p>Project reports on meetings & workshops.</p> <p>Surveys to assess understanding and take-up to form the basis of future training.</p> <p>Surveys to assess understanding of wider community</p> <p>Patrol forms providing data on patrol activities, harmful and illegal human activities, ecosystem indicators, numbers of people, cattle and elephants at Banzena.</p> <p>Transect data from Banzena (already established)</p> <p>Management committee records</p>	<p>Some of the remaining pastoral communities have expressed interest, but not all communities have yet been approached.</p>
<p>2. A costed and phased participatory plan for the resolution of human-elephant conflict, whose implementation will serve as a model for the management of conflict in the agro-pastoral and agricultural communities found over 40% of the range.</p>	<p>A team of four to undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic survey plus consultation of all communities using a combination of community meetings and household visits. A mapped assessment of conflict Production of plan on the basis of findings <p>Final community workshop to share the plan.</p>	<p>Report of findings plus a detailed and costed plan of action, that will serve as the basis for future fund-raising</p> <p>Report of the final workshop</p>	<p>That inter-ethnicity rivalry does not obstruct the process.</p>
<p>3. The establishment of an inter-communal convention covering the whole elephant range.</p>	<p>10 meetings (one per commune, followed by 3 of integration) to identify the elephant route and associated regulations, penalties, means of enforcement & integration with community systems of outputs 1 - 3.</p>	<p>Project reports of the engagement process documenting the meetings involved.</p> <p>2 signed intercommunal conventions, plus 1 covering the whole of the range</p>	<p>That the enthusiasm for subsequent inter-communal conventions will be as keen as for the existing one.</p>
<p>4. Sustainable NRM (output 1) is supported by the establishment of community ecosystem protection initiatives such sylvo-pastoral or forest protection zones that increase resources.</p>	<p>At least 5 areas of habitat are protected for regeneration.</p> <p>An additional 3 fire-breaks are built & maintained each year</p> <p>Reduction in percentage of area burned.</p> <p>An increase in forest cover, healthy ecosystem indicator species, & game species (longer term)</p>	<p>Boundaries are mapped using GPS</p> <p>Project visits & reports using data from completed patrol forms, and simple transect data</p> <p>Periodic photographs taken from fixed positions</p>	<p>That there are individuals willing to take responsibility for these within the community.</p> <p>That government foresters are able to undertake the monitoring involved.</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Community meetings to integrate Karwassa communities into the wider Banzena initiative for community NRM
- 1.2 Training of the wider Banzena community management committees in resource management administration and record-keeping
- 1.3 Training of the Karwassa patrols in duties and monitoring
- 1.4 Operation of community-government patrols
- 1.5 Demonstration visits to other projects e.g. the PADESO project in Sokolo where community NRM systems have been used to mediate agriculturalist-pastoralist conflict
- 1.6 Training of the community management committees and patrols established in remaining pastoral areas
- 1.7 Radio broadcasts to inform wider communities of the new resource management systems
- 1.8 Evaluation of functioning of community resource management systems with high-ranking members of the DNEF
- 1.9 International meeting to share findings and define conditions for which the models developed are appropriate
- 1.10 Final report & conference proceedings written, academic papers submitted
- 2.1 Socio-economic study of the communities in the key conflict areas of the south and production of a participatory plan of action
- 2.2 Community workshop to share plan
- 3.1 Meetings held in each commune to identify the elephant migration route, key elephant areas, rules of resource use in these areas, plus the enforcement mechanisms
- 3.2 Signature of overall convention covering the whole elephant range
- 4.1 Establishment of at least 5 habitat regeneration initiatives
- 4.2 Construction of 3 firebreaks each year to protect community sylvo-pastoral reserves; and maintenance of existing fire-breaks
- 4.3 Evaluation of ecosystem restoration initiatives

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	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1 Community meetings on the integration of Karwassa communities into the wider Banzena initiative for community NRM	2	X											
1.2 Training of the wider Banzena community management committees in resource management administration and record-keeping	2	X	X										
1.3 Training of the Karwassa patrols in duties and monitoring	2	X	X										
1.4 Operation of the wider Banzena management committees & community-government patrols	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5 Demonstration visits to other projects e.g. the PADESO project in Sokolo by representatives of the Karwassa, Boni & Hombori communities	3		X			X			X				
1.6 Training of the community management committees and patrols established in remaining pastoral areas	8			X	X	X	X	X					
1.7 Radio broadcasts to inform wider communities of the new resource management systems	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.8 Evaluation of functioning of existing community resource management systems (including intercommunal conventions) with high-ranking members of the DNEF	1								X				
1.9 International meeting to share findings and define conditions for which the models developed are appropriate	3									X	X	X	
1.10 Final evaluation, report written & academic papers submitted	3												X
2.1 Socio-economic study of the communities in the key conflict areas of the south (Boni-Hombori) and production of a participatory plan of action	6	X	X										
2.2 Community workshop to share plan and check for consensus	1			X									
3.1 Meetings held in each commune to identify the elephant migration route, key areas, rules of resource use, plus enforcement mechanisms	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
3.2 Signature of overall convention for the whole elephant range	1								X				
4.1 Establishment & monitoring of at least 5 habitat regeneration initiatives	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2 Construction of 3 additional firebreaks each year to protect community sylvo-pastoral reserves; and maintenance of existing fire-breaks	6				X				X				X
4.3 Evaluation of ecosystem restoration initiatives	3		X		X		X		X		X		X

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. 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	Description	Estimate
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)	At least 295 (see 16)
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	At least 36
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	30
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	2.5 – patrol guide; transect data collection; HEC in pastoral areas
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	2-3
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	1
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	1 international > 12 in Mali
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2-3
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	3
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	9
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	2
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	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	2
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	n/a
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	2
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	36
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	2
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£ 9,790

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	>5 plus patrol route transects
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£610,000

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 success depends as much on the sense of unity generated by the community coming together to act in synergy as it does on what the community structures do. Therefore there are three levels of indicators:

- The existence of community structures (management committees and community-ranger patrolling teams), formally constituted (legal documents and conventions stating *modus operandi*) and the actions undertaken (resource management decisions, areas protected rules of use established, patrols operational)
- The impact of those actions (some of which will only be measurable on the long term) on the level of harmful human activities
- The impact on the ecosystem

Monitoring and evaluation of the four outputs by the field manager will occur on an ongoing basis, plus 2-3 periodic assessments per year by the project leader, all of which will be in conjunction with DNEF and AMCFE (where appropriate). In 2013-2014 there will be a formal evaluation of the whole system by a team including high-ranking DNEF officials. Habitat protection schemes will be evaluated using monitoring data collected by the patrols and management committees. There will also be overall evaluation studies towards the end of the project. The four outputs will be evaluated as follows:

Output 1: Meetings and workshops held, and formal documents drafted and signed to establish functioning community structures; training courses delivered; resource management decisions implemented; income generated from transhumant herds; number of patrolling teams, patrols undertaken and area covered; patrolling routes acting like transects recording number of harmful human actions; number of individuals of game species encountered; number of people, cattle and elephants at lake Banzena; water level and transect data collected at Banzena in dry and end of wet seasons each year.

Output 2: A plan for the management of human-elephant conflict in the agro-pastoral and agricultural areas of the elephant range; mapped data on incidence of conflict, and socio-economic survey, collected together in a report; the final "restitution" workshop and report, that will form the basis for future fund-raising.

Output 3: Meetings and workshops held; formal documentation and a signed intercommunal convention covering the whole elephant range; number and type of community support activities.

Output 4: Number of initiatives and area of habitat protected from use, area of pasture protected from fire, and length of fire-breaks constructed; area of forest protected; forest biomass and species incidence in protection areas (as measured by simple transects); number of game species encountered.

Field data collected by project activities will be available for future scientific studies using remote sensing and GIS.

Although Darwin Initiative is funding a very small part of the outreach work, this provides a vital support to the whole process, plus Darwin Initiative activities may be a key factor in outreach. In year 1 AMCFE will be repeating an attitude survey across the project zone to be able to evaluate any changes since the beginning of the outreach project and the activities that are most influential. They will also be evaluating the impact of the human-elephant coexistence education programme in the schools of the Gourma to assess the need for reinforcement training.

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 cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

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

The Wilderness Foundation UK is a registered charity (1118493). Approximately 42% of its income comes from donations and subscriptions; 40% is from grants and around 18% from activities such as events and wilderness trails.

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:

£425,000 International Conservation Fund of Canada
£32,563 USFWS

Unconfirmed:

£92,400 USFWS

23. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) 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)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):

£XXXX has been confirmed for 3 wells to enable the relocation of the population at Lake Banzena. A third of this was from the Defence Attache's Office of the US Embassy and two-thirds from the Ministry of the Environment.

This plan resulting from output 2 will provide the basis for seeking funding to address the issues concerning communities involved with agricultural activities. It will give us information about the extent and nature of conflict, as well as the perceptions and concerns of the local populations and thus future needs.

The community structures that result from the project will provide the basis for the equitable sharing of future income generating initiatives such as elephant-based tourism, solar power and payment for ecosystem services.

Funding in kind:

The DNEF provide their time and expertise partially free-of-charge. They make arrangements for workshops to ensure key people attend; they are supporting our activities in creating a new ranger post at lake Banzena for three rangers; they are assigning their rangers to patrol and monitor project initiatives, and encouraging them to support the local communities in implementing similar systems throughout the Gourma.

The community also provide their time partially free-of charge, and provide some of the equipment required for the construction of fire-breaks e.g. camels and donkeys.

A world class journalist and photographer have offered to visit the project and write at least one article for a magazine with wide circulation; and to include the project as part of a travelling international photographic exhibition on sustainability called "What will we do now?"

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 details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Yes, advice attached

No

CERTIFICATION 2011/12

On behalf of the trustees/company* of The Wilderness Foundation-UK

(*delete as appropriate)


I apply for a grant of £240,510 in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates 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 CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at (*delete as appropriate*):

Name (block capitals)	DR SUSAN CANNEY
Position in the organisation	Project Leader, Mali Elephant Project

Signed



Date:

23RD October 2011

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	√
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	√
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	√
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	√
Is the logframe no longer than 3 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	√
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	√
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 5?	√
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> overseas partner(s) organisations identified at Question 5?	√ & MOU
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	√
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	√
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	√
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	√

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday **24 October 2011** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the signature page should be submitted to Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 25 October 2011.

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.