



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: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Address: 80-86 Grays Inn Road, London, WC1X 8NH
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Research to Policy - Building Capacity for Conservation through Poverty Alleviation

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

Proposed start date: 1 st April 2012		Duration of project: 3 years			End date: 31 st March 2015	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12 £0	2012/13 £112,630	2013/2014 £92,029	2014/15 £55,993	2015/16 £0	Total £260,652
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: £87,800 (25%) confirmed matched funding.						

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

To build knowledge and capacity of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG) to effectively influence biodiversity conservation policy, decision-makers and practitioners at national and local levels.

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	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Roe	Sheil	Tumushabe	Kasoma
Forename (s)	Dilys	Douglas	Godber	Panta
Post held	Senior Researcher, Natural Resources Group Team Leader, Biodiversity	Director	Executive Director	Executive Director
Institution (if different to above)	IIED	Institute for Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC)	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)	Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) - Uganda
Department	Natural Resources	n/a	n/a	n/a
Telephone				
Email				

6. 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
18-012	Maryanne Grieg-Gran	Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor
14-046	Maryanne Grieg-Gran	Sustainable tourism supporting species conservation in the Srepok Wilderness, Cambodia
16-014	Ivan Bond	Co-management of Forests and Wildlife, Bi Doup-Nui Ba National Park
17015	James MacGregor	Harnessing carbon finance to arrest deforestation: Saving the Javan Rhinoceroses
EIDPO030	James MacGregor	Scaling up sustainable conservation through ecotourism and community-based monitoring

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)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

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>IIED</p> <p>www.iied.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>IIED is an international policy research institute and non-governmental body working for a more sustainable and equitable global environment. IIED works globally through a wide range of long-standing relationships with partners across the developing world. Its partnerships generate close working relations with many key development actors at the grass roots, national and international level. This emphasis on collaboration with partners and networks enable IIED to link local development priorities to national and international policy making.</p> <p>Dilys Roe coordinates IIED's Poverty and Conservation Learning Group – which last year resulted in the establishment of a national chapter in Uganda (U-PCLG)¹. As Project Leader, Dilys will coordinate and oversee delivery of the project outputs to time and budget. Dilys will also provide technical support and guidance to host institutions for the capacity building and policy advocacy (years two and three) stages, and coordinate activities of UK and host institutions throughout the project. Tom Blomley led an earlier study of integrated conservation and development in Bwindi² upon which the research component of this project builds, and was instrumental in the formation of U-PCLG¹. As Project Advisor, Tom will provide technical support and guidance throughout the project.</p> <p><small>¹ The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group is an IIED initiative that has been running since 2005 and is supported by IIED's mix of "framework" donors (European official development agencies) and, currently, the Arcus Foundation. See www.povertyandconservation.info</small></p> <p><small>² Blomley, T et al (2010) Development AND Gorillas? IIED Natural Resources Issues Paper No 23. IIED, London http://pubs.iied.org/14592IIED.html?c=biocon</small></p>
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<p>Lead Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation</p> <p>www.itfc.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>ITFC is a lead research institution located in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, with 20 years of experience in research and monitoring for tropical forest conservation and with increasing interest in socio-economic studies. The institute is affiliated to Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST) that specialises in human medicine, development studies and science education.</p> <p>ITFC undertakes a range of biological and socio-economic research aimed at addressing key conservation challenges in the region. Building capacity in Uganda is fundamental to all aspects of ITFC's work. This included a recent review of ICD activities at Bwindi¹, the findings of which have informed this project proposal. Regarding this project, ITFC has been involved in project development – designing the research component of this project with Julia Baker. ITFC will lead on implementing the field research component and ensuring delivery of research results in time for subsequent phases of the project.</p> <p>Specifically: Research Director: Douglas Sheil, Senior Researcher: Robert Bitariho, Emmanuel Akampulira or Fredrick Ssali. For the community surveys, local field assistants will be identified, trained and employed in.</p> <p>¹ Blomley, T et al (2010) Development AND Gorillas? IIED Natural Resources Issues Paper No 23. IIED, London http://pubs.iied.org/14592IIED.html?c=biocon</p>
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<p>Lead Partner and website where available:</p> <p>Jane Goodall Institute - Uganda</p> <p>www.janegoodallug.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>JGI-Uganda is an international NGO locally registered in Uganda. Its major goal is to maintain a viable population of chimpanzees living in peaceful co-existence with human populations through conservation education, habitat protection and promoting chimpanzee welfare. The habitat protection is achieved through community centred conservation, an approach that integrates conservation and development.</p> <p>JGI-Uganda has worked with IIED since 2010 on poverty-conservation issues including scoping the need for, establishing and convening a sub-Group of IIED's PCLG – the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (established in March 2011).</p> <p>JGI-Uganda has been involved from the start of the project development designing the capacity building and policy advocacy components in collaboration with ACODE and IIED. JGI-U will take responsibility for coordinating the U-PCLG members to receive the capacity building programme and, subsequently, to plan policy advocacy activities.</p> <p>Panta Kasoma will, occasionally be assisted by Dr Peter Apell, the JGI-Uganda Field Programmes Manager and will work closely with ACODE in organizing and implementing the capacity building component for U-PCLG members. He will coordinate the production and dissemination of advocacy materials, developed during the project. Panta will also organise the research findings dissemination workshop for conservation and development stakeholders.....</p>
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<p>Lead Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)</p> <p>www.acode-u.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>ACODE is a long term partner of IIED and convenes the Uganda team in the Forest Governance Learning Group managed by IIED. ACODE, as a public policy research and advocacy think tank in Uganda, empowers people to shape public policies so that they support sustainable development. Through evidence-based policy research, ACODE builds capacity in Uganda by arming citizens with the knowledge and information that they need to make sustainable choices in business, governance and leadership.</p> <p>ACODE will take responsibility for developing and delivering a capacity building programme to U-PCLG to enable them to effectively take research findings and use these to influence policy. ACODE has worked with JGI-U to undertake a capacity needs assessment for U-PCLG and to design a capacity building programme based on that.</p> <p>Specifically Godber Tumushabe will work with ACODE staff members to design and deliver the capacity building workshops and other activities building on ACODE's extensive connections with media, policy actors as well as the experience gained from its work with the Forest Governance Learning Group.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Chris Britton Consultancy</p> <p>http://www.chrisbritton.co.uk/environment_biodiversity.html</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Chris Britton Consultancy (CBC) provides specialist technical services for sustainable asset management solutions. CBC recently expanded its environmental capabilities with Dr Julia Baker leading on biodiversity initiatives.</p> <p>As the Research Advisor, Julia Baker will collaborate with the host research team as they develop and implement the research and coordinate activities between host teams and the Scientific Advisors. Julia will also support efforts for host teams to present project outputs at national and international conferences and, throughout the project particularly in year three, individuals seeking to further their studies or research including help with grant applications and CVs.</p> <p>Following her previous research at Bwindi¹²³, Julia worked with IIED on a review of ICD at Bwindi⁴. This led to the research proposal of this project to gather more detailed information on households reliant on national park resources for livelihood needs in order to better target ICD towards poverty alleviation. For this project Julia has worked with IIED and ITFC to develop the research component and assist with the proposal application.</p> <p>¹ Baker, J. 2004. Evaluating conservation policy: integrated conservation and development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. PhD Thesis. University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.</p> <p>² McNeilage A. et al 2006. Census of the Mountain Gorilla population in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda, Oryx 40: 419-427.</p> <p>³ Baker, J., Milner-Gulland, E.J., and Leader-Williams N. 2011. Park gazettement and Integrated Conservation and Development as Factors in Community Conflict at Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, Uganda. Conservation Biology. 25: in press.</p> <p>⁴ Blomley, T et al (2010) Development AND Gorillas? IIED Natural Resources Issues Paper No 23. IIED, London http://pubs.iied.org/14592IIED.html?c=biocon</p>
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<p>ADVISOR:</p> <p>Imperial College Conservation Science: Natural Sciences, Division of Biology, Imperial College London</p> <p>www.iccs.org.uk</p> <p>www3.imperial.ac.uk/people.e.j.milner-gulland</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>E.J. Milner-Gulland's interdisciplinary research focuses on the interface between ecology and human behaviour with primary themes of incentives and attitudes of natural resource users, social-ecological system dynamics and management of natural resource use. E.J. worked with Julia Baker on Julia's research at Bwindi^{1,2}. Throughout the research stage as Scientific Advisor, E.J. will primarily work with Julia, ITFC and Nigel Leader-Williams providing advice on methodologies and statistical analyses especially given her expertise in natural and social sciences and modelling of encounter data, such as law enforcement monitoring data. E.J. will also peer-review the research outputs ensuring robustness and credibility, and provide advice and support for Ugandan researchers on manuscript publications and research careers in conservation science including Masters, PhDs and Post-Docs. To date E.J. has provided technical support and advice on the research component of this project.</p> <p>¹ Baker, J. 2004. Evaluating conservation policy: integrated conservation and development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. PhD Thesis. University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.</p> <p>² Baker, J., Milner-Gulland, E.J., and Leader-Williams N. 2011. Park gazettement and Integrated Conservation and Development as Factors in Community Conflict at Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, Uganda. Conservation Biology. 25: in press.</p>
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<p>ADVISOR:</p> <p>Department of Geography, University of Cambridge</p> <p>http://www.geog.cam.ac.uk/people/leader-williams/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Nigel Leader-Williams worked with Julia Baker on her research at Bwindi^{1,2} and his specific expertise for this project includes law enforcement and illegal use of wildlife, conservation strategy and policy, community based conservation and evaluating success in conservation. Nigel's primary duties as Scientific Advisor will be to work with Julia, ITFC and E.J. Milner-Gulland to provide advice on methodologies and statistical analyses, peer-review the research outputs ensuring robustness and credibility and provide advice for Ugandan researchers with manuscript publications and research careers in conservation science. To date Nigel has provided technical advice on the research component of this project.</p> <p>¹ Baker, J. 2004. Evaluating conservation policy: integrated conservation and development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. PhD Thesis. University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom.</p> <p>² Baker, J., Milner-Gulland, E.J., and Leader-Williams N. 2011. Park gazettement and Integrated Conservation and Development as Factors in Community Conflict at Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, Uganda. Conservation Biology. 25: in press.</p>
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? If yes, please give details:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>A workshop was convened by IIED in Uganda in November 2010 bringing together organisations concerned with linking biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in a number of East and central African countries. The Uganda Forest Governance Learning Groups (FGLG) presented a review of their experience at this workshop and the Uganda organisations present – now all members of the U-PCLG – all agreed that the FGLG approach could and should be replicated within their area of concern. Some discussion of capacity needs was held here and at subsequent meetings of the U-PCLG. Interestingly the U-PCLG includes the Uganda Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT) amongst its membership which works with IIED on another Darwin Project - the Chimpanzee Corridor. CSWCT felt that they - and the Darwin project – would also benefit from this additional capacity support.</p> <p>We have also informally discussed the project with the Arcus Foundation (http://www.arcusfoundation.org/conservation) who currently fund IIED's Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, including its activities in Uganda.</p>	
9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? No If yes, please give details:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>The research component of this project will be a collective effort by the project team, Uganda Wildlife Authority (see below) and conservation and development groups. These groups include the International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP: http://www.igcp.org/) particularly regarding their involvement with the Ranger Based Monitoring Programme, and the Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT: http://www.bwinditrust.ug/) who invest in community development projects. Each of the three research workshops will include reviews and discussions on the research for these stakeholders to have direct input into the design of the research and its outputs. The research, by its design through questionnaire surveys, will include consultation with local communities around Bwindi. This will be an opportunity for raising environmental awareness as part of the national park's community conservation programme.</p>	
9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? If yes, please give details:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>This proposal has been discussed with the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) – specifically Mr Aggrey Rwetsiba of the Research and Monitoring unit and Dr Andrew Seguya the Acting Executive Director. UWA are aware of our intentions to formalise the research recommendations into ICD Implementation Guidelines and will take an active role in working with us to develop those guidelines. This will also link with UWA's current preparations for a new ten-year General Management Plan for the Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Area. An additional letter of support from UWA is attached.</p>	
9d. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No X

PROJECT DETAILS**10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)****Priority: implementing CBD and CMS with an emphasis on poverty**

The 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for CBD sets an agenda for biodiversity conservation that contributes towards poverty eradication. Protected areas are important for CBD signatories to deliver these objectives and the 10th Conference of Parties encouraged parties to 'support initiatives on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation' (Decision X31). Similarly, the CMS Gorilla Agreement Action Plans urge that conservation practice accounts for "the sustainable development of local communities". Enhancing the contribution of wildlife to poverty reduction is an important priority for Government.¹ However, linking biodiversity conservation with poverty reduction requires more than effective protected area management. Fundamentally it requires that issues of governance, rights, equity and power are addressed at the highest levels.

In 2003 IIED established "Forest Governance Learning Group" (FGLG) with a network of national teams in Africa and Asia. The country teams explore drivers of poor forest governance and have learnt important lessons about how to advocate policy reform including working with journalists, parliamentarians and civil society - with considerable impact. In Uganda for example targeted policy work contributed towards doubling government financing for natural resource management while research and media coverage helped reverse government decisions on degazetting forest reserves for agro-industrial production.

This project will apply this experience to protected areas in order to deliver poverty reduction objectives of the CBD and CMS. It focuses on Uganda where a Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG) was recently established as part of IIED's international PCLG initiative². It employs a collaborative research process to generate new information on poverty-conservation linkages (and increase Ugandan research capacity) and then uses that information as the entry point for a capacity building programme designed to enhance the effectiveness of the nascent U-PCLG in line with the proven FGLG, and shape local and national government policy to maximise synergies between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, particularly in a protected area context.

Research Component

Uganda's Mountain Gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) population occurs within one of the poorest and most densely populated regions of Africa. This creates major challenges for Uganda to conserve gorillas and ensure that conservation contributes towards local livelihood improvements. Integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) was adopted at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park to achieve conservation by addressing local development priorities. Many approaches were piloted and a recent review³ found that ICD was important for improving park-community relations but had several flaws: it tended to benefit wealthier community members rather than the poorer households assumed to be undertaking illegal activities and had little impact on reducing threats posed by illegal activities. As a result ICD was not effective in linking conservation and poverty alleviation.

Our research aims to improve the effectiveness of future interventions by better understanding *who* continues with unauthorized natural resource use - despite ICD - and *why*. We will explore these variables at the time the park was gazetted and through the ICD period and then use this information to agree new ICD Implementation Guidelines for use by ICD practitioners and policy-makers (government and NGO). Historical records and field surveys of natural resource use and users will be analysed with contextual spatial data on socio-economic and ecological conditions inside and outside Bwindi in order to understand the drivers of natural resource use.

¹ <http://www.unpei.org/PDF/uganda-enhancing-wildlife-contribution-prosperity-final.pdf>

² The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group is an IIED initiative that has been running since 2005 and is supported by IIED's mix of "framework" donors (European official development agencies) and, currently, the Arcus Foundation. See www.povertyandconservation.info

³ Blomley, T. et al (2010) Development AND Gorillas? IIED Natural Resources Issues Paper No 23. IIED, London R18 St2 Form

Led by ITFC, the research will be designed in collaboration with U-PCLG⁴ with technical support and guidance from IIED, and advisors at Imperial College and Cambridge University. The aims are to assist conservation practitioners report on progress in poverty alleviation around Uganda's most important forest park for biodiversity conservation and tourism income, and identify poverty alleviation schemes most appropriate for reducing threats to gorillas and other species.

Capacity building and policy reform component

Armed with the research findings, U-PCLG will seek to influence the policy of national and local government towards the role of protected area management in poverty alleviation, and closer linkages between rural development and nature conservation action. U-PCLG is already well placed to disseminate the research findings to conservation and development practitioners to improve the effectiveness of subsequent interventions, but currently lacks experience in influencing policy and decision-makers. The host and convenor of the Uganda FGLG – Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment – will provide a tailor-made package of capacity building activities for U-PCLG. This will include: introductions to journalists and how to work with the media; workshop sessions on preparing and writing policy briefs; introduction to the local government scorecard – an FGLG tool for assessing local government performance.

Outcomes

From our programme of research (year one), capacity building and policy advocacy (years two and three), this project is intended to improve policy and practice in a number of areas:

- Improved research capabilities for evaluating success and limitations of ICD activities in conservation and poverty alleviation
- Improved targeting of ICD interventions for more significant development impacts and more effective conservation
- Improved resource allocation for conservation and development priorities
- Improved national and local policy on protected area management and poverty links

Benefits: host country

The long-term benefit to Uganda will be the improved conservation of critically endangered Mountain Gorillas - thus helping Uganda fulfil its conservation objectives under the CBD and CMS. Uganda's Sector Investment Plan (SIP) for the environment sector includes the aim "*to promote the long-term conservation of the country's wildlife and biodiversity in a cost- effective manner that maximizes the benefits to the people of Uganda.*" Through better targeting of ICD interventions and enhanced understanding of the links between protected area management policy and poverty alleviation outcomes, the Govt of Uganda will be better able to achieve this aim.

Benefits: local communities

Local communities around Bwindi will benefit through better programmes that effectively address issues of poverty. They will also enjoy the benefits that accrue from successful conservation programmes. The learning from the project will also help to improve Government capacity to roll out this approach elsewhere. Local communities will also benefit from having an empowered civil society capable of articulating pro-poor activities in ICD programmes and broader conservation policy.

⁴ The U-PCLG is hosted by the Jane Goodall Institute-Uganda. Members of the U-PCLG are: Rwenzori Mts Development Association (REMODA), Village Enterprise Fund (VEF-U), Fauna and Flora International (FFI-U), Budongo Conservation Field Station (BCFS), Conservation through Public Health (CTPH), International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP), Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT), Jane Goodall Institute (JGI-U), New Nature Foundation/Kibale Fuelwood Project, Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC), Probiodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICOU).

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

The project is a new initiative but links closely with IIED's existing Poverty and Conservation Learning Group initiative (currently co-funded by the Arcus Foundation and IIED's range of bilateral "framework" donors). It also builds on a review of ICD initiatives around Bwindi that was originally conducted by ITFC with funding from CARE USA, which was reviewed and published in 2009-2010 under the umbrella of the PCLG initiative¹. This review comprised a broad assessment of ICD at Bwindi, the findings of which included limited success of the ICD to link conservation action with poverty alleviation, particularly to reduce illegal resource use behaviours that threaten the conservation status of the national park. The research component of this project builds on that review and is intended specifically to gather new information on the households who rely on national park resources for livelihood needs in order to better target ICD towards poverty alleviation. These research findings will be used to produce, through a collective effort between project partners and stakeholders, new ICD Implementation Guidelines.

¹Blomley, T. et al (2010) Development AND Gorillas? IIED Natural Resources Issues Paper No 23. IIED, London
<http://pubs.iied.org/14592IIED.html?c=biocon>

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

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? 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.

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 (Gorilla Agreement)

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

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

NEMA (<http://www.nemaug.org/>) is the focal point in Uganda for the CBD and participated in the 2010 workshop during which the U-PCLG was conceived. For this project we consulted with Mr Ogwal (Natural Resources Management Specialist, NEMA) in September and we intend to keep NEMA involved throughout the project process. Specifically they will be invited to participate in the "From Research to Policy" Workshop whereby the research findings will be presented for discussion and, through action-learning and focus group discussions, the project team and stakeholders will finalise the ICD Implementation Guidelines. NEMA will also be invited to participate in relevant elements of the capacity building programme.

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

This project contributes to the overarching mission of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, which emphasises links between biodiversity conservation and poverty eradication. Specifically it contributes to Decision X31 that encourages parties to ‘support initiatives on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation’ and to Action Plans of the CMS Gorilla Agreement that urge that conservation practice accounts for ‘sustainable development of local communities’.

IIED’s PCLG tracks international policy on biodiversity-poverty links and, through that process, identified the CBD focus on poverty. During the latest phase of PCLG, which is funded by the great apes programme of the Arcus Foundation, a survey in 2009-2010 of ape conservation and poverty reduction initiatives identified the relevance of the Gorilla Agreement Action Plans. A review of ICD at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park recommended that park initiatives to reduce poverty should be more strongly linked to park and Mountain gorilla conservation.

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

Research findings are often decoupled from policy-making processes. This project will change that – making a direct link between research and the direction of subsequent pressures for policy change. This will happen by enhancing the capacity of conservation NGOs to more effectively understand and engage with policy processes in order to generate desirable conservation and poverty outcomes. All too often policy-making occurs in a vacuum with those organisations who are well placed to support the government meet international commitments overlooked. Their voices are often unheard, not because they are irrelevant but because they lack the political acumen to understand how and when to engage with policy processes. This project will make conservation NGOs more effective partners with government in delivering “as one” on the poverty alleviation objectives of biodiversity conventions.

At the local level, the project will improve targeting of ICD to better address the poverty drivers of natural resource dependency.

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

Uganda is rich in biodiversity and is particularly important for the conservation of the critically endangered Mountain Gorilla. It is also a poor and heavily populated country. The pressures on its natural resources – including gorillas and their habitat at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park - are thus immense and it faces a huge challenge in effectively conserving biodiversity *and* alleviating poverty. Poverty is a major threat to successful conservation and, unless the Ugandan government finds appropriate mechanisms to ensure that local people benefit from conservation efforts, the long term future of both its national parks and endangered species including Mountain gorillas is in doubt. Many agencies are involved in trying to apply development activities in and around Bwindi to achieve conservation goals. This project will help improve their effectiveness. It will also ensure that civil society organisations and government agencies are working in collaboration for conservation rather than as potential adversaries.

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 research findings will be disseminated *in Uganda* via the “From Research to Policy” Workshop convened by U-PCLG with project partners and stakeholders, and via reports issued through the U-PCLG mailing list. The research and ICD Implementation Guidelines will be disseminated and discussed at the annual ITFC-UWA information sharing workshop. The international PCLG will disseminate the research findings and ICD guidelines more widely via its mailing list and Great Apes list serv. The research results will be written-up for submission to peer-reviewed journals and conservation conferences.

The results of the project overall will be disseminated via the U-PCLG, international PCLG and networks of the Ugandan project partners, and will be published in the IIED Natural Resource Issues series with an accompanying briefing paper highlighting key lessons learned. IIED and partners will disseminate the report at international conservation meetings including the biannual CBD CoPs and meetings of the Society for Conservation Biology. Part of the capacity building programme involves working with journalists and we expect this to provide a dissemination channel to the wider general public in Uganda.

The Darwin Initiative's name and logo will be used on all project outputs. Darwin will be acknowledged in all communications and project events.

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)

The long-term benefit for biodiversity will be the improved conservation of critically endangered Mountain Gorillas, thus helping Uganda fulfil its conservation objectives under the CBD and CMS. Effective conservation of this flagship species will enhance conservation of the numerous endemic and other species of conservation concern in Bwindi. The research findings and ICD Implementation Guidelines will be relevant for other national parks within Uganda with ICD programmes and Uganda's neighbouring states with great ape conservation programmes. Local communities around Bwindi will benefit from better conservation programmes that effectively address poverty issues and accrue environmental benefits for surrounding ecosystems. Local communities will also benefit from having an empowered civil society capable of articulating pro-poor activities in ICD programmes and broader conservation policy.

Potential problems in achieving these benefits include the assumption that patterns of causation regarding illegal activities in national parks remain relevant and are not disrupted by political and/or economic changes. There is also the possibility that the Ugandan government (including UWA) ceases its support for integrated conservation and development and takes a more protectionist approach to conservation. However given that integrated conservation and development is articulated in investment plans as well as conservation policy, this does not seem likely.

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

The project is discrete although we anticipate that it will provide a starting point for longer term engagement of Uganda's conservation sector with government policy over key issues beyond the project scope. Firstly several stakeholders including ITFC, IGCP and BMCT have long-term commitments to implement and support ICD activities at Bwindi and the neighbouring Mgahinga Gorilla National Park. Secondly the project is a platform to augment existing and form new links between project partners and stakeholders, particularly for information sharing and the 'flow' from research to policy making. Thirdly the project end-point will see U-PCLG sufficiently experienced at policy advocacy to be able to take on new challenges as they arise. Although networks such as PCLG involve a certain degree of transience within their membership, investments in capacity development can benefit each organisation that is a member rather than just the specific individuals that participate in the training – thus the departure of individual staff will not affect the ability of U-PCLG to engage in policy debates going forward beyond this project. For individuals, the capacity-building and one-to-one support for researchers will develop their capabilities to advance both their careers and the conservation agenda within Uganda and the international conservation arena.

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.

This project does not involve capacity building in local communities. [Our target groups for capacity building are primarily the members of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, with our secondary targets being local government officials and policy makers in South West Uganda. Our capacity building programme also involves one-to-one support by the UK project team and Scientific Advisors for the Ugandan researchers of the project team.]

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>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.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: More effective conservation of Mountain Gorillas and other species in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park through improved conservation policy and practice that enhances local benefits and alleviates poverty.</p>	<p>Number of gorillas in park stabilise or increase. Livelihood benefits from ICD are better targeted towards poorer households neighbouring the national park. Reduced conservation threatening behaviours National and local conservation policy includes improved provisions for poverty alleviation.</p>	<p>Project reports on monitoring of gorilla populations with baseline data from the 2011 Mountain Gorilla census. Conservation threat data on illegal activities from Uganda's Ranger Based Monitoring Programme and from Mountain Gorilla census surveys Local community livelihood monitoring data from ICD agencies and project field surveys. Conservation policy provisions.</p>	
<p>Purpose To build knowledge and capacity of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG) to effectively influence biodiversity conservation policy, decision-makers and practitioners at national and local levels.</p>	<p>U-PCLG actively promotes policy reform and engages with decision-makers and practitioners. National and local policy dialogue processes reflect better understanding of conservation-development linkages. New ICD Implementation Guidelines agreed with Uganda Wildlife Authority and implemented by park staff in collaboration with ICD agencies and local communities.</p>	<p>Four policy reform briefs prepared and submitted by U-PCLG with associated press releases and media coverage. The ICD Implementation Guidelines are used by practitioners for targeting and planning ICD initiatives based on conservation and development priorities.</p>	<p>Political and economic stability in Uganda enables the project to be undertaken. The Ugandan government support for the sustainable development of local communities as part of conservation practice continues. External funding (i.e. not associated with this project) continues for IIED and project partners. ICD initiatives and agencies at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park continue to receive funding. Uganda Wildlife Authority's involvement of local community members in PA management continues and is strengthened. A variety of local community members including the poorer households are interested and willing to participate in PA management.</p>

<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p><u>1. Research</u></p> <p>1.a. ICD collaborative research project designed and implemented to improve effectiveness of ICD interventions in Bwindi on the basis of historical and current survey data on drivers of resource use .</p> <p>1.b. Dissemination of the research findings and recommendations on conservation through poverty alleviation.</p>	<p>Collaborative research approach developed and agreed.</p> <p>ITFC staff conduct research including analysis of historical data, village meetings, interviews with policy makers and park managers.</p> <p>Research findings disseminated in Uganda via U-PCLG workshop involving conservation and development stakeholders.</p> <p>Discussions initiated with practitioners and policymakers on implementing recommendations.</p> <p>Research findings and recommendations disseminated internationally via PCLG network, journal articles, research reports and conference presentations.</p>	<p>Workshop reports: Research Planning Workshop; Research Update Workshop; From Research to Policy Workshop. Reports on the PCLG website.</p> <p>Project reports on research progress and findings.</p> <p>Project research is discussed and reviewed at the annual ITFC-UWA information sharing workshop.</p> <p>Report of the U-PCLG workshop on the PCLG website.</p> <p>U-PCLG workshop report.</p> <p>Manuscript submissions to academic journals; articles in public media; abstract submissions for conference presentations; research listed on the websites of ITFC, Imperial College and Cambridge University.</p> <p>New IIED publication as part of the IIED Natural Resource Issues Series.</p>	<p>Historical data is accurate.</p> <p>Local communities and stakeholders agree to participate in research and attend meetings.</p> <p>Park staff and policy makers agree to participate in research and are available for interviews.</p> <p>Sufficient data can be collected within one year time frame for research component.</p> <p>Project proceeds successfully and produces findings that are worth sharing.</p>
<p><u>2. Capacity Building for Policy Reform</u></p> <p>U-PCLG capacity developed for promoting improved governance of natural resources and greater equity in conservation policy.</p>	<p>Capacity building programme developed by ACODE in consultation with U-PCLG members.</p> <p>U-PCLG members trained in effectively influencing decision-makers and in advocacy policy reform by FGLG.</p> <p>U-PCLG increased capacity to prepare and submit policy briefs.</p>	<p>Capacity building needs assessment report.</p> <p>Up to 4 workshop/event reports on the PCLG website.</p> <p>U-PCLG policy reform activities including the policy briefs are reported on the PCLG website.</p> <p>Policy briefs picked up and reported on by local and national media.</p>	<p>U-PCLG “trainees” remain in post in respective organisations and organisations remain members of U-PCLG.</p> <p>Local and national media retain current interest in environmental issues as newsworthy items.</p>

<p>3. Capacity Building for Improved Conservation Practice</p> <p>Ugandan project partners' capabilities in applied conservation research developed through their collaboration on the research project.</p>	<p>ICD Implementation Guidelines informing practice at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (year 3).</p> <p>Practitioners have the knowledge and tools for more strategic targeting of ICD to achieve conservation goals by improving local livelihoods (years 2/3).</p> <p>Practitioners are more able to formalise scientific research findings into practical and applied conservation action.</p> <p>Ugandan researchers of the project team receive one-to-one support by UK project team and Scientific Advisors.</p>	<p>The conceptual framework of poverty-conservation linkages is developed by project partners and stakeholders as part of the collaborative research component and then used to produce the ICD Implementation Guidelines.</p> <p>Manuscript submissions to academic journals; articles in public media; abstract submissions for conference presentations; research listed on the websites of ITFC, Imperial College and Cambridge University.</p> <p>New IIED publication as part of the IIED Natural Resource Issues Series.</p>	<p>U-PCLG "trainees" remain in post in respective organisations and organisations remain members of U-PCLG.</p> <p>ICD Implementation Guidelines are in line with the General Management Plan for Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Area currently being prepared by the Uganda Wildlife Authority.</p> <p>Collaboration with Bwindi conservation and development stakeholders and Uganda Wildlife Authority continues and they are receptive to the ICD Implementation Guidelines.</p> <p>ICD initiatives at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park continue to receive funding.</p> <p>Uganda Wildlife Authority's involvement of local community members in PA management continues and is strengthened.</p>
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Activities (details in workplan)

1. Research

- 1.1 Prepare for and run the 2 day Research Planning Workshop, Kabale. Implemented by the research team. Project partners and stakeholders review and discuss the research activities and the content and structure of the ICD Implementation Guidelines. Complete workshop report.
- 1.2 Collect existing records: historical law enforcement data, Ranger Based Monitoring Data and socio-economic GIS data; commence the literature review.
- 1.3 Undertake field surveys on resource use behaviours: 1) resource use within the national park with law enforcement rangers; 2) local community surveys.
- 1.4 Prepare for and run the 2 day Research Update Workshop, ITFC. The project research team and stakeholders review research progress and initial results and undertake preliminary data analyses and GIS modelling with reviews by the Scientific Advisors. Complete workshop report.
- 1.5 Undertake the statistical analyses and GIS modelling on the drivers of resource use behaviours with reviews by the Scientific Advisors.
- 1.6 Write up research reports including journal articles and conference abstracts.

2. Capacity Building for Policy Reform

- 2.1 Prepare for and run the first capacity building event: *How to become an effective policy advocacy network*. To be organised and implemented by ACODE and IIED Comms Team. U-PCLG members as the target audience. 2 day event in Kampala.
- 2.2 Prepare for and run the training event: *Turning research results into policy briefs*. To be organised and implemented by ACODE and targeted at U-PCLG members. 1 day event in Kampala.
- 2.3 Prepare for and run the training event: *Running a Media Clinic for Journalists*. To be organised and implemented by ACODE working with U-PCLG members. 1-day event in Kampala.
- 2.4 Prepare for and run the *Strategic Policy Outreach Meetings*. ACODE will work with U-PCLG members to organize and participate in meetings with the following: Selected committees of Parliament; selected ministries; local government officials. Two 1 day meetings in Kampala; one 1 day meeting in Bwindi.

3. Capacity Building for Improved Conservation Practice

- 3.1 Prepare for and hold the 2 day *From Research to Policy* Workshop, Kampala. Implemented by the research team and U-PCLG. Presentation of the research findings to project partners and stakeholders with discussion and review of the concept ICD Implementation Guidelines. Workshop report completed.
- 3.2 Prepare for and run the capacity building event: *Sensitising local policy makers to conservation and development issues*. To be organised and implemented by ACODE with U-PCLG members. Target audience is local policy makers in Bwindi. 1-day event in Bwindi.
- 3.3 Finalise the ICD Implementation Guidelines in collaboration with ICD policy makers and practitioners (including Uganda Wildlife Authority and conservation and development NGOs).
- 3.4 Project reports and articles developed and written collaboratively with Uganda partners.
- 3.5 One-to-one support for Ugandan researchers of the project team to develop research skills – including CVs, publications, proposal writing.

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. Research													
1.1 Research Planning Workshop: 2 day workshop, Kabale.	1	x											
1.2 Data collection from existing records and literature review.	4	x	x										
1.3 Field surveys on resource use behaviours: 1) within the national park; 2) local community surveys.	6		x	x	x								
1.4 Research Update Workshop: 2 day workshop, Bwindi.	1				x								
1.5 Statistical analyses and GIS modelling on the drivers of resource use behaviours with reviews by the Scientific Advisors.	3				x	x							
1.6 Research write-up: reports, journal articles and conference abstracts.	2						x	x					
2. Capacity Building for Policy Reform													
2.1 Capacity building workshop 1: 2 day workshop Kampala.	3				x	x							
2.2 Training: policy briefs	1							x					
2.3 Training: media	1								x				
2.4 Strategic Policy Outreach Meetings	6								x	x	x		
3. Capacity Building for Improve Conservation Practice	1						x						
3.1 From Research to Policy Workshop: 2 day workshop, Kampala.													
3.2 Capacity building workshop: local policy makers at Bwindi	1							X					
3.3 Finalise the ICD Implementation Guidelines	3							x	x				
3.4 Project reports and articles	12									x	x	x	x
3.5 One to one support for Ugandan researchers	12							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)	5
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	20
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	4
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	6
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	24
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	1
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	3
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2
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	
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	1
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	100
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	2
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	2
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	2
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£87,800

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.

The workplan makes provision for workshops during the **Research Component** for all project partners and stakeholders to have direct input into the research and its outputs and to monitor and evaluate the research in terms of achieving its purpose. At the first workshop - Research Planning - project partners and stakeholders will agree the "Theory of Change" and will discuss the log frame indicators for agreement on how these will be tracked, how baselines will be established, and what the associated responsibilities of project partners are. A member of IIED's staff who specialises in M and E will participate in this workshop to guide the process. The Research Update Workshop will include a review, by the project research team and stakeholders, of the indicators and an evaluation of the extent to which the research component is achieving its intended outputs. The evaluation findings including any activities identified to improve performance will be taken forward as the project continues.

In the **Capacity Building for Improved Conservation Practice** component, project partners and stakeholders will review and evaluate the log frame indicators during the From Research to Policy Workshop. The findings of the review will be taken forward as this component progresses and re-assessed at project team meetings.

Selfevaluation by both project partners and stakeholders throughout the project will ensure that progress of the project towards its overall purpose is tracked and stakeholder input is incorporated for the project outputs to be of practical and policy relevance for Uganda. The evaluations will also ensure that the project develops as a continual process of action-learning,

At the end of the project, the project partners will undertake an evaluation of each log frame indicator in order to review the overall achievements of the project. As more effective conservation through poverty alleviation at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is a key outcome, we will ensure that the perspectives of local communities around Bwindi are taken into account in the final evaluation.

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)

IIED's income for 2010/11 was £20.2 million, of which funding comprises 38% from governments and government agencies; 9% from international and multilateral agencies; 51% from foundations and NGOs; and 2% from corporations and other income. Pass-through payments to collaborative partnerships represented 53% of expenditure covering approximately 280 projects involving some 174 partners in 45 countries. Public funds received include DFID (UK) £1.7 million, DANIDA (Denmark) £0.6 million, SIDA (Sweden) £1.3 million, Dutch MFA (The Netherlands) £0.6 million, NORAD (Norway) £0.8 million, and Irish AID (Ireland) £0.5 million.

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 additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

IIED receives core funding from a number of bilateral development assistance agencies and will allocate £20,000 per year to the project matched funding.

IIED will also allocate £1300 from its internal Monitoring and Evaluation budget in order to support project-specific M&E activities

Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC) will provide an in-kind contribution of staff time, office and transport facilities at the project site

Imperial College London will provide research support including access to research resources (statistical software, journal access etc) and office facilities.

Unconfirmed:

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):

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 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 IIED

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £260,652 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*):

Annual report is available at: <http://www.iied.org/about-iied/annual-report>

Audited accounts are enclosed (NB hard copy of signed accounts will be sent with IIED proposal submitted by Maryanne Grieg-Gran (pollination services))

Name (block capitals)	DILYS ROE
Position in the organisation	TEAM LEADER, BIODIVERSITY

Signed



Date:

24.10.11

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?	✓
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.